CETA overview
The 7 main parts of the agreement

CETA is a trade agreement between the EU and Canada. On 21 September 2017 it provisionally entered into force, so most of the agreement now applies.

CETA opens up Canada's goods, services and public procurement markets, helps protect labour rights and the environment, and enables smaller EU firms in particular to export more to Canada.

Now EU countries' national parliaments, and in some cases regional ones too, need to ratify the agreement. Then it can fully and definitively enter into force.

1. Trade in goods

The EU is already a major exporter to Canada. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>EU exports to Canada each year¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>€8.3 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>€5.9 bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and drink</td>
<td>€3.4 bn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Source: Eurostat, 2016. Food and drink based on exports of products from several sections of the Harmonised System (HS).

CETA will help new and existing EU exporters because it:

- abolishes over 98% of Canadian customs duties from day 1 of entry into force.
- will save EU businesses €590 m each year in Canadian customs duties over time.
- helps make EU exporters more competitive.
1.1. Food and drink products

1.1.1. Opening the Canadian market

Removes tariffs on EU food exports from day one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Tariff before</th>
<th>Tariff now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate, confectionery</td>
<td>Up to 10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, pastries, biscuits</td>
<td>Up to 15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Removes or manages barriers to exporting drinks from day one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Before Barriers to exporting EU products to Canada</th>
<th>Now Major barriers removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td></td>
<td>and clear framework to ease others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than doubles Canadian quota for EU cheese exports over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quota before</th>
<th>Quota now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>13 500 tons</td>
<td>32 000 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.2 Protection for EU products

Sensitive EU products

CETA protects products such as:
- beef, pork, sweetcorn – with limited, tariff-free quotas
- poultry and eggs – by not opening its market

Geographical Indications (GIs)

Promoting and protecting Europe's flagship food and drink products in countries outside the EU is a top priority for CETA, as for any EU trade deal.

CETA allows 143 European products with the status of Geographical Indications to be sold in Canada. That gives them a similar level of protection from imitations as EU law does.

Protected GIs include:
- Hungary: Szegedi szalámi, Processed meat
- Greece: Elia kalamatas, Olives
- Czech Rep.: České pivo, Beer
- Italy: Chianti, Wine
- Portugal: Queijo S. Jorge, Cheese
1.2. Manufacturing

Removes Canadian customs duties on key EU manufacturing exports from day one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>Now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, textiles</td>
<td>up to 16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles, parts</td>
<td>up to 9.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery, electrical equipment</td>
<td>up to 9.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical devices, optical instruments</td>
<td>up to 8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>up to 6.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Trade in services

Opens up the Canadian market in the following industries:

- Financial services
- Postal and courier
- Telecommunications
- Transport

**Professional services**

Provides a framework for the EU and Canada to recognise each other’s qualifications in certain regulated professions:

- Accountants
- Architects
- Engineers
- Lawyers
3. Public procurement

- Guarantees access to Canada’s large public procurement market
- Creates new opportunities for EU suppliers to bid for provincial and municipal contracts.

4. Investment

Encourages more investment between the EU and Canada, in both directions.

5. Intellectual property

Improves the protection in Canada of intellectual property owned by EU individuals or companies.

6. Sustainable development

Sets out strong, legally binding commitments on:
- environmental protection
- respect for labour rights.

7. Smaller companies

Helps EU small firms export more through:
- reduced trade barriers
- tariff elimination
- simplified customs procedures
- more compatible technical requirements

EU trade deals work in practice

In 2011, the EU and South Korea started to implement a trade agreement.

Since then:
- EU goods exports to South Korea have increased by 55%, and services by 40%
- European firms have saved almost €3 bn in scrapped or lower customs duties.