

CETA Factsheet 1 of 7

J-CAN

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC

AND TRADE AGREEMENT (CETA)

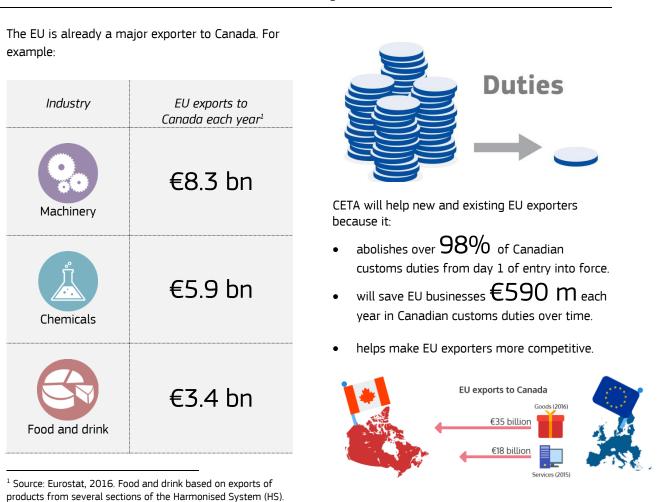
CETA overview The 7 main parts of the agreement

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

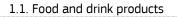
rights and the environment, and enables smaller EU firms in particular to export more to Canada.

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.



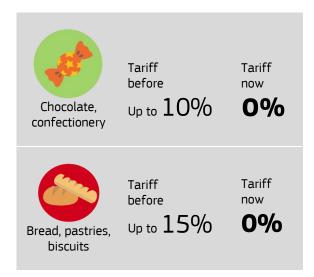
1. Trade in goods





1.1.1. Opening the Canadian market

Removes tariffs on EU food exports from day one



Removes or manages barriers to exporting drinks from day one



More than doubles Canadian quota for EU cheese exports over time



1.1.2 Protection for EU products

Sensitive EU products

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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.



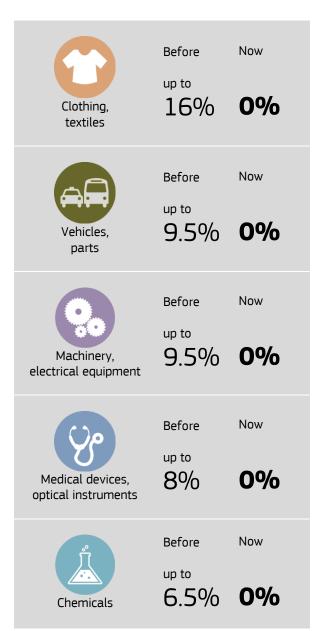
CETA allows **143** European products with the status of Geographical Indications to be sold in Canada. That gives them a similar level of protection from imitations as EU law does. Protected GIs include:

| Hungary | Szegedi szalámi | Processed meat |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Greece | Elia kalamatas | Olives |
| Czech Rep. | České pivo | Beer |
| Italy | Chianti | Wine |
| e Portugal | Queijo S. Jorge | Cheese |



1.2. Manufacturing

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



2. Trade in services

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Opens up the Canadian market in the following industries:



Professional services

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







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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





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.