

A Trade SIA Relating to the Negotiation of a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) Between the EU and Canada

Trade 10/B3/B06

Annexes to Final Report
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ANNEX 1: Further description of CGE model

Building upon the description of the CGE model in the main body of this report, the following provides a more detailed description of the individual components of the CGE model employed in the EU-Canada SIA.¹

Household income and expenditure

Within the model, each region has a single representative agent, termed the regional household. The income of the regional household is generated through factor payments and tax revenues (including export and import taxes), net of subsidies. The regional household allocates expenditure over private household expenditure, government expenditure and savings according to the Cobb-Douglas per capita utility function.² Thus, each component of final demand maintains a constant share of total regional income.

The private household buys commodity bundles to maximise utility, subject to its expenditure constraint. The constrained optimising behaviour of the private household is represented in the GTAP model by a constant difference of elasticity (CDE) expenditure function. The private household spends its income on consumption of both domestic and imported commodities, and pays taxes. The consumption bundles are constant elasticity of substitution (CES) aggregates of domestic and imported goods, where the imported goods are also CES aggregates of imports from different regions. Taxes paid by the private household cover commodity taxes for domestically produced and imported goods, and the income tax net of subsidies.

Government consumption

The government also spends its income on domestic and imported commodities and pays taxes. For the government, taxes consist of commodity taxes for domestically produced and imported commodities. Like the private household, government consumption is a CES composition of domestically produced goods and imports.

Savings and investment

Our model considers the demand for investment in a particular region as savings driven. In the multi-country setting the model is closed by assuming that regional savings are homogenous and contribute to a global pool of savings. This is then allocated among regions for investment in response to the changes in the expected rates of return in different regions. If all other markets in the multi-regional model are in equilibrium, if all firms earn zero profits, and if all households are on their budget constraint, such treatment of savings and investment will lead to a situation where global investment must equal global savings, and Walras' Law will be satisfied.

¹ The results from the EU-Canada SIA (2011) are not directly comparable to those of the 2008 Joint Study. Amongst other differences in their setup, the SIA study runs a static CGE model and does not account for investment effects resulting from trade opening.

² Savings enter the static utility function as a proxy for future consumption.

Producers' income

In our model, producers receive payments for selling consumption goods and intermediate inputs, both in the domestic market and to the rest of the world. Under the zero profit assumption, employed in the model, these revenues must be precisely exhausted by spending on domestic intermediate inputs, imported intermediate inputs, factor income and taxes paid to regional households (taxes on both domestic and imported intermediate inputs and production taxes net of subsidies).

Production technology

Our model considers a nested production technology with the assumption that every industry produces a single output, and constant returns to scale prevail in all markets. Industries have a Leontief production technology to produce their outputs. Industries maximise profits by choosing two broad categories of inputs, i.e. a composite of factors (value added) and a composite of intermediate inputs. The factor composite is a CES function of labour, capital, land and natural resources. The intermediate composite is a Leontief function of material inputs, which are in turn a CES composition of domestically produced goods and imports. Imports are sourced from all regions.

Technological change is considered to be an exogenous variable. Changes in technologies are solely the result of price substitution among different given production techniques. Existing technologies are gradually replaced in CGE models as relative prices of alternative technologies change.

International trade

Our model employs the Armington assumption, which provides the possibility to distinguish imports by their origin and explains intra-industry trade of similar products. Following the Armington approach, import shares of different regions depend on relative prices and the substitution elasticity between domestically and imported commodities.

Trade and transportation costs and services barriers

International trade is modelled as a process that explicitly involves trading costs, which include both trade and transportation services. These trading costs reflect the transaction costs involved in international trade, as well as the costs of the physical activity of transportation itself. In the GTAP model, it is possible to introduce shock on the transaction cost of bilateral trade. In order to consider the scenarios of bilateral services trade liberalisation between the EU and Canada the transaction costs of bilateral services trade between the EU and Canada are lowered.

External environmental cost analysis

A key aspect of our modelling is the ability to capture greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by extending our modelling focus to include carbon dioxide from fossil fuel use, since it constitutes the largest contribution to global warming. In our core model, carbon emissions are directly linked to fossil fuel inputs in production or consumption. Carbon emission abatement can take place either through reduction of output or substitution of non-polluting inputs for polluting inputs (fuel savings and fuel switching).

Base data and base year adjustments

Version 7 of the GTAP database uses 2004 as the base year and includes updated national, economic and trade data, and protection data from the MacMaps (CEPII/ITC joint project). The new GTAP database provides lower tariffs than the earlier versions as a result of the reform efforts since 2004 and the inclusion of bilateral trade preferences. The GTAP database has been adjusted to incorporate the phasing out of the Multi-fibre Agreement in 2005 and the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in the EU in 2007. The GTAP database has been further adjusted by considering a successful completion of WTO's Doha round of negotiations in agriculture and non-agricultural market access (NAMA).

Region and sectoral aggregation

Data on regions and sectors are aggregated to meet the objectives of the Trade SIA as described in the Terms of Reference. Version 7 of the GTAP database covers 57 commodities, 113 regions/countries and 5 factors of production. The current study has considered 57 commodities, and has aggregated 113 regions into 9.

Use of a multi-regional framework is indispensable for a Trade SIA of major policy initiatives such as the EU-Canada CETA. Policy interference in open economies not only causes adjustment of domestic production and consumption patterns but also influences international prices via changes in exports and imports. The changes in international prices, i.e. the terms of trade, imply a secondary benefit or burden, which can significantly alter the primary domestic impacts of the policy. Likewise, countries which do not undertake policy reforms will nevertheless be affected through international spillovers. As such, the model will incorporate additional regions outside of the EU and Canada that may be impacted by the proposed CETA, listed in the right-hand-column of Table 1.

The following is the regional aggregation approach, agreed upon with the Project Steering Committee, to be used in the CGE model:

Table 1: Proposed Regional Aggregation Option A

-EU27 -Canada	-United States -Mexico -European-Mediterranean countries with preferential agreements with the EU including Russia ³ -LDCs ⁴ -China -Other ACP countries (LDCs excluded) -Rest of world (ROW)
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³ The CGE model considers Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Croatia, Albania, as well as Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (as EFTA countries) and Russia. (Although the Faroe Islands/Denmark, Algeria, Israel, the Palestinian Authority of West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia are European/Mediterranean countries that have preferential agreements with the EU, no GTAP data is available for such countries).

⁴ Where LDCs (as based on UN classifications) are identified as being a major exporter or importer of the sectors flagged as important in the 2008 Joint Study for the EU and/or Canada they have been flagged as a LDC that may potentially be notably impacted by the CETA, and thus be put into group "LDCs." The CGE model considers Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Senegal in its "LDCs" category (the model will not look at Guinea, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Maldives, Solomon Islands as even though they were identified through the aforementioned methodology as being a major exporter or importer for the EU and/or Canada, since no GTAP data is available for such countries).

Table 2: Sectoral aggregation

No.	Sector description
1	Paddy rice
2	Wheat
3	Cereal grains nec ⁵
4	Vegetables, fruit, nuts
5	Oil seeds
6	Sugar cane, sugar beet
7	Plant-based fibers
8	Crops nec
9	Cattle,sheep,goats,horses
10	Animal products nec
11	Raw milk
12	Wool, silk-worm cocoons
13	Forestry
14	Fishing
15	Coal
16	Oil
17	Gas
18	Minerals nec
19	Meat: cattle, sheep, goats, horse
20	Meat products nec
21	Vegetable oils and fats
22	Dairy products
23	Processed rice
24	Sugar
25	Food products nec
26	Beverages and tobacco products
27	Textiles
28	Wearing apparel
29	Leather products
30	Wood products
31	Paper products, publishing
32	Petroleum, coal products
33	Chemical, rubber, plastic prods
34	Mineral products nec
35	Ferrous metals
36	Metals nec
37	Metal products
38	Motor vehicles and parts
39	Transport equipment nec
40	Electronic equipment
41	Machinery and equipment nec
41	Manufactures nec
42	Electricity
43	Gas manufacture, distribution

⁵ Not elsewhere classified

44	Water
45	Construction
46	Trade
47	Transport nec
48	Sea transport
49	Air transport
50	Communication
51	Financial services nec
52	Insurance
53	Business services nec
54	Recreation and other services
55	Pub Admin/Defence/Health/Education
56	Dwellings

For the sectors mentioned above, some are assumed to exhibit increasing returns to scale. Scale elasticities, based on average mark-up estimates, are reported in the following Table.⁶

Table 3: Market Structure, and Trade and Substitution Elasticities

	Trade substitution elasticity	Value Added Substitution Elasticity	Market Structure
Paddy rice	10.1	0.23	Armington
Wheat	8.9	0.23	Armington
Cereal grains nec	2.6	0.23	Armington
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	3.7	0.23	Armington
Oil seeds	4.9	0.23	Armington
Sugar cane, sugar beet	5.4	0.23	Armington
Plant-based fibers	5	0.23	Armington
Crops nec	6.5	0.23	Armington
Cattle, sheep, goats, horses	4	0.23	Armington
Animal products nec	2.6	0.23	Armington
Raw milk	7.3	0.23	Armington
Wool, silk-worm cocoons	12.9	0.23	Armington
Forestry	5	0.2	Armington
Fishing	2.5	0.2	Armington
Coal	6.1	0.2	Armington
Oil	10.4	0.2	Armington
Gas	34.4	0.2	Armington

⁶ This study uses the similar elasticity's as were used in the Joint Study (2008). The Joint Study (2008) mentions that the starting point for these elasticities is estimated price-cost mark-ups from the OECD (1996); see Oliveira Joaquim Martins, Stephano Scarpetta and Dirk Pilat, "Mark-up Pricing, Market Structure and the Business Cycle", OECD Economic Studies No. 27, 1996. These provide estimates of mark-ups, based on methods pioneered by Hall (1988) and Roeger (1995); see Robert E. Hall, "The Relation between Price and Marginal Cost in U.S. Industry," Journal of Political Economy, vol. 96(5), October 1988, pp. 921-47; and Werner Roeger, "Can Imperfect Competition Explain the Difference between Primal and Dual Productivity Measures? Estimates for U.S. Manufacturing," Journal of Political Economy, vol. 103, no. 2, 1995, pp. 316-330. The Joint Study (2008) supplemented these with price-cost mark-ups estimates from the set of GTAP Armington elasticities, and also from estimates reported in Antweiler and Trefler (2002); see Werner Antweiler and Daniel Trefler, "Increasing Returns and All That: A View from Trade," American Economic Review, vol. 92(1), March 2002, pp. 93-119.

Minerals nec	1.8	0.2	Armington
Meat: cattle, sheep, goats, horse	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Meat products nec	8.8	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Vegetable oils and fats	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Dairy products	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Processed rice	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Sugar	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Food products nec	8.83	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Beverages and tobacco products	10.91	1.12	Monopolistic Competition
Textiles	7.5	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Wearing apparel	7.4	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Leather products	8.1	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Wood products	6.8	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Paper products, publishing	5.9	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Petroleum, coal products	4.2	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Chemical, rubber, plastic prods	6.6	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Mineral products nec	5.8	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Ferrous metals	5.9	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Metals nec	8.4	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Metal products	7.5	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Motor vehicles and parts	9.85	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Transport equipment nec	9.85	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Electronic equipment	9.85	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Machinery and equipment nec	8.1	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Manufactures nec	7.5	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Electricity	3.91	1.26	Armington
Gas manufacture, distribution	3.91	1.26	Armington
Water	3.91	1.26	Armington
Construction	7.2	1.4	Monopolistic Competition
Trade	7.2	1.68	Monopolistic Competition
Transport nec	3.39	1.68	Armington
Sea transport	3.39	1.68	Armington
Air transport	3.39	1.68	Armington
Communication	7.2	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Financial services nec	3.8	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Insurance	3.8	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Business services nec	3.8	1.26	Monopolistic Competition
Recreation and other services	3.8	1.26	Armington
PubAdmin/Defence/Health/Educa t	3.8	1.26	Armington

Baseline and scenarios

Scenarios prepared within a CGE model represent ‘what if’ or counter-factual examples that estimate what is likely to happen under the assumptions made in the model, the data estimates, and the policy and other changes specified. These scenarios employ a baseline scenario that outlines the ‘likely economic, social and environmental effects in the absence of a bilateral trade agreement between the EU and Canada’,⁷ as well as four liberalisation scenarios as agreed with the Steering Committee.

Baseline scenario: The impacts associated with the four liberalisation scenarios are estimated with respect to the baseline scenario. In order to obtain separate price and quantity observations, the common convenient procedure is to choose units for goods and factors so that they have a price of unity in the benchmark equilibrium. This scenario encompasses a successful completion of the Doha Round.⁸

Liberalisation scenarios: Four scenarios are employed in the Final Report’s CGE model:

- **Scenario A.** Limited liberalisation of agriculture and PAPs resulting in an overall liberalisation of 95% of trade in goods in terms of tariff lines and less ambitious liberalisation of services. The reduction in tariffs is achieved using a sensitive list approach whereby there is no tariff cuts for meat products (incl. beef and pork) in the EU and no tariff cuts for dairy products and ‘other food products’ in Canada; all other agriculture and industrial products are fully liberalised. For services, liberalisation is based on the service trade cost cuts modelled in the 2008 Joint Study, multiplied by a factor of 0.6 (Table 4).
- **Scenario B.** Limited liberalisation of agriculture and PAPs resulting in an overall liberalisation of 95% of trade in goods in terms of tariff lines and ambitious liberalisation of services. The reduction in tariffs is modelled in the same manner as in Scenario A, while liberalisation in the services is based on the service trade cost cuts modelled in the 2008 Joint Study (Table 4).
- **Scenario C:** 100% liberalisation of goods⁹ and less ambitious liberalisation of services, using the services trade cost cuts employed in Scenario A.
- **Scenario D:** 100% liberalisation of goods and ambitious liberalisation of services, using the services trade cost cuts employed in Scenario B.

⁷ Terms of Reference, pp 11.

⁸ Although the future of Doha remains uncertain, both Canada and the EU remain committed to its successful completion. As such, and under the request of the Contracting Authority, the CGE model has assumed a successful conclusion of Doha. While the term ‘successful’ could have a number of interpretations, it was formulated in the modelling for agricultural products as:

1. A 36% cut in agricultural tariffs in developed countries and a cut of 24% in developing countries.
2. A one-third reduction in domestic agricultural subsidies in both developed and developing countries
3. A complete elimination of agricultural export subsidies

These assumptions have particular importance in understanding and interpreting the modelling results outlined in the agricultural, PAPs and fisheries sectors, particularly as domestic support measures and export subsidies constitute two of the most oft-cited areas of concern among stakeholders in Canada and the EU. As domestic subsidies for agriculture in the EU can have trade distorting effects on Canadian sales in third markets (and vice versa), the assumption of a successful completion of Doha – and the reductions on domestic support it formulates – is likely influencing the model’s projections for changes to trade and output as result of the CETA. While it is difficult to quantify the impact these assumptions are having without further modelling, it is important to take these assumptions into account when reading the modelling results.

⁹ While it may be contentious to presume that 100% liberalisation will be made, particularly as it pertains to sensitive agricultural products, this scenario is proceeding with the understanding that everything has been put on the table in negotiations.

Table 4: Cut in service trade costs by sector and scenario

Sectors	Scenario A	Scenario B
Electricity	3.49	5.82
Gas manufacture, distribution	3.49	5.82
Water	3.49	5.82
Construction	6.13	10.21
Trade	3.76	6.27
Other transport	5.45	9.09
Maritime transport	5.45	9.09
Air transport	5.45	9.09
Communication	2.53	4.21
Financial services	3.76	6.27
Insurance	3.76	6.27
Other business services	5.45	9.09
Recreation and other services	3.76	6.27
PubAdmin/Defence/Health/Educat	2.29	3.81
Dwellings	3.76	6.27

Rules of origin

Due to perceived differences in rules of origin (RoO) preferred by Canada and the EU, the model included a scenario that attempted to account for the impact from employing different sets of RoO in the CETA. Given problems with the aggregation in GTAP sectors, this was abandoned in the final report.

Investment modelling

Given the importance of investment in EU-Canada bilateral relations, a fifth scenario was originally intended that would model the effects of investment liberalisation within the CGE model. However, given data limitations it was ultimately decided that such an exercise would not be able to accurately reflect the outcome of the CETA and would thus not provide realistic, policy-based outcomes.

The originally planned approach was to use the gravity models listed in Annex 3 to obtain coefficients that could be inserted into the CGE model and used for displaying the effect investment liberalisation would have on output and trade in Canada, the EU and third countries. Taking the statistically significant coefficients derived from the gravity model, it could be observed how changes to a country's FDI restrictiveness index (as measured by the OECD) would impact its sectoral stock of FDI (see Annex 3). These changes in FDI – for both Canada and EU Member States – would be inserted into the GTAP model based on the assumption that FDI increases the productivity of the particular sector. A productivity parameter would be shocked into the production functions of the sectors under consideration then to observe the long-run changes in output and trade. The main problem with this approach was that the lack of data on to allow for the quantification of investment restrictions in Canada and EU.

ANNEX 2: E3MG MODEL

Introduction

This annex describes the E3MG model and how it is linked to the CGE model to provide estimates of the trade liberalisation scenarios on energy consumption and on greenhouse gas emissions. The methodology, including linkages between the two modelling tools, is outlined in the following annex.

Methodology

Overview

In this project we combine two modelling approaches¹⁰:

- a CGE model
- a macroeconometric model

Although the CGE model was used to analyse four scenarios, identifying the impacts of the policy changes in each on trade (i.e. the main primary economic effects) and key macroeconomic indicators (GDP, household spending, etc.), the E3MG model used scenarios C and D from the CGE model in running its scenarios. Only these two scenarios were used as they would intuitively have the greatest impacts in terms of energy demand and GHG emissions, and thus would serve as an upper bound.

The difficulties of combining modelling approaches are well documented, but it is also important to note the advantages of using the different approaches. Our methodology aims to maximise the benefits of using the combined approach while reducing the complexity of the task as much as possible. In particular:

- a one-way linkage (from CGE model to macroeconomic model) is sufficient to meet the requirements of the study
- the link will be 'soft', i.e. through data transfers rather than linking computer code

The first of these points is particularly important given the context of the overall timetable in which this assessment was carried out; a one-way linkage involves the models being run sequentially without series of iterations between the two different modelling structures.

Short description of the E3MG model

The E3MG¹¹ model provides a single framework with which to carry out integrated energy-environment-economy (E3) analysis (see Figure 1). Like the CGE model, it provides a complete representation of the world's major economies, but it also links this to demand for energy and resulting emissions. The key features of the model can be summarised as:

- Including 13 countries explicitly, plus 7 grouped regions, giving a global coverage with regions linked by trade;

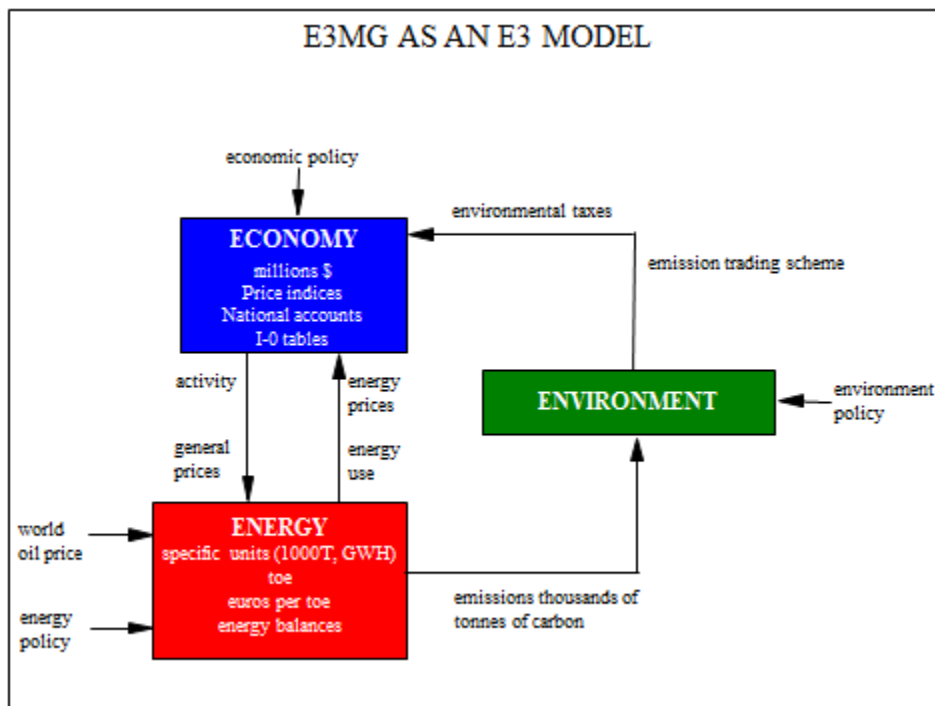
¹⁰ Descriptions and relative merits of the two approaches are provided in IA Tools.

¹¹ See www.e3mgmodel.com. E3MG is also described in IA Tools.

- Focusing on the two-way linkages between the economy, energy system and environment;
- A detailed sectoral disaggregation, with 42 economic sectors (linked by input-output relationships) and 19 users of 12 fuels;
- Its econometric specification and empirical grounding, allowing for short-term policy assessment as well as long-term analysis up to 2100.

Although E3MG includes trade flows, these are not defined bilaterally (e.g. the model does include Europe’s exports but does not define explicitly those to Canada). It is therefore not as well equipped as the CGE model to assess the direct economic effects of the trade liberalisation scenarios, hence the combined modelling approach.

Figure 1



The links between economic activity and energy demand are in the form of estimated equations; energy demand (in physical units) is a function of real economic output, energy prices and measures of the capital stock’s efficiency. This feeds back to the economy through the performance of the energy sectors.

Emissions are estimated through fixed emission factors. These are determined by taking the ratio of emissions to activity in the last year of data and maintaining this relationship thereafter. Usually the measure of activity is energy consumption (spread across different fuel types) so, for example, a 10% increase in consumption of petrol leads to a 10% increase in CO2 emissions from petrol.

The electricity generation sector has a separate sub-model based on “bottom-up” engineering principles. This explicitly accounts for a range of conventional and low-carbon technologies, with emission factors for each one.

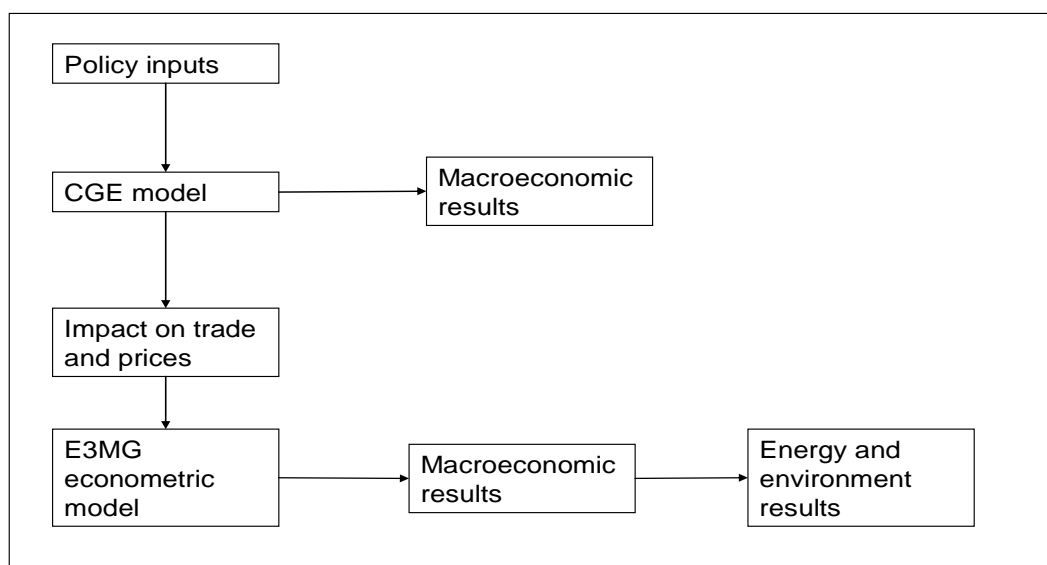
Linkages between the two models

Figure 2 shows the basic modelling structure. The link between the CGE model and E3MG is formed by passing data between the two models. The following indicators are used:

- Change in exports;
- Change in import;
- Change in import prices¹².

The methodology thus has the benefit of using the trade results from the CGE model and the E3 linkages in the E3MG model.

Figure 2: Overall Modelling Structure



The outputs from the CGE model require some processing to put them on a consistent basis with the fixed structure offered by E3MG:

- Adjusting the sectors from the GTAP classification to E3MG's (broadly NACE 2-digit) classification;
- Allocating to the country coverage of E3MG.

Table 1 provides a summary of the converter matrix that was used for the sectors and Table 2 provides a similar converter for the countries.

It should also be noted that there are differences in the definition of time within the CGE and E3MG models. The CGE model uses a single base year which has been modified to take into account the Doha

¹² Export prices are not included as this would only affect export volumes, which are already captured. Import prices are included as they have secondary economic impacts, for example to consumer prices.

round of negotiations. E3MG, however, solves annually using time-series data and a baseline forecast. The baseline forecast is calibrated to be consistent with projections from the PRIMES¹³ model in Europe and with the IEA's projections¹⁴ for the rest of the world.

This in turn raises the issue of data consistency between the two models, which is discussed below.

Table 1: Links between E3MG sectors and GTAP sectors

LINKS BETWEEN E3MG SECTORS AND GTAP SECTORS		
E3MG sectors	GTAP (codes)	GTAP sector names
1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	pdr, wht, gro, v_f, osd, c_b, pfb, ocr, ctl, oap, rmk, wol, frs, fsh	Paddy rice, wheat, cereal grains nec, vegetables, fruit, nuts, oil seeds, sugar cane, sugar beet, plant-based fibers, crops nec, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, animal products nec, raw milk, wool, silk-worm cocoons, forestry, fishing
2 Coal	coa	Coal
3 Oil & Gas	oil, gas	Oil, gas
4 Other Mining	omn	Minerals nec
5 Food, Drink & Tobacco	cmt, omt, vol, mil, pcr, sgr, ofd, b_t	Meat: cattle, sheep, goats, horse, meat products nec, vegetable oils and fats, dairy products, processed rice, sugar, food products nec, beverages and tobacco products
6 Textiles, Clothing & Leather	Tex, wap, lea	Textiles, wearing apparel, leather products
7 Wood & Paper	lum, ppp	Wood products, paper products, publishing
8 Printing and Publishing		
9 Manufactured Fuels	p_c	Petroleum, coal products
10 Pharmaceuticals	crp	Chemical, rubber, plastic prods
11 Chemicals nes	crp	Chemical, rubber, plastic prods
12 Rubber & Plastics	crp	Chemical, rubber, plastic prods
13 Non-Metallic Minerals	nmm	Mineral products nec
14 Basic Metals	l_s, nfm	Ferrous metals, metals nec
15 Metal Goods	fmp	Metal products
16 Mech. Engineering	ome	Machinery and equipment nec
17 Electronics	ele	Electronic equipment
18 Electrical Engineering & Instruments	ele	Electronic equipment
19 Motor Vehicles	mvh	Motor vehicles and parts
20 Other Transp. Equipment	otn	Transport equipment nec
21 Manufacturing nec	omf	Manufactures nec
22 Electricity	ely	Electricity
23 Gas Supply	gdt	Gas manufacture, distribution
24 Water Supply	wtr	Water
25 Construction	cns	Construction

¹³ European Commission, DG TREN (2008) 'Energy and Transport: Trends to 2030 (2007 update)', available online. The more recent 2009 projections from DG Energy had not been published at the time the exercise had been carried out but this would not have made much difference to the final conclusions.

¹⁴ IEA (2008) 'World Energy Outlook', available for purchase online.

26 Distribution	trd	Trade
27 Retailing	trd	Trade
28 Hotels & Catering	trd	Trade
29 Land Transport etc	otp	Transport nec
30 Water Transport	wtp	Sea transport
31 Air Transport	atp	Air transport
32 Communications	cmn	Communication
33 Banking & Finance	ofi	Financial services nec
34 Insurance	isr	Insurance
35 Computing Services	obs	Business services nec
36 Prof. Services	obs	Business services nec
37 Other Bus. Services	obs	Business services nec
38 Public Admin. & Defence	osg	Public admin, defence, health, education
39 Education	osg	Public admin, defence, health, education
40 Health & Social Work	osg	Public admin, defence, health, education
41 Miscellaneous Services	ros	Recreation and other services
42 Unallocated	n/a	n/a

Table 2: Links between E3MG regions and GTAP regions

LINKS BETWEEN E3MG REGIONS AND GTAP REGIONS	
E3MG regions	Corresponding regions (names)
1 USA	USA
2 Japan	Rest of world
3 Germany	EU25
4 UK	EU25
5 France	EU25
6 Italy	EU25
7 Rest of EU-15	EU25
8 EU-12	EU25
9 Canada	Canada
10 Australia	Rest of world
11 OECD nes	EU's PTA with countries
12 Russian Federation	EU's PTA with countries
13 Rest of Annex I	EU's PTA with countries
14 China	China
15 India	Rest of world
16 Mexico	Mexico
17 Brazil	Rest of world
18 NICs	Rest of world
19 OPEC	Rest of world
20 Rest of world	LDCs

Generally, the E3MG trade data and the GTAP trade data for manufacturing sectors are similar. However, there are some notable differences in trade data in some of the services sectors, reflecting the relatively poor quality and availability of data in this area and also sectoral growth rates between 2004 (the base year in the CGE model) and 2014-18 (the period assessed in E3MG). These differences can be important; for example if trade ratios are higher, then trade liberalisation will have a bigger impact on total economic output, and also emissions. We have therefore corrected for the largest discrepancies by scaling the E3MG trade data to match the GTAP import and export ratios. It should be noted that this scaling was required in only a small number of services sectors and that, as low-intensity energy users, this does not have much impact on results for energy demand and emissions.

Finally, for this study E3MG is configured to accept exogenous changes in the three variables listed above. To avoid double counting, these variables are held as exogenous (for example, the change in import prices is already factored into the change in import volumes).

Results for emissions and for energy demand

Introduction

Like the CGE model, E3MG is applied to a base case plus scenarios, with results being presented as (percentage) difference from base. The scenarios are identical to those that were modelled with the CGE model and use the results from the CGE model as inputs (as described previously).

Greenhouse gas emissions

The results in Table 3 show that in both the limited and ambitious scenarios, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are expected to be either the same or slightly higher than in the baseline scenario for all regions except for the EU27, which sees a small fall. As Figure 3 shows, this reduction in emissions (as a percentage of the baseline) becomes greater over time. The increase in emissions in Canada is larger than in any other region, but is still quite small overall at 0.3%. The direction and magnitude of the change in emissions generally follows that of the change in GDP. While Canada sees a relatively large increase in GDP compared to the baseline in both scenarios, the EU27 sees a small fall.

The global total, which is of course the most important indicator for GHG emissions, is slightly higher than in the baseline, showing a slight shift in production to countries with less efficient regions. However, it should be noted that the changes in emissions are very small.

Table 3: Greenhouse Gases Emissions (% difference from base)

GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
EU27	-0.01	-0.01
Canada	0.32	0.34
USA	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.02	0.02
China	0.00	0.00
Rest of World	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01

Figure 3: GHG Emissions, EU27

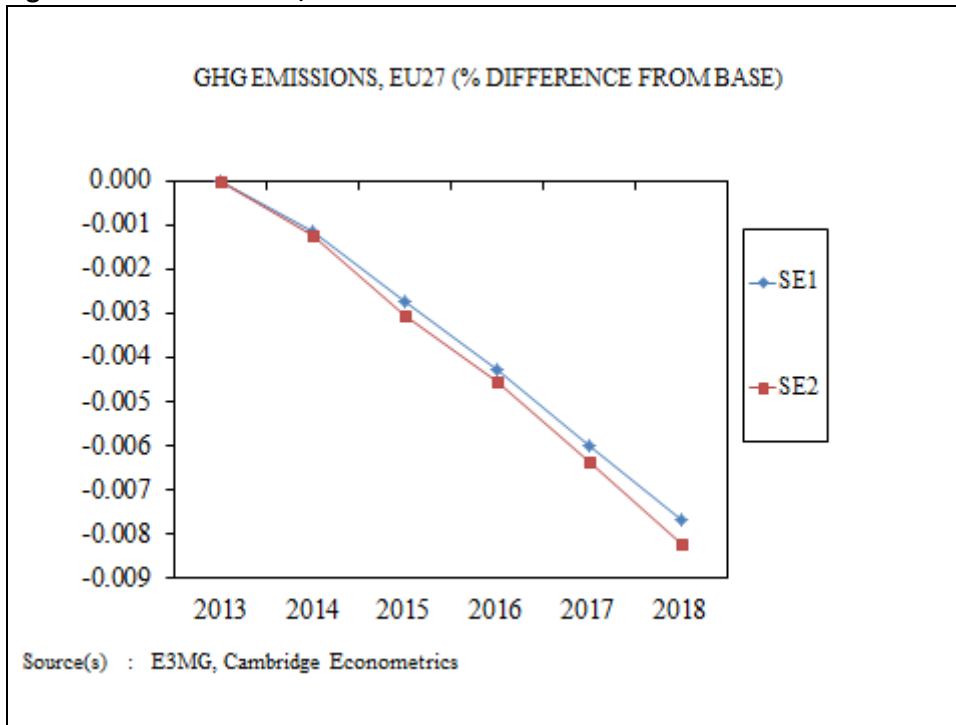
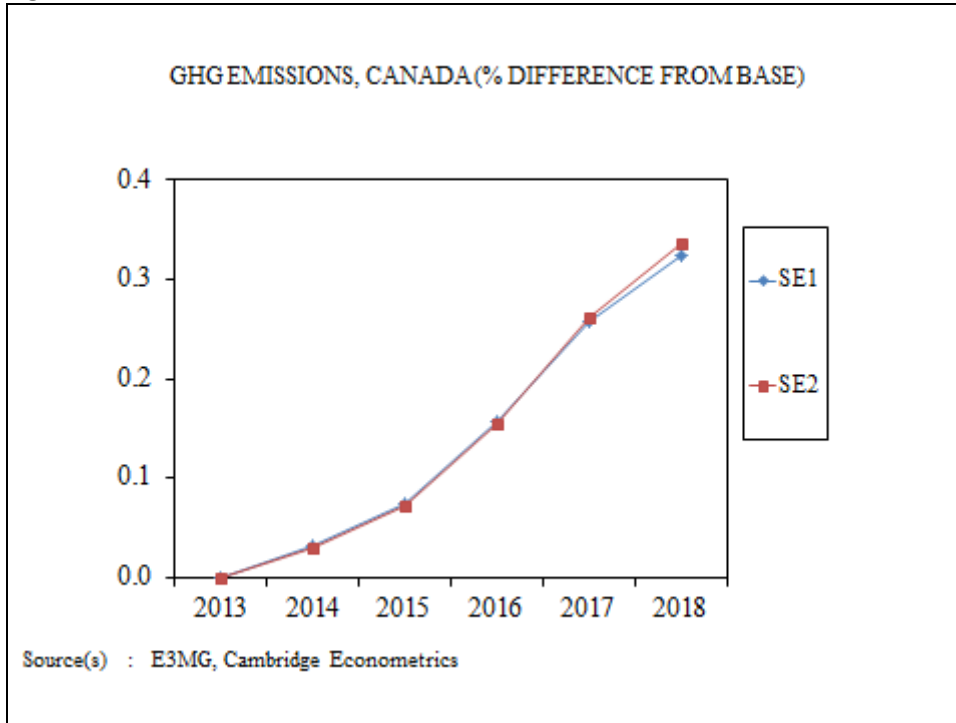


Figure 4: GHG Emissions, Canada



CO2 emissions

The change in emissions of CO2 compared to the baseline broadly follows the same trends as GHG emissions, as CO2 is the largest component of total GHG emissions. CO2 emissions either do not change or are slightly higher in all regions (compared to base). Again, the increase in emissions in Canada is considerably larger relative to the results for the other regions. The only other increase occurs in Mexico, but this increase is very small.

Table 4: CO2 Emissions (% difference from base)

CO2 EMISSIONS, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
EU27	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.26	0.29
USA	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.01	0.01
China	0.00	0.00
Rest of world	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00

Taking a closer look at CO2 emissions in the EU27, Table 5 shows that emissions from most sectors do not change in the scenarios compared to the baseline, and any increases or decreases are very small. The results show that output decreases in the EU in sectors such as electrical engineering, electronics, metal goods and mechanical engineering, contributing to the fall in emissions from engineering. Reductions in output from these sectors therefore help to curb CO2 and other GHG emissions.

Table 5: CO2 Emissions by Energy User, EU27 (% difference from base)

CO2 EMISSIONS BY ENERGY USER, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
Power generation	0.00	0.00
Other energy branch	-0.01	-0.01
Iron & steel	-0.02	-0.02
Non-ferrous metals	-0.01	-0.01
Chemicals	0.00	-0.01
Non-metallics nes	0.00	0.00
Ore-extraction (non-energy)	0.01	0.01
Food, drink & tobacco	0.00	0.00
Textiles, clothing & footwear	0.01	0.00
Paper & pulp	0.00	0.00
Engineering	-0.01	-0.01
Other industry	0.00	0.00
Rail transport	0.00	0.00
Road transport	0.00	0.00
Air transport	0.00	0.00
Other transport services	0.01	0.00
Households	0.00	0.00

Other final use	0.00	0.00
Non-energy use	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00

The outcome is different in Canada, where all of the scenarios result in greater changes in sectoral output, and therefore emissions. In both scenarios, output increases in all of the service sectors (in particular: hotels and catering, air transport and water transport), reflecting the increased liberalisation in trade of services. These increases are reflected in the transport energy users in

Table 6 as well as the power generation energy user; fuel users which see the largest increases in emissions (power generation sees some switching to coal due to relative price changes). On the other hand, some manufacturing sectors such as pharmaceuticals, other manufacturing and electronics see reductions in output, and these changes are reflected in the reduction of energy use by fuel users such chemicals.

The overall increase in emissions in Canada follows from relatively large increases in energy demand (see Table 7 and Table 8) compared to other regions.

Table 6: CO2 Emissions by Energy User, Canada (% difference from base)

CO2 EMISSIONS BY ENERGY USER, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
Power generation	0.37	0.33
Other energy branch	-0.03	-0.11
Iron & steel	-0.14	-0.18
Non-ferrous metals	-0.01	-0.24
Chemicals	-0.05	-0.48
Non-metallics nes	-0.03	-0.17
Ore-extraction (non-energy)	-0.16	-0.19
Food, drink & tobacco	0.00	0.00
Textiles, clothing & footwear	0.00	0.00
Paper & pulp	-0.19	-0.22
Engineering	0.00	0.00
Other industry	-0.15	-0.18
Rail transport	0.18	0.19
Road transport	0.60	0.68
Air transport	0.92	1.45
Other transport services	0.71	1.12
Households	0.02	0.04
Other final use	0.07	0.08
Non-energy use	0.00	0.00
Total	0.26	0.29

Energy demand

Table 7: Total Energy Consumption (% difference from base)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
EU27	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.19	0.21
USA	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.02	0.02
China	0.00	0.00
Rest of world	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00

Table 8: Total Energy Consumption by Fuel, Canada (% difference from base)

TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FUEL, 2018 (% difference from base)		
	Limited tariff liberalisation	Ambitious tariff liberalisation
Solid	0.35	0.31
Liquid	0.29	0.35
Gas	0.06	0.07
Electricity	0.14	0.13

Transport energy use and emissions

The results from E3MG include energy use and emissions from all sectors of the economy but may understate the emissions from transport, which would be expected to increase in line with an increase in trade. This particularly applies to the maritime sector. To look at this in detail is probably beyond the capability of E3MG (a transport model with details of fleet composition would be more appropriate¹⁵) but there are reasons to suspect that it would not significantly alter the outcome:

- Total changes in trans-Atlantic trade (as shown in the CGE model results) are not especially high
- The largest changes are in service sectors which require less transport

In the context of the difference in total global emissions it is unlikely to change the conclusion that there is almost no net impact.

Effects of an increase in investment

If there was an increase in investment in Canada, for example due to increased FDI flows, this could have the following impacts:

- An increase in economic activity leading to higher rates of emissions

¹⁵ There are also notable issues with modelling bunker fuels and allocating energy consumption and emissions in international waters to a particular territory.

- Investment in modern, energy-saving equipment leading to emission reductions

As FDI would generally result in new additional capacity, the first of these is more likely to be the case here. This has not been modelled due to a lack of quantitative estimates (i.e. how much additional investment could be expected in the scenarios) but the sectors that would initially gain are likely to be those such as construction and engineering, which are users of energy but not intensive ones. There may be secondary increases in output and emissions from their suppliers, e.g. metals and mineral producers but this is likely to be fairly small.

In the longer term, the outcome is dependent on the sectors that receive the investment and increased capacity. Some of the sectors that may benefit, such as telecoms and fisheries, produce low levels of emissions directly (although increased use of electricity may lead to higher emissions in the power sector) but increases in mining and some manufacturing sectors may lead to larger increases in emissions.

In summary, an increase in emissions would be expected but from additional investment but there is a lot of uncertainty about the level of the impacts, and the scale of the effects is going to be highly dependent on the nature of the investment and the sectors that are most affected. However, we would not expect this additional impact to be larger than the results shown previously in this section.

Conclusions

The impact on greenhouse gas emissions from the policy initiatives represented in the scenarios can be summarised as:

- A very small (<0.01%) decrease in the EU
- An increase in emissions in Canada due to higher rates of economic activity and relative reductions in coal prices
- At the global level a very small increase in emissions (<0.01%)

These results are driven by a slight increase in global production, and the changes in manufacturing and services location, as production falls in the EU27 and increases in Canada. A further point to add is that the results are generally more pronounced in the more ambitious trade liberalisation scenario.

There is no *a-priori* expectation on how global emissions levels would be affected by trade liberalisation. For example, it is possible that production would shift to countries with more efficient production methods, reducing emissions, but it is also possible that it could shift to countries with lower environmental standards. Overall, however, the global impact on emissions in these scenarios was found to be very small.

The results for energy demand broadly follow those for emissions.

ANNEX 3: Gravity models

SECTORAL GRAVITY MODELS ON FDI

The gravity model has been successfully and widely used in analysing bilateral flows of international trade as well as foreign direct investment. According to the standard gravity model, the size of bilateral trade flows between two countries is positively related, inter alia, to GDP and negatively related to their distance. This study uses augmented gravity models to explain the determinants of the bilateral sectoral FDI flow in Canada and the EU from other countries.

The functional form of the gravity model is given below:

$$\ln FDI_{ijs} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_i + \beta_2 \ln GDP_j + \beta_3 RENDOW_{ij} + \beta_4 RFDIRES_{ijs} + \beta_5 \ln DIST_{ij} + \beta_6 Language_{ij} + \beta_7 Legal_{ij} + \varepsilon_s$$

Where,

$$RENDOW_{ij} = \left[\frac{\ln GDP_i - \ln GDP_j}{POP_j} \right]$$

$$RFDIRES_{ijs} = \frac{\ln FDIRES_{is}}{FDIRES_{js}}$$

j = Reporter country and i = partner country

$\ln FDI_{ijs}$ = natural log of bilateral FDI inflow in the sector s from country i to j

$RENDOW_{ij}$ = relative endowment of country i in terms of j

$RFDIRES_{ijs}$ = natural log of relative FDI restrictive index between country i and j in sector s

$FDIRES_{is}$ = FDI restrictive index in country i in sector s

$FDIRES_{js}$ = FDI restrictive index in j in sector s

$\ln DIST_{ij}$ = natural log of distance between country i and j

GDP = Gross Domestic Product

POP = Total Population

Language_{ij} is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the two countries have the same commonly-used common language

Legal_{ij} is a dummy variable equal to 1 if country i and j share a common legal origin

Data Sources:

GTAP database are used for bilateral FDI stock by sectors and countries.

FDI restrictiveness indices have been taken from OECD

GDP and Population data are from World Development Indicators

Language dummy variable data from Rose and Spiegel (2004);

Legal dummy variable data from La Porta et. al, (2005)

The income variables GDP_i and GDP_j determines the potential demand and supply of foreign direct investment, therefore, higher income and productive capacity induces more investment, so the coefficients of GDP_i and GDP_j are expected to be positive. The variable RENDOW is expected to be positively related to bilateral FDI inflow. This is because, the larger the difference between the per capita income between country i and j, the larger would be the FDI inflow from country i to j into any particular sector. The sign of the coefficient on RFDIRES is expected to be positive, since the smaller the FDI restrictive index in country j, the larger would be the ratio RFDIRES and this is expected to increase FDI inflow in country j. The coefficient of Distance is expected to be negative, indicating that bilateral FDI will fall as the distance between country i and j increases. The coefficient of Language is expected to be positive indicating that countries which speak the same language carry out more FDI with one another, due to the reduced trade costs caused by the ease of communication. Common Legal Origin dummy is commonly used in gravity model estimation of bilateral FDI activities to proxy similarity in the degree of investor protection and ownership concentration.

RESULTS

The model results herein are useful for reflecting general trends; however, they should be contextualised in that they face some limitations given they had to be constructed around limited data availability.

FDI Gravity models for Canada

Table 1 reports the results from the estimation of the aforementioned gravity equation for 11 sectors for Canada. The coefficient on the GDP of the partner country appears to be positive in all regressions and is statistically significant for the gravity regressions for 'mining', 'manufacturing', 'transportation' and 'financial services'. However, despite having the expected sign, the GDP of Canada is not statistically significant in any of the regressions. In all gravity regressions, the signs of the variable *Relative endowment* are positive and statistically significant. Also, the signs of *distance* are negative for all regressions and are statistically significant for 'mining', 'manufacturing', 'transport' and 'financial services'.

The variable of interest is the *relative FDI restrictiveness index*. It appears that the signs of this variable are positive and statistically significant for 'mining', 'manufacturing' and 'transportation'. This suggest that fall in FDI restrictive index in Canada will lead to rise in FDI inflow into these sectors and the magnitude of the rise would depend on the respective coefficients of the *relative FDI restrictive Index*. In all the regressions, *language* and *legal* dummy variables appeared to be statistically insignificant.

Table 1: Sectoral Gravity Estimation Results:
Dependent variable is Sectoral bilateral FDI Inflow into Canada

	Agri & Forest	Fisheries	Mining	Manuf.	Electricity	Construction	Transportation	Communication	Financial services	Business	Hotel & Restaurant
GDPi	0.281	0.009	0.181**	1.135***	0.103	0.783	1.208***	0.108	1.055*	0.703	0.559
GDPj	0.123	0.032	0.221	0.543	0.212	0.265	1.211	0.221	0.574	0.283	0.235
Relative Endowment	2.225***	1.851***	2.031***	2.135***	2.075***	2.177***	1.954***	1.811***	0.695	1.149**	2.075***
Relative FDI Restrictive Index	0.026	0.064	0.176*	0.245*	0.015	0.398	0.107*	0.004	0.513	0.135	0.373
Distance	-0.593	-0.405	-0.885*	-0.788**	-0.719	-0.216	-1.482***	-1.048	-2.368**	-0.535	-0.015
Language	0.260	0.061	0.482	1.178	0.360	0.560	2.725	0.453	1.062	0.625	0.505
Legal	0.411	0.090	0.743	2.557	0.613	1.185	6.131	0.929	1.965	1.382	1.086
Number of Observations	25	24	25	36	28	30	33	23	25	20	27
Adjusted R²	0.834	0.821	0.802	0.844	0.752	0.831	0.775	0.589	0.506	0.536	0.805
Prob > F	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.000

Note: ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at 1,5,10 percent levels respectively.

FDI Gravity models for EU

When attempting to perform the gravity model simulations for the EU, problems were encountered with regards to the data. Specifically, when grouping together 25 Member States, the number of observations in the dataset were reduced to below 15, making it impossible to perform an econometric analysis. In an attempt to deal with this problem, the analysis took top 5 EU countries in terms of their shares of total inflow of FDI into different sectors in the EU. In general, it was observed that the top 5 countries account for a majority of the FDI in the EU. While the countries and total share are different for each sector, the top 5 recipients of inward FDI into the EU together account for as high as 88.66 percent of FDI inflow in the mining sector and as low as 58.45 percent of FDI inflow in construction sector (Table 2).

Table 2: Share of Top 5 countries in Total Sectoral FDI flow into the EU

Sectors	Total Share of top 5 countries
Agri& Forest	77.38
Fisheries	86.11
Mining	88.66
Manufacturing	61.64
Electricity	62.95
Construction	58.43
Transportation	65
Communication	68
Financial service	65.49
Business	75.93
Hotel and Restaurants	75.36

The results of the sectoral FDI gravity regression models for the top 5 EU countries are reported in Table 3. The coefficient on the GDP of the partner country appears to be positive in all regressions and is statistically significant for the gravity regressions for 'fisheries', 'manufacturing', 'transportation' and 'business services'. The coefficient on the GDP of the top 5 EU countries are positive in all regressions, and statistically significant for 'fisheries', 'manufacturing' and 'business services'. The signs of the coefficient of the variable *Relative endowment* are positive and statistically significant in all gravity regressions. Also, the signs of *distance* are negative for all regressions and are statistically significant for 'fisheries', 'mining', 'manufacturing', 'transport' and 'business service'. The signs of the coefficient of the variable *relative FDI restrictiveness* index appears to be positive in all regressions but is statistically significant only for 'fisheries', 'mining', 'manufacturing', 'transportation' and 'business service'. In all the regressions, language and legal dummy variables appeared to be statistically insignificant.

**Table 3: Sectoral Gravity Estimation Results:
Dependent variable is Sectoral bilateral FDI Inflow into EU top 5 Countries**

	Agri & Forest	Fisheries	Mining	Manuf.	Electricity	Construction	Transportation	Communication	Financial services	Business	Hotel & Restaurant
GDPi	0.107	0.418***	0.759*	0.142*	0.637	0.038	0.518*	1.268	0.011	0.541*	0.366
GDPj	0.645	0.744*	0.447	0.172*	0.196	0.085	0.199	0.278	0.179	0.136*	0.244
Relative Endowment	2.481***	2.534***	2.005***	2.207***	2.239***	2.198***	2.144***	1.986***	1.743***	2.636***	1.981***
Relative FDI Restrictive Index	0.025	0.068*	0.016**	0.001*	0.209	0.007	0.145*	0.142	0.282	0.087*	0.101
Distance	-0.073	-0.188*	-0.107*	-0.247*	-0.081	-0.002	-0.107*	-0.125	-0.233	-0.010*	-0.023
Language	0.192	0.050	0.313	0.259	0.115	0.084	0.736	0.177	0.244	0.100	0.172
Legal	0.222	0.056	0.550	0.307	0.067	0.889	0.736	0.177	0.255	0.111	0.130
Number of Observations	35	35	32	35	31	34	35	36	35	35	35
Adjusted R²	0.872	0.907	0.688	0.784	0.613	0.569	0.736	0.712	0.777	0.85	0.718
Prob > F	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at 1,5,10 percent levels respectively.

Problems with incorporating Gravity model results into CGE framework

Needing a key explanatory variable that quantified investment restrictions in Canada and the EU, the gravity model employed a variable based on the OECD's restrictiveness index. The problem with using this variable¹⁶ is that it reflects the overall restrictiveness of a sector (i.e. Canada's restrictiveness for all investors not just for investors in the EU). While it would have been desirable to use an alternative variable that quantifies restrictions specifically for EU investors, such data is not available and beyond the scope of this study to generate.

Running the gravity models with the OECD's measurement implied that its estimates could not isolate the impact of EU-Canada restrictions on EU-Canada FDI flows. Instead, results reflect the change in Canada (the EU's) total sectoral stocks of FDI (i.e. FDI from all countries) given a percentage decline in its OECD restrictiveness vis-à-vis the entire world. Employing the accompanying coefficient into the CGE framework would imply that the model is not accounting for the impact of the CETA, but rather a measure taken by Canada (the EU) to open up investment for all countries. Given that such an approach would not allow meaningful interpretations regarding the CETA's impact, it was decided that the final step of incorporating the gravity model's results into the CGE model would not be taken.

Nevertheless, the gravity model does have utility as it shows that liberalising investment in Canada and the EU leads to increased investment in certain sectors. As such, by observing the OECD's restrictiveness index for a country, a basis is provided for qualitatively assessing the prospects of liberalisation under the CETA and the potential gains that could arise.

¹⁶ This is notwithstanding critiques of the OECD's methodology. See Campbell (2008) for a number of criticisms on the OECD's restrictiveness index for Canada in particular.

ANNEX 4: Summary of Interviews and Written Consultations with Stakeholder Groups

Table 1: Substantive stakeholder feedback from interviews or received via email*

Organisations	Brief summary of stakeholder issues raised in interview or through email consultation	How feedback was incorporated into the report
EU		
Association of Poultry Producers and Poultry Trade in the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns were expressed over food safety issues examined as well as issues with food treated with chemical additives from the US entering the EU through Canada. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPs and Fisheries section.
Brewers of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main area of contention is with Canada’s provincially regulated liquor control boards and the perceived discriminatory practices of the boards. Another area of concern was the treatment of new market entrants with respect to post factum communications and other onerous commercial conditions. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPs and Fisheries and Competition Policy sections.
Confederation of the Food and Drink Industries of the European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few offensive and defensive concerns. Main priorities are: 1) Tariffs in some protected sectors: poultry, eggs and dairy. 2) Opposition to the activation of Special Agricultural Safeguard for dairy. 3) Import for Re-Export Program should not be considered when calculating import volume. 4) Discriminating tax policies against EU wines and spirits. 5) Compositional cheese standards. 6) Dairy MUST be included in the agreement. 7) 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPs and Fisheries, IPR, and Competition Policy sections.

	Discriminatory policies of provincial liquor boards must end. 8) Some meat and pork products should be considered sensitive or not subject to liberalisation. 9) Rules of Origin 10) Dispute resolution 11) Geographical indicators.	
Copa-Cocega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Concerns centre mostly around Canada's supply management system and graphical indicators (GI) specifically with respect to Canadian wines and wine kits. 2) Request poultry and eggs be analysed. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPA and Fisheries section IPR section. With regards to poultry and eggs, it was determined unfeasible given the scope of the SIA to include additional sub-sector analysis.
Danish Meat Industry Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See UECBV 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPA and Fisheries section.
EUCOLAIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See European Dairy Association 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPA and Fisheries section.
EURATEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns centre on: 1) Tariff peaks for certain textile products with Canada and 2) Rules of Origin. 	Considered in the Textiles section.
EUROCHAMBRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main issues related to: 1.) Enhancing investment regime including the removal of rules on foreign ownership. 2) Demands for local content in public procurement. 3) Mutual recognition of professional qualifications. 	Considered in the Government Procurement, Trade Facilitation, Investment and Labour Mobility sections.
European Competitive Telecommunications Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main areas of concern are: 1) Labour mobility 2) Equity Caps. 3) Residency requirements. 4) Qualifications and professional designations. 5.) Regulatory cooperation 	Considered in the services sections and for the Labour Mobility section.
European Association of Fish Producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main concerns were in regards to: Fair competition, SPS measures and foreign ownership 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPA and Fisheries section.

European Dairy Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major concerns relate to: 1) Canada's Supply Management System and 2) Import Limitations 3) Rebate programs that support domestic product ingredients. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAs and Fisheries section and the IPR section.
European Economic and Social Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key issues: 1) Opening up of government procurement markets, 2) Labour mobility with respect to recognition of qualifications and visa issues. 3) Environmental and sustainability issues. 	Considered in the Government Procurement and Labour Mobility sections.
European Livestock and Meat Traders Union (UECBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most interests are defensive. 1) Negotiations are bilateral but need to consider current multilateral agreements. 2) Sensitive products issue is crucial. 3) OIE recommendations for protecting against TSEs and BSE. 4) Hormone treated beef. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAs and Fisheries section.
International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key issue: Canada's IPR regime is not on par with the rest of the developed world, specifically that of the EU. Related comments on report: 1) Certain statistics and reports/sources used in IPR section should be replaced with more up-to-date information. 2) Clarify references to IPR infringement on physical goods. 3) Add four further policy options available to the Canadian government to improve IPR enforcement. 4) The Canadian market for IPR should be measured as the legitimate market for goods plus piracy rate. 5) Economic impacts predicted would be more significantly positive. 6) Some statements in report seem overly broad or incorrect 	Considered in the IPR section and Agriculture, PAs and Fisheries section.
Protection Rights for the Entertainment Industry –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key concern: Piracy in Canada 	Considered in the IPR section.

Europe		
International Video Federation (IVF) and International Federation of Film Producers' Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ratification of WIPO Treaties by Canada and enactment of copyright laws are a top priority. 2) There are detrimental effects of online and offline piracy for audiovisual industry chain, thus improved IPR could bring economic benefits in these areas. 3) Online piracy effects national and international film production. 	Considered in the IPR section.
International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) CETA's objective should be to ensure that exceptions in Canada do not prejudice legitimate right-holder interests and comply with the Berne 3-step test. 2) Some limitations in TRIPs. 	Considered in the IPR section.
International Association of STM Publishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-32 was detrimental and violated Art. 13 TRIPS. The EU should resist new legislation on low IPR protection. 	Considered in the IPR section.
Federation of European Publishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C-32 was detrimental and violated Art. 13 TRIPS. The EU should resist new legislation on low IPR protection. 	Considered in the IPR section.
European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The section on IPR should be more balanced to reflect opinions of European industry 	Included opinions as provided in position paper
CANADA		
Access Copyright	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback focused on Bill C-32 being introduced in Canada and amendments to Copyright Act in relation to 1) Remedies not "having enough bite" to be preventative. 2) The creation of safe harbours for infringing distributors. 3) Weakened rights of creators. 4) Too many exceptions being created and becoming the norm vs. the exception. 5) If the EU entered into an agreement given the current IPR regime, it could 	Considered in the IPR section.

	<p>appear to be sanctioning the proposed provisions and could have a domino effect on some lesser developed countries. 6) Canada's ability to have a flexible economic policy would depend on aspects of CETA and implementing legislation. 7) Stating that "Trade agreements do not typically list specific IPR exceptions authorised" is misleading.</p>	
Association of Equipment Manufacturers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive of the CETA negotiations. In favour of tariff elimination on all industrial equipment. Markets could potentially open to allow the sale of remanufactured goods. 	Considered in the manufacturing section.
Canadian Recording Industry Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues: IPR (copyright infringement, patent interests and trademarks), Canada's enforcement regime, market access, sustainability and FDI. 	Considered in the IPR section.
Canadian Wheat Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback was primarily centred on defending the board and supply management in Canada. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAPs and Fisheries section and Competition Policy section.
CUPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues are 1) Sub-national government procurement. 2) Against including an investor rights clause similar to that in Chapter 11 of NAFTA. 3) Concerns about the privatisation of public services. 4) Water quality. 5) Pharmaceuticals being protected for proprietary concerns and therefore limiting access and increasing costs. 6) Job losses. 	Considered in the Government Procurement, Investment and IPR sections.
Diamond Manufacturers Association of Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns that the Kimberly Process will continue to be a going concern for both the EU and Canada. 	Considered for inclusion in reference to natural resources in the mining and metal manufacturing assessments of the report. Ultimately not included.

Fisheries Council of Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns are concentrated mostly on the EU's current tariff regime and rules and regulations regarding the import of fish products which they feel are overly cumbersome and needlessly expensive. 	Considered in the Agriculture, PAs and Fisheries section.
National Union of Public and General Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main issues: 1) Job loss. 2) Threats to new and existing social programs. 3) Investor state provisions. 4) Sub-national government procurement. 5) Labour mobility. 	Considered in the Government Procurement, Investment and Labour Mobility sections.
Pollution Probe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current environmental efforts are focusing on domestic issues. Specifically transportation policies. 	Considered in the environmental analysis sections of the report.
EUCOCIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EUROCHAMBRES in the EU section. 	Considered in the Trade Facilitation, Investment and Labour Mobility sections.
Unisféra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested that CETA is not generating any significant interest among traditional environmental stakeholders. 	Considered in the environmental analysis sections of the report.
United Nations Environmental Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged that trade with the EU is smaller than NAFTA and that the EU is seen as an environmental leader and as such, CETA does not currently raise any environmental alarms. 	Considered in the environmental analysis sections of the report.
Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies (Rx&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) More focus should be given to cost-saving benefits of new medicines and vaccines. 2) More focus should be given to other benefits from protection of IPR on innovative pharmaceuticals that will benefit the EU and Canada. 	Considered in the IPR section.
Canadian Publishers' Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) IPR protection will improve the revenue opportunity for publishers, and could be reinvested in Canadian publishing. 2) Bill C-32 is out of 	Considered in the IPR section.

	step with efforts expand education exceptions to IPR protection.	
Fisheries Council of Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elimination of EU tariffs provides opportunities to diversify exports. 2) Canada has achieved high scores of sustainable fishing reviews, and is committed to such practices. 	Considered in the Fisheries section and Investment section.
Quebec society for collective management of copyright (Copibec)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too many exceptions in Bill C-32. EU should comply with WIPO treaties and TRIPs. 	Considered in the IPR section.
Canadian Media Production Association (CMPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is impractical to structurally separate foreign ownership of telecommunications from foreign ownership of broadcasting and broadcasting distribution. 	Considered in the Telecommunication section and other services sections, as well as the Investment section.
Third Countries		
Société de Développement et de Promotion de l'Archipel (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon should be incorporated, particularly with respect to impact on fisheries sector 	Included comments in section on Saint-Pierre et Miquelon
Department of Foreign Affairs Greenland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on Greenland should be incorporated, particularly with respect to impact on fisheries sector 	Included comments in section on Greenland

(*This chart does not include an overview of the many position papers, reports and other literature provided by stakeholders to the study team as part of the consultation process. It also does not include a summary of points from academic/expert consultations, although all of the relevant points from those consultations are cited within the body of the impact analyses. It also does not include a summary of brief exchanges the study team had with a wide variety of stakeholders when providing information and details on the SIA process and related study team reports.)

Table 2: Overview of concerns raised during first civil society meeting in Brussels.

Issues raised during Civil Society Meeting	Organisation	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the list of flagged sectors finalised? If so, concern was raised over the omission of textiles in light of the concerns over inter alia tariff peaks for certain textile products with Canada and ROO. 	EURATEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The list was not a formalised list of the sectors flagged for further impact assessment and textiles would be included in the formal modelling.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concern was expressed over the means of communicating with member of ACP countries given that stakeholders in the region may not have access to Internet. A desire was expressed to hold regional workshops. 	ACP Civil Society Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study team welcomes feedback from the ACP countries and further discussion could be used to facilitate greater incorporation of the ACP countries' concerns.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inquiry was made into the analysis of the content industry and whether or not additional stakeholders and experts could be recommended to the study team to ensure equal representation. It was also expressed that the statement in the report that IP enforcement and protection in Canada is "strong" is inaccurate. 	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was explained that inclusion of the content industry in the formal modelling was difficult as the data is not readily available in GTAP. However, the content industry would be included in the qualitative assessment. Recommendations of alternative stakeholders was welcomed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desire was expressed in having the study include a list of sensitive sectors/areas in both Canada and the EU. A desire was also expressed to include the pork sector in addition to the beef sector as this was an issue of particular interest to the EU. 	European Livestock and Meat Trading Union (UECBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was acknowledged that the study will look into pork.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns were raised over the practicality of a scenario that assumes 100% liberalisation as it was not believed that Canada would liberalise the dairy sector. It was also highlighted that where concessions were made on dairy, Canada could also enact other protectionist measures such as 	European Dairy Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was stated that within negotiations everything has been put on the table and as such, the study will proceed under this assumption and therefore include an ambitious scenario of 100% liberalisation. Negotiators are aware of the sensitivity of dairy in Canada.

cheese standards.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The question was raised regarding the studies inclusion of cultural protocol. 	European Coordination of Independent Producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was stated that nothing specific in this regard was included in the negotiations. However, if there was Canadian interest, the EC could look at cultural cooperation in the strict sense without any trade elements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inquiry was made as to whether the study team would consult labour organisations and whether this would include organisations at the local level. 	Ergon Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The study team is making efforts to contact labour organisations expected to be impacted by the CETA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questions were raised with regards to which specific agriculture products were being considered and whether the analysis would consider triangular trade. 	European Farmers and European Agri-Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was explained that triangular trade would be dealt with as an ROO issue and that the specific agricultural products to be considered would be identified as part of the detailed SIA analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interest was expressed in having food safety issues examined as well as the possibility of food treated with chemical additives from the US entering the EU through Canada. 	Association of Poultry Processors and Poultry Trade in the EU Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was stated the study was considering wheat, barley, oilseeds (particularly canola), beef and pork, fruits and vegetables and soya. With respect to triangular trade, the liberalisation scenarios will incorporate rules of origin.

Feedback entry 3: (Second and final) civil society meeting minutes

Meeting to discuss the results of the Draft Final Report of the EU-Canada Sustainability Impact Assessment, 30 March 2011, Albert Borsche Hall Brussels

Attendees

European Commission: Philip Dupuis, Luis M. Portero, Asa Donell

Study team: Selim Raihan, Dan Prud'homme, Adam Bleser

Civil Society: Marianne Nichols, Carmen Turcu, Cornelius Vermeeren, Elisa Elschner, Lise Andreasen Hoyer, Jonathan Peel, Tom Jenkins, Barbara Slee, Xenia Iwaszko, Olivier Vandermotte, Egle Eimontaite, Ewa Tomaszewska, Cederic Cabanne, Ralph Kamphoner

- Philip Dupuis provided an update on negotiations of the Trade Agreement
- The consultants from DEVELOPMENT Solutions presented on the findings of the Draft Final Report
- Cederic Cabanne from the Eurogroup for Animals inquired into whether the indicator on biodiversity took into account the potential impact on animals and whether it accounts for the impacts associated with trade
 - Adam Bleser replied that the indicator does take into account potentially impacted wildlife and further that the assessment was based on the perceived changes to output, with much of this driven by changes arising from changes in trade.
- Jonathan Peel from the EESC drew attention to the report's mention of ILO convention 98 on collective bargaining and freedom of association. He asked for clarification on Canada's ILO standards.
 - Adam Bleser noted that Canada's bargaining and organising standards were relatively high but that there is scope for improved implementation of the ILO's core labour standards, particularly with respect to ratification of C.98. Dan Prud'homme mentioned ILO standards relating to government procurement.
- Xenia Iwaszko of the International Federation Representing the Music Industry noted the SIA rightfully noted that CETA would result in lowering the level of piracy in Canada. She requested if it would be possible to discuss the points raised in her comments with the study team's IPR expert
 - Dan Prud'homme responded that pending the availability of the team's IPR expert, a call might be able to be set up. He noted that written comments are an ideal method of communicating with the study team at this stage, as they allow the study team to see comments on specific wording of the SIA.
- Tom Jenkins from the ETUC gave an intervention in which he noted/asked:
 - whether it was Canada or the EU who approached the possibility of a trade agreement
 - that Canada was not included in the Global Europe strategy, and as such questioned why the CETA is now being pursued
 - EU-Canada approach vis a vis labour could be put into a multinational negotiations
 - the elections would play a role in the negotiating of CETA

- that there is a good box on the ILO in the mining section of the SIA but that stronger provisions on enforcement should be put in any agreement on labour and environment in CETA. Noted that some have argued to join these two issues together in one chapter of CETA, others have suggested they are kept separate.
- unions should be distinguished from civil society in references in the agreement
- that ETUC shares similar views as many in Canadian civil society on the inclusion of investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) in CETA: they are against it. Noted there was good research in the SIA on NAFTA and ISDS. Note that it was not fully clear in the study team's presentation, but seems from the report that the SIA findings also suggest that it is not a good idea to include ISDS in CETA.
- that some public utilities would receive focus in a government procurement (GP) chapter of CETA. Noted water is a contentious issue as is telecom/communications
- that if people want to have wage protection in their provinces this would not only impact the workers but also importantly the employers paying the wages
 - Philip Dupuis responded that it was Canada who approached the EU with the prospect of moving forward with negotiations
 - Dan Prud'homme responded that Mr. Jenkins correctly points out the SIA does not take a stand to support the inclusion of ISDS in CETA after weighing the positive and negative implications. He noted that if the EC reaches a different conclusion and do decide to include ISDS in CETA, the policy recommendations in the report provide at least some guidance for mitigating the negative impacts of ISDS in CETA.
 - Philip Dupuis responded that elections would play a role in negotiating CETA, there are still discussions on how to structure a labour and environmental component of the CETA, and a number of utilities are being discussed with regards to government procurement in CETA. He noted the EC takes a different viewpoint than the SIA on ISDS in CETA, which balances a number of factors.
- Ralph Kamphoner from Eurocommerce gave an intervention in which he noted:
 - Rules of origin will be an important issue in the CETA and that preferential versus non-preferential rules should be addressed and that such rules should be purely technical and not political.
 - Philip Dupuis responded that a simple structure in rules of origin is preferred but that the present situation has made movement towards such a structure incredibly complicated and has been elaborated upon by industry. He noted that Canada's situation regarding rules of origin is further complicated as a result of NAFTA and its separate rules. In terms of the CETA it is likely that in some cases the text will adopt EU rules, while other times it will adopt Canadian rules, and in some instances it will create something in between.
- Jonathan Peel inquired as to whether the CETA would lead to a Civil Society Forum
 - Philip Dupuis noted that such a forum is planned

- Barbara Slee of the International Fund for Animal Welfare asked whether the EU ban on seals would impact the agreement
 - Philip Dupuis noted that seals are not a part of negotiations and would not impact the agreement
- Luis M. Portero noted that an agreement needs to include a strong binding mechanism on stakeholder involvement.
- Olivier Vandermotte from the Humane Society International United Kingdom asked whether the CETA would call for more civil society meetings than the one called for in the EU-Korea Agreement
- Luis M. Portero responded that he believes the Korea Agreement states 'at least once a year' but that in any case, the CETA required two levels of involvement with stakeholders: i) international which would meet at least once a year; and ii) domestic, which under advisory organs would have very frequent engagement with stakeholders.

NOTE: The study team considered all relevant comments from this meeting in revisions for the Final Report.

Feedback entry 4: details of Ottawa workshop

Canadian Stakeholder Workshop Agenda – November 26 th , 2010		
Time	Activity	Speaker(s)
9:00 am	<i>Registration and Refreshments</i>	
9:15 am – 9:30 am	Welcome and Introduction EU-Canada CETA Negotiations: European rationale for a CETA, concerns and expectations; Progress to Date	EC Representative
9:30 am – 9:50am	Methodology: EU-Canada Trade SIA impact assessment: Brief overview of SIA methodology and key aspects of analysis, including modelling and other elements of impact assessment.	Colin Kirkpatrick, SIA Team Leader; Selim Raihan, Chief SIA Economic Modelling Expert
9:50 am – 10:20 am	Discussion and Feedback	
10:20 am – 10:35 am	Macro-Economic Assessment: <i>Welfare, Real GDP, Total Exports, Wages</i>	Selim Raihan, Chief SIA Economic Modelling Expert
10:35 am – 10:55 am	Discussion and Feedback	
10:55 am – 11:15 am	Sectoral Assessments: <i>Agriculture, Processed Agricultural Products and Fisheries</i>	Érick Duchesne, Adam Bleser and Karel Mayrand, Impact Assessment Team
11:15 am – 11:45 am	Discussion and Feedback	
11:45 am – 12:00pm	<i>Refreshments</i>	
12:00 am – 12:15 pm	Sectoral Assessments: <i>Industrial Products</i>	Adam Bleser and Karel Mayrand, Impact Assessment Team
12:15 pm – 12:45 pm	Discussion and Feedback	
12:45 pm – 1:30 pm	<i>Buffet Lunch</i>	
1:30 pm – 1:45 pm	Sectoral Assessments: <i>Services</i>	Adam Bleser and Karel Mayrand, Impact Assessment Team
1:45 pm – 2:15 pm	Discussion and Feedback	
2:15 pm – 2:45 pm	Cross-Cutting Issues Assessments: <i>Public Procurement and IPR</i>	Dan Prud'homme, Impact Assessment Team
2:45 pm – 3:15 pm	Discussion and Feedback	
3:15 pm – 3:30 pm	<i>Refreshments – Stakeholder Networking</i>	
3:30 pm – 3:50 pm	Cross-Cutting Issues Assessments: <i>Investment and other cross-cutting issues</i>	Dan Prud'homme, Impact Assessment Team
3:50pm – 4:20pm	Discussion and Feedback	
4:20 pm – 5:00 pm	Concluding Discussion with Speakers/Moderator and Closing Remarks – Ensuring the input of Civil Society into the negotiations.	SIA Study Team
	<i>Close of Session</i>	

Canada Stakeholder Workshop:
Trade SIA for the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement
Meeting minutes

26 November 2010, 9am to 5pm; Westin Hotel, Ottawa

Subject: EU-Canada CETA Trade SIA Preliminary Findings

Study team:

Colin Kirkpatrick (CK)
Selim Raihan (SR)
Karel Mayrand (KM)
Erick Duchesne (ED)
Dan Prud'homme (DP)
Adam Bleser (AB)

EU Delegation:

Maurizio Cellini
Fred Kingston
Rafal Lapkowski

Canadian stakeholders attending:

Ron Kane, Canadian Steel Producers Association
Steve Couture, Dairy Farmers of Canada
Paul Stothart, The Mining Association of Canada
John W. Masswohl, Canadian Cattlemen's Association
Kathleen Sullivan, Canadian Agri-food Trade Alliance
Brian Roberts, The Fur Institute
Jason Kee, Entertainment Software Association of Canada
Stan Marshall, Canadian Union of Public Employees
Sara Ulmer, Heenan Blaikie
Martin Rice, Canadian Pork Council
Edouard Asnong, Canada Pork Council
Jim Everson, Canola Council of Canada
Richard Phillips, Grain Growers of Canada

Meeting Minutes:

- CK provided an introduction to the stakeholder meeting.
- Maurizio Cellini, Head of the Economic and Commercial Affairs Section of the EU Delegation, provided introductory remarks as well as an update on the negotiations between the EU and Canada.
- Martin Rice from the Canadian Pork Council asked whether the SIA is used by the EU Parliament or is only used by the EC.
 - CK noted that the response to the SIA by the EC, which takes the form of a position paper, highlights its agreement and disagreement with the SIA contents. There is no requirement that the Parliament use the SIA, but that it does have access to it and has used the findings of other SIAs in the past.
- Kathleen Sullivan from the Canadian Agri-food Trade Alliance asked whether the Canadian government was able to comment on the SIA's findings
 - CK noted that the Canadian government is allowed but that they are treated as other stakeholders. DP stated that a number of Canadian government offices have already been invited to participate and comment on the SIA.

- CK and SR gave a presentation on the SIA methodology
- Brian Roberts from the Fur Institute inquired into the study team's definition of 'sustainability' and whether this used the previous EC definition of the term or whether it approached it from the recently updated definition which was set out in Regulation 1007/2009?
 - CK replied that the study team was employing a broad definition of sustainability which was then used across a balanced assessment of the 3 sustainability pillars.
- John Masswohl from the Canadian Cattlemen's Association asked that the study team provide more information on the CGE model: what does it do exactly that make it better than other competing models.
 - SR noted that a CGE model is the commonly used model for such an ex ante analysis. Its main benefits come from its ability to gauge inter-sectoral linkages – e.g. changes in one sector also affecting another sector – which cannot be done in a partial equilibrium model. The Global CGE model can further take into account global effects and the existence of already existing FTAs with third countries.
- John Masswohl asked whether the CGE model assumes finite supply of farmland.
 - SR replied that land is considered fixed in the short-term, as are the supply of labour and other forms of capital. This can change in the long-term though land continues to be fixed.
- Kathleen Sullivan asked how the model accounts for non-tariff barriers.
 - SR noted that in goods, the model is mostly accounting for tariffs with most non-tariff barriers in the model accounted for in the services sector.
- SR provided a presentation on the macro-economic effects of the potential CETA
- Martin Rice asked about the impacts on the USA and Mexico
 - SR replied that the US is likely to experience some minor welfare losses due to erosion of preferences and trade diversion with almost no impact expected in Mexico.
- Martin Rice asked if the estimated impact on GDP in Canada was comparable in Mercosur countries as per the impact assessment for the EU-Mercosur agreement.
 - CK replied that they were generally comparable.
- Richard Phillips of the Grain Growers of Canada asked whether the model took into account relationship-based trading.
 - SR and CK replied that it is not.
- Richard Phillips noted that from his perspective it appeared that modelling results seemed conservative and that the actual outcome of the agreement is likely to provide more upside than that estimated.
 - SR further noted that gains can often be higher due to static gains.
- ED provided a presentation of the impact on agriculture, processed agricultural products and fisheries.
- Richard Phillips noted that the focus within the report is on wheat and not on canola and pulse crops. It seems that such focus does not blend with the recent trends in Canada as most expansion has been in the former two crops with these generating more value in land.

- Jim Everson of the Canola Council of Canada noted that wording on page 68 regarding the Wheat Board's impact on land value was not accurate. Further, with respect to canola he noted that the issue of genetically modified organisms was very important for Canadian farmers. Other issues of importance include the changes in cultivation rules and animal feed in the EU, which showed that the EU was moving towards greater flexibility on GM products. Moreover, TBT issues were likely to have more of an impact on the sector than tariff liberalisation. Finally, the Renewable Energy Directive in the EU is likely to have a positive impact on global demand in the future, positively benefiting the Canadian industry.
- Kathleen Sullivan noted that any CETA that does not deal with non-tariff barriers would significantly limit gains to the agricultural sector. Herein, many of the NTBs are specific to EU-Canada trade. Citing the 2008 Study, she pointed out that nearly half of the gains for agricultural trade were due to the resolution of NTBs. Further, she questioned the model's assumption that resources are likely to easily transition out of agriculture due to limitations in the usage of land.
- Richard Phillips encouraged the study team to assess the impact on the pulse crops and to take a look at barley. He further noted that the mention on page 68 that the removal of the Wheat Board would lower land prices is not accurate and that it is instead the loss of subsidies that may affect land prices.
 - DP noted the suggestions on amending the language on page 68 and replied that this was based on stakeholder feedback, most notably from the Canadian Wheat Board.
- Richard Phillips asked what the mechanism for dissemination information is.
 - DP directed stakeholders to the website and to see the first page for its URL.
- AB and KM provided a presentation on the impact for the industrial products sector.
- AB and KM provided presentation on the impact for the services sector.
- DP provided a presentation in the impact for cross-cutting sectors.
- Ron Kane from the Canadian Steel Producers Association asked whether the assessment on government procurement took into account the possibility of the Canada-US Agreement not being extended.
 - DP: yes.
- Stan Marshall from the Canadian Union of Public Employees noted that the government procurement assessment poses more questions than it answers. Further, the assessment leaves ambiguity over what is direct and what is indirect. For example, if policy space is reduced and the agreement introduces competitive bidding, investor state provisions and extension of NAFTA provisions, is this indirect?
 - DP noted these points and stated that the combined effects will be more fully assessed in the final report. He noted the negative impacts from reduced policy space should be distinguished from a mere reduction in regulatory flexibility which does not always create negative impacts. He noted 'direct' is often distinguished in that it refers to more immediate effects stemming from specific provisions in the trade agreement.
- Brian Roberts commented on the government procurement assessment and its statement that the CETA will lead to a probable negative impact for aboriginal communities. He advised rewording this statement. It was also pointed out that First Nations have an enormous

disincentive to move of the reserve since in doing so they would be subject to income tax. He also asked whether any similar disincentives exist for the EU's minority groups.

- DP replied that he was unaware of any such policies for the EU's minority groups. He also replied that the study team was responsible for mentioning impacts where it was determined that such outcomes were likely.
 - Brian Roberts agreed with DP but noted that care with language was important, particularly with respect to perceived negative impacts on minority groups. He also identified large discrepancies in definitions of minority businesses.
 - DP noted the comments, and added that the study does define aboriginal businesses in particular and follows accepted definitions therein.
- Jason Kee of the Entertainment Software Association of Canada made a number of comments regarding IPR: (1) The assessment on IPR could benefit from more precision (e.g. in copyrights, trade secrets, etc.) and distinction between IPR regions as some parts are confusing (by lumping together different topics) and inappropriate; (2) on counterfeiting/piracy he noted that while the size of Canada may limit impact on EU to be lessened, the assessment should consider spillover effects, particularly with respect to the disproportionate consumption of electronic content within Canada. Further, while hacking devices are illegal in the US and the EU, they are not illegal in Canada. Therefore, Canada serves as a transshipping point for pirated goods in other Western economies. Finally, the relative size of the Canadian economy increases when considering the market for games as Western producers are primarily designing games for the Western Market. This makes the Canadian market relatively larger by omitting Asia, which also applies to a larger extent for film and television. As such, the impact should be larger; (3) on health and safety, he pointed out that the report doesn't assess how bolstering IPR laws will improve health and safety and noted that there will be an overall positive impact.
 - DP commented that he had already flagged the third issue and noted the other two points.
- CK provided concluding remarks.

NOTE: The study team considered all relevant comments from this workshop in revisions for the draft Final and Final Report.

Ottawa Workshop Confirmations		
Name	Organisation	Confirmation
INDUSTRY AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS		
Mr Graham Henderson	Canadian Recording Industry Association (CRIA)	Confirmed
Ms Roanie Levy	Access Copyright – Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency	Confirmed
Ms Wendy Noss	Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association	Confirmed
Mr Declan Hamill	Canada’s Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies	Confirmed
Ms Kathleen Sullivan	Canadian Agri-food Trade Alliance	Confirmed
Ms Carla Ventin	Food and Consumer Products of Canada	Confirmed
Mr Martin Rice	Canadian Pork Council	Confirmed
Mr Richard Phillips	Grain Growers of Canada	Confirmed
Mr Edouard Asnong	Canada Pork International	Confirmed
Mr Jim Everson	Canola Council of Canada	Confirmed
Ms Jane Proctor	Canadian Produce Marketing Association	Confirmed
Mr Petr Schmidt	Canadian Vintner’s Association	Confirmed
Mr Steve Couture	Dairy Farmers of Canada	Confirmed
Mr Jean-Michel Laurin	Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters	Confirmed
Mr Patrick McGuiness	Fisheries Council of Canada (FCC)	Confirmed
Mr Paul Stothart	Mining Association of Canada	Confirmed
John W. Masswohl	Canadian Cattlemen’s Association	Confirmed
Mr Brian Roberts	The Fur Institute – International Relations and Conservation Committee	Confirmed
Mr Ron Kane	Canadian Steel Producers Association	Confirmed
Mr Jason Kee	Entertainment Software Association of Canada	Confirmed
LABOUR ORGANISATIONS		
Mr Larry Brown	National Union of Public and General Employees (NUPGE)	Confirmed
Mr Stan Marshall	Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE)	Confirmed
Dr Teresa Healy	Canadian Labour Congress	Confirmed
ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		
Mr Andrew Bevan	Sustainable Prosperity	Confirmed
Mr William Amos	University of Ottawa-Ecojustice Environmental Law Clinic	Confirmed
MINORITY GROUPS		
John LaRoux	Assembly of First Nations	Confirmed
Ms Cassandra Dorrington	Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Supplier Council	Confirmed
Ms Holly Cooper	Public Sector Aboriginal Business Association	Confirmed
OTHER GROUPS		
Mr Kip Beckman	Conference Board of Canada	Confirmed
Ms Nan Hudson	Institute of Cultural Affairs	Confirmed
Ms Joy Nott	Canadian Association of Importers and Exporters	Confirmed
Ms Sara Ulmer	Heenan Blaikie	Confirmed

Ottawa Workshop Invitees		
Name	Organisation	Confirmation
INDUSTRY AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS		
Mr Graham Henderson	Canadian Recording Industry Association (CRIA)	Confirmed
Ms Roanie Levy	Access Copyright – Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency	Confirmed
Mr Chris Gray	Canadian Chamber of Commerce	Declined
Ms Wendy Noss	Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association	Confirmed
Mr Declan Hamill	Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceutical Companies	Half Day Confirmed
Mr Bob Weese	GE Canada	Declined
Mr Ian Loadman	Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions	Awaiting approval as of workshop day
Ms Kathleen Sullivan	Canadian Agri-food Trade Alliance	Confirmed
Ms Carla Ventin	Food and Consumer Products of Canada	Confirmed
Ms Susan Bryanton	Food Beverage Canada	Awaiting approval as of workshop day
General invite	Canadian Federation of Agriculture	No response
Mr Martin Rice	Canadian Pork Council	Confirmed
Mr Richard Phillips	Grain Growers of Canada	Confirmed
Mr Edouard Asnong	Canada Pork International	Confirmed
Mr Jim Everson	Canola Council of Canada	Confirmed
Ms Jane Proctor	Canadian Produce Marketing Association	Confirmed
General invite	Brewers Association of Canada	No response
Mr Petr Schmidt	Canadian Vintner's Association	Confirmed
Mr Steve Couture	Dairy Farmers of Canada	Confirmed
Mr Jean-Michel Laurin	Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters	Confirmed
Mr Derek Nighbor	Food and Consumer Products of Canada	Declined
Mr Patrick McGuinness	Fisheries Council of Canada (FCC)	Half Day Confirmed
Mr Paul Stothart	Mining Association of Canada	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Cattlemen's Association	Confirmed
Mr Bob Kirke	Canadian Apparel Federation (CAF)	Declined
Mr Brian Roberts	The Fur Institute – International Relations and Conservation Committee	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers Association (CVMA)	No response
General invite	Forest Products Association of Canada	No response
General invite	Canadian Forestry Association	No response
General invite	Canadian Wood Council	Declined
General invite	Canadian Association of Oil Producers	
General invite	Mineralogical Association of Canada	Declined
General invite	Coal Association of Canada	Declined
Mr Ron Kane	Canadian Steel Producers Association	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Banking Association	No response
General invite	Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association	No response
General invite	Canadian Medical Association	No response
Mr Jason Kee	Entertainment Software Association of Canada	Confirmed
LABOUR ORGANISATIONS		
Mr Larry Brown	National Union of Public and General Employees (NUPGE)	Confirmed
Mr Stan Marshall	Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE)	Confirmed

General invite	Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE)	Declined
General invite	Public Service Alliance of Canada	No response
Dr Teresa Healy	Canadian Labour Congress	Confirmed
General invite	National Farmers Union	No response
General invite	Canadian Auto Workers (CAW)	No response
General invite	Canadian Federation of Independent Business	No response
ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		
General invite	Canadian Environmental Network	Declined
General invite	Sierra Club Canada	Declined
Mr Bob Oliver	Pollution Probe	Declined
General invite	Friends of the Earth – Canada	Declined
Ms Chantal Carpentier	International Institute for Sustainable Development	Declined
Mr Marc Paquin	Unisfera	Declined
General invite	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	No response
General invite	David Suzuki Foundation	No response
General invite	Pembina Institute	Declined
Mr Andrew Bevan	Sustainable Prosperity	Confirmed
Mr William Amos	University of Ottawa-Ecojustice Environmental Law Clinic	Confirmed
MINORITY GROUPS		
John LaRoux	Assembly of First Nations	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business	No response
Ms Cassandra Dorrington	Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Supplier Council	Confirmed
Ms Holly Cooper	Public Sector Aboriginal Business Association	Confirmed
OTHER GROUPS		
Mr Kip Beckman	Conference Board of Canada	Confirmed
General invite	Consumers' Association of Canada	No response
Mr Stuart Trew	Council of Canadians	Awaiting approval as of workshop day
Ms Nan Hudson	Institute of Cultural Affairs	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCED)	No response
General invite	Retail Council of Canada	No response
Ms Joy Nott	Canadian Association of Importers and Exporters	Confirmed
General invite	Canadian Health Coalition	No response
General invite	Canada Europe Round Table for Business	No response
Ms Sara Ulmer	Heenan Blaikie	Confirmed

ANNEX 5: Stakeholder Network

Governments and other relevant entities in Canada		
Field Related to “Expected Commitments to be Negotiated”	Core	
<i>Trade in Agricultural and Fisheries products; SPS measures</i>	Government of Canada	Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-business
		Farm Products Council of Canada
		Fisheries and Oceans Canada
		Canadian Food Inspection Agency
		Canadian Grain Commission
<i>Trade in industrial products; Trade in services</i>	Government of Canada	Minister of International Trade
		Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
		International Business Development, Investment & Innovation Canadian Trade Commission
<i>Technical Barriers to Trade; Tariff and non-Tariff Measures; Trade Defence Instruments; Customs and Rules of Origin; Dispute settlement; Trade and Sustainable Development; Investment issues, movement of persons</i>	Government of Canada	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
		Department of Finance
		Canadian Commercial Corporation
		Canadian International Trade Tribunal
		NAFTA Secretariat – Canadian Sector
		Canada Industrial Relations Board
		Natural Resources Canada
		National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy
		Policy Research Initiative
<i>Regulatory issues (Public Procurement, Investment, Competition, IPR, Regulatory cooperation)</i>	Government of Canada	Canadian Commercial Corporation
		Canadian Intellectual Property Office
		Competition Bureau
		Industry Canada
		Measurement Canada
		Public Works and Government Services Canada
		Standards Council of Canada

		Offices of the Premier's
		Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
		National Energy Board
		Ministry of Public Safety
		Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
		Heritage Canada
		Canada Council for the Arts
		Health Canada
		Canadian Transportation Agency
		Attorney General's offices in all provinces and territories, Attorney General's office at national level
		Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ontario
		Transport Canada
<i>Environment issues</i>	Government of Canada	Environment Canada
		Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
European Government Missions in Canada		
<i>The EC Delegation is the permanent mission of the European Commission in Canada.</i>		Delegation of the European Union to Canada
<i>EU Member States also engage in a number of development cooperation projects.</i>		Member States' Missions to Canada
Government Institutions within the European Union		
Directorate General of Trade		
EU Parliament: Committee on International Trade (INTA), Vital Moreira's office		
Premiers offices of Member States		
Academic/research institutions		
<i>Leading universities and research institutions in Canada, the EU and US</i>		Gus Van Harten, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University; Gary Hufbauer, Institute for International Economics; Christopher Kukucha, Associate Professor of political science, University of Lethbridge; Dan Ciuriak, former DFIAT trade negotiator; Rolf Mirus, University of Alberta; Michael Hart, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University; Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIFAR); Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP); Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa; Sunder Magun, Carleton

	<p>University; Center for International Studies and Research, University of Montreal (CERIUM); University of Toronto: Rotman Institute for International Business, Centre for Economics and Public Affairs; University of British Columbia: Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, Centre for Research on Economic & Social Policy; Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (CCPA); Michael Geist, IP Expert, University of Ottawa; Patrick George, Rules of Origin Expert, University of Ottawa; David Schindler, Professor of Ecology, University of Edmonton; CMA Centre for Strategic Change and Performance Measurement, Simon Fraser University; Centre for Biotechnology Management, Simon Fraser University; Maritime and Environmental law Institute, Dalhousie University; Eco-Efficiency Centre, Dalhousie University; Ysolde Gendreau, Université de Montreal; Laura A. Nenych, Ryerson University; Simon Evenett, St. Gallen University; Jeffrey Schott, IIE; Barbara Allen, Warwick Business School; Alan Deardorff, University of Michigan; Bob Stern, University of Michigan; Sanford E. Gaines, University of Aarhus; Rita Beuter, EIPA; Knut Panknin, Friedrich Ebert Institute; Amela Karabegovic, Fraser Institute; Steven Woolcock, London School of Economics; George Georgopoulos, York University; Robert Wolfe, Queen's University; Helmut Mach, Alberta Institute for American Studies; John Curtis, former trade negotiator at DFAIT; Jason Brisbois, Alberta Institute for American Studies; Ted Chambers, Alberta Institute for American Studies; Anna Constable, BUSINESS EUROPE; Chris Scott, Osgoode Hall Law School; Helen Walker, Warwick Business School; Vital Moreira, Chairman of Committee on International Trade, EU Parliament.</p>
<i>Labour organisations</i>	International Labour Organization (ILO)
<i>Environmental IGOs</i>	United Nations Environment Programme
<i>NAFTA environmental bodies</i>	Commission for Environmental Cooperation
<i>Canada-EU organisations</i>	Canada-Europe Roundtable for Business (CERT)

EU Industry/trade associations (based primarily in Europe, and also those with operations in Canada)	
<i>European Chambers of Commerce and cross-industry organisations</i>	European Union Chamber of Commerce in Toronto, EUROCHAMBRES, BusinessEurope, MEDEF, The German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK), American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union (AmChamEU); Business Europe; Movement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF); The German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK)
<i>Agriculture, livestock and fish</i>	European Livestock and Meat Trading Union (UECBV), European Liaison Committee for Agricultural and Agri-Food Trade (CELCAA), European Fresh Produce Association (Freshfel), European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO); <i>Comité du Commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures</i> (COCERAL); The European Flour Millers Association; Association of Poultry Processors and Poultry Trade in the EU Countries; Danish Meat Industry Federation; European Dairy Association (EDA); EUCOLAIT; Eurpatat; Copa-Cogeca; Assembly of European Fruit and Vegetable Growing Regions (AREFLH); Secretariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Reunies (SACAR); European Fresh Produce Association (Freshfel); European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI); European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EAPO); European Association of Sugar Traders; Grupo de Empresas Agrarias
<i>Textiles</i>	EURATEX
<i>Transportation equipment</i>	European Automobile Manufacturers' Association, AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD)
<i>Processed foods</i>	Confederation of the Food and Drink Industries of the EU (CIAA), Brewers of Europe, Assembly of European Wine-producing Regions, The European Spirits Organisation (CEPS)
<i>Electronics</i>	DigitalEurope (EICTA), European Semiconductor Industry Association (EECA)
<i>Paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals</i>	Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), PlasticsEurope, European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations
<i>Raw materials (mining, steel, timber, etc.)</i>	European Association of Mining Industries (euromines), European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER), European Aluminium Association (EAA), Timber Trade Federation (TTF)
<i>Services</i>	European Services Forum (ESF), European Banking Federation (EBF), European Insurance and Reinsurance Federation (CEA), European Competitive Telecommunications Association (ECTA)
<i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	European Association of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO)
<i>IPR</i>	International Federation Representing the Music Industry (IFPI)

EU organisations, NGOs and civil society groups	
<i>Labour organisations</i>	European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), European Federation of Public Service Unions; Federlegno-Arredo; European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
<i>Environmental organisations</i>	Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE), European Environmental Bureau, Greenpeace European Unit, European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO)
<i>Women's organisations</i>	European Women's Lobby (EWL), Women in Development Europe (WIDE)
<i>Think tanks</i>	The European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE), Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPR), Institute for European Environmental Policy
Canada Industry/trade associations	
<i>Canadian Chambers of Commerce and cross-industry organisations</i>	The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters (CME), Food & Consumer Products of Canada (FCPC)
<i>Agriculture, livestock and fish</i>	The Canadian Federation of Agriculture (CFA), Canada Beef Export Federation (CBEF), Fisheries Council of Canada (FCC), Canadian Cattlemen's Association (CCA); Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association; Canadian Canola Growers Association; Canadian Produce Marketing Association (CPMA); The Vegetable Oil Industry of Canada; Canadian Wheat Board; Dairy Processors Association of Canada
<i>Textiles</i>	Canadian Apparel Federation (CAF)
<i>Transportation equipment</i>	Association of International Automobile Manufacturers of Canada (AIAMC), Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association (APMA), Automotive Industries Association of Canada (AIA), Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association (CVMA), Aerospace Industries Association of Canada (AIAC),
<i>Processed foods</i>	Food Beverage Canada (FBC), Atlantic Food & Beverage Processors Association, Canadian Food Exporters Association (CFEA); Canadian Vintners Association; Brewers Association of Canada; Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions; The Association of Canadian Distillers
<i>Electronics</i>	Electro-Federation Canada, Information Technology Association of Canada (ITAC)
<i>Paper, chemicals and wood products</i>	Chemistry Industry Association of Canada (CCPA), Canadian Wood Council (CWC), Canadian Plastics Industry Association (CPIA), Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC)
<i>Raw materials (mining, steel, timber, etc.)</i>	The Mining Association of Canada (MAC), Canadian Steel Producers Association (CSPA), Canadian Forestry Association (CFA), Aluminium Association of Canada (AIA), Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association, Coal Association of Canada; Diamond Manufacturers Association of Canada;
<i>Services</i>	Canadian Bankers Association (CBA), Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association (CWTA); Canadian Medical Association (CMA)
<i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	Canadian Tooling & Machining Association (CTMA); Canadian Association of Equipment Distributors; Machinery and Equipment Manufacturer's Association of Canada

<i>IPR</i>	Canadian Recording Industry Association (CRIA); Canadian Intellectual Property Council (CIPC); International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA); International Federation Representing the Music Industry (IFPI); Canada's Research-Based Pharmaceuticals Companies; Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association; Entertainment Software Association of Canada; Access Copyright – The Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency; Canadian Media Production Association (CMPA); GE Canada; Canadian Publisher's Council; Canadian Independent Music Association; Ellis Entertainment; Epitome Pictures; McCarthy Tetrault; Kestenberg, Siegal, Lipkus; Ontario Arts Council; EMI Music Canada; Sony Music Entertainment Canada; Universal Music Canada Inc.; Warner Music Canada Co.; MapleCORE Ltd.;
Canadian organisations, NGOs and civil society groups	
<i>Labour organisations</i>	Canadian Labour Congress, Christian Labour Association of Canada (CLAC), Canadian Auto Workers (CAW); Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE); National Union of Public and General Employees (NUPGE); Public Service Alliance of Canada; National Farmers Union; Canadian Council of Chief Executives
<i>Environmental organisations</i>	Canadian Environmental Network (RCEN), Friends of the Earth Canada (FoEC), Canadian Wildlife Federation (CWF), Wildlife Preservation Canada (WPTC), Environmental Defence, Nature Conservancy Canada (NCC), Sierra Club Canada; Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP); Greenpeace Canada; Sustainable Prosperity; FAST International; Unisfera; Pollution Probe; International Institute for Sustainable Development; World Wildlife Fund (WWF); Polaris Institute; Centre for Ecological Economics; Council of Canadians; Centre for International Sustainable Development Law and Kairos
<i>Women's organisations</i>	National Council of Women of Canada (NCWC), Pauktuutit; Federation of Medical Women of Canada (FMWC)
<i>Civil society & Community</i>	Ontario Healthy Communities Coalition (OHCC), Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCED); The Council of Canadians; Columbia Institute
<i>Other</i>	Canada Without Poverty (CWP); Consumers' Association of Canada; Canadian Federation of Independent Business; Conference Board of Canada; Institute of Cultural Affairs
<i>Minority Groups</i>	Asian Canadian Organization , National African Canadian Association (NACA), Assembly of First Nations, Metis National Council, Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB), Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER), Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Stakeholders in the US	
<i>Government organisations</i>	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), United States Trade Representative (USTR); Environmental Protection Agency
<i>Academic/Research organisations</i>	International Institute of Economics; Council on Foreign Relations (CFR); Centre for Trade Policy Studies, Cato Institute; Economic Policy Institute (EPI); University of Michigan, Department of Economics, and School of Public Policy
<i>Industry/trade associations</i>	US Chamber of Commerce Canada

<i>Civil Society and NGOs</i>	American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)(labour union); Public Citizen (consumer advocacy);
Stakeholders in Mexico	
<i>Government organisations</i>	Ministry of Economy: NAFTA Office of Mexico in Canada; Federal Attorney's Office of Consumer (PROFECO); ProMexico; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)
<i>Academic/Research organisations</i>	Mexican Council on Foreign Relations (COMEXI), Center for Research and Teaching in the Social Sciences (CIDE), Mexican Institute for Family and Population Research (IMIFAP)
<i>Industry/trade associations</i>	The Cámara Nacional de la Industria del Vestido (CNIV) (textiles); Confederation of Industrial Chambers of Mexico (CONCAMIN)
<i>Civil Society and NGOs</i>	Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Congress of Labor (CT), Authentic Workers Front (FAT)
Stakeholders in Turkey	
<i>Government organisations</i>	Under secretariat of the Prime Ministry for Foreign Trade
<i>Industry/trade associations</i>	Turkish Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Turkish Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Istanbul Textile and Apparel Exporter Associations (ITKIB); Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD);
<i>Civil Society and NGOs</i>	MUSIAD
Stakeholders in Overseas Countries and Territories	
<i>Government organisations</i>	Société de Développement et de Promotion de l'Archipel (SODEPAR); Department of Foreign Affairs, Greenland;
<i>Civil Society and NGOs</i>	Overseas Countries and Territories Association (OCTA)

ANNEX 6: CGE modelling results

EU & CANADA

Agriculture, PAPs and Fisheries

Grains & Oilseeds

Table 1: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Wheat	0.06	-1.45	0.06	-1.53	-0.05	0.24	-0.04	0.16
Other grains	-0.04	1.16	-0.04	1.11	0.02	0.73	0.02	0.69
Vegetables & Fruit	-0.01	-0.12	-0.01	-0.16	-0.01	0.49	-0.02	0.45
oilseeds	-0.03	-0.49	-0.03	-0.57	-0.04	0.32	-0.04	0.25

Table 2: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Wheat	0.18	-1.56	0.18	-1.64	-0.27	0.17	-0.26	0.09
Other grains	-0.08	-0.01	-0.08	-0.04	-0.05	0.74	-0.05	0.71
Vegetables & Fruit	0	-0.83	0	-0.91	-0.06	0.08	-0.06	0
oilseeds	-0.01	-1.07	-0.02	-1.14	-0.18	0	-0.18	-0.06

Table 3: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Wheat	16.63	-51.52	16.67	-54.28	-20.46	4.76	-20.49	2.16
Other grains	-3.2	-5.4	-3.38	-5.27	-7.33	-4.42	-7.51	-4.27
Vegetables & Fruit	-1.26	-30.26	-3.62	-31.92	-29.9	-14.57	-32.3	-16.18
oilseeds	2.2	-19.67	1.54	-20.42	-10.68	-4.58	-11.36	-5.28

Table 4: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base	Updated New export	Updated New export	Updated New export	Updated New export
Wheat	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Other grains	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Vegetables & Fruit	87.34	92.83	92.85	92.53	92.55
oilseeds	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53

Table 5: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base	Updated New export	Updated New export	Updated New Export	Updated New Export
Wheat	1197.57	1181.4	1180.69	1203.06	1202.41
Other grains	26.11	30.52	30.52	30.77	30.76
Vegetables & Fruit	228.91	230.45	230.35	232.25	232.16
oilseeds	343.25	340.92	340.78	343.98	343.84

Table 6: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Wheat	-1197.13	-1180.95	-1180.24	-1202.61	-1201.96
Other grains	-25.08	-29.46	-29.46	-29.71	-29.7
Vegetables & Fruit	-141.57	-137.62	-137.5	-139.72	-139.61
oilseeds	-342.73	-340.39	-340.25	-343.45	-343.31

Table 7: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Wheat	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
Other grains	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Vegetables & Fruit	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02
oilseeds	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04

Table 8: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Wheat	-1.47	-1.46	-1.58	-1.57	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.04
Other grains	1.26	1.27	1.19	1.2	0.65	0.66	0.58	0.58
Vegetables & Fruit	-0.1	-0.1	-0.17	-0.17	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.34
oilseeds	-0.48	-0.48	-0.58	-0.57	0.23	0.24	0.13	0.14

Beef & Pork

Table 9: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Cattle	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06	0	1.1	0	1.07
Other animal products	-0.03	-0.37	-0.02	-0.45	-0.07	2.52	-0.07	2.44
Cattle meat	0	-0.22	0	-0.25	-0.15	1.57	-0.15	1.54
Other meats	0.02	-1.12	0.02	-1.33	-0.44	6.88	-0.44	6.64

Table 10: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Cattle	-0.02	-1.09	-0.02	-1.19	-0.08	0.3	-0.08	0.2
Other animal products	-0.02	-0.31	-0.02	-0.37	-0.11	0.35	-0.11	0.3
Cattle meat	-0.03	-2.02	-0.04	-2.34	-0.55	5.74	-0.56	5.39
Other meats	0.02	-1.75	0.02	-2.09	-0.92	12.23	-0.92	11.84

Table 11: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Cattle	0.13	-1	-0.02	-1.09	-2.27	-0.27	-2.43	-0.36
Other animal products	-2.3	-2.87	-2.69	-3.16	-4.99	-5.07	-5.4	-5.32
Cattle meat	-5.09	-35.04	-6.92	-40.65	-87.39	92.66	-89.03	86.75
Other meats	2.32	-52.69	1.02	-62.73	-360.39	323.08	-360.63	311.92

Table 12: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Cattle	5.56	5.59	0.54	5.6	0.72	5.62	1.08	5.62	1.08
Other animal products	31.16	32.6	4.62	32.59	4.59	33.16	6.42	33.15	6.39
Cattle meat	4.22	4.45	5.45	4.46	5.69	4.43	4.98	4.44	5.21
Other meats	8.92	10.96	22.87	10.97	22.98	11.17	25.22	11.18	25.34

Table 13: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New Export	% change	Updated New Export	% change
Cattle	20.8	20.75	-0.24	20.73	-0.34	21	0.96	20.98	0.87
Other animal products	85.55	89.9	5.08	89.88	5.06	90.34	5.60	90.32	5.58
Cattle meat	45.83	44.97	-1.88	44.84	-2.16	147.54	221.93	147.11	220.99
Other meats	65.15	64.03	-1.72	63.82	-2.04	435.87	569.03	434.49	566.91

Table 14: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Cattle	-15.24	-15.16	-15.13	-15.38	-15.36			
Other animal products	-54.39	-57.3	-57.29	-57.18	-57.17			
Cattle meat	-41.61	-40.52	-40.38	-143.11	-142.67			
Other meats	-56.23	-53.07	-52.85	-424.7	-423.31			

Table 15: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Cattle	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0	0
Other animal products	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07
Cattle meat	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17
Other meats	0	0	0	0	-0.46	-0.45	-0.46	-0.45

Table 16: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Cattle	-0.04	-0.03	-0.08	-0.07	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Other animal products	-0.37	-0.36	-0.46	-0.46	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Cattle meat	-0.38	-0.36	-0.45	-0.43	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17	-0.17
Other meats	-1.21	-1.18	-1.44	-1.42	-0.46	-0.45	-0.46	-0.45

Dairy

Table 17: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Raw milk	-0.09	6.57	-0.09	6.58	0.3	-10.7	0.3	-10.71
Dairy products	-0.26	7.7	-0.26	7.71	0.96	-12.66	0.96	-12.68

Table 18: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Raw milk	-0.04	-4.47	-0.06	-4.68	-0.23	3.76	-0.25	3.54
Dairy products	-0.98	117.6	-0.99	117.01	5.91	180.32	5.92	179.6

Table 19: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Raw milk	0.04	-0.23	0.01	-0.23	-0.8	0.2	-0.84	0.19
Dairy products	-471.69	473.34	-473.07	469.99	1582.99	-1198.32	1584.66	-1204.23

Table 20: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Raw milk	1.22	1.25	2.46	1.25	2.46	1.18	-3.28	1.18	-3.28
Dairy products	292.69	302.13	3.23	302.51	3.36	2554.74	772.85	2557.9	773.93

Table 21: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Raw milk	0.23	0.22	-4.35	0.22	-4.35	0.24	4.35	0.24	4.35
Dairy products	76.54	583.68	662.58	582.38	660.88	730.5	854.40	728.95	852.38

Table 22: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Raw milk	0.99	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Dairy products	216.15	-281.55	-279.87	-279.87	1824.24	1824.24	1828.95	1828.95

Table 23: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Raw milk	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.31
Dairy products	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95

Table 24: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Raw milk	6.8	6.8	6.79	6.79	-11.08	-11.07	-11.11	-11.1
Dairy products	7.49	7.52	7.44	7.46	-12.95	-12.92	-13.02	-12.99

Other PAPs

Table 25: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Vegetable oils	-0.02	0.58	-0.02	0.5	-0.05	1.11	-0.05	1.03
Sugar	-0.03	1.94	-0.03	1.9	0	2.1	0	2.06
Prepared foods	-0.09	2.88	-0.09	2.81	0.11	3.63	0.11	3.55

Table 26: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Vegetable oils	-0.02	-0.24	-0.03	-0.4	-0.21	1.18	-0.22	1.02
Sugar	-0.13	4.77	-0.14	4.49	-0.22	9.09	-0.24	8.8
Prepared foods	-0.56	7.85	-0.56	7.58	0.68	12.17	0.68	11.89

Table 27: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Vegetable oils	-6.53	-14.99	-8.53	-16.74	-32.42	4.39	-34.43	2.68
Sugar	-7.4	0.92	-8.01	0.41	-14.04	9.92	-14.65	9.41
Prepared foods	-674.97	655.69	-685.02	627.69	365.24	751.38	355.92	722.88

Table 28: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Vegetable oils	70.61	74.41	5.38	74.41	5.38	73.53	4.14	73.53	4.14
Sugar	1.18	1.6	35.59	1.6	35.59	1.57	33.05	1.57	33.05
Prepared foods	931.08	941.48	1.12	941.89	1.16	2199.38	136.22	2200.44	136.33

Table 29: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Vegetable oils	14.07	24.32	72.85	24.28	72.57	24.72	75.69	24.68	75.41
Sugar	16.72	23.95	43.24	23.9	42.94	24.88	48.80	24.83	48.50
Prepared foods	758.17	1615.01	113.01	1611.41	112.54	1682.27	121.89	1678.54	121.39

Table 30: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Vegetable oils	56.54	50.09	50.13	48.81	48.85
Sugar	-15.54	-22.35	-22.3	-23.31	-23.26
Prepared foods	172.91	-673.53	-669.52	517.11	521.9

Table 31: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Vegetable oils	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07
Sugar	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Prepared foods	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.1

Table 32: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Vegetable oils	0.31	0.33	0.16	0.18	0.66	0.69	0.51	0.54
Sugar	1.75	1.78	1.66	1.68	1.79	1.83	1.7	1.72
Prepared foods	2.67	2.7	2.54	2.56	3.28	3.31	3.14	3.17

Beverages

Table 33: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Beverages & Tobacco	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.45	0.07	0.47

Table 34: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Beverages & Tobacco	0.3	1.16	0.3	0.82	0.19	3.11	0.19	2.77

Table 35: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Beverages & Tobacco	140.54	-30.6	136.29	-36.95	85.69	-4.7	81.46	-11.1

Table 36: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Beverages & Tobacco	995.56	1185.03	19.03	1186.05	19.13	1182.19	18.75	1183.2	18.85

Table 37: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Beverages & Tobacco	48.13	81.99	70.35	81.74	69.83	83.6	73.70	83.35	73.18

Table 38: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Beverages & Tobacco	947.43	1103.04	1104.31	1098.59	1099.85

Table 39: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Beverages & Tobacco	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05

Table 40: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Beverages & Tobacco	-0.13	-0.11	-0.19	-0.17	0.01	0.05	-0.05	-0.02

Fisheries

Table 41: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	-0.02	0.52	-0.02	0.5	0.01	0.65	0.02	0.63
Other foods	-0.09	2.88	-0.09	2.81	0.11	3.63	0.11	3.55

Table 42: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	-0.07	-0.88	-0.07	-0.9	-0.05	-1.3	-0.05	-1.31
Other foods	-0.56	7.85	-0.56	7.58	0.68	12.17	0.68	11.89

Table 43: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	-6.82	-10.41	-7.28	-10.35	-14.43	-16.35	-14.9	-16.27
Other foods	674.97	655.69	685.02	627.69	365.24	751.38	355.92	722.88

Table 44: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	7	7.24	3.43	7.24	3.43	7.29	4.14	7.28	4.00
Other foods	931.08	941.48	1.12	941.89	1.16	2199.38	136.22	2200.44	136.33

Table 45: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	89.32	100.88	12.94	100.89	12.95	100.95	13.02	100.95	13.02
Other foods	758.17	1615.01	113.01	1611.41	112.54	1682.27	121.89	1678.54	121.39

Table 46: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	-82.32	-93.64	-93.65	-93.66	-17.63
Other foods	172.91	-673.53	-669.52	517.11	521.9

Table 47: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Other foods	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.1

Table 48: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Fresh or chilled Fish & seafood	0.91	0.92	0.87	0.87	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.09
Other foods	2.67	2.7	2.54	2.56	3.28	3.31	3.14	3.17

Industrial products

Mining and metal manufacturing

Table 49: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Mining & Quarrying	0	-0.12	0	-0.2	-0.01	0.15	-0.01	0.08
Non-metallic minerals	0.02	-0.21	0.02	-0.25	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.06
Iron & steel	0	-0.43	0	-0.61	-0.04	0.06	-0.05	-0.11
Non-ferrous metals	-0.04	-0.2	-0.05	-0.39	-0.12	0.48	-0.13	0.3
Fabricated metal products	0.02	-0.41	0.02	-0.56	0	-0.04	0	-0.19

Table 50: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Mining & Quarrying	-0.01	-0.13	-0.01	-0.15	-0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.09
Non-metallic minerals	0.09	-0.35	0.09	-0.58	0.06	0.29	0.05	0.06
Iron & steel	-0.01	-0.71	-0.02	-0.91	-0.06	-0.19	-0.07	-0.4
Non-ferrous metals	-0.06	-0.09	-0.07	-0.26	-0.19	0.57	-0.2	0.4
Fabricated metal products	0.08	-0.77	0.07	-1.12	0.02	-0.09	0.01	-0.44

Table 51: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Mining & Quarrying	-5.48	0.77	-5.66	3.36	-4.11	-7.73	-4.3	-5.11
Non-metallic minerals	39.41	-49.74	34.53	-56.14	12.95	-36.49	8.06	-42.87
Iron & steel	-26.25	-36	-30.66	-40.13	-55.83	-31.02	-60.23	-35.13
Non-ferrous metals	-79.37	-3.88	-82.94	-21.49	-139.93	67.62	-143.5	50.02
Fabricated metal products	43.39	-127.35	33.3	-152.25	-16.81	-93.99	-26.9	-118.94

Table 52: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change
Mining & Quarrying	120.81	120.8	-0.01	120.63	-0.15	121.35	0.45	121.18	0.31
Non-metallic minerals	532.46	605.5	13.72	605.72	13.76	604.68	13.56	604.91	13.61
Iron & steel	878.99	888.43	1.07	887.84	1.01	889.41	1.19	888.82	1.12
Non-ferrous metals	414.42	431.34	4.08	430.75	3.94	432.15	4.28	431.55	4.13
Fabricated metal products	749.98	872.85	16.38	873.27	16.44	871.63	16.22	872.05	16.28

Table 53: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e
Mining & Quarrying	2357.1	2356.23	-0.04	2356.09	-0.04	2356.75	-0.01	2356.61	-0.02
Non-metallic minerals	97.03	107.31	10.59	107.15	10.43	107.95	11.25	107.79	11.09
Iron & steel	251.44	253.53	0.83	253.1	0.66	254.77	1.32	254.34	1.15
Non-ferrous metals	2985.55	3076.47	3.05	3071.24	2.87	3098.01	3.77	3092.76	3.59
Fabricated metal products	237.59	267.53	12.60	266.75	12.27	269.52	13.44	268.73	13.11

Table 54: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Mining & Quarrying	-2236.29	-2235.43	-2236.29	-2235.46	-2235.43
Non-metallic minerals	435.43	498.19	435.43	498.57	497.12
Iron & steel	627.55	634.9	627.55	634.74	634.48
Non-ferrous metals	-2571.13	-2645.13	-2571.13	-2640.49	-2661.21
Fabricated metal products	512.39	605.32	512.39	606.52	603.32

Table 55: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Non-metallic minerals	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0	0
Iron & steel	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	-0.06
Non-ferrous metals	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.14	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15
Fabricated metal products	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02

Table 56: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Mining & Quarrying	-0.19	-0.18	-0.28	-0.28	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.02
Non-metallic minerals	-0.42	-0.39	-0.51	-0.49	-0.36	-0.32	-0.46	-0.43
Iron & steel	-0.56	-0.53	-0.77	-0.75	-0.15	-0.11	-0.36	-0.33
Non-ferrous metals	-0.41	-0.38	-0.65	-0.63	0.13	0.16	-0.11	-0.09
Fabricated metal products	-0.55	-0.52	-0.73	-0.71	-0.27	-0.23	-0.45	-0.43

Coal, oil and gas

Table 57: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Coal	0	-0.09	0	-0.11	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04
Oil	0	-0.05	0	-0.05	0	0.05	0	0.04
Gas	0	-0.05	0	-0.07	0	0.04	0	0.03

Table 58: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Coal	-0.03	-0.14	-0.03	-0.18	-0.05	-0.16	-0.05	-0.19
Oil	-0.01	-0.25	-0.01	-0.36	-0.02	-0.18	-0.02	-0.29
Gas	0	-0.11	0	-0.14	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	-0.09

Table 59: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Coal	-4.29	-1.49	-5.46	-1.84	-6.6	-2.98	-7.78	-3.33
Oil	-62.01	-41.01	-70.67	-60.6	-75.42	-39.41	-84.1	-59.03
Gas	-9.08	-12.4	-11.44	-14.89	-15.58	-7.13	-17.95	-9.6

Table 60: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Coal	0.43	0.42	-2.33	0.42	-2.33	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.00
Oil	874.35	876.02	0.19	877.05	0.31	876.71	0.27	877.75	0.39
Gas	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00

Table 61: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Coal	196.1	195.95	-0.08	195.92	-0.09	195.97	-0.07	195.93	-0.09
Oil	10.38	10.36	-0.19	10.35	-0.29	10.37	-0.10	10.36	-0.19
Gas	40.96	40.77	-0.46	40.71	-0.61	40.89	-0.17	40.83	-0.32

Table 62: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	
Coal	-195.67	-195.53	-195.5	-195.54	-195.5	-195.5		
Oil	863.97	865.66	866.7	866.34	867.39			
Gas	-40.95	-40.76	-40.7	-40.88	-40.82			

Table 63: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Coal	0	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Oil	0	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Gas	0	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

Table 64: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Coal	-0.18	-0.17	-0.22	-0.22	-0.08	-0.07	-0.13	-0.12
Oil	-0.13	-0.13	-0.16	-0.16	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.04
Gas	-0.14	-0.14	-0.18	-0.18	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06

Forest-based industries

Table 65: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Forestry	0.02	-0.42	0.02	-0.53	0.01	-0.14	0.01	-0.26
Manuf. Wood	0.04	-0.57	0.04	-0.72	0.02	-0.23	0.02	-0.38
Paper & paper products	0.01	-0.26	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.07

Table 66: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Forestry	-0.04	0.13	-0.04	0.13	-0.03	0.09	-0.03	0.1
Manuf. Wood	0.11	-0.61	0.1	-0.8	0.05	-0.19	0.05	-0.38
Paper & paper products	0.01	-0.76	0.01	-0.96	-0.04	-0.28	-0.04	-0.47

Table 67: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Forestry	-3.42	2.56	-3.92	3.12	-6.19	0.81	-6.69	1.38
Manuf. Wood	52.13	-160.72	48.21	-198.46	6.49	-82.77	2.54	-120.4
Paper & paper products	-2.98	-157.42	-3.71	-195.33	-69.8	-72.54	-70.53	-110.45

Table 68: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Forestry	3.77	3.87	2.65	3.86	2.39	3.87	2.65	3.87	2.65
Manuf. Wood	612.64	703.9	14.90	704.14	14.94	702.44	14.66	702.69	14.70
Paper & paper products	727.14	730.91	0.52	731.5	0.60	728.78	0.23	729.36	0.31

Table 69: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Forestry	20.74	21.48	3.57	21.48	3.57	21.49	3.62	21.5	3.66
Manuf. Wood	438.68	449.91	2.56	449.19	2.40	452.23	3.09	451.52	2.93
Paper & paper products	1847.58	1835.93	-0.63	1832.82	-0.80	1847.13	-0.02	1844.01	-0.19

Table 70: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Forestry	-16.97	-17.61	-17.62	-17.62	-17.63
Manuf. Wood	173.96	253.99	254.95	250.21	251.17
Paper & paper products	-1120.44	-1105.02	-1101.32	-1118.35	-1114.65

Table 71: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Forestry	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0
Manuf. Wood	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	0
Paper & paper products	0	0	0	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0

Table 72: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Forestry	-0.52	-0.51	-0.65	-0.65	-0.21	-0.2	-0.35	-0.34
Manuf. Wood	-0.76	-0.73	-0.96	-0.94	-0.54	-0.51	-0.74	-0.71
Paper & paper products	-0.42	-0.39	-0.55	-0.53	-0.25	-0.21	-0.38	-0.35

Transportation equipment

Table 73: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Automotive	0.1	0.29	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.86	0.05	0.78
Other transport equip.	-0.06	0.04	-0.07	-0.2	-0.16	0.85	-0.17	0.61

Table 74: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Automotive	0.17	0.47	0.16	0.36	0.09	1.11	0.08	1.01
Other transport equip.	-0.07	0.15	-0.09	-0.15	-0.22	1.08	-0.24	0.77

Table 75: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Automotive	607.72	3.88	555.56	-63.24	246.86	281.56	194.73	214.45
Other transport equip.	-119.69	-8.49	-141.72	-44	-279.32	78.21	-301.3	42.56

Table 76: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Automotive	3263.77	4433.51	35.84	4432.32	35.80	4429.5	35.72	4428.31	35.68
Other transport equip.	2011.21	2065.91	2.72	2065.84	2.72	2065.01	2.68	2064.92	2.67

Table 77: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Automotive	563.92	861.57	52.78	860.9	52.66	868.93	54.09	868.25	53.97
Other transport equip.	2163.58	2284.73	5.60	2278.08	5.29	2306.21	6.59	2299.5	6.28

Table 78: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Automotive	2699.85	3571.94	3571.42	3560.57	3560.06
Other transport equip.	-152.37	-218.82	-212.24	-241.2	-234.58

Table 79: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Automotive	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Other transport equip.	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18

Table 80: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Automotive	0.06	0.09	-0.07	-0.05	0.48	0.52	0.34	0.37
Other transport equip.	-0.16	-0.13	-0.45	-0.43	0.51	0.55	0.21	0.24

Textiles

Table 81: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Textiles	0.11	0.04	0.11	-0.15	0.07	0.49	0.06	0.31
Apparel	0.15	0.02	0.15	-0.07	0.13	0.3	0.13	0.21
Leather	0.2	-1.02	0.19	-1.21	0.16	-0.6	0.16	-0.8

Table 82: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Textiles	0.24	2.45	0.23	2.13	0.17	3.13	0.16	2.8
Apparel	0.8	19.31	0.79	18.89	0.73	20.14	0.72	19.72
Leather	0.49	5.27	0.47	4.89	0.41	6.04	0.4	5.66

Table 83: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Textiles	99.62	-20.01	86.83	-28.25	36.41	-10.15	23.6	-18.41
Apparel	295	-64.57	281.13	-72.13	228.32	-55.54	214.44	-63.1
Leather	152.93	-35.45	145.65	-38.22	115.94	-32.69	108.65	-35.45

Table 84: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Textiles	517.02	752.65	45.57	752.8	45.60	751.89	45.43	752.04	45.46
Apparel	438.56	843.07	92.24	844.03	92.45	841.02	91.77	841.98	91.99
Leather	512.64	720.26	40.50	720.79	40.60	719.1	40.27	719.63	40.38

Table 85: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Textiles	139.24	195.22	40.20	194.74	39.86	196.47	41.10	195.98	40.75
Apparel	112.13	176.02	56.98	175.53	56.54	177.14	57.98	176.65	57.54
Leather	18.41	27.51	49.43	27.43	49.00	27.7	50.46	27.62	50.03

Table 86: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance		Updated New trade balance		Updated New trade balance		Updated New trade balance	
Textiles	377.78	557.43		558.06		555.42		556.06	
Apparel	326.43	667.05		668.5		663.88		665.33	
Leather	494.23	692.75		693.36		691.4		692.01	

Table 87: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Textiles	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Apparel	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Leather	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14

Table 88: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Textiles	-0.11	-0.08	-0.33	-0.31	0.24	0.28	0.02	0.05
Apparel	-0.12	-0.1	-0.25	-0.23	0.06	0.1	-0.06	-0.03
Leather	-1.13	-1.1	-1.36	-1.34	-0.79	-0.75	-1.02	-0.99

Services sectors

Transport services

Table 89: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other transport	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.16
Maritime	0.04	1.89	0.04	3.3	0.07	2.1	0.07	3.52
Air	0.02	1.05	0.03	1.82	0.01	1.19	0.02	1.97

Table 90: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other transport	0.06	0.35	0.11	0.77	0.05	0.58	0.1	1
Maritime	0.07	3.06	0.08	5.33	0.1	3.32	0.12	5.6
Air	0.1	3.69	0.17	6.44	0.08	3.94	0.14	6.7

Table 91: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other transport	51.23	-14.12	102.22	-11.1	22.75	-0.53	73.45	2.64
Maritime	90.49	81.51	104.39	141.55	156.66	87.03	170.54	147.22
Air	69.15	138.69	115.73	246.32	46.45	149.1	92.82	256.98

Table 92: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change	Update d New export	% change
Other transport	961.96	1079.31	12.20	1158.25	20.41	1076.58	11.92	1155.32	20.10
Maritime	852.51	932.87	9.43	986.01	15.66	932.47	9.38	985.6	15.61
Air	1721.25	1910.99	11.02	2038.7	18.44	1909.36	10.93	2036.97	18.34

Table 93: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e
Other transport	295.43	333.87	13.01	361.64	22.41	334.94	13.37	362.8	22.80
Maritime	692.08	784.26	13.32	850.49	22.89	786.3	13.61	852.7	23.21
Air	1367.71	1545.67	13.01	1672.47	22.28	1548.78	13.24	1675.83	22.53

Table 94: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Other transport	666.53	745.44	796.61	741.64	792.52
Maritime	160.43	148.61	135.52	146.17	132.9
Air	353.54	365.32	366.23	360.58	361.14

Table 95: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01
Maritime	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
Air	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

Table 96: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other transport	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.11	-0.23	-0.18	-0.28	-0.24
Maritime	1.75	1.79	3.12	3.15	1.86	1.92	3.24	3.28
Air	1.01	1.05	1.78	1.81	1.14	1.19	1.91	1.95

Telecom services

Table 97: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Communication services	0.01	0.34	0.02	0.59	0.01	0.47	0.01	0.72

Table 98: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Communication services	0.13	4.36	0.22	8.26	0.02	5.46	0.11	9.39

Table 99: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Communication services	18.69	85.26	34.41	166.77	-19.92	111.02	-4.99	193.42

Table 100: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Communication services	852.94	973.35	14.12	1057.4	23.97	970.34	13.76	1054.15	23.59

Table 101: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A			Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Communication services	826.25	949.9	14.97	1045.14	26.49	959.14	16.08	1055.28	27.72

Table 102: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Communication services	26.69	23.45	12.26	11.2	-1.13			

Table 103: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Communication services	0	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

Table 104: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Communication services	0.12	0.15	0.32	0.34	0.11	0.15	0.3	0.33

Financial services

Table 105: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other financial services	0.01	0.13	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.28
Insurance services	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.32

Table 106: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other financial services	0.04	2.78	0.08	5.18	0	3.32	0.04	5.73
Insurance services	0.14	0.82	0.24	1.81	0.07	1.38	0.17	2.38

Table 107: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other financial services	-4.2	2.17	5.33	18.28	-37.71	13.52	-28.37	29.81
Insurance services	48.19	0.81	83.43	23.65	17.07	25.64	51.99	48.73

Table 108: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Other financial services	641.45	705.22	9.94	747.89	16.59	703.67	9.70	746.26	16.34
Insurance services	1246.42	1360.75	9.17	1436.59	15.26	1357.45	8.91	1433.12	14.98

Table 109: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Base	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
		Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change	Updated New export	% change
Other financial services	492.47	542.28	10.11	578.77	17.52	544.57	10.58	581.23	18.02
Insurance services	678.26	746.12	10.01	795.58	17.30	749.56	10.51	799.25	17.84

Table 110: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

	Base balance	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
		Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Other financial services	148.98	162.94	169.12	159.1	165.03
Insurance services	568.16	614.63	641.01	607.89	633.87

Table 111: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other financial services	0	0	0.01	0	-0.01	0	0	0
Insurance services	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0	0	0.01	0.01

Table 112: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other financial services	-0.03	0	-0.01	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	0
Insurance services	-0.17	-0.15	-0.13	-0.11	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09	-0.06

Business services

Table 113: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other business services	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.27

Table 114: % change in aggregate export of I from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other business services	0.15	1.41	0.26	2.77	0.11	1.93	0.22	3.3

Table 115: Change in Trade Balance for Sectors (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada	EU_27	Canada
Other business services	327.07	64.56	587.11	191.28	168.15	139.16	426.74	266.97

Table 116: EU exports to Canada (Mio. US\$ 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e
Other business services	4771.5 9	5450.87	14.24	5913.28	23.93	5441.51	14.04	5903.14	23.71

Table 117: Canada exports to the EU (Mio. US\$ at 2004 prices)

		Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Base	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e	Update d New export	% chang e
Other business services	5374.6 6	5686.23	5.80	5914.04	10.04	5710.48	6.25	5939.23	10.50

Table 118: Bilateral Trade Balance for EU 27 with Canada

		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
	Base balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance	Updated New trade balance
Other business services	-603.07	-235.36	-0.76	-268.97	-36.09

Table 119: % change in demand for employment in EU 27

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other business services	0	0	0.01	0	-0.01	0	0	0

Table 120: % change in demand for employment in Canada

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Skilled labor
Other business services	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0	-0.06	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01

USA & MEXICO

Table 121: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico
Wheat	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.04	-0.01	0.06	-0.01
Other grains	0.04	0	0.04	0	-0.06	-0.02	-0.06	-0.02
Vegetables & Fruit	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03
oilseeds	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.12	-0.01	-0.03	0	-0.02
Cattle	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
Other animal products	0.02	0	0.03	0	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.01
Cattle meat	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.01	-0.04	0.01	-0.03
Other meats	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0	0.07	0.01
Raw milk	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	-0.23	-0.03	-0.23	-0.03
Dairy products	0.01	0	0.01	-0.01	-0.28	-0.03	-0.28	-0.03
Vegetable oils	0.1	0.01	0.11	0.01	-0.06	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03
Sugar	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.1	0	-0.1	0
Prepared foods	0.02	0	0.03	0	-0.31	-0.03	-0.31	-0.03
Beverages & Tobacco	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08	-0.03	-0.07	0	-0.07	0
Fresh fish & seafood	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.13	0.01
Forestry	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Coal	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Oil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Gas	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
Mining	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Textiles	-0.09	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
Apparel	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04
Leather	-0.22	-0.17	-0.2	-0.17	-0.17	-0.14	-0.15	-0.13
Lumber	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Paper and paper products	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Non-metallic minerals	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	-0.01	0
Iron & steel	0.02	0	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.03

Non-ferrous metals	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.12	0.04
Fabricated metal products	-0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Motor vehicles	-0.17	-0.05	-0.16	-0.04	-0.14	-0.08	-0.13	-0.07
Other transport equip.	0.06	-0.02	0.08	-0.01	0.11	-0.03	0.13	-0.03
Other transport	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	0	0	-0.01
Maritime transport	0.01	0	0	-0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Air transport	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04
Communication	-0.01	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0	-0.02	0
Financial services	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	0	0
Insurance services	-0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.13	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.11
Other business services	0	-0.06	-0.01	-0.14	0	-0.04	-0.01	-0.11

Table 122: % Change in aggregate export of i from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico
Wheat	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.1	0.11	0.03	0.13	0.04
Other grains	0.08	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.09	-0.04	0.1	-0.04
Vegetables & Fruit	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.07	0.18	-0.05	0.19	-0.05
oilseeds	0.09	0.22	0.09	0.24	0.11	-0.02	0.12	0
Cattle	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.24	0	0.25	0
Other animal products	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.23	-0.01	0.24	0
Cattle meat	0.36	0.08	0.43	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.29	0.04
Other meats	0.26	0.19	0.32	0.22	0.6	0.11	0.66	0.14
Raw milk	0.27	-0.06	0.31	-0.06	0.2	-0.13	0.23	-0.13
Dairy products	0.42	0	0.47	0	-11.54	-1.31	-11.51	-1.31
Vegetable oils	0.39	0.24	0.41	0.27	0.34	-0.07	0.36	-0.05
Sugar	0.41	0.06	0.45	0.07	0.25	-0.21	0.29	-0.2
Prepared foods	0.28	0.24	0.34	0.28	-4.22	-0.6	-4.17	-0.56
Beverages & Tobacco	-1.46	-0.14	-1.4	-0.11	-1.27	-0.05	-1.21	-0.03
Fresh fish & seafood	0.97	0.47	0.96	0.47	1.4	0.49	1.4	0.49
Forestry	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.09
Coal	0.08	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.18	0	0.19	0
Oil	0.2	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.27	0.02	0.35	0.02
Gas	0	0.12	0	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.16
Mining	0.01	0	-0.02	0	0.13	0.03	0.1	0.02
Textiles	-0.5	-0.17	-0.47	-0.17	-0.42	-0.13	-0.39	-0.13
Apparel	-0.73	-0.67	-0.69	-0.66	-0.66	-0.62	-0.62	-0.61
Leather	-0.95	-0.76	-0.92	-0.76	-0.85	-0.64	-0.81	-0.64
Lumber	-0.3	0.14	-0.26	0.18	-0.26	0.04	-0.22	0.08
Paper and paper products	0.25	0.24	0.31	0.3	0.27	0.11	0.32	0.17
Non-metallic minerals	-0.31	0	-0.27	0.01	-0.25	0	-0.21	0.01
Iron & steel	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.06	0.23	0.07
Non-ferrous metals	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.21	0.23	0.12	0.23	0.16
Fabricated metal products	-0.05	0.05	0	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.07
Motor vehicles	-0.83	-0.11	-0.8	-0.08	-0.66	-0.2	-0.63	-0.17
Other transport	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.14	0.29	0.18

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Other transport	0.03	-0.02	0	-0.04	0.08	0	0.05	-0.02
Maritime transport	0.04	0	0.01	-0.04	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.02
Air transport	-0.13	-0.06	-0.26	-0.12	-0.09	-0.02	-0.22	-0.08
Communication	-0.3	-0.01	-0.66	-0.11	-0.22	0.03	-0.58	-0.07
Financial services	0	-0.02	-0.09	-0.06	0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.01
Insurance services	-0.21	-0.06	-0.45	-0.14	-0.19	-0.04	-0.43	-0.12
Other business services	-0.09	-0.15	-0.24	-0.31	-0.03	-0.1	-0.18	-0.27

Table 123: % change in export sales of commodity i from EU27 to other regions

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico
Wheat	0.88	0.41	0.91	0.41	-0.86	-0.65	-0.83	-0.65
Other grains	0.34	0	0.34	-0.01	-0.27	-0.23	-0.27	-0.25
Vegetables & Fruit	0.05	0	0.04	-0.01	-0.34	-0.29	-0.35	-0.3
oilseeds	0.36	0.32	0.37	0.32	-0.41	-0.35	-0.4	-0.35
Cattle	0.04	0	0.03	-0.01	-0.24	-0.24	-0.25	-0.25
Other animal products	0.16	-0.01	0.17	-0.02	-0.24	-0.18	-0.24	-0.19
Cattle meat	0.14	0.3	0.14	0.33	-0.44	-0.45	-0.43	-0.42
Other meats	0.49	-0.09	0.57	-0.12	-0.25	-0.5	-0.17	-0.53
Raw milk	0	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07	-0.88	-0.51	-0.92	-0.54
Dairy products	0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	-1.65	-0.83	-1.67	-0.85
Vegetable oils	0.22	-0.07	0.23	-0.09	-0.52	-0.44	-0.51	-0.46
Sugar	-0.07	-0.14	-0.08	-0.18	-0.78	-0.5	-0.8	-0.54
Prepared foods	0.28	-0.11	0.31	-0.15	-0.97	-0.46	-0.94	-0.5
Beverages & Tobacco	0	-0.06	0.01	-0.08	-0.28	-0.34	-0.27	-0.36
Fresh fish & seafood	1.11	0.29	1.1	0.27	0.83	0.01	0.82	0
Forestry	-0.11	-0.1	-0.12	-0.11	-0.16	-0.22	-0.17	-0.23
Coal	-0.1	-0.09	-0.12	-0.11	-0.16	-0.14	-0.17	-0.15
Oil	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.1	-0.1	-0.11
Gas	0.37	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.12	-0.02	0.24	0.08
Mining	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	-0.05
Textiles	-0.18	-0.18	-0.2	-0.21	-0.35	-0.36	-0.37	-0.4
Apparel	-0.17	-0.2	-0.2	-0.23	-0.32	-0.35	-0.35	-0.38
Leather	-0.17	-0.22	-0.2	-0.25	-0.32	-0.38	-0.35	-0.41
Lumber	0.05	-0.11	0.08	-0.12	-0.23	-0.27	-0.2	-0.29
Paper and paper products	0.19	-0.14	0.24	-0.17	-0.16	-0.31	-0.1	-0.33
Non-metallic minerals	-0.07	-0.11	-0.07	-0.14	-0.21	-0.23	-0.21	-0.25
Iron & steel	-0.04	-0.1	-0.03	-0.11	-0.17	-0.21	-0.16	-0.22
Non-ferrous metals	0.09	-0.14	0.12	-0.17	-0.22	-0.36	-0.19	-0.38
Fabricated metal products	-0.06	-0.18	-0.06	-0.21	-0.28	-0.35	-0.28	-0.38
Motor vehicles	-0.2	-0.23	-0.21	-0.26	-0.57	-0.47	-0.58	-0.5
Other transport equip.	0.03	-0.12	0.05	-0.15	-0.25	-0.37	-0.24	-0.39

Other transport	-0.07	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.14	-0.13	-0.15	-0.14
Maritime transport	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.11	-0.09	-0.11	-0.08
Air transport	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.09	-0.08	-0.1	-0.08
Communication	0.01	-0.13	0.01	-0.16	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.33
Financial services	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.1	-0.16	-0.19	-0.18	-0.2
Insurance services	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.14	-0.11	-0.14	-0.11
Other business services	-0.05	-0.08	-0.06	-0.09	-0.15	-0.14	-0.16	-0.15

Table 124: % change in export sales of commodity i from Canada to other regions

	Scenario A		Scenario B		Scenario C		Scenario D	
	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico	USA	Mexico
Wheat	-0.99	-1.47	-1.05	-1.56	-0.25	-0.03	-0.31	-0.12
Other grains	-0.71	-1.05	-0.73	-1.08	-0.16	-0.12	-0.18	-0.15
Vegetables & Fruit	-1.04	-1.08	-1.12	-1.17	-0.21	-0.13	-0.29	-0.21
oilseeds	-0.98	-1.03	-1.04	-1.1	-0.12	-0.07	-0.18	-0.13
Cattle	-1.22	-1.28	-1.32	-1.39	0.1	0.1	0	0
Other animal products	-0.64	-0.8	-0.69	-0.87	-0.07	-0.02	-0.12	-0.08
Cattle meat	-2.03	-1.87	-2.36	-2.18	-0.29	-0.32	-0.62	-0.63
Other meats	-1.54	-2.12	-1.84	-2.52	-0.43	-0.68	-0.73	-1.08
Raw milk	-4.44	-4.48	-4.65	-4.69	3.5	3.9	3.28	3.67
Dairy products	-2.85	-2.84	-3.13	-3.12	24.79	25.3	24.44	24.95
Vegetable oils	-1.12	-1.41	-1.27	-1.61	0.15	0.25	0	0.06
Sugar	-0.94	-1.01	-1.21	-1.3	3.06	3.35	2.78	3.04
Prepared foods	-1.46	-1.84	-1.7	-2.15	2.22	2.74	1.97	2.42
Beverages & Tobacco	-1.49	-1.54	-1.83	-1.89	0.44	0.39	0.1	0.03
Fresh fish & seafood	-2.01	-2.83	-2.03	-2.85	-2.48	-3.26	-2.49	-3.28
Forestry	-0.01	0	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	-0.09	-0.03	-0.08
Coal	-0.2	-0.17	-0.24	-0.21	-0.24	-0.19	-0.29	-0.23
Oil	-0.25	-0.26	-0.36	-0.37	-0.18	-0.18	-0.29	-0.3
Gas	-0.11	-0.28	-0.13	-0.34	-0.06	-0.2	-0.09	-0.25
Mining	-0.15	-0.18	-0.15	-0.19	-0.09	-0.12	-0.09	-0.14
Textiles	-0.39	-0.38	-0.71	-0.71	0.26	0.25	-0.06	-0.09
Apparel	-0.1	-0.13	-0.47	-0.49	0.57	0.53	0.19	0.17
Leather	0.72	0.67	0.34	0.29	1.44	1.38	1.06	0.99
Lumber	-0.67	-0.82	-0.86	-1.05	-0.27	-0.3	-0.45	-0.53

Paper and paper products	-0.72	-1.05	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	-0.44	-0.48	-0.7
Non-metallic minerals	-0.84	-0.91	-1.07	-1.15	-0.21	-0.23	-0.44	-0.48
Iron & steel	-0.79	-0.85	-1	-1.08	-0.29	-0.32	-0.49	-0.54
Non-ferrous metals	-0.7	-0.93	-0.86	-1.14	-0.11	-0.25	-0.26	-0.46
Fabricated metal products	-1.32	-1.44	-1.67	-1.83	-0.66	-0.73	-1.01	-1.11
Motor vehicles	-0.01	-0.03	-0.11	-0.16	0.63	0.73	0.53	0.6
Other transport equip.	-1.01	-1.17	-1.3	-1.5	-0.15	-0.27	-0.44	-0.6
Other transport	-0.67	-0.66	-0.83	-0.82	-0.31	-0.3	-0.47	-0.46
Maritime transport	0.08	0.1	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.4	0.67	0.7
Air transport	-0.35	-0.34	-0.44	-0.43	-0.12	-0.11	-0.21	-0.19
Communication	-1.37	-1.51	-1.67	-1.84	-0.41	-0.51	-0.71	-0.84
Financial services	-0.94	-0.96	-1.15	-1.16	-0.46	-0.48	-0.66	-0.69
Insurance services	-0.87	-0.85	-1.05	-1.03	-0.34	-0.31	-0.53	-0.5
Other business services	-0.9	-0.93	-1.11	-1.14	-0.43	-0.42	-0.64	-0.63

OTHER THIRD COUNTRIES

Table 133: % Change in industry output of commodity i in region r

	Scenario A					Scenario B				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.06
Other grains	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0
Veg. & fruits	0	-0.01	0	0	0	0	-0.01	0	0	0
Oilseeds	0.02	0	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02
Cattle	-0.04	0	0	0	0.01	-0.04	0	0	0	0.02
Other animal	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	0.01	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	0.01
Raw milk	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Forestry	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
Fish	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0	-0.02	-0.01	0	0.01
Coal	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0
Oil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gas	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Mining	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Beef	-0.06	0	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.06	0	0.02	0.01	0.03
Other meat	-0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0	0.02	0.05
Veg. oil	0.02	0	0.02	0	0	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Dairy	-0.08	-0.07	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.08	-0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Sugar	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0	0.01
Prep. Food	0	-0.09	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0	-0.08	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01
Bev. & Tob.	-0.01	-0.01	0	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0	-0.03	-0.02
Textiles	-0.04	0	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04
Apparel	-0.07	-0.04	-0.36	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.03	-0.34	-0.04	-0.07
Leather	-0.16	0.01	0.03	-0.02	-0.08	-0.16	0.03	0.04	-0.02	-0.07
Lumber	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Paper	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Non-metal min.	0	0	0	-0.01	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Iron & steel	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01

Non-ferrous metals	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.03
Fab. Metals	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0.01	0
Auto	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.01
Other transport	0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.02
Other transp.	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Maritime transp.	0.01	0	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07	0
Air transp.	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.02	-0.02	-0.08	-0.1	-0.11	-0.05
Comm. Services	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.01
Other financial services	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0
Insurance services	0	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0	0	-0.04	0	-0.02	-0.01
Other business services	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01

	Scenario C					Scenario D				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.08	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
Other grains	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02
Veg. & fruits	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0
Oilseeds	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0	-0.01	-0.04	0	-0.02	0
Cattle	-0.04	0	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0	0	-0.02	-0.01
Other animal	-0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Raw milk	-0.04	-0.04	0	-0.09	-0.12	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.09	-0.12
Forestry	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.01
Fish	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Coal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Oil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Gas	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mining	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Beef	-0.05	0	0	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	0	0	-0.02	-0.02

Other meat	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0	-0.02
Veg. oil	-0.05	0	0.02	-0.01	0	-0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01
Dairy	-0.14	-0.39	0	-0.15	-0.25	-0.14	-0.39	0	-0.15	-0.25
Sugar	-0.02	-0.03	0.01	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Prep. Food	-0.08	-0.15	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.08	-0.14	-0.08	-0.1	-0.07
Bev. & Tob.	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	0	-0.01	-0.01
Textiles	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.02	-0.02
Apparel	-0.05	-0.02	-0.33	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.3	-0.04	-0.05
Leather	-0.14	0.04	0.07	0	-0.04	-0.13	0.05	0.08	0	-0.03
Lumber	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03
Paper	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
Non-metal min.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0
Iron & steel	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03
Non-ferrous metals	0.03	0	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03
Fab. Metals	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
Auto	0	0.04	0.04	0	-0.02	0	0.05	0.03	0	-0.01
Other transport	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0.01	0.02	0.03
Other transp.	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0
Maritime transp.	0.03	0.04	0	0	0.06	0.02	0.02	0	-0.04	0.04
Air transp.	0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07	-0.09	-0.1	-0.04
Comm. Services	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0	0	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01
Other financial services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0
Insurance services	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0	0.01	-0.04	0	-0.02	-0.01
Other business services	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	-0.01	0	-0.01	0

Table 134: % Change in aggregate export of i from region r, FOB weights

	Scenario A					Scenario B				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	0.34	0.3	0.31	0.26	0.19	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.21
Other grains	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.03	0	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.01
Veg. & fruits	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.03
Oilseeds	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.16	0.1	0.17	0.11	0.05
Cattle	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.02	0	0.1	0.06	0.1	0.03	0.01
Other animal	0.08	0	0.05	0.01	0	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01
Raw milk	0.21	0.07	0.23	0.1	0.06	0.23	0.09	0.26	0.12	0.07
Forestry	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.02
Fish	0.12	-0.02	0.1	0.19	0.17	0.13	-0.01	0.11	0.19	0.17
Coal	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0	0.02	0.01
Oil	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Gas	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Mining	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01
Beef	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.12
Other meat	0.25	0.15	0.34	0.13	0.13	0.28	0.19	0.38	0.17	0.17
Veg. oil	0.07	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.02
Dairy	-0.25	-0.7	0.05	-0.21	-0.09	-0.24	-0.66	0.07	-0.19	-0.07
Sugar	0.1	-0.01	0.1	0	0.06	0.1	0	0.12	0.02	0.07
Prep. Food	0.01	-0.32	-0.18	-0.23	-0.07	0.03	-0.29	-0.15	-0.2	-0.05
Bev. & Tob.	-0.29	-0.03	0.07	-0.18	-0.28	-0.28	-0.01	0.09	-0.14	-0.25
Textiles	-0.04	0	0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	0.01	0.08	-0.05	-0.06
Apparel	-0.08	-0.08	-0.48	-0.31	-0.26	-0.08	-0.06	-0.45	-0.3	-0.24
Leather	-0.23	0.01	0.05	-0.06	-0.14	-0.22	0.03	0.07	-0.04	-0.12
Lumber	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.09
Paper	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.2	0.11	0.16	0.1	0.1
Non-metal min.	0.01	0.01	0.07	-0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0.07	0	0.01
Iron & steel	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
Non-ferrous metals	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.05

Fab. Metals	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.05
Auto	-0.06	0.03	0.09	-0.08	-0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.11	-0.06	-0.02
Other transport	0.05	-0.02	0.1	-0.01	0.03	0.07	0	0.12	0.01	0.05
Other transp.	0	-0.01	0.04	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.02
Maritime transp.	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.03	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.13	0
Air transp.	-0.03	-0.1	-0.09	-0.13	-0.05	-0.09	-0.19	-0.19	-0.23	-0.11
Comm. Services	-0.11	-0.17	-0.07	-0.16	-0.13	-0.28	-0.33	-0.26	-0.33	-0.27
Other financial services	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.05	-0.03
Insurance services	-0.07	-0.08	-0.02	-0.09	-0.07	-0.16	-0.17	-0.1	-0.18	-0.15
Other business services	-0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.08	-0.08	-0.03	-0.1	-0.08

	Scenario C					Scenario D				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	-0.1	0.03	0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.08	0.06	0.03	-0.02	0
Other grains	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Veg. & fruits	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.03
Oilseeds	0.01	0	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02
Cattle	0.05	0.09	0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.06	0.1	0.07	-0.02	0.01
Other animal	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02
Raw milk	0.2	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.2	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.22
Forestry	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.07	0.05
Fish	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.3	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.31	0.21
Coal	0.02	0.02	0	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0	0.02	0.01
Oil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Gas	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Mining	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03
Beef	0	-0.18	0.04	-0.19	-0.09	0	-0.15	0.06	-0.16	-0.07
Other meat	0.09	-0.48	-0.18	-0.21	-0.24	0.12	-0.44	-0.13	-0.17	-0.21
Veg. oil	-0.01	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.03

Dairy	-0.81	-4.11	-0.38	-1.64	-2.24	-0.79	-4.08	-0.36	-1.62	-2.22
Sugar	0	-0.01	0.13	0.02	0	0	0	0.15	0.03	0.01
Prep. Food	-0.52	-0.52	-0.36	-0.53	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.33	-0.5	-0.48
Bev. & Tob.	-0.25	0.01	0.13	-0.08	-0.2	-0.24	0.03	0.16	-0.04	-0.17
Textiles	-0.02	0.02	0.11	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.13	-0.04	-0.03
Apparel	-0.07	-0.05	-0.43	-0.29	-0.22	-0.06	-0.03	-0.4	-0.28	-0.2
Leather	-0.2	0.05	0.11	-0.02	-0.08	-0.19	0.07	0.12	0	-0.07
Lumber	0	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.15	0.12	0.06
Paper	0.09	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.2	0.1	0.09
Non-metal min.	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.1	0.03	0.03
Iron & steel	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05
Non-ferrous metals	0.05	-0.01	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.05	0	0.13	0.07	0.05
Fab. Metals	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.06
Auto	-0.1	0.08	0.13	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09	0.1	0.14	-0.02	-0.02
Other transport	0.03	-0.04	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.05	-0.02	0.14	0.03	0.06
Other transp.	0.02	0.01	0.05	0	0.02	-0.01	0	0.03	-0.03	0
Maritime transp.	0.11	0.06	0.07	0	0.09	0.1	0.03	0.02	-0.07	0.07
Air transp.	-0.01	-0.1	-0.08	-0.11	-0.03	-0.07	-0.18	-0.18	-0.22	-0.09
Comm. Services	-0.09	-0.15	-0.04	-0.13	-0.09	-0.26	-0.32	-0.23	-0.31	-0.24
Other financial services	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.03	0	-0.03	0.04	-0.03	0
Insurance services	-0.07	-0.09	-0.02	-0.08	-0.06	-0.16	-0.17	-0.1	-0.17	-0.14
Other business services	0	-0.01	0.05	-0.01	0	-0.06	-0.06	0	-0.07	-0.05

Table 135: % change in export sales of commodity i from EU27 to other regions

	Scenario A					Scenario B				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	0.39	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.18	0.39	0	0	0.13	0.17
Other grains	0.1	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.01	0.09	-0.04	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02
Veg. & fruits	-0.07	-0.05	-0.04	0	-0.03	-0.09	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.04
Oilseeds	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	-0.04	0.03	-0.04	-0.07	-0.02	-0.05	0.02
Cattle	-0.11	-0.03	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	-0.13	-0.04	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02
Other animal	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	-0.02
Raw milk	-0.13	-0.08	-0.13	-0.06	-0.04	-0.16	-0.11	-0.16	-0.08	-0.07
Forestry	-0.11	-0.07	-0.2	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12	-0.08	-0.22	-0.15	-0.12
Fish	0.1	-0.02	-0.01	0.13	0.11	0.09	-0.03	-0.03	0.12	0.1
Coal	-0.08	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06	-0.08	-0.1	-0.07	-0.11	-0.07	-0.1
Oil	-0.06	-0.04	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08
Gas	0	-0.04	-0.03	0.2	-0.03	0.01	-0.04	-0.04	0.26	-0.03
Mining	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
Beef	-0.04	-0.05	0.2	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	0.23	-0.09	-0.1
Other meat	-0.1	-0.07	-0.14	-0.02	0.06	-0.12	-0.09	-0.17	-0.04	0.06
Veg. oil	-0.05	-0.09	-0.11	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	-0.11	-0.13	-0.12	-0.1
Dairy	-0.13	-0.06	-0.1	-0.03	-0.05	-0.15	-0.08	-0.13	-0.05	-0.08
Sugar	-0.12	-0.11	-0.14	-0.11	-0.08	-0.16	-0.14	-0.17	-0.13	-0.11
Prep. Food	-0.06	-0.06	-0.12	-0.06	-0.07	-0.09	-0.07	-0.15	-0.08	-0.1
Bev. & Tob.	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.08	-0.11	-0.11	-0.07	-0.17	-0.1	-0.13
Textiles	-0.16	-0.07	-0.26	-0.13	-0.14	-0.19	-0.08	-0.27	-0.16	-0.16
Apparel	-0.14	-0.08	-0.18	-0.15	-0.13	-0.17	-0.1	-0.21	-0.18	-0.16
Leather	-0.26	-0.07	-0.17	-0.14	-0.13	-0.28	-0.08	-0.2	-0.17	-0.16
Lumber	-0.09	-0.05	-0.15	-0.06	-0.07	-0.11	-0.06	-0.17	-0.08	-0.08
Paper	-0.07	-0.04	-0.1	-0.07	-0.05	-0.08	-0.05	-0.12	-0.08	-0.07
Non-metal min.	-0.09	-0.05	-0.12	-0.08	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.15	-0.1	-0.1
Iron & steel	-0.08	-0.04	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.09	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08
Non-ferrous metals	-0.08	-0.05	-0.12	-0.07	-0.09	-0.1	-0.06	-0.15	-0.08	-0.11
Fab. Metals	-0.11	-0.06	-0.14	-0.1	-0.11	-0.14	-0.08	-0.17	-0.12	-0.13
Auto	-0.12	-0.06	-0.14	-0.12	-0.13	-0.15	-0.08	-0.18	-0.14	-0.16
Other transport	-0.14	-0.08	-0.19	-0.11	-0.15	-0.18	-0.1	-0.24	-0.14	-0.19
Other transp.	-0.06	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	-0.05	-0.07	-0.07	-0.1	-0.06	-0.07

Maritime transp.	-0.02	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01
Air transp.	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03
Comm. Services	-0.08	-0.06	-0.09	-0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.11	-0.08	-0.1
Other financial services	-0.07	-0.05	-0.1	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.11	-0.08	-0.08
Insurance services	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
Other business services	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.07

	Scenario C					Scenario D				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	-0.57	-0.46	-0.53	-0.51	-0.56	-0.57	-0.48	-0.54	-0.53	-0.57
Other grains	-0.18	-0.19	-0.17	-0.18	-0.22	-0.18	-0.2	-0.19	-0.19	-0.23
Veg. & fruits	-0.24	-0.17	-0.2	-0.19	-0.22	-0.26	-0.19	-0.21	-0.2	-0.23
Oilseeds	-0.33	-0.3	-0.27	-0.29	-0.31	-0.35	-0.31	-0.28	-0.31	-0.32
Cattle	-0.28	-0.13	-0.18	-0.2	-0.21	-0.29	-0.14	-0.2	-0.22	-0.22
Other animal	-0.15	-0.09	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.16	-0.09	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14
Raw milk	-0.47	-0.45	-0.44	-0.45	-0.54	-0.5	-0.48	-0.48	-0.47	-0.57
Forestry	-0.17	-0.11	-0.25	-0.19	-0.18	-0.19	-0.12	-0.28	-0.21	-0.2
Fish	-0.11	-0.15	-0.23	-0.1	-0.11	-0.12	-0.16	-0.25	-0.11	-0.12
Coal	-0.11	-0.08	-0.11	-0.08	-0.11	-0.13	-0.09	-0.13	-0.09	-0.13
Oil	-0.07	-0.06	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.06	-0.1	-0.1	-0.09
Gas	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	0.06	-0.05	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	0.12	-0.05
Mining	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02
Beef	-0.4	-0.31	-0.37	-0.36	-0.37	-0.41	-0.33	-0.35	-0.39	-0.4
Other meat	-0.39	-0.21	-0.33	-0.26	-0.29	-0.41	-0.23	-0.36	-0.28	-0.29
Veg. oil	-0.4	-0.31	-0.36	-0.35	-0.35	-0.42	-0.33	-0.38	-0.37	-0.38
Dairy	-0.53	-0.31	-0.32	-0.51	-0.45	-0.56	-0.33	-0.35	-0.53	-0.48
Sugar	-0.36	-0.33	-0.34	-0.31	-0.33	-0.4	-0.36	-0.37	-0.34	-0.35
Prep. Food	-0.41	-0.22	-0.3	-0.3	-0.34	-0.44	-0.24	-0.33	-0.32	-0.37
Bev. & Tob.	-0.23	-0.12	-0.32	-0.22	-0.3	-0.26	-0.14	-0.35	-0.24	-0.33
Textiles	-0.29	-0.12	-0.37	-0.27	-0.27	-0.32	-0.13	-0.39	-0.29	-0.29
Apparel	-0.27	-0.16	-0.3	-0.28	-0.26	-0.3	-0.18	-0.33	-0.31	-0.28
Leather	-0.38	-0.13	-0.3	-0.27	-0.25	-0.39	-0.15	-0.33	-0.3	-0.28
Lumber	-0.21	-0.09	-0.23	-0.18	-0.18	-0.23	-0.1	-0.26	-0.19	-0.2

Paper	-0.2	-0.08	-0.19	-0.16	-0.18	-0.21	-0.09	-0.21	-0.18	-0.19
Non-metal min.	-0.17	-0.1	-0.19	-0.15	-0.16	-0.19	-0.12	-0.22	-0.17	-0.18
Iron & steel	-0.16	-0.09	-0.15	-0.14	-0.15	-0.17	-0.1	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16
Non-ferrous metals	-0.22	-0.19	-0.24	-0.2	-0.21	-0.24	-0.2	-0.27	-0.22	-0.24
Fab. Metals	-0.23	-0.12	-0.25	-0.2	-0.22	-0.26	-0.14	-0.28	-0.23	-0.25
Auto	-0.25	-0.12	-0.28	-0.24	-0.27	-0.27	-0.14	-0.31	-0.27	-0.3
Other transport	-0.29	-0.16	-0.37	-0.24	-0.32	-0.33	-0.19	-0.42	-0.27	-0.36
Other transp.	-0.11	-0.09	-0.14	-0.1	-0.1	-0.12	-0.11	-0.15	-0.11	-0.12
Maritime transp.	-0.06	-0.02	-0.09	-0.06	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	-0.09	-0.06	-0.02
Air transp.	-0.07	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08
Comm. Services	-0.2	-0.17	-0.21	-0.19	-0.22	-0.21	-0.19	-0.22	-0.21	-0.24
Other financial services	-0.14	-0.11	-0.16	-0.13	-0.13	-0.15	-0.13	-0.17	-0.14	-0.14
Insurance services	-0.1	-0.09	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.1	-0.1	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12
Other business services	-0.11	-0.1	-0.12	-0.11	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13

Table 136: % change in export sales of commodity i from Canada to other regions

	Scenario A					Scenario B				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	-1.41	-1.78	-1.78	-1.66	-1.62	-1.49	-1.88	-1.88	-1.76	-1.72
Other grains	-0.9	-1.04	-1.11	-1.05	-1.02	-0.93	-1.07	-1.14	-1.08	-1.05
Veg. & fruits	-1.08	-1.02	-1.06	-1.01	-1.01	-1.16	-1.1	-1.14	-1.09	-1.08
Oilseeds	-1.24	-1.09	-1.21	-1.27	-1.13	-1.32	-1.15	-1.29	-1.35	-1.2
Cattle	-1.39	-1.28	-1.34	-1.24	-1.24	-1.5	-1.38	-1.45	-1.35	-1.34
Other animal	-0.79	-0.77	-0.81	-0.8	-0.78	-0.85	-0.83	-0.87	-0.87	-0.84
Raw milk	-4.57	-4.52	-4.57	-4.5	-4.48	-4.77	-4.73	-4.78	-4.7	-4.69
Forestry	-0.01	0.03	-0.1	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	-0.11	-0.03	-0.01
Fish	-2.79	-2.76	-3.11	-2.93	-2.71	-2.81	-2.77	-3.13	-2.94	-2.72
Coal	-0.15	-0.15	-0.17	-0.15	-0.15	-0.19	-0.18	-0.23	-0.19	-0.19
Oil	-0.23	-0.23	-0.25	-0.25	-0.24	-0.34	-0.35	-0.37	-0.36	-0.36
Gas	-0.47	-0.51	-0.51	-0.29	-0.51	-0.61	-0.67	-0.66	-0.37	-0.67
Mining	-0.11	-0.13	-0.16	-0.1	-0.14	-0.12	-0.13	-0.18	-0.1	-0.15
Beef	-1.95	-2.14	-1.96	-2.14	-2.15	-2.24	-2.48	-2.27	-2.49	-2.5
Other meat	-2.06	-2.03	-1.78	-2	-1.88	-2.45	-2.42	-2.1	-2.39	-2.24
Veg. oil	-1.31	-1.4	-1.38	-1.39	-1.32	-1.48	-1.58	-1.57	-1.57	-1.5
Dairy	-2.91	-2.86	-2.88	-2.78	-2.79	-3.19	-3.13	-3.17	-3.05	-3.07
Sugar	-0.99	-0.91	-0.96	-0.89	-0.89	-1.28	-1.17	-1.23	-1.14	-1.15
Prep. Food	-1.73	-1.68	-1.7	-1.68	-1.7	-2.02	-1.94	-1.97	-1.95	-1.98
Bev. & Tob.	-1.39	-1.54	-1.66	-1.36	-1.33	-1.7	-1.89	-2.04	-1.67	-1.63
Textiles	-0.35	-0.26	-0.45	-0.33	-0.34	-0.65	-0.55	-0.74	-0.65	-0.64
Apparel	-0.07	0	-0.1	-0.07	-0.05	-0.43	-0.34	-0.46	-0.44	-0.41
Leather	0.62	0.79	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.26	0.45	0.32	0.36	0.37
Lumber	-0.72	-0.68	-0.79	-0.75	-0.68	-0.92	-0.89	-1.01	-0.98	-0.89
Paper	-0.91	-0.86	-0.96	-0.93	-0.89	-1.13	-1.08	-1.2	-1.17	-1.11
Non-metal min.	-0.81	-0.77	-0.82	-0.81	-0.8	-1.03	-0.98	-1.04	-1.04	-1.02
Iron & steel	-0.8	-0.75	-0.79	-0.81	-0.79	-1.02	-0.95	-1	-1.03	-1
Non-ferrous metals	-0.85	-0.81	-0.9	-0.85	-0.86	-1.05	-1	-1.11	-1.05	-1.06
Fab. Metals	-1.31	-1.24	-1.32	-1.3	-1.27	-1.66	-1.59	-1.67	-1.66	-1.62
Auto	0.07	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.06	-0.04	0.03	-0.08	-0.04	-0.06
Other transport	-1.18	-1.12	-1.23	-1.14	-1.19	-1.52	-1.45	-1.58	-1.48	-1.54
Other transp.	-0.66	-0.65	-0.69	-0.65	-0.65	-0.81	-0.81	-0.85	-0.81	-0.82
Maritime transp.	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.41	0.4	0.37	0.4	0.41

Air transp.	-0.35	-0.34	-0.36	-0.34	-0.34	-0.43	-0.43	-0.44	-0.43	-0.43
Comm. Services	-1.45	-1.43	-1.47	-1.44	-1.46	-1.77	-1.75	-1.79	-1.76	-1.78
Other financial services	-0.94	-0.92	-0.97	-0.93	-0.93	-1.14	-1.13	-1.17	-1.14	-1.13
Insurance services	-0.86	-0.86	-0.88	-0.87	-0.87	-1.05	-1.06	-1.06	-1.06	-1.06
Other business services	-0.9	-0.9	-0.92	-0.9	-0.9	-1.11	-1.11	-1.12	-1.11	-1.11

	Scenario C					Scenario D				
	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW	China	EUPTA	LDCs	ACPexLDC	ROW
Wheat	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.03	-0.06	0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.06
Other grains	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06	-0.07	-0.11	-0.09	-0.11	-0.09	-0.1	-0.14
Veg. & fruits	-0.08	-0.03	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.16	-0.1	-0.14	-0.12	-0.14
Oilseeds	-0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.12	-0.1	-0.07	-0.1	-0.1
Cattle	0.07	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.12	-0.04	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02
Other animal	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03	-0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03
Raw milk	3.93	3.95	3.96	3.96	3.86	3.71	3.73	3.74	3.74	3.64
Forestry	-0.04	0.02	-0.13	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	0.03	-0.14	-0.07	-0.06
Fish	-3.14	-3.02	-3.48	-3.31	-3.07	-3.15	-3.02	-3.5	-3.32	-3.08
Coal	-0.16	-0.16	-0.18	-0.16	-0.16	-0.2	-0.2	-0.24	-0.2	-0.2
Oil	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.17	-0.16	-0.26	-0.27	-0.28	-0.29	-0.28
Gas	-0.21	-0.23	-0.22	-0.12	-0.23	-0.35	-0.38	-0.38	-0.2	-0.38
Mining	-0.06	-0.08	-0.11	-0.05	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	-0.12	-0.06	-0.09
Beef	-0.25	-0.17	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.55	-0.51	-0.54	-0.58	-0.58
Other meat	-0.55	-0.37	-0.44	-0.43	-0.45	-0.94	-0.76	-0.77	-0.82	-0.81
Veg. oil	0.26	0.37	0.3	0.32	0.3	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.12
Dairy	25.2	25.63	25.47	24.87	24.84	24.85	25.29	25.12	24.54	24.5
Sugar	3.48	3.25	3.25	3.13	3.21	3.18	2.98	2.97	2.86	2.94
Prep. Food	2.7	2.82	2.65	2.72	2.7	2.4	2.54	2.37	2.44	2.41
Bev. & Tob.	0.44	0.61	0.4	0.43	0.34	0.12	0.25	0.01	0.12	0.04
Textiles	0.3	0.47	0.22	0.34	0.33	-0.01	0.18	-0.08	0.02	0.02
Apparel	0.61	0.7	0.57	0.6	0.61	0.25	0.36	0.21	0.24	0.26
Leather	1.36	1.56	1.35	1.44	1.44	0.99	1.22	1	1.08	1.08
Lumber	-0.21	-0.09	-0.25	-0.2	-0.19	-0.42	-0.3	-0.47	-0.42	-0.39
Paper	-0.31	-0.19	-0.31	-0.29	-0.29	-0.54	-0.41	-0.55	-0.53	-0.52
Non-metal min.	-0.16	-0.08	-0.19	-0.15	-0.15	-0.38	-0.3	-0.4	-0.37	-0.37

Iron & steel	-0.26	-0.18	-0.25	-0.25	-0.24	-0.48	-0.39	-0.46	-0.47	-0.46
Non-ferrous metals	-0.1	-0.07	-0.13	-0.09	-0.1	-0.3	-0.26	-0.34	-0.29	-0.3
Fab. Metals	-0.58	-0.46	-0.59	-0.56	-0.56	-0.93	-0.8	-0.94	-0.92	-0.91
Auto	0.92	1.05	0.89	0.96	0.9	0.8	0.95	0.77	0.84	0.78
Other transport	-0.18	-0.06	-0.27	-0.13	-0.22	-0.53	-0.39	-0.62	-0.47	-0.56
Other transp.	-0.27	-0.26	-0.3	-0.27	-0.27	-0.43	-0.42	-0.46	-0.42	-0.43
Maritime transp.	0.42	0.47	0.4	0.43	0.48	0.72	0.75	0.69	0.72	0.76
Air transp.	-0.1	-0.09	-0.11	-0.09	-0.1	-0.18	-0.18	-0.19	-0.18	-0.19
Comm. Services	-0.41	-0.37	-0.41	-0.4	-0.43	-0.72	-0.7	-0.74	-0.72	-0.75
Other financial services	-0.44	-0.41	-0.46	-0.42	-0.43	-0.64	-0.61	-0.66	-0.63	-0.63
Insurance services	-0.3	-0.3	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31	-0.49	-0.49	-0.51	-0.51	-0.51
Other business services	-0.39	-0.38	-0.4	-0.39	-0.4	-0.59	-0.59	-0.61	-0.6	-0.61