

# Trade SIA in support of negotiations on a plurilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA)

Final inception report

Client: European Commission - DG Trade

Rotterdam, 17 July 2014





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Ecorys Nederland BV  
Watermanweg 44  
3067 GG Rotterdam

P.O. Box 4175  
3006 AD Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

T +31 (0)10 453 88 00  
F +31 (0)10 453 07 68  
E [netherlands@ecorys.com](mailto:netherlands@ecorys.com)  
Registration no. 24316726

**W [www.ecorys.nl](http://www.ecorys.nl)**

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# Preface

The European Commission (DG Trade) awarded a contract to Ecorys, signed in December 2013, to conduct a trade sustainability impact assessment (Trade SIA) relating to the negotiation of a plurilateral trade in services agreement (TiSA). This is the final inception report for the Trade SIA of such a TiSA.

Ecorys is aware of the important role of this study for the negotiation process as it will provide direct inputs for the negotiators as well as recommendations for policy makers implementing the agreement. The negotiations have started in early 2013 and currently comprise the EU and 22 other countries ("TiSA participants"); but other countries have shown interest as well. Ecorys closely consults with the EC on the planning and scope of this study to ensure optimal input into the process.

This inception report is based on the terms of reference, the Ecorys proposal that was submitted to DG Trade, subsequent discussions with the Steering Committee and input from civil society.

It does not aim to repeat what was written in our proposal, since this is still valid. Rather, this inception report summarises the most important methodological components of our study and highlights some of the main issues that will warrant further attention and focus during the implementation of the study – both in terms of content and in terms of organisation and planning of the project.

The Ecorys Team  
17 July 2014

*This report was commissioned and financed by the European Commission. The views expressed herein are those of the Contractor, and do not represent an official view of the Commission.*





# 1 Overarching analytical framework

## 1.1 Background of the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA)

As services account for over two-thirds of global output, and trade in services have also become more important, in the early 1980s the idea for multilateral disciplines on services was launched. Negotiations on such disciplines were included in the Uruguay Round<sup>1</sup> and the resulting General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) entered into force on 1 January 1995, as an integral part of the WTO agreements.

When the GATS was concluded, the sectoral coverage of several members was relatively limited, and the commitments that were made were often only binding the statutory and regulatory status quo. The removal of barriers to services trade under the GATS has therefore been relatively limited. An important part of the original GATS is therefore the understanding that periodic negotiations will be undertaken to progressively liberalise trade in services. Article XIX of the agreement commits members to start a new round of negotiations on services in 2000, referred to as the built-in agenda. In addition, some GATS articles provide for negotiations on specific issues, intended to define rules and disciplines for domestic regulation, emergency safeguards, government procurement and subsidies.

In the first years after the Uruguay Round, agreement was reached on specific sectors, including on financial services, basic telecommunications and movement of natural persons; these agreements were attached to the GATS as protocols.

The next round of services negotiations was officially launched in February 2000. In March 2001, agreement was reached on the negotiating guidelines and procedures. In November 2001 at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, the service negotiations became part of the “single undertaking” under the Doha Development Round. These negotiations aimed to further liberalise trade in services and to reduce existing imbalances across countries and sectors in terms of commitments. Strengthening GATS disciplines on domestic regulations and making progress in the area of GATS rules (subsidies, government procurement and emergency safeguards) was also part of the negotiating mandate. However, progress in the negotiations has been very slow since. The WTO Ministerial Conference in Geneva in 2011 acknowledged that negotiations were “at an impasse”. Members were invited “to more fully explore different negotiating approaches while respecting the principles of transparency and inclusiveness”.

Based on the outcome of the 2011 Ministerial Conference in Geneva, the US and Australia took the initiative to further explore the possibility for a plurilateral trade in services agreement with those WTO members willing to engage in substantive services liberalisation - the so-called Really Good Friends of Services (RGFs). The general idea behind the initiative is now that such a plurilateral agreement would be based on GATS, to facilitate possible multilateralisation of the agreement later. For the moment, the discussion does not foresee to apply TiSA on a MFN basis.

It should be noted that there have been some changes to the group of RGFs (from now on referred to as TiSA participants) over time. Participation has increased from originally 16 to currently 23 WTO members, comprising: Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the EU, Hong Kong,

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<sup>1</sup> The Uruguay Round was the 8th round of multilateral trade negotiations conducted within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was in place from 1986 to 1994 and included 123 countries.

Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey and the United States. China and Uruguay have also recently expressed interest to join the negotiations.

According to the terms of reference (ToR) for this study, There is a common understanding between TiSA participants that this plurilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) should be comprehensive and ambitious, and should also reflect the autonomous liberalisation that has taken place already, thus binding the current practice. It should also aim to achieve further market access commitments, while at the same time creating new or enhancing existing disciplines relevant to services trade. It should also include further disciplines related to domestic regulation, international maritime transport, information and communication technology (ICT) services, e-commerce, computer-related services, postal and courier services, financial services, temporary movement of natural persons, government procurement of services, export subsidies, and state-owned enterprises.<sup>2</sup>

In March 2013, the European Commission was given a mandate by the EU Member States to open negotiations on a plurilateral trade in services agreement together with the other TiSA participants.

The present study aims to assess the potential sustainability impacts of such an agreement from the EU's perspective.

## 1.2 Trade SIA methodological pillars and framework

The overall approach to this Trade SIA is based on three linked phases:

1. Overall analysis of the sustainability impacts arising from the implementation of a future plurilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA);
2. Sectoral Trade SIA for TiSA;
3. Proposals for policy recommendations and accompanying measures.

Our approach is based on the two methodological elements of a Trade SIA described in the ToR and the Trade SIA handbook<sup>3</sup>: 1) economic, environmental and social assessments as such; and 2) stakeholder consultations. The three phases are characterised by both quantitative and qualitative analyses. In addition, throughout the three phases we will engage in continuous feedback and consultation with key stakeholders to collect their input and to verify the results and complement the analysis with their feedback.

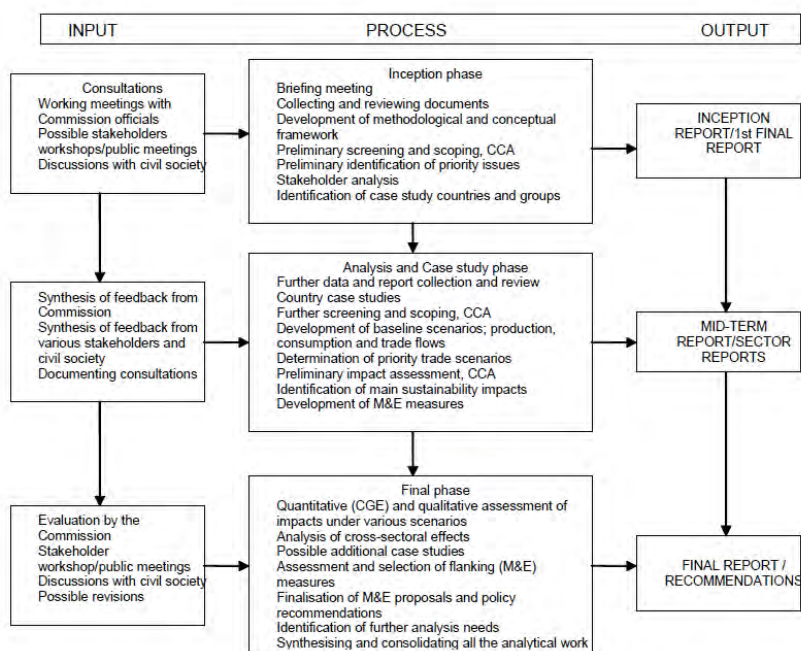
Schematically this approach is presented in Figure 1.1. It follows closely the overall methodology as outlined in the Trade SIA handbook, but includes some important additions and aspects that we have come to appreciate and seen as valuable over time (for example with respect to the consultation process). This methodology has been used and tested in several previous Trade SIAs, most recently in the SIAs on Euromed and TTIP (underway).

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<sup>2</sup> This list is neither exhaustive, nor is there already agreement that there will be new /enhanced disciplines in all of these areas/sectors.

<sup>3</sup> Available at: [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/march/tradoc\\_127974.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2006/march/tradoc_127974.pdf).

**Figure 1.1 Input, process and output of a Trade SIA**



Source: European Commission, Trade SIA Handbook, page 12 (from Indufor, 2004).

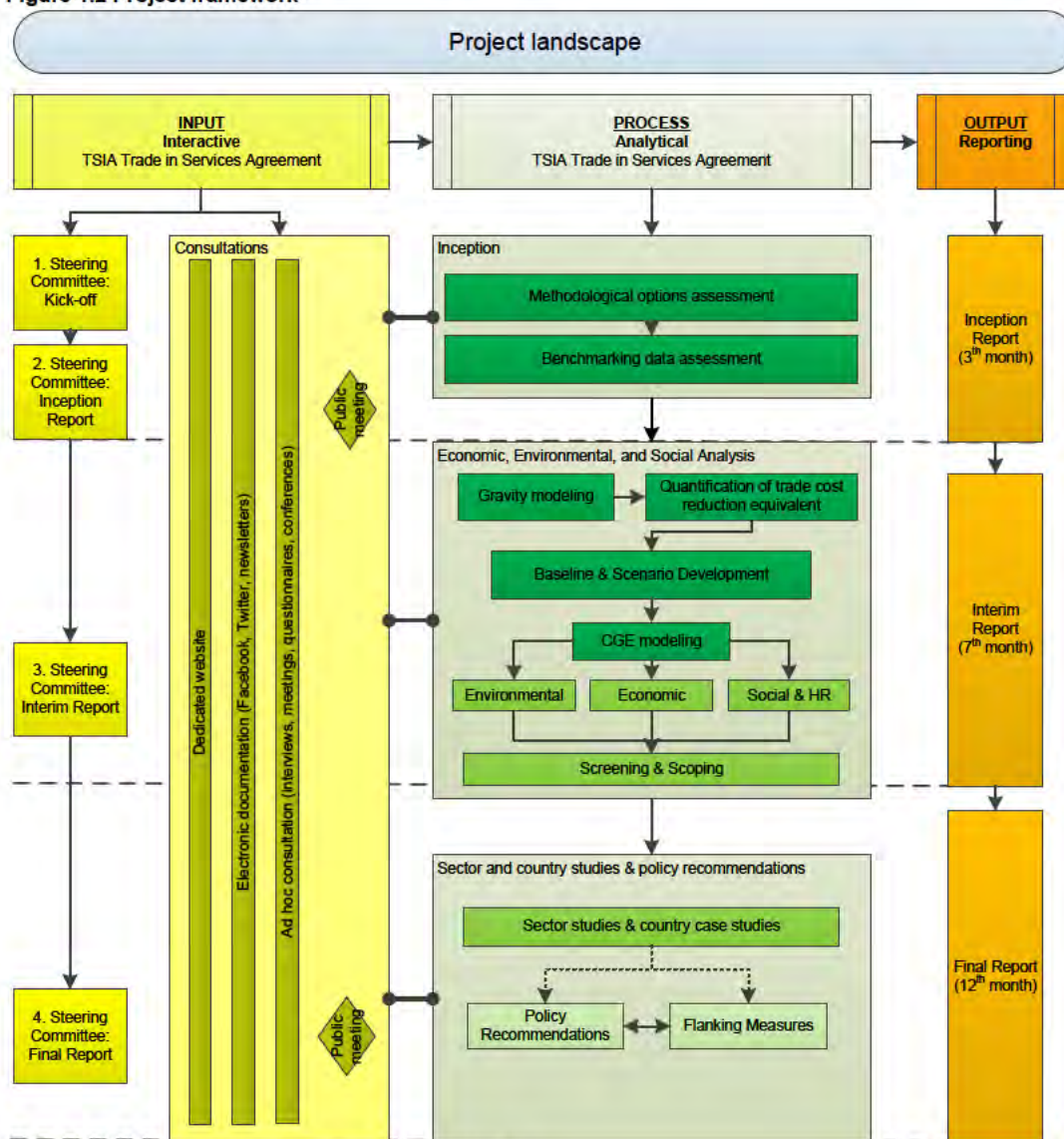
Figure 1.2 is based on Figure 1.1 but provides more insights with respect to the more complex methodological tasks related to the quantification of the trade cost reduction equivalent. This adds a methodological dimension relevant for trade in services in particular and not entailed in “conventional” TRADE SIAs.

### 1.3 Summary of methodology employed

In order to conduct an analysis that fulfils the requirements of a Trade SIA, different methodological approaches will be applied. The mapping of Trade SIA TiSA specific tasks (Figure 1.2) to the generic Trade SIA framework (Figure 1.1) already provides an overall indication of the methods we will employ for this study. Here, we present a concise summary of how we will approach the different aspects of the project. More detailed descriptions can be found in the remainder of this inception report.

We will apply a methodology based on six main pillars developed on the basis of the ToR, the Trade SIA handbook and our own experience from previous Trade SIAs of what works well. There are two important reasons for applying such a multipronged approach: (1) weaknesses of one tool or method can be overcome by using others and (2) different methodologies and tools delivering results that point in the same direction, are important to validate and test the robustness of results.

Figure 1.2 Project framework



Ecorys, 2013, based on Trade SIA Handbook (2004), page 12.

The six main pillars are:

1. Screening and scoping analysis;
2. Gravity<sup>4</sup>, CGE and scenario analysis;
3. Additional quantitative and qualitative analysis;
4. Sectoral Analysis;
5. Causal Chain Analysis (CCA);
6. Dissemination and consultations with key stakeholders, including civil society.

Whereas Pillars 1 to 5 are part of the analytical process of the study, Pillar 6 refers to the interactive part. Please note that causal chain analysis (CCA) is a conceptual, horizontal tool used to identify the relevant cause-effect links between the trade measures proposed and the economic, social and environmental impact this trade measure may have. It is imperative for a realistic impact assessment that the CCA is applied to *significant* links between trade negotiations and their impacts.

<sup>4</sup> Gravity modelling is specific to this Trade SIA as trade cost equivalents are quantified prior to CGE modelling.



**Table 1.1 Use of pillars in different phases of the study**

Phase	Pillar 1 Screening/ scoping	Pillar 2 Gravity, CGE & Scenario	Pillar 3 Additional analysis	Pillar 4 Sectoral analysis	Pillar 5 CCA	Pillar 6 Consultation & Dissemination
Inception	X				X	X
Overall sustainability analysis	X	X	X		X	X
Sectoral analysis			X	X	X	X
Policy recommendations and flanking measures					X	X

### 1.3.1 Methodological pillars of the analytical process

In the overall analysis we will apply an impact assessment framework consistent with the main sustainability dimensions (economic, social, and environmental). In the final stage of the project a similar framework will be applied to the sector analysis.

#### Economic analysis

In the economic analysis we will develop a benchmark approach, which will be based on the following successive steps:

1. First we will consolidate available regulation and trade barrier data and map these to trade and production data (benchmarking data assessment);
2. As a next step, we will apply gravity and econometric modelling, resulting in quantified trade cost equivalents, allowing us to produce a consistent mapping applicable to the CGE assessment;
3. Subsequently we will conduct a thorough scenario analysis in accordance with the criteria stipulated in the ToR. For this, we will consult closely with the client. This includes a benchmark method to quantify the trade cost reduction equivalent of binding autonomous levels of liberalisation, as well as defining which non-TiSA participants are potentially joining TiSA and are modelled as such in a second scenario;
4. Base on Step 3 we will in a final step conduct a CGE analysis, which provides main results at macro and sectoral levels – to a predetermined set of economic, social and environmental indicators.

#### Social analysis

For the social analysis we will do the following:

- Provide a baseline description using employment, wage, and poverty and inequality indicators;
- Use labour and wage related output indicators of the CGE model to show quantitative social impacts of TiSA;
- Through case studies provide a qualitative baseline description and impact assessment of specific social issues related to TiSA in specific TiSA Participants;
- Prepare a human rights approach that prioritises according to specific indicators in order to target the most pressing human rights issues related to TiSA (as a horizontal issue or in specific TiSA Participants).

#### Environmental analysis

For the environmental analysis we will do the following:

- Provide an indicator-based quantitative baseline description of all TiSA Participants;
- On the basis of the CGE model output, decompose air pollution into scale and composition effects;

- Prepare a review of trade in environmentally related services;
- Based on a screening and scoping exercise, identify the most relevant environmental issues related to TiSA, and delve deeper into these impacts with the help of case studies.

### Sector analysis

Through causal chain reasoning we will arrive at an analysis of direct and indirect impacts of the TiSA at sector level with a focus on the EU. We will test these impacts by applying qualitative techniques such as interviews and surveys, literature review, secondary data analysis, etc. We will describe the baseline situation of the sector, assess market access conditions, and analyse the sectoral impacts along the sustainability dimensions. Finally, using the framework established in the “main” sectoral analysis we will use a difference based approach to highlight differences between the EU and selected TiSA Participants in terms of impact in a number of case studies.

As explained above, both in the social and environmental analysis and in the sector analysis, we will undertake case studies, to assess the impact of TiSA in more detail. This selection of case studies is needed because of the large number of countries involved. Figure 1.3 presents at what different levels case studies are undertaken. It is for illustrative purpose only, as the actual selection will only take place at the end of the interim phase.

**Figure 1.3 Possible selection of case studies during the TSIA**

Country focus	Australia	Canada	Chile	Chinese Taipei	Colombia	Costa Rica	EU	Hong Kong China	Israel	Japan	Korea	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Rest of EFTA	Switzerland	Turkey	United States
<b>Case study topic</b>																						
<b>Environmental analysis</b>																						
- Env. Issue 1																						
- Env. Issue 2																						
- Env. Issue 3																						
- Env. Issue 4																						
- Env. Issue 5																						
<b>Social analysis</b>																						
- Soc. Issue 1																						
- Soc. Issue 2																						
- Soc. Issue 3																						
- Soc. Issue 4																						
- Soc. Issue 5																						
<b>Human rights analysis</b>																						
- HR Issue 1																						
- HR Issue 2																						
- HR Issue 3																						
<b>Sector studies</b>																						
- Sector 1																						
- Sector 2																						
- Sector 3																						
- Sector 4																						
- Sector 5																						

#### 1.3.2 Methodological pillars of the interactive input

Consultation is a key element of the study since the inputs of all stakeholders (businesses, administration, civil society, industry, etc.) into the negotiation process are needed to identify the main issues in relation to the sustainable development effects of TiSA. Hence, we aim to involve these stakeholders as actively as possible in the entire course of the study. Based on extensive experience with stakeholder consultation, we have developed a tested consultation plan, which is more elaborately presented in chapter 7. The dissemination of the results will be done by means of a dedicated website, which is also presented in chapter 7. Furthermore, a preliminary list of selected stakeholders can be found in the Annex B.

## 2 Economic analysis

### 2.1 Trade cost equivalent: econometric approach

#### 2.1.1 Preliminary data work

Before we can define model scenarios, or even discuss the regulatory and cost impact of an agreement on services trade by means of quantified trade costs and reduction equivalents, we first need to benchmark the status quo. This will be done in a three step approach:

1. Consolidation of regulatory and Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) data;
2. Integration with trade data;
3. Creation of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) based regulatory indexes.

In Step 1 we will consolidate available regulatory and NTM data from various sources including the World Bank Service Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) database, the OECD regulatory indicators, the World Bank and OECD's cost of doing business rankings, and UNCTADs NTM survey data.

For Step 2 we will take advantage of the integrated Trade in Services database (TSD) recently updated for the World Bank (Francois and Pindyuk, 2013). This database was developed as an input to the World Input Output Database (WIOD) and includes a reconciled version of source data from the OECD, Eurostat, UN, and national sources on bilateral services trade. These data have also been "scrubbed" of known problems with OECD and Eurostat trade data for services, and represent the best available bilateral services database. We will also work with recent FATS-based trade data (foreign affiliate trade statistics) from Eurostat, the OECD, and the US to examine turnover, net income, and employment patterns of foreign affiliates of service providers.

#### 2.1.2 Modelling the impact of bindings with gravity

We propose to examine two aspects of policy and bindings on policy econometrically. This involves application of a gravity model of trade in services. On the basis of this model, scenarios will then be specified for the CGE model. Specifically, we will first include the level of current openness, based on the World Bank's services trade restrictiveness estimates. These will yield estimates of the marginal impact of variations in actual policy on observed trade in services. The advantage of this approach over residual based methods is that we will not be attributing all unexplained services trade (basically the residuals in the gravity model) to trade restrictions. As measures of policy restrictiveness, we will work with the World Bank's estimates, as well as OECD estimates of restrictions on FDI in services. In addition to including measures of services openness in the gravity regressions, we will also include measures of the gap between bound rates on services market access and the applied level of access. Here, we will work with World Bank estimates of the gap between bound rates and applied rates that follow from their assessment of scheduled GATS commitments and if necessary we will improve on those on the basis of the text of the GATS commitments (to have a detailed sectoral breakdown). To the extent there is an impact following from reduced policy uncertainty – i.e. from less binding overhang or water in the binding vis-à-vis the applied rate – we expect this to be shown in the gravity regressions. Even if we do not find significant effects related to gaps between bound and applied rates, this would itself be informative.

In more technical terms, Box 2.1 presents the approach in more detail.

### Box 2.1 Technical explanation of approach to the gravity analysis

We will follow the now standard approach of an exponential representation of services trade. Defining  $V_{j,s,d}$  as the value of services in sector  $j$  that are exported from source country  $s$  to destination country  $d$  this means the basic estimating equation is the following:

$$(1) \quad V_{(j,s,d)} = e^{\left( \sum_k b_{j,k} S_k + \sum_i b_{ji} D_{ji} + \sum_h b_{jh} X_{j,s,d} + \varepsilon_{j,s,d} \right)}$$

In equation (1), the terms  $b$  are coefficients to be estimated. The source country terms  $\sum_k b_{j,k} S_k$  can be captured with a dummy variable that is source specific. Alternatively, a Taylor-series expansion has been used in the recent literature to include source specific variables. Similarly, the destination specific variables  $\sum_i b_{ji} D_{ji}$  can also be captured by a dummy that is destination specific. However, as we will be working with measures of policy and binding overhang that are destination but not country-pair specific, we will need to employ Taylor-type expansions instead of destination-specific dummy variables. (See Baier & Bergstrand 2009, and Francois & Manchin 2014). The remaining terms in the regression,  $\sum_h b_{jh} X_{j,s,d}$ , represent pairwise measures of geographic, cultural, and economic policy distance that vary between country pairs. These variables include such measures as physical distance, common language, common legal systems, and political science measures of similarity of political systems. Note that measures of trade restrictions, and well as the gap between actual policy and GATS commitments are included in the terms  $D_{ji}$ . The gravity equation will also include a control for the selection into exporting.

To the extent we identify coefficients  $b_{ji}$  with respect to both restrictions on services, and the gap between bound and applied rates, which are both variables included in  $D_{ji}$ , we can then use these coefficients, combined with corresponding values the variables themselves, to design experiments. These can be based on reductions in the gap between bound and actual policy (assuming this proves significant in the regressions), or changes in the policies themselves. We would take these coefficients, combined with elasticities either from the GTAP database itself, or from the elasticities reported by Francois and Hoekman (2010) to translate such changes in bound and actual policies into effective trade cost reductions. One option will therefore be to apply such reductions, obtained with a reduced form, to the CGE model directly, to estimate the impact of policy changes, we will however also explore a more structural approach introducing uncertainty in the CGE model and endogenise the trade impact of the legal binding of the applied levels of restrictions.

There is, of course, the risk that we will not be able to identify any impact of more strict bindings on trade flows. As it is well known that bindings tend to be well above actual applied rates, there is the chance that no impact is identified in the data. Furthermore the econometric estimates might turn out to be not different from zero because of high standard errors (which might stem from mismeasurement). If this proves to be the case, we will then need to explore alternative options with the client.

There is also the important question of how experiments are specified based on the gravity analysis. Trade cost estimates will be based on the gravity estimates of applied policy and the cost of binding overhang. However, a critical decision to be determined with the client is the extent to which we should assume that GATS-based binding overhang is reduced in TiSA. One option for doing this is to use available WTO rankings of GATS versus existing services agreements to guide this stage of the analysis. Though these gap assessments are crude, they may provide some benchmark. Otherwise, once we have quantified the impact of GATS-based binding overhang, we will need guidance from the client on how much of the GATS-bound vs applied gap will be closed under TiSA.



## 2.2 CGE assessment

### 2.2.1 CGE model properties and setup

The model to be employed here runs on the GTAP database, version 8 and is benchmarked to 2007. The benchmark can be projected to an alternative baseline year, which will be selected in consultation with the Steering Committee. It will be updated to 2012 with actual data, but could then be extended to a longer-term horizon with forecasts (to for example 2030). The model itself is based on Francois, van Meijl and van Tongeren (2005) and Dee et al (2011). It includes short- and long-run closure options as developed by Francois et al (1996), which play a part in long-term projections.

Key features of the model to be employed can be summarized as follows:

- It is a general equilibrium model based on the GTAP database;
- It includes scope for analysis of tariffs barriers and NTMs. NTMs in turn can be studied as a mix of rent- and cost-generating NTMs;
- Although it is a static model, it includes dynamic linkages between investment and the installed capital stock;
- It can be used to study NTM liberalisation spillovers (where some plurilaterally negotiated NTM reductions also spill over to third countries).

Table 2.1 summarizes the sectoral aggregation used for this study. Note, that ICT has been broken out of its original GTAP sector. The project team will attempt to further split business from professional services. This hinges on data availability, and at the moment there remains uncertainty about the feasibility of this option. Once the split has been implemented, the project team will take a decision jointly with the client on whether the aggregation should reflect this further level of detail or not. This decision will be made on the basis of underlying data and assumptions needed to make the split. Annex A contains a more detailed description of what services are covered in the service sectors (concordance between GTAP and EBOPS sectors).

**Table 2.1 GTAP Sector aggregation**

Goods	Services
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Water transport
Other primary sectors	Air transport
Processed food	Other transport
Textiles, wearing and leather	Communications
Lumber, paper and paper products	Distribution
Oil gas and coke	Finance
Chemical & rubber products	Insurance
Electronic equipment	Business services
Other machinery and Equipment	ICT
Metal products	Construction
Motor vehicles	Personal (recreational, cultural, social)
Other transport equipment	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
Other manufacturing	

Table 2.2 shows the country/regional aggregation chosen for this study.

**Table 2.2 GTAP country aggregation**

TiSA	Non-TiSA
Australia	Brazil
Canada	China
Chile	Cambodia
Chinese Taipei	India
Colombia	Indonesia
Costa Rica	Laos
EU	Malaysia
Hong Kong China	Morocco
Israel	Philippines
Japan	Russia
Korea	Singapore
Mexico	Thailand
New Zealand	Uruguay
Norway	Vietnam
Pakistan	Other EU neighbouring countries
Panama	Least Developed Countries
Paraguay	Rest of the world
Peru	
Rest of EFTA	
Switzerland	
Turkey	
United States	

As can be seen in the table above, some country groups consist of several countries. The composition of these groups is as follows:

- Rest of EFTA: Liechtenstein and Iceland.
- Other neighbouring countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Holy See (Vatican City State), Isle of Man, Jersey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Montenegro, San Marino and Serbia. Although all countries in this group may qualify as neighbouring countries, this is due to the country aggregations in the GTAP database.

With respect to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), we use the UN definition of LDCs. However, most LDCs are not listed as separate countries in GTAP, but are included in certain country groups. In some groups (e.g. Rest of Western Africa), the share of LDCs is very high (based on share of total group GDP), and they have been included in the LDC group. In other groups (e.g. Rest of Oceania), LDCs only constitute a small part, and these groups have been excluded. As a result, the group LDCs in the model largely covers LDCs according to the UN definition, although some LDCs are excluded while some non-LDCs are included in the group. A full overview is presented in Annex B.

### 2.2.2 Modelling scenarios

The scenario building will strongly depend on the outcomes of the following:

- Gravity estimates for trade costs related to current restrictions in services;

- Gravity estimates for trade cost reduction equivalents of binding autonomous levels of liberalisation; in other words, reduction of policy uncertainty.
- The GTAP country/regional aggregation and corresponding scenario definition, i.e. whether scenarios include “only” the current TiSA participants, or whether other non-TiSA countries join TiSA.

It is planned that we will model a conservative and an ambitious scenario with two TiSA country compositions. This leads to four overall scenarios summarised in Table 2.3. As becomes clear we are defining scenarios along two dimensions, i.e. the level of ambition in terms of liberalisation, as well as the geographical reach of TiSA. Concerning the former we assume that as the autonomous levels of liberalisation for all services sectors will be bound in the conservative scenario. In case of the ambitious scenario we consult with the Steering Committee to what degree further market access is granted. This will then be implemented in the modelling exercise. Similar counts with regard to the TiSA participants in the III and IV scenario; that is, it will be consulted with the Steering Committee which ASEAN countries shall be modelled as TiSA participants in addition to the current TiSA countries and China.

**Table 2.3 Summary of modelling scenarios**

Level of ambition		Conservative	Ambitious
Countries in TiSA			
Current TiSA participant		I: Current TiSA participants bind the autonomous level of liberalisation	II: Current TiSA participants bind the autonomous level of liberalisation, and additional market access is granted
Current TiSA participants + China and ASEAN		III: Current TiSA participants, China, and selected ASEAN countries conclude TiSA and bind the autonomous level of liberalisation	IV: Current TiSA participants, China, and selected ASEAN countries conclude TiSA and bind the autonomous level of liberalisation, and additional market access is granted



## 3 Social analysis

### 3.1 Overall approach

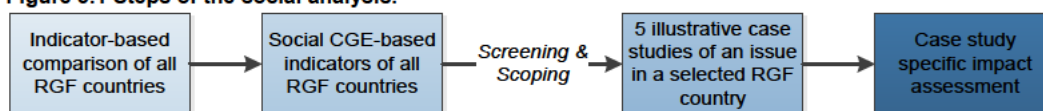
In the social analysis the focus will be on the impact of TiSA on individual welfare. Welfare at this micro-level can be influenced by changes on the expenditure side of households (e.g. changes in the level of consumption) as well as changes on the income side (e.g. changes in wages). The two elements combined provide a basis for determining the state of welfare for each individual. However, welfare is also determined by institutional elements such as human rights, labour market status (e.g. regulations concerning employment contracts, unemployment levels and unemployment benefits) and general inequality within the population of a country. Therefore such elements will also be taken into account in the social analysis.

The approach of the social analysis will be based on a two-level assessment. The first level is a more general level, including all TiSA Participants, where impact is assessed according to a number of specific indicators. On the basis of the first findings at this general level, five topics for case studies at a lower, more micro-level will be identified. In these case studies, a more in depth analysis of the most important issues at play as well as a more in-depth estimation of likely impacts will be provided.

The social analysis will be implemented in three steps (visualised in Figure 3.1), as follows:

1. **Baseline analysis (see section 3.2).** Based on key social indicators for each TiSA Participant, we will describe the current social situation will be described. Note that this is a description of the baseline, i.e. an overview of the current situation without any impact estimations;
2. **Impact analysis (see section 3.3).** Based on key CGE results related to social issues (e.g. wages, employment reallocation, consumer prices) and, where possible, by linking these CGE results to the baseline indicators, we will estimate the impacts of TiSA;
3. **Case studies (see section 3.4).** We will conduct a screening and scoping exercise, based on (1) identified social issues in certain countries in the baseline, (2) cases of high or unexpected CGE estimations of social changes or (3) a combination of (1) and (2). Thus five case studies will be identified and selected in close consultation with the Steering Committee. In these case studies we will analyse the relevant social issues more in-depth with a more detailed impact assessment on specific issues.

Figure 3.1 Steps of the social analysis.



### 3.2 Baseline analysis

The baseline will be described in two ways. Firstly, the current situation will be described using quantitative key social indicators. Secondly, a qualitative description of the decent work implementation in the set of countries with a decent work programme, as well as a description of the implementation of the core ILO labour standards will be provided.

### 3.2.1 Quantitative baseline description

A total of 20 social indicators are selected for use in the social analysis. All 20 indicators are commonly used to measure labour market performances, are related to at least one of the decent work pillars<sup>5</sup> and potentially change to some degree as a result of significant trade liberalisation.

The main source used for indicator data is the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)* tool of the ILO<sup>6</sup>. The main advantages of the use of this tool are (1) the large number of indicators included, (2) that the same indicators in different countries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency, and therefore comparability, between countries and (3) the large number of countries with data. The KILM combines different data sources, including the OECD, ILO, World Bank Development Indicators and national statistical offices. Indicators not available through KILM have been taken directly from other ILO sources.

Table 3.1 provides an overview of the 20 indicators which will be used for the baseline description. The second part of the table lists the variables from the CGE modelling which will be used in the social impact analysis.

The baseline value indicators can be linked to the CGE effect indicators in the following ways:

- **Job creation indicators (B1) – (B6):** Increased output as a result of trade liberalisation is likely to result in an increase in employment, wages or a combination of the two. However, it should be noted that the CGE model cannot estimate both total employment and total wage changes. The CGE modelling results used will only include wage changes and are estimated using an assumption of fixed employment. As a result, only labour displacements at sector level can be provided.

With respect to total (un)employment effects, it is thus not possible to provide quantitative estimates. However, a likely direction of change on (un)employment can usually be argued for using changes in GDP and in wages. For example, an estimated increase in GDP and in wages is likely to result in job creation<sup>7</sup>.

- **Rights at Work (B7), Social security (B8) – (B11) and Social dialogue (B12) – (B13) indicators:** Impacts of the agreement, if present, will be indirect. Depending on the content of the agreement (e.g. trade and sustainability chapter), rules and regulations could change.
- **Poverty and inequality (14) – (15):** Levels of poverty and inequality can change as a result of changes in expenditure possibilities, measured in consumer prices, and changes in wages. Both prices and wages are included in the CGE estimates.

<sup>5</sup> There are four decent work pillars: (1) Job creation; (2) Rights at work; (3) Social security; (4) Social dialogue.

<sup>6</sup> See [http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS\\_114240/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm).

<sup>7</sup> The increase in demand could be translated completely in higher wages. However, it is more likely that an increase in employment has also taken place, possibly included in the CGE estimated wage effect due to the assumption of fixed employment.



**Table 3.1 Overview of the Social analysis indicators**

Indicator		Countries with Available data <sup>8</sup>	Indicator Description	Sources
<b>Baseline value indicators</b>				
B1	Employment in services	20	The share of employment in the service sector, compared to total employment.	KILM (mostly national statistical offices)
B2	Unemployment duration	12	Share of unemployment of a duration of less than 6 months, compared to total unemployment.	KILM (OECD labour market statistics)
B3	Unemployment, total	20	The proportion of the labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking and available for work.	KILM (nationally reported and ILO calculations)
B4	Unemployment, females	20	The proportion of females of the female labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking and available for work.	KILM (nationally reported and ILO calculations)
B5	Unemployment, youth	20	The proportion of youth (15-24) of the youth labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking and available for work.	KILM (nationally reported and ILO calculations)
B6	Minimum wage	19	Monthly minimum wage.	ILO (Working conditions laws report 2012)
B7	Gender wage gap	15	The difference between wages of males and females. This is an indicator for rights at work.	ILOSTAT
B8	Normal weekly hours limit	20	The limit for normal weekly hours of working time. This is an indicator for social protection (institutional).	ILO (Working conditions laws report 2012)
B9	Minimal annual leave	20	Right to leave in terms of working days. This is an indicator for social protection (institutional).	ILO (Working conditions laws report 2012)
B10	Public social security expenditure	20	Public social security expenditure as a percentage of GDP. This is an indicator for social protection.	ILO social protection database
B11	Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits	13	The percentage of unemployed receiving benefits. This is an indicator for social protection.	ILO social protection database
B12	Trade union density rate	9	The presence of trade unions. This is an indicator for promoting social dialogue.	ILOSTAT
B13	Collective bargaining coverage rate	12	The number of people covered by collective agreements. This is an indicator for promoting social dialogue.	ILOSTAT
B14	Poverty headcount*	7*	The share of the population living below the national poverty line.	KILM (World Bank Development Indicators)

<sup>8</sup> Not all countries with data available will have this data available for the same year.

B15	GINI*	13*	Normalized value representing the inequality of income between people.	KILM (World Bank Development Indicators)
<b>Effect (CGE) indicators</b>				
C1	High skilled wage change	20	TiSA induced estimated change in wage for workers in high skilled occupations	CGE modelling
C2	Low skilled wage change	20	TiSA induced estimated change in wage for workers in low skilled occupations	CGE modelling
C3	Labour displacements	20	TiSA induced estimated changes in labour quantities per sector per country, assuming fixed total labour (in the CGE model).	CGE modelling
C4	Consumer prices	20	TiSA induced estimated change in consumer prices.	CGE modelling
C5	GDP change	20	TiSA induced estimated change in total output	CGE modelling

\* The Poverty headcount and GINI coefficient for the missing countries will be taken from other sources. If the found indicators are consistent with the KILM methodology, these are added to the list.



Table 3.2 on the next page is an example of the output table, which will list the values of the selected social indicators for each country. Next to the baseline value indicators it will also include the TiSA effect indicators, thus making it a tool for analysis in the impact assessment (see section 3.3). For each combination of social baseline value indicator and country, the value of the indicator will be shown, as well as a ranking sign. This sign shows how the value of a specific indicator relates to the value of the same indicator for the other TiSA Participants. The meaning of the signs are based on dividing the countries in three groups equal in size, based on their ranking of the value of the indicator:

- ▲ Country is in the top group of countries with available data in terms of highest value for the social indicator;
- ▬ Country is in the middle group of countries with available data in terms of highest value for the social indicator;
- ▼ Country is in the lowest group of countries with available data in terms of highest value for the social indicator.

### 3.2.2 Qualitative baseline description

The topics of general ILO decent work status and progress, as well as the status and progress on ILO core conventions are difficult to include in a table with a single indicator. Parts of the decent work pillars are covered by the social indicators listed above. For those countries that have a Decent Work Programme<sup>9</sup>, the reported status and progress, based on ILO reports, will be also analysed.

With respect to the ILO core conventions, we will report on ratifications of the conventions, as well as on any relevant remarks from the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR). Thus we aim to identify any relevant issues with respect to ILO conventions currently present. We will focus on indicators for ratification and implementation of the following core labour standards:

- No. 29 and 105 on elimination of forced labour;
- No. 87 and 98 on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining;
- No. 100 and 111 on non-discrimination; and
- No. 138 and 182 on elimination of child labour.

<sup>9</sup> Countries with a Decent Work Programme: Chile, Pakistan and Paraguay. Note that these are mostly the countries which are not included in the social indicators table above, which contains data for less than 20 countries.

Table 3.2 Example of output table of the social indicators

	Baseline value indicators														Effect (CGE) indicators					
	Employment						Wages				Poverty and inequality									
	Total Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment rate		Share of long duration unemployment		Minimum wage		Gender wage gap		Poverty headcount		GINI coefficient		Consumer prices		High skilled wages		Low skilled wages	
Country	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Australia	5,2%	-																		
Canada	7,2%	▲																		
Chile	6,4%	-																		
Chinese Taipei	4,2%	▼																		
Colombia	10,4%	▲																		
Costa Rica	7,6%	▲																		
Hong Kong China	3,3%	▼																		
Israel	6,9%	▲																		
Japan	4,3%	-																		
Korea	3,2%	▼																		
Mexico	4,9%	-																		
New Zealand	6,9%	-																		
Norway	3,2%	▼																		
Pakistan	5,1%	-																		
Panama	4,5%	-																		
Paraguay	6,3%	-																		
Peru	4,0%	▼																		
Switzerland	4,2%	▼																		
Turkey	9,2%	▲																		
United States	8,1%	▲																		

### 3.3 Impact analysis

#### 3.3.1 Quantitative analysis

The quantitative analysis of the impact of TiSA on each country will be done using the effect (CGE) indicators (C1) - (C4). We will analyse:

- Wage effects, including the differences between high and low skilled workers;
- Consumer price effects, with a focus on the difference between food and non-food price changes;
- Labour displacements between sectors.

The quantitative analysis will take into account differences between countries in the abovementioned effects.

#### 3.3.2 Qualitative analysis

In the qualitative impact analysis, where possible, the baseline indicators are linked to the effect (CGE) indicators, discussed above. Applying causal chain analysis, we will deduce likely relevant effects in terms of changes of the baseline value indicators as a result of the implementation of TiSA. Where possible, we will also link the estimated CGE effects to the qualitatively described status of the ILO core conventions and the decent work status in the countries with a decent work programme.

### 3.4 Case studies

Based on a screening and scoping exercise a total of five case studies of a single issue in a single country will be identified. The selection criteria for illustrative case studies include at least one of the following:

1. High impact in at least one of the CGE estimated effect indicators (C[x]);
2. High or low value in at least one of the baseline level indicators (B[x]);
3. A relevant estimated effect after linking 1. and 2. in the qualitative impact analysis (see paragraph 3.3.2).

In addition, stakeholder input could be used to select the case studies.

Table 3.2 will be used as a tool for the screening and scoping to select the case studies. Each row will provide information on the level of baseline indicators, CGE effect indicators and the performance of these indicators relative to other countries. If issues turn out to occur in several countries, a horizontal case study can be selected. A focus on a specific sector will be left for the sector studies.

Five case studies will be selected and conducted for specific country-issue combinations. The case studies will include an impact assessment starting with a summary of the overall results for the specific issue and country. Taking the basic linkages between indicators and CGE results as a starting point (insofar as possible – this can only be done to a limited extent for case studies selected on the grounds of stakeholder input), additional desk-based research related to the baseline situation, causal-chain analysis and some consultation with key stakeholders (e.g. trade unions in specific country) will be conducted, thereby allowing for a deeper assessment of issues and policies at play.

### 3.5 Human rights analysis

Our approach in this study is to focus on the HR issues that are likely to be affected by the TiSA. Since so many countries are involved in the analysis, it is important to detail the prioritisation element of the approach that encompasses the EU as well as the TiSA Participants. This will avoid loss of focus due to a consideration of all HR issues and all countries, which may provide a lot of very general and less relevant information and as such is not within the scope of this study.

Our practical approach consists of five steps. Each step is briefly described below.

#### **1. Identify the main HR issues likely to be affected by the TiSA – based on experience of other Free Trade Agreements**

Based on previous Trade SIA analyses conducted by Ecorys and CEPR, we will make a pre-selection of basic human rights that are most likely to be affected by the plurilateral trade in services agreement, taking into account differences between TiSA and other trade agreements.<sup>10</sup> This approach will allow us to focus on the most substantial expected effects.

#### **2. From our economic and additional quantitative social analysis derive the main expected HR impacts of TiSA**

As described, the study will include quantitative analysis of expected economic effects of TiSA, as well as additional social and environmental quantitative analysis. The results from these analyses will show, at the aggregate and at sector level, how TiSA could impact the EU and the other TiSA Participants. As such they are a first step to look at potential HR effects of the plurilateral trade in services agreement – focusing on those human rights prioritised in Step 1. In countries where TiSA is not expected to have much economic, social or environmental impact, it is unlikely there will be large HR effects.

#### **3. Focused screening of HR records of the EU and TiSA Participants**

The HR records of the EU and TiSA Participants in this study vary substantially. Based on Steps 1 and 2, we will conduct a focused screening of the HR records of the EU and TiSA Participants where we see that relevant HR elements are likely to be affected by TiSA (Steps 1 and 2). This focused screening will consist of: 1. Ratification of core HR treaties; 2. Short summary of implementation of core HR treaties in practice. This focused screening is important to help draft policy recommendations because it displays the degree of HR resilience present in a country in the face of potential effects.

#### **4. Three specific HR examples**

In addition to the overall analysis described in Steps 1, 2, and 3, we will also zoom in on a maximum of three HR-country (and -sector) specific issues to illustrate potential HR effects. We will apply causal chain analysis that runs from the expected change in production structure due to the plurilateral services agreement to expected HR impacts.

#### **5. Draft policy recommendations and flanking measures**

Throughout the first four steps, we will gather information that underpins useful and concrete policy recommendations and flanking measures to enhance the positive and reduce the potential negative impacts of the TiSA on human rights.

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<sup>10</sup> For example, recent TSIA looked at deep and comprehensive free trade agreements (DCFTAs), where partner countries approximated to EU trade rules, e.g. in the area of SPS. This approximation will not be part of TiSA, hence the HR impact related to SPS approximation will also not occur.



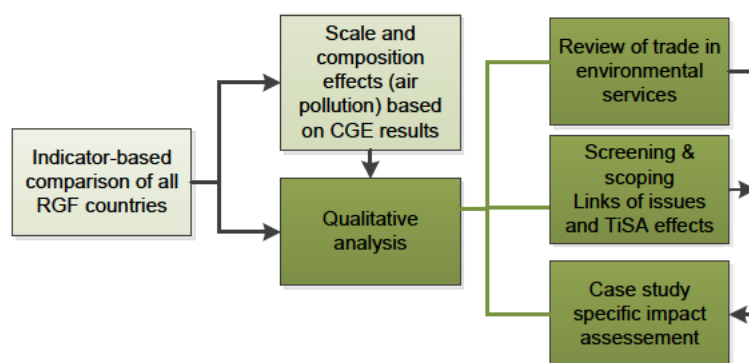


## 4 Environmental analysis

### 4.1 Overall approach

The environmental analysis will combine quantitative and qualitative approaches in order to provide a good balance between clear indicators, thorough impact analysis, and in-depth study of a number of specific issues. Our overall approach is illustrated schematically in the figure below.

Figure 4.1 Schematic view of environmental analysis



We will start with the development of a baseline built on (quantitative) indicators, which compares all TiSA Participants along several environmental dimensions. In the following impact analysis, the environmental dimensions will be linked to the economic impact indicators resulting from the CGE modelling exercise in several ways. For CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and air pollution, the impacts of the TiSA can be calculated quantitatively, decomposing the effects into a scale effect (pure output changes) and a composition effect (due to relative shifts between sectors). For all other environmental issues, through a qualitative analysis we will establish the most significant causal links between the CGE results and the environmental baseline status. The results of the quantitative and qualitative analyses coupled with the baseline feed into the screening and scoping exercise. This will result in an assessment of the importance of a particular country-specific environmental issue in the context of the TiSA. For a selection of such issues, a case study will be conducted, providing an issue specific impact assessment.

### 4.2 Baseline analysis

For the baseline analysis, we will cover the broad topics of water, air, climate change, ecosystems & biodiversity, and waste. For most of these topics, there are two types of indicators available: Statistics on the status, such as “total emissions” or “water withdrawal”, and policy indicators, such as “wastewater treatment” or “municipal waste collection”. We believe that it is relevant to combine these dimensions as far as possible because together they provide information on both the urgency of an issue, and on policy’s reactivity to issues and potential trends.

Most of the status indicators will be sourced from the World Development Indicators (WDI)<sup>11</sup>, whereas most policy indicators will be taken from the Yale Environmental Performance Index

<sup>11</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>.

(EPI)<sup>12</sup>. The EPI transforms data into indicators on a 0-100 scale, with 100 being the “target” or “best” value. The unit and ranking direction of the other indicators depends on the issue, but in general we will try to make them as comparable between countries as possible by scaling them to the number of inhabitants or similar. For issues of global concern – such as climate change or endangered species – total figures will be presented as well, in order to make urgent global issues visible.

Issue	Status indicators	Policy indicators	Sources
Water	Withdrawals per resource (in %)	Wastewater treatment (0-100)	WDI, EPI
	Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (in kg per day per worker)	Pesticide regulation (0-100)	WDI, EPI
Air pollution	Total emissions of NO <sub>x</sub> and SO <sub>x</sub> (in tonnes)		WDI
	Emissions of NO <sub>x</sub> and SO <sub>x</sub> per unit of GDP (in t/€)		WDI
	Particulate matter (PM) exposure (0-100)		EPI
Climate change	Total emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> (in t)		WDI
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP (in t/€)	Trend in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP (0-100)	WDI, EPI
Ecosystems & biodiversity	Fish stocks indicator (0-100)	Coastal shelf fishing pressure (0-100)	EPI
	Change in forest cover indicator (0-100)	Protected areas (0-100)	EPI
	Number of species endangered or critically endangered		IUCN Red List <sup>13</sup>
Waste	Share of population served by municipal waste collection (in %)		UNSD <sup>14</sup>

## 4.3 Impact analysis

### 4.3.1 Quantitative analysis of greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions

#### Overview

The outcomes of the CGE model on activity in different economic sectors will be used to make calculations of emission changes. Special attention will be paid to the underlying drivers of emission changes; in this respect we expect a trade in services agreement to have only a limited direct effect on pollution. It can influence emissions due to a general increase in economic activity, or by triggering value chain effects, leading to shifts between sectors. In order to make the relative importance of each of these impact channels visible, the emissions will be decomposed into:

- A scale effect, showing the emission change due to changes in the total volume of economic activity, keeping sector shares constant; and
- A composition effect, showing the emission change due to shifts between sectors.

The sum of scale and composition effect yields the total TiSA-induced change in emissions.

<sup>12</sup> Hsu, A., J. Emerson, M. Levy, A. de Sherbinin, L. Johnson, O. Malik, J. Schwartz, and M. Jaiteh. (2014). The 2014 Environmental Performance Index. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. Available: <http://www.epi.yale.edu>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Statistics Division Environmental Indicators (2013). For waste available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/municipalwaste.htm>.



Typically, the scale effect influences emissions positively, whereas the composition effect can reflect a reorientation towards less polluting or energy-intensive sectors, and have a reducing effect.

### Data sources and coverage

For the emission figures of the quantitative analysis, data from WIOD<sup>15</sup> will be used. The database concentrates on emissions related to economic activity. Therefore, the sector definitions of the WIOD database differ only slightly from those of a typical GTAP-based CGE model, but with some matching and aggregation, it is expected that a disaggregation level of around 10-15 sectors can be achieved. The latest available year in WIOD is 2009.

Data are available for the following TiSA Participants:

- Australia;
- Canada;
- Chinese Taipei (Taiwan);
- EU-27<sup>16</sup>;
- Japan;
- South Korea;
- Mexico;
- Turkey;
- United States.

With Australia, Chinese Taipei, and Turkey, three countries are covered with which the EU currently does not have or is not in negotiations for a trade agreement including services, meaning that comparatively larger effects can be expected there.

The emissions covered under this analysis will be:

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>);
- Local air pollutants: nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC).

CO<sub>2</sub> is a special case, as the CGE model reports TiSA-induced changes in emissions directly. The team will review the data from both the CGE model and from WIOD and subsequently decide which to use for the quantitative assessment.

While other emission databases may provide a larger country coverage, it appeared more appropriate to use WIOD because of its larger sector disaggregation possibilities. For the countries it covers, a comparatively thorough analysis of scale and composition effects will be possible, making the quantitative analysis as thorough as possible. This trait of the WIOD-based analysis also speaks against the parallel use of it with other databases which have less sectoral detail, as the results would not be comparable. Other countries than those in WIOD – and other types of emissions, such as particulate matter, or other environmental issues – will still be covered by the qualitative analysis based on indicators, causal chain analysis, and case studies.

### Calculation of effects

Using sectoral emissions information from WIOD and matching it with the CGE sectors, or in the case of CO<sub>2</sub> taking it directly from the CGE model, sector emission coefficients can be established.

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.wiod.org/database/ea.htm>, for more information also see [http://www.wiod.org/publications/source\\_docs/Environmental\\_Sources.pdf](http://www.wiod.org/publications/source_docs/Environmental_Sources.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> WIOD does not cover the EU28. For an overview of WIOD's environmental accounts' country coverage see: [http://www.wiod.org/new\\_site/database/eas.htm](http://www.wiod.org/new_site/database/eas.htm)

With the help of these coefficients and the projected value added changes in the respective sectors, combined with the projected increase in total GDP, the total, scale and composition effect of TiSA will be calculated.

The greenhouse gases can either be presented individually or can be converted into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (using United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conversion rates) and added up.

The total effect of greenhouse gases can additionally be expressed in welfare terms, i.e. in monetary values. The approach will be to convert all GHG emissions into CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents and multiply the change in total GHG emissions by an estimate of the social cost of carbon (SCC). In line with previous Trade SIAs, we suggest to assume a value of €20 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>. This is roughly in line with the median reported in a meta study on the SCC by Tol (2008)<sup>17</sup>. However, as very diverse estimates for the SCC exist, the final choice of the SCC will be made in discussion with the client.

The welfare analysis for air pollutants depends on the availability of generic values of external costs per pollutant. Again, we opt to use one single database for such values, which is the results table from the NEEDS project<sup>18</sup>. This covers:

- EU27<sup>19</sup>;
- Switzerland;
- Turkey.

#### 4.3.2 Qualitative analysis

The qualitative analysis of TiSA environmental effects will consist of three parts:

1. In a first step, a literature review of trade in environmental services will be carried out;
2. The second step is an extended screening and scoping exercise in order to single out issues for case studies;
3. In the third step, 5 case-studies will be carried out to allow for more in-depth qualitative analysis of selected issues.

#### Review of trade in environmental services

There are two focus areas for the review of trade in environmental services in the context of TiSA:

- The first is the potential complementarity of environmental goods and services in the value chain, especially where liberalization of services could enhance the effectiveness of reduced barriers in environmental goods trade. For example, for effective use of environmental goods, installation services or other technical consultancy is often required. Such services are complementary to the goods traded and may tend to develop in clusters together with manufacturing or development of the environmental goods. Enhanced access of foreign service providers may therefore improve the effectiveness of use of imported environmental goods;
- The second is the direct impact of environmental services on environmental issues, such as waste water treatment or waste collection. Often fears are voiced that international companies entering the markets for these services cannot replace traditional or formerly state-controlled services sufficiently.

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<sup>17</sup> Tol, R. (2005): The marginal damage costs of carbon dioxide emissions: an assessment of the uncertainties. In: Energy Policy 33.

<sup>18</sup> [www.needs-project.org](http://www.needs-project.org).

<sup>19</sup> This analysis hinges on emissions data used from WIOD (see previous section).

The review of environmental services under TiSA will be based on a literature review, covering academic literature, publications from international organisations, as well as recent journal and news articles, in case these are relevant. The outcome will be a qualitative assessment of the importance of services trade liberalisation for environmental goods trade, as well as an overview of concerns regarding liberalised environmental services in the context of TiSA participants. The results will also feed into the screening and scoping exercise described in the next section.

### Screening and scoping

The main part of the screening and scoping will consist of establishing links between the baseline indicators and related CGE model outcomes. As such, this exercise provides valuable general information on all countries' environmental performance and the likely trend influence due to TiSA. This overview will be the main source to single out relevant cases for in-depth qualitative assessment. At the same time, the approach will allow for sufficient flexibility in the choice of case studies, taking into account results from the analysis of environmental services, or stakeholder input.

The overview linking indicators and model outcomes follows the same approach as in the social analysis. We will first rank the TiSA Participants according to each indicator separately (this includes baseline status/policy indicators as well as effect "indicators" derived from the economic model). For each of these rankings, we will divide the countries into three groups, resulting in a top group (indicated by an upward arrow), a middle group (indicated by a horizontal bar) and a lower group (indicated by a downward arrow). This way, the relative performance of countries according to different indicators and effects can easily be seen.

Another important step is to establish links between the baseline indicators and the changes reported in the CGE model. We see the following results from the model as important influencing factors of environmental issues (in case they are not specified, the impacts refer to changes in value added in economic sectors, derived from the model scenario output):

**Table 4.1 Linkages between environmental issues and CGE modelling results**

Issue	Impacts of TiSA derived from CGE model (given in percentage changes)	Reasoning
Water	Agriculture, forestry, fishing Textiles	Agriculture is the most important water consumer. Textiles production can significantly contribute to water pollution.
Air pollution	Industry Transport	Industry and transport are the main air pollution sources.
Climate change	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	CO <sub>2</sub> is the most important greenhouse gas contributing to climate change.
Ecosystems & biodiversity	Agriculture, forestry, fishing Land use	Fisheries affect fish stocks and maritime ecosystems / biodiversity. Agricultural output and land use are closely related, both leading to pressure on natural habitat and thus affecting ecosystems and biodiversity.
Waste	GDP	Waste production often increases with GDP.

As a result of the country ranking for all indicators, and the established linkages between baseline indicators and effects, interesting cases can be selected. The table below provides an example of this for water, air pollution and climate change. As stated above, there is still room at this stage to incorporate results from literature review and stakeholder input in the case study selection.

Table 4.2 Issues and effects by country – exemplary table for selected issues

	Baseline value indicators										Effect (CGE) indicators											
	Water				Air pollution						Climate change											
	Withdrawals per resources (%)		BOD emissions		NO <sub>x</sub> emissions		SO <sub>x</sub> emissions		Particulate matter exposure		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions		Agriculture, forestry & fishing		Textiles		Industry		Transport	
Country	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Australia	15%	▼																				
Canada	10%	-																				
Chile	5%	▲																				
Chinese Taipei																						
Colombia																						
Costa Rica																						
Hong Kong																						
Israel																						
Japan																						
Korea																						
Mexico																						
New Zealand																						
Norway																						
Pakistan																						
Panama																						
Paraguay																						
Perù																						
Switzerland																						
Turkey																						
United States																						

### Case studies

Based on the screening and scoping exercise described above, five case studies will be selected and conducted for specific country-issue combinations. The case studies will include an impact assessment starting with a summary of the overall results for the specific issue and country. Taking the basic linkages between indicators and CGE results as a starting point (insofar as possible – this can only be done to a limited extent for case studies selected on the grounds of qualitative review of environmental services trade, or stakeholder input), additional desk-based research related to the baseline situation, and causal-chain analysis will be conducted, thereby allowing for a deeper assessment of issues and policies at play.



## 5 Preliminary screening and scoping for in-depth analysis

### 5.1 Screening and scoping throughout the study

In line with the overall analytical framework of this Trade SIA, an elaborate screening and scoping exercise will be performed as part of the study at the end of the overall analysis, i.e. in the interim technical report. This analysis serves to identify in which areas the TiSA is expected to have significant impacts primarily with respect to the EU<sup>20</sup>. Based on this identification, up to five sectors (or four sectors and one horizontal issue) will be selected for more detailed analysis in the final phase of the study.

However, already at this stage of the study, we have conducted a preliminary screening exercise in anticipation of the more detailed exercise at the end of the overall analysis. This is done in order to ensure that attention and resources are focussed on the main issues as early as possible.

Note that in addition to the screening and scoping to select sectors or horizontal issue for in-depth analysis in Phase 2 of the study, there are three screening and scoping exercises conducted in order to identify issues for case studies in the TiSA participant countries in the first phase of the study as part of the social and human rights analysis (see chapter 3) and in the environmental analysis (chapter 4).

The selection criteria for these case studies are presented in the respective chapters. This chapter focusses on the selection of sectors or horizontal issue.

### 5.2 Criteria used for screening and scoping

The full screening and scoping exercise will be based on the results of the overall analysis of impacts from the CGE model, additional analysis (i.e. social and environmental analysis as described in chapter 3 and 4), and stakeholder inputs. The main criteria used are listed in Table 5.1 below. These criteria will be directly applied to select sectors or horizontal issues that will be analysed in more detail for the final report. The final selection of sectors and/or horizontal issues will be done in close consultation with the Steering Committee.

**Table 5.1 Selection criteria applied in screening and scoping exercise**

Number	Criterion	Main sources of information
Criterion 1	Initial importance for the EU economy (GDP, employment, trade shares).	GTAP data, Eurostat
Criterion 2	Economic impact from TiSA	CGE modelling; causal chain analysis.
Criterion 3	Social / environmental importance / impact.	CGE, additional social / environmental modelling; causal chain analysis.
Criterion 4	Stakeholder issues of special importance.	Stakeholder consultation; additional documentation.
Criterion 5	Strategic importance of sector/issue in the negotiations.	Steering Committee, negotiating teams.

<sup>20</sup> Significant results with regard to other TiSA participants will be reported, as well.

### **Criterion 1. Initial importance for the EU economy**

The potential impact of a TiSA on economic sectors differs with the importance and position of this sector in the economy in that a small change for a significant sector might cause more impact than a large change for a very small sector at national level. By taking into account these considerations, negotiation efforts can be directed at the most relevant issues with the potentially biggest impact.

The indicators used to screen the economic sectors in terms of their importance will include:

- Sector share in total value added;
- Sector share in total employment;
- Sector share in exports.

### **Criterion 2. Expected economic impact from a TiSA**

A second criterion for the scoping exercise is the impact from a TiSA on specific service sectors. The outcomes from the CGE modelling will be used to assess this impact from implementing the Agreement. The dynamic CGE results will also ensure that the 'enabling nature' of certain catalysing sectors (such as transport) is taken into account; in other words, potential 'spill-over effects' from specific service sectors to other sectors will also be taken into account. Combined with the first criterion this criterion establishes a quantitative (economic) base for the selection of important sectors, including changes to exports (cf. export potential), employment and contribution to GDP.

### **Criterion 3. Expected social, environmental and human rights impact**

The additional analysis of social, environmental and human rights impacts conducted as part of the overall analysis will also result in an identification of sectors or issues that are crucial to either one or all of these dimensions. Using the additional analyses and further logical reasoning (causal chain analysis), significant social, human rights and / or environmental impacts related to specific sectors or horizontal issues will be identified and specific issues flagged.

### **Criterion 4. Stakeholder issues of special importance**

By means of consultations the study will incorporate the input from civil society and key stakeholders to the TiSA negotiations. Their feedback on sectors and/or horizontal issues will be of vital importance for the sector selection via this criterion 4. Through our various consultation channels (see Chapter 7) stakeholders are invited to indicate sector or horizontal issues that they see as specifically important for indicated reasons.

### **Criterion 5. Strategic importance of the sector / issue in negotiations**

Under this criterion a number of other issues may be considered that would warrant sector / horizontal issue selection, such as existence of traditional industries and priority sectors for the negotiations of agreements on conformity assessment. We propose that such additional issues will be taken into account specifically if they are of importance to the negotiations, essentially making the negotiations as such a fifth, overriding criterion.

## **5.3 Preliminary screening of key issues in the EU regarding TiSA**

### *Criterion 1: Initial importance for the economy*

Table 5.2 provides the preliminary baseline shares for EU value added, exports, and imports of the respective GTAP sectors<sup>21</sup>. With more than 70% services take the largest share in value added of

<sup>21</sup> Please note, that splitting out Professional services, as well as ICT, as suggested in Table 2.1, is still ongoing. Preparing an updated baseline hinges on this activity.



the EU economy. Public, business and distribution services are the three biggest sectors making up more than half of the EU's value added. With regard to trade in services, business, distribution, transportation and financial service have the highest shares in services exports and imports.

Overall, relative to their share in value added, services are not traded as intensively as primary products and particularly manufacturing products. Particularly the latter accounts for more than 70% of the EU's imports and exports while the value added share is approximately 20%. The highest export shares of all sectors lie with other machinery (16,1%), and chemicals (14,85%) summing up to almost a third of all EU exports. These are also the sectors where the EU imports most of its products. In addition, it has to be noted that relative to its export share primary energy products are imported most intensively.

**Table 5.2 GTAP sectors, preliminary EU baseline shares (2007)**

Sector	Value added	Exports	Imports
<b>Primary</b>	<b>7,09%</b>	<b>7,51%</b>	<b>8,20%</b>
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,75%	1,66%	2,29%
Other primary sectors	0,57%	0,56%	1,02%
Processed foods	2,77%	5,29%	4,89%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>20,03%</b>	<b>70,29%</b>	<b>71,12%</b>
Textiles and apparel leather	1,18%	3,71%	4,89%
Lumber pulp paper	2,00%	4,10%	3,75%
Primary energy	3,15%	0,53%	6,29%
Chemicals	2,74%	14,85%	12,83%
Electrical machinery	1,10%	4,57%	5,72%
Other machinery	3,50%	16,10%	12,46%
Metals and metal products	2,62%	8,07%	8,20%
Non metallic minerals	0,89%	1,30%	1,14%
Motor vehicles	1,30%	11,04%	9,13%
Other transport equipment	0,59%	2,36%	2,09%
Other manufactures	0,96%	3,66%	4,62%
<b>Services</b>	<b>72,89%</b>	<b>22,22%</b>	<b>20,67%</b>
Utilities	2,03%	0,51%	0,46%
Construction	6,88%	0,75%	0,60%
Water transport	0,40%	0,91%	0,71%
Air transport	0,40%	2,00%	1,68%
Land, other transport	3,23%	1,92%	2,15%
Communications	2,30%	0,88%	0,93%
Distribution	11,27%	2,28%	2,26%
Finance	4,71%	2,01%	2,00%
Insurance	1,28%	1,06%	0,54%
Business services	13,56%	7,75%	7,06%
Personal services	2,99%	1,18%	1,11%
Public services	23,84%	0,97%	1,17%

Source: GTAP 8.

Given the information presented in Table 5.2 it can be concluded that in terms of value added public, business, and distribution services are relatively important, while with regard to trade intensity business, distribution, financial, and transportation services play an important role.

Eurostat data provide more detailed information on the importance of different service sectors in value added. Although these cannot be used for the modelling exercise, it is interesting to see what subsectors are relatively important. It shows that construction, wholesale trade, retail trade and real estate are among the main services sectors in the EU.

**Table 5.3**      **Table 5.3 More detailed value added data on service sectors**

Sub-sectors	Part of main service sectors	Share in value added of all services
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Utilities	2,2%
Water collection, treatment and supply	Public services	0,3%
Sewerage, waste management, remediation activities	Public services	0,7%
Construction	Construction	7,8%
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Distribution	1,8%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Distribution	6,1%
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Distribution	5,1%
Land transport and transport via pipelines	Other Transport	2,7%
Water transport	Water transport	0,4%
Air transport	Air transport	0,3%
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	Other Transport	1,7%
Postal and courier activities	Communications	0,6%
Accommodation and food service activities	Distribution	3,3%
Publishing activities	Personal services	0,7%
Motion picture, video, television programme production; programming and broadcasting activities	Personal services	0,7%
Telecommunications	Communications	1,9%
Computer programming, consultancy, and information service activities	Business services	2,1%
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Finance	4,2%
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	Insurance	1,1%
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Finance	0,9%
Real estate activities	Business services	12,0%
Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings	Business services	7,1%
Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Business services	3,6%
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	Business services	1,6%
Scientific research and development	Business services	0,5%
Advertising and market research	Business services	0,6%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities; veterinary activities	Business services	0,6%

Sub-sectors	Part of main service sectors	Share in value added of all services
Rental and leasing activities	Business services	1,4%
Employment activities	Business services	1,2%
Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	Distribution	0,3%
Security and investigation, service and landscape, office administrative and support activities	Business services	1,9%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public services	7,2%
Education	Public services	5,8%
Human health activities	Public services	5,6%
Residential care activities and social work activities without accommodation	Public services	2,3%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities; libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities; gambling and betting activities	Personal services	1,0%
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	Personal services	0,5%
Activities of membership organisations	Personal services	0,7%
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	Business services	0,2%
Other personal service activities	Personal services	0,9%
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	Personal services	0,5%

Source: Eurostat

#### *Criterion 2: Impact from TiSA*

This criterion will be analysed based on the assessment of effects made in the interim technical report.

#### *Criterion 3: Social / environmental impact*

This criterion will be analysed based on the assessment of effects made in the interim technical report.

#### *Criterion 4: Stakeholder issues of special importance*

Throughout the inception phase an extensive inventory of stakeholder groups in the TiSA participating countries has been made with the help of the EU Delegations. Furthermore, first contact has been made with the European Services Forum as well as the European Economic and Social Committee.

The study team is aware of the letter signed by over 300 stakeholders groups around the world that has been sent to the trade ministers of the TiSA Participants organised by the "Our world is not for sale" initiative, which includes a number of stakeholders concerns and issues.

An initial assessments based on the above sources therefore allowed us to identify the following possible issues (non-exhaustive) under this criterion:

- From an European perspective the TiSA is particularly important with respect to those countries with which the EU has not signed or is not negotiating a trade agreement that include deep service trade provisions, e.g. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Australia, Chile, or Mexico;

- The IT and telecommunication, as well as maritime transport sector are of specific interest, more or less in line with the broader sector focus of the ToR (see also criterion 5). Additionally, the regulation of data flows is an important issue;
- Sensitive sectors are also those that are considered essential such as health care and insurance, water and energy provision, postal distribution, education, public transportation, and sanitation;
- With possibly increased opportunities for temporary movement of natural persons under a TiSA, it would be important to guarantee legal protection for their human and labour rights.

#### *Criterion 5: Strategic importance of sector in the negotiations*

Based on inputs received from the Steering Committee several issues of specific interest for the TiSA negotiations have been identified in this preliminary phase. The SC has indicated that the sectors mentioned in the terms of reference are still of particular interest. These are financial services, transport services, ICT and computer related services, as well as E-commerce. Furthermore, foreign equity capital, procedures and conditions for establishment, and licensing procedures and requirements are the horizontal issues of interest to the Steering Committee and by extension the negotiations. A highly relevant factor for the results of the study is the countries to be included in the scenarios as TiSA participants. Currently participation is a moving target with individual BRIC and/or ASEAN countries potentially joining the agreement. As mentioned in chapter 2 this has to be decided as part of the scenario building exercise.

Throughout the study the Steering Committee will provide inputs and feedback on the sectors or horizontal issues of interest.

## 5.4 Sector studies

Following the screening and scoping exercise described above we will select five sectors for in-depth analysis. The sector reports will follow a “standardised” template that guarantees comparability between them.

### 5.4.1 Outline

We will carry out each sector analysis according to the following steps:

1. Analysis of the baseline situation:  
We will start with an overview of the current situation in the sector, as this is crucial for understanding how it will be affected by the TiSA. The analysis of the baseline covers the assessment of the structure and performance of the sector in the EU, as well as the identification of particular sustainable development issues important to the sector;
2. Analysis of market access conditions:  
This analysis will identify current barriers to services trade in the selected sectors and how these barriers are likely to change. The focus will be on EU service exporters and the barriers they face in a selected number of export destinations, distinguishing between the different modes of supply;
3. Assessing the impact of TiSA:  
The analysis will be carried out along the sustainability dimension. As such, for the economic impact we will focus on the effects on the domestic market (prices, competition) and trade (imports and exports). Furthermore, the assessment of the social impact will focus on employment effects, wage and price effects (consumer effects), labour conditions effects, effect on the informal labour in the sector, health effects, HR effects. Lastly, the assessment of the environmental impact will focus on effects in waste, water, air pollution, climate change and

biodiversity, to the extent relevant, both looking at direct and indirect effects (the effect that services sectors have on other sectors in the economy through their supporting nature);

4. Assessing the impact of TiSA for TiSA Participants:

The analysis through case studies within the sector reports will use the general sector study framework but focus on distinct differences in a number of TiSA participant countries as compared to the EU, i.e. apply a difference-based approach. The selection of these case studies will follow a similar approach as the screening and scoping exercise for the sector selection as presented in section 5.2..

#### 5.4.2 *Methodologies applied in the sector analysis*

In the sector studies, we apply a range of complementary methodologies. The main ones are the following:

- Review of data and literature: analysis of relevant literature, including sector studies, policy documents, academic articles, and analysis of available data on production, employment, trade, etc.;
- Review of relevant legislation and regulation in the sector, incl. service schedules in the WTO for selected countries and possible market access issues;
- Causal chain analysis, based on CGE results and other collected information;
- Survey to help in assessing the impact on business and SMEs in particular;
- Structured interviews with representatives of government, trade and industry associations, civil society and environmental agencies, academics and other (sector and/or local) experts.



## 6 Resources and references for this study

As input to the Trade SIA, we have identified several references and relevant literature. A list of literature and websites identified is presented in Annex D.





## 7 Consultations

As indicated, consultations are an essential part of a Trade SIA. We will undertake an extensive and complementary range of activities aimed at consulting with the various key stakeholders that are affected by a possible TiSA. The interaction between international and local experts, NGOs, business, national government officials, EU-officials and other stakeholders will lead to a two-way exchange of information: The study team informs stakeholders about TiSA and its impact by disseminating (intermediate) study results, while stakeholders in turn provide important input into the process and feedback on the results. The consultation process thereby increases the understanding of the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of TiSA.

This chapter presents a brief overview of the stakeholder landscape, followed by a description of the consultation activities.

### 7.1 Stakeholder landscape

A key challenge in the consultation process for this study is related to the large number of stakeholders, given that the TiSA negotiations currently comprise 23 participants, while other countries are or may be interested to join the negotiations in the future. As with other Trade SIAs, the group of relevant stakeholders is also diverse, ranging from for example ministries, to business association and to social/environmental NGOs.

To identify key stakeholders in the 23 participating parties in the negotiations, the following initiatives have been taken so far:

- We contacted and involved EC Delegations in the TiSA participant countries from the very start of the study; numerous suggestions were made by these delegations for inclusion in our list of key stakeholders;
- We identified relevant EU stakeholders based on our past experience with Trade SIA consultation processes, and identified a number of additional stakeholders that are especially relevant for the TiSA;
- We are in close contact with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on relevant stakeholder consultation activities that we could attend and on European stakeholders that are considered by EESC as relevant for this particular study;
- We have been in touch with the European Services Forum, to receive their relevant contacts.

This first identification exercise has led to a list of relevant stakeholder organisations for both the EU and other TiSA participants. This list can be found in Annex C. It will be further expanded and fine-tuned during the project. The extent to which the organisations from the list will be involved in the study depends on their interest in the TiSA and their willingness and time to actively participate in the study. It also depends on the outcomes of the first phase of the study, i.e. on the specific sectors and social, environmental or human rights issues that come out as likely to be most affected by the TiSA, as well as on the countries for which we will analyse specific issues in more detail (case studies).

## 7.2 Stakeholder consultation plan

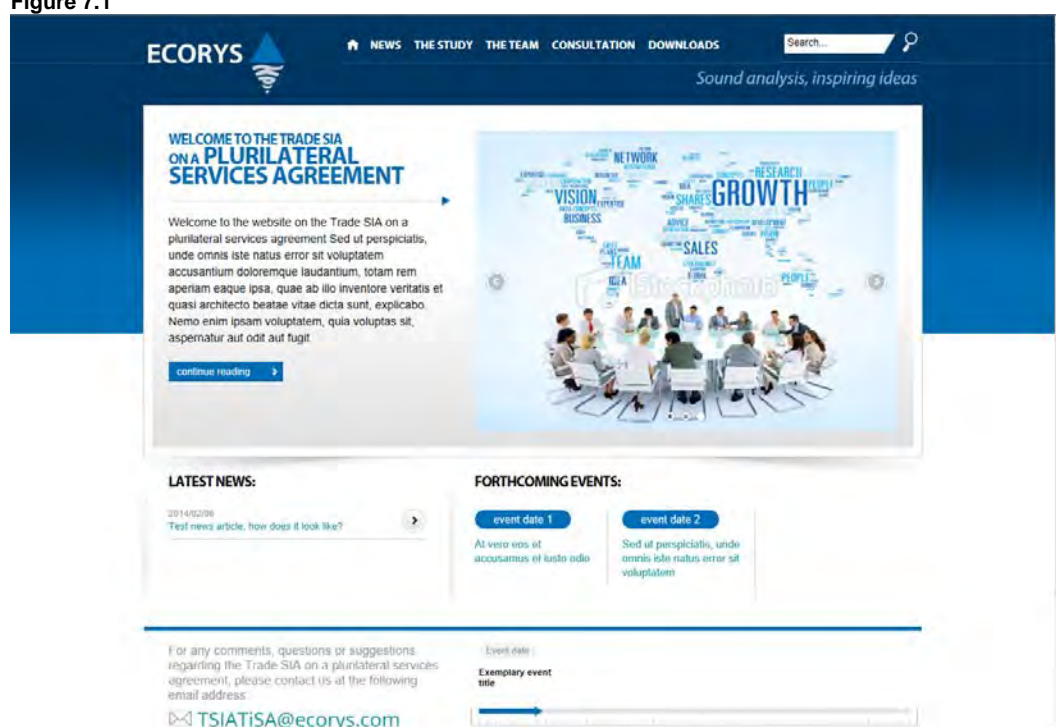
Stakeholders will be consulted throughout the course of the study. We will use different tools and forms of interaction, which are briefly summarised below. An overview of the feedback and suggestions received from stakeholders so far and how we have addressed these is available in Annex E.

Given the large number of countries involved, the emphasis will be relatively more on internet-based tools as compared to other Trade SIAs.

### Website

During the inception phase we have developed a dedicated website for this study, which forms an essential part of the consultation process. The link to this website is: [www.trade-sia.com/tisa](http://www.trade-sia.com/tisa); a screen shot is provided below. The content of the website is available in English.

Figure 7.1



Visitors of the website can access the following information:

- News items about the activities of the project team and the progress made so far;
- Background information about the TiSA, the Trade SIA, and the study team;
- Information about the planning of consultation activities (e.g. public meetings in Brussels);
- Reports, presentations and minutes of meetings, which can be downloaded from the website.
- Links to the social media channels (Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn), to other Trade SIA websites, relevant websites of the European Commission and EU Delegations, national government websites, etc.;
- Contact information for questions and feedback.

### Newsletters

Based on the list of relevant stakeholders that we identified (see section 7.1), we have developed a mailing list. Regular newsletters will be sent to the stakeholders on this list, informing them about the project activities and inviting them to provide feedback on our reports, attend meetings, participate in the survey, etc.. A first news letter has been sent on 28 April.

### Email address

A dedicated email address has been created so that it is clear to all stakeholders where they can send their questions or feedback on the reports. This e-mail address will also be used for the distribution of the newsletter. The e-mail address is: [tsiatisa@ecorys.com](mailto:tsiatisa@ecorys.com) and will be clearly stated on the website, in the newsletters, and on social media.

### Social media

Updates about the study will be disseminated through a dedicated Facebook page, Twitter account and a professional group on LinkedIn. These updates will mostly refer to new posts on the Trade SIA website. The social media also create a platform for online discussions. The accounts have been created in the inception phase and will be actively used after presentation of the first results.

### Public meetings in Brussels

Two civil society meetings will be organised in Brussels to inform and obtain feedback from EU civil society and key stakeholders. During the meeting we will present and explain the (results of) work completed and ask for constructive criticism on the methodology used and outcomes generated. A first meeting has taken place on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, after submission of the draft inception report. A second public meeting will take place after submission of the draft final report. The stakeholders will receive (the links to) the reports one week prior to the meeting so that they have sufficient time to prepare for the meetings.

### Survey

We also plan to undertake a survey, in order for all relevant stakeholders to be able to provide their input into the study. This survey will include a number of questions relevant to all stakeholders, but will also contain a section for business, which will among others serve to identify the views of and impact on business, including SMEs. For the survey, we will use the online survey tool of CheckMarket. We will send the questionnaire to the Steering Committee for approval. The survey is expected to be launched in summer.

### Ad hoc consultations

Next to the above consultation activities, we will also organise or engage in some ad hoc consultation activities. Interviews will constitute a key part of these activities, notably for the case studies, which are part of the social, human rights and environmental analysis as well as for the in-depth sector analysis (see figure 1.3 in chapter 1). The interviews will be held with a range of stakeholders, including business representatives, social and environmental NGOs, academia and policy makers. The stakeholders will be identified after the selection of case studies and sectors, based on the stakeholder list provided in Annex C and on the basis of contacts of local partners.

In addition, these ad-hoc activities can include the attendance of conferences or workshops organised by other organisations, like the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC).

## 7.3 Risks to the stakeholder consultation plan

Table 7.1 below identifies the main risks to the stakeholder consultation plan and the measures to mitigate these risks.

**Table 7.1 Risks to the Trade SIA consultation process and mitigation measures**

Risks	Approach to mitigate risks
Lack of participation of CSOs in the consultation process, due to	The first step to address this risk is to increase awareness of the Trade SIA and the TISA negotiations more general. This includes a careful planning of

Risks	Approach to mitigate risks
unawareness, lack of time, or other reasons.	the consultation process and presentation of a clear message on its mandate, objectives, full transparency of the process, etc. Dissemination activities described in section 7.2 (website, newsletters, etc.) will provide an important platform for this. If this proves to be insufficient / ineffective, more targeted activities (personal mailings, telephone calls) need to be considered. Early engagement with key stakeholders in the field should help in also reaching other stakeholders. Organisations like the EU Delegation have helped to identify and communicate with stakeholders. Social media tools will allow stakeholders to speak freely, and at a time convenient to them. It will also allow to share information with a larger number of stakeholders.
Lack of capacity of stakeholders to actively engage in debate.	<p>Although the lack of capacity cannot be solved by this study, this problem can at least partly be addressed in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we will present the background of our study and preliminary results in a clear and understandable (i.e. non-technical) way;</li> <li>• we will send information to relevant stakeholders as early as possible, to give them sufficient time to digest the information and prepare a response;</li> <li>• for targeting specific stakeholders, we will develop questionnaires that will help to develop their position;</li> <li>• we will employ a number of different media and tools to allow for broad participation.</li> </ul>
Limited use of the Trade SIA website	We will encourage the use of the website through regular news updates via our mailing list and social media, and by encouraging our partners and relevant organisations (e.g. stakeholder organisations) to make reference to the website on their respective sites or in other publications. In addition we will use social media and specialised mailing lists to provide a platform for discussion and/or reach groups that may not be so easily reached via a website.
Uncoordinated or lack of response to flow of information	Two persons from Ecorys will be fully dedicated to managing the communication process of the civil society engagement.

## 8 Planning and reporting

### 8.1 Planning and deadlines

Table 8.1 shows the planning for the remainder of the study. The indicated deadlines are provisional as they partly depend on the selection of scenarios for the economic model, the selection of case studies for the environmental and social analysis and the selection of sectors for in-depth study in the second phase of the study.

**Table 8.1 Planning**

Activity	Deadline
Draft Interim Technical Report (ITR)	October 2014
Online publication of draft ITR	November 2014
SC meeting	November 2014
Revised ITR	November 2014
Draft Final Report (DFR)	December 2014
Online publication DFR	December 2014
SC meeting	January 2015
CSD meeting	January 2015
Minutes of SC/CSD meeting	January 2015
Revised FR	February 2015

### 8.2 Content mapping of the interim technical and final reports

Table 8.2 outlines the content of the interim technical and final report.

**Table 8.2 Content mapping of reports**

Report	Content
Interim technical report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A short executive summary in which the preliminary results are presented;</li> <li>• Summary of results of the trade cost reduction equivalent assessment;</li> <li>• A description of the scenarios;</li> <li>• The CGE model and its results, including the underlying assumptions of the model and their implications for the results;</li> <li>• The additional quantitative analyses and their results at the overall level, with a focus on social and environmental impact;</li> <li>• The additional qualitative analyses and their results at the overall level;;</li> <li>• Proposal for the selection of case studies for the additional analyses;</li> <li>• An overview of the activities related to consultation and dissemination and their results, in particular:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The development and implementation of the stakeholder consultation plan;</li> <li>- Consultations and dialogue with external experts from civil society;</li> <li>- Social partners and other targeted consultation: summary of comments and suggestions received (via e-mail, website comment function, ordinary mail, meetings etc.) and how these were taken up by the study team;</li> <li>- Development of the network of Trade SIA experts: contacts made, information provided / disseminated and comments received.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Report	Content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of the Trade SIA website use / visits;</li> <li>• A final screening and scoping exercise to define the sectors and horizontal issues to be analysed in-depth in the final phase;</li> <li>• A progress briefing, summarising the main activities undertaken so far;</li> <li>• A roadmap for the work necessary to complete the final report.</li> </ul> <p>The report will be maximum 200 pages long, excluding annexes.</p>
Final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A short executive summary in which the final results of the study are presented;</li> <li>• A description of the Trade SIA methodology used;</li> <li>• Outcomes and results of the Trade SIA assessment, of both the overall analysis (including case studies) and sectoral analysis;</li> <li>• Proposals for flanking measures and policy recommendations;</li> <li>• An overview of the activities related to consultation and dissemination and their results, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline of contacts with stakeholders (including social partners and other targeted consultation) in the EU;</li> <li>- Outline of contacts with stakeholders (including social partners and other targeted consultation) in TiSA participating countries;</li> <li>- Minutes of the public meetings with civil society held in Brussels outlining key stakeholder positions and points of views with an indication how their views have been taken into account by the study team, the programmes and list of participants.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conclusions;</li> <li>• References and key resources.</li> </ul> <p>The final report will have a maximum of 200 pages, excluding annexes.</p> <p>As requested in the ToR, the final report will be accompanied by a Briefing document (2 pages maximum), which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the objectives, scope and purpose of the Trade SIA;</li> <li>• the main trade measures identified for impact analysis;</li> <li>• the liberalisation scenarios considered;</li> <li>• other key assumptions and hypotheses;</li> <li>• the most significant economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts identified;</li> <li>• the most important complementary policy measures recommended in order to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive impacts of the trade measures proposed;</li> <li>• the sources of evidence, and the qualitative and quantitative evidence-gathering techniques used;</li> <li>• details of the consultation process undertaken for the Trade SIA;</li> <li>• limitations in the design or the execution of the Trade SIA in meeting the project aims and objectives;</li> <li>• suggestions (where relevant) of issues or aspects for further investigation, including ex post analysis of the impacts of any agreement reached at the conclusion of negotiations.</li> </ul>



## Annex A: Service sector mapping

Please find in this appendix the detailed mapping of the sectoral aggregation presented in chapter 2. Please note that goods sectors include a more detailed description<sup>22</sup>, while GTAP service sectors are mapped to EBOPS sectors.

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<sup>22</sup> See also: <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/contribute/detailedsector.asp>

**Table A1: GTAP Goods sector mapping**

GTAP Nr.	Abbrev	Original GTAP sector	Description	Abbrev	Agg. Nr	Sector Name
2	WHT	Wheat	Wheat: wheat and meslin	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
3	GRO	Cereal grains nec	Other Grains: maize (corn), barley, rye, oats, other cereals	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
4	V_F	Vegetables, fruit, nuts	Veg & Fruit: vegetables, fruitvegetables, fruit and nuts, potatoes, cassava, truffles,	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
5	OSD	Oil seeds	Oil Seeds: oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; soy beans, copra	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
6	C_B	Sugar cane, sugar beet	Cane & Beet: sugar cane and sugar beet	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
7	PFB	Plant-based f bers	Plant F bres: cotton, flax, hemp, sisal and other raw vegetable materials used in textiles	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
8	OCR	Crops nec	Other Crops: live plants; cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds and fruit seeds; vegetable seeds, beverage and spice crops, unmanufactured tobacco, cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets; swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets, plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, sugar beet seed and seeds of forage plants, other raw vegetable materials	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
9	CTL	Bovine cattle, sheep and goats, horses	Cattle: cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, and hinnies; and semen thereof	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
10	OAP	Animal products nec	Other Animal Products: swine, poultry and other live animals; eggs, in shell (fresh or cooked), natural honey, snails (fresh or preserved) except sea snails; frogs' legs, edible products of animal origin n.e.c., hides, skins and furskins, raw , insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
11	RMK	Raw milk	Raw milk	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
12	WOL	Wool, si k-worm cocoons	Wool: wool, si k, and other raw animal materials used in textile	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries

GTAP Nr.	Abbrev	Original GTAP sector	Description	Abbrev	Agg. Nr	Sector Name
13	FRS	Forestry	Forestry: forestry, logging and related service activities	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
14	FSH	Fishing	Fishing: hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities, fishing, fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing	AFF	1	Agricultural, forestry, fisheries
15	COA	Coal	Coal: mining and agglomeration of hard coal, lignite and peat	EGY	2	Oil, gas, coke
16	OIL	Oil	Oil: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (part), service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying (part)	EGY	2	Oil, gas, coke
17	GAS	Gas	Gas: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (part), service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying (part)	EGY	2	Oil, gas, coke
18	OMN	Minerals nec	Other Mining: mining of metal ores, uranium, gems. other mining and quarrying	EGY	3	Other primary sectors
1	PDR	Paddy rice	Paddy Rice: rice, husked and unhusked	PRF	4	Processed Food
19	CMT	Bovine meat products	Cattle Meat: fresh or chilled meat and edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, and hinnies. raw fats or grease from any animal or bird.	PRF	4	Processed Food
20	OMT	Meat products nec	Other Meat: pig meat and offal. preserves and preparations of meat, meat offal or blood, flours, meals and pellets of meat or inedible meat offal; greaves	PRF	4	Processed Food
21	VOL	Vegetable oils and fats	Vegetable Oils: crude and refined oils of soya-bean, maize (corn),olive, sesame, ground-nut, olive, sunflower-seed, safflower, cotton-seed, rape, colza and canola, mustard, coconut palm, palm kernel, castor, tung jojoba, babassu and linseed, perhaps partly or wholly hydrogenated,inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised. Also margarine and similar preparations, animal or vegetable waxes, fats and oils and their fractions, cotton linters, oil-cake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils; flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, except those of mustard; degreas and other residues resulting from	PRF	4	Processed Food



GTAP Nr.	Abbrev	Original GTAP sector	Description	Abbrev	Agg. Nr	Sector Name
			the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.			
22	MIL	Dairy products	Milk: dairy products	PRF	4	Processed Food
23	PCR	Processed rice	Processed Rice: rice, semi- or wholly milled	PRF	4	Processed Food
24	SGR	Sugar	Sugar	PRF	4	Processed Food
25	OFD	Food products nec	Other Food: prepared and preserved fish or vegetables, fruit juices and vegetable juices, prepared and preserved fruit and nuts, all cereal flours, groats, meal and pellets of wheat, cereal groats, meal and pellets n.e.c., other cereal grain products (including corn flakes), other vegetable flours and meals, mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares, starches and starch products; sugars and sugar syrups n.e.c., preparations used in animal feeding, bakery products, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products, food products n.e.c.	PRF	4	Processed Food
26	B_T	Beverages and tobacco products	Beverages and Tobacco products	B_T	4	Processed Food
27	TEX	Textiles	Textiles: textiles and man-made fibres	TEX	5	Textile, wearing, leather
28	WAP	Wearing apparel	Wearing Apparel: Clothing, dressing and dyeing of fur	WAP	5	Textile, wearing, leather
29	LEA	Leather products	Leather: tanning and dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	LEA	5	Textile, wearing, leather

GTAP Nr.	Abbrev	Original GTAP sector	Description	Abbrev	Agg. Nr	Sector Name
32	P_C	Petroleum, coal products	Petroleum & Coke: coke oven products, refined petroleum products, processing of nuclear fuel	P_C	6	Chemical & rubber products
33	CRP	Chemical, rubber, plastic products	Chemical Rubber Products: basic chemicals, other chemical products, rubber and plastics products	CRP	6	Chemical & rubber products
40	ELE	Electronic equipment	Electronic Equipment: office, accounting and computing machinery, radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	ELM	7	Electronic equipment
41	OME	Machinery and equipment nec	Other Machinery & Equipment: electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	OMC	8	Other machinery and equipment
35	I_S	Ferrous metals	Iron & Steel: basic production and casting	MTL	9	Metal products
36	NFM	Metals nec	Non-Ferrous Metals: production and casting of copper, aluminium, zinc, lead, gold, and silver	MTL	9	Metal products
37	FMP	Metal products	Fabricated Metal Products: Sheet metal products, but not machinery and equipment	MTL	9	Metal products
38	MVH	Motor vehicles and parts	Motor Motor vehicles and parts: cars, lorries, trailers and semi-trailers	MVH	10	Motor vehicles
39	OTN	Transport equipment nec	Other Transport Equipment: Manufacture of other transport equipment	OTN	11	Other transport equipment
30	LUM	Wood products	Lumber: wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials	WPP	12	Lumber, paper and paper products
31	PPP	Paper products, publishing	Paper & Paper Products: includes publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	WPP	12	Lumber, paper and paper products
34	NMM	Mineral products nec	Non-Metallic Minerals: cement, plaster, lime, gravel, concrete	OMG	13	Other manufactures
42	OMF	Manufactures nec	Other Manufacturing: includes recycling	OMG	13	Other manufactures

**Table A2: GTAP service sector mapping to EBOPS**

GTAP Nr.	Abbr ev.	Original GTAP Sector	EBOPS	GTAP and EBOPS Sector Descriptions	Agg. Nr.	Agg. Name
49	wtp	Water transport		Sea transport	14	Water Transport
			206	1.1 Sea transport	14	Water Transport
			207	1.1.1 Passenger	14	Water Transport
			208	1.1.2 Freight	14	Water Transport
			209	1.1.3 Other	14	Water Transport
50	atp	Air transport		Air transport	15	Air transport
			210	1.2 Air transport	15	Air transport
			211	1.2.1 Passenger	15	Air transport
			212	1.2.2 Freight	15	Air transport
			213	1.2.3 Other	15	Air transport
48	otp	Transport nec		Other transport	16	Other transport
			214	1.3 Other transport	16	Other transport
			215	1.3.1 Passenger	16	Other transport
			216	1.3.2 Freight	16	Other transport
			217	1.3.3 Other	16	Other transport
			218	1.4 Other transport of which: Space transport	16	Other transport
			219	1.5 Other transport of which: Rail transport	16	Other transport
			220	1.5.1 Passenger	16	Other transport
			221	1.5.2 Freight	16	Other transport
			222	1.5.3 Other	16	Other transport
			223	1.6 Other transport of which: Road transport	16	Other transport
			224	1.6.1 Passenger	16	Other transport
			225	1.6.2 Freight	16	Other transport
			226	1.6.3 Other	16	Other transport
			227	1.7 Other transport of which: Inland waterway transport	16	Other transport
			228	1.7.1 Passenger	16	Other transport



GTAP Nr.	Abbr ev.	Original GTAP Sector	EBOPS	GTAP and EBOPS Sector Descriptions	Agg. Nr.	Agg. Name
			229	1.7.2 Freight	16	Other transport
			230	1.7.3 Other	16	Other transport
			231	1.8 Other transport of which: Pipeline transport and electricity transmission	16	Other transport
			232	1.9 Other transport of which: Other supporting and auxiliary transport services	16	Other transport
51	cmn	Communication		Communication	17	Communications
			245	3 Communications services	17	Communications
			246	3.1 Postal and courier services	17	Communications
			247	3.2 Telecommunications services	17	Communications
47	trd	Trade		Distribution	18	Distribution
			957	2.2 Travel - Expenditure on accommodation and food and beverage serving services	18	Distribution
			271	9.1.2 Other trade-related services	18	Distribution
52	ofi	Financial services nec		Financial services	19	Finance
			260	6 Financial services	19	Finance
53	isr	Insurance		Insurance	20	Insurance
			253	5 Insurance services	20	Insurance
			254	5.1 Life insurance and pension funding	20	Insurance
			255	5.2 Freight insurance	20	Insurance
			256	5.3 Other direct insurance	20	Insurance
			257	5.4 Reinsurance	20	Insurance
			258	5.5 Auxiliary services	20	Insurance
54	obs	Business services nec		Business and professional services	21	Business & professional services
			272	9.2 Operational leasing services	21	Business & professional services
			266	8 Royalties and license fees	21	Business & professional services
			891	8.1 Franchises and similar rights	21	Business & professional services
			892	8.2 Other royalties and license fees	21	Business & professional services
			273	9.3 Miscellaneous business, professional, and technical	21	Business & professional services



GTAP Nr.	Abbr ev.	Original GTAP Sector	EBOPS	GTAP and EBOPS Sector Descriptions	Agg. Nr.	Agg. Name
				services		
			274	9.3.1 Legal, accounting, management consulting, and public relations	21	Business & professional services
			275	9.3.1.1 Legal services	21	Business & professional services
			276	9.3.1.2 Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping, and tax consulting services	21	Business & professional services
			277	9.3.1.3 Business and management consulting and public relations services	21	Business & professional services
			278	9.3.2 Advertising, market research, and public opinion polling	21	Business & professional services
			279	9.3.3 Research and development	21	Business & professional services
			280	9.3.4 Architectural, engineering, and other technical services	21	Business & professional services
			281	9.3.5 Agricultural, mining, and on-site processing services	21	Business & professional services
			282	9.3.5.1 Waste treatment and depollution	21	Business & professional services
			283	9.3.5.2 Agricultural, mining, and other on-site processing services	21	Business & professional services
			284	9.3.6 Other business services	21	Business & professional services
			285	9.3.7 Services between related enterprises, n.i.e.	21	Business & professional services
54	obs	Business services nec		ICT	22	ICT
			262	7 Computer and information services	22	ICT
			263	7.1 Computer services	22	ICT
			264	7.2 Information services	22	ICT
			889	7.2.1 News agency services	22	ICT
			890	7.2.2 Other information provision services	22	ICT
46	cns	Construction		Construction	23	Construction
			249	4 Construction services	23	Construction
			250	4.1 Construction abroad	23	Construction
			251	4.2 Construction in the compiling economy	23	Construction
55	ros	Personal and		Personal and recreational services	24	Personal (recreational, cultural, social)

GTAP Nr.	Abbr ev.	Original GTAP Sector	EBOPS	GTAP and EBOPS Sector Descriptions	Agg. Nr.	Agg. Name
		recreational services				
			287	10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services, less 895, 896)	24	Personal (recreational, cultural, social)
			288	10.1 Audio-visual and related services	24	Personal (recreational, cultural, social)
			897	10.2.3 Other personal, cultural, and recreational services, excl education, health	24	Personal (recreational, cultural, social)
43	ely	Electricity		Electricity	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
44	gdt	Gas manufacture, distribution		Gas manufacture, distribution	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
45	wtr	Water		Water	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
56	osg	Public administration, defence, health, and education		Public administration, defence, health, and education	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			291	11 Government services, n.i.e.	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			292	11.1 Embassies and consulates	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			293	11.2 Military units and agencies	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			294	11.3 Other government services	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			241	2.2.1 Health-related expenditure	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			242	2.2.2 Education-related expenditure	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			895	10.2.1 Education services	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
			896	10.2.2 Health services	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)

GTAP Nr.	Abbr ev.	Original GTAP Sector	EBOPS	GTAP and EBOPS Sector Descriptions	Agg. Nr.	Agg. Name
57	dwe	Dwellings		Dwellings	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)
				—	25	Public (health, education, public administration, utilities)







## Annex B Country groupings: LDCs

The countries that are included in the group of LDCs are the following:

Nr	Country	LDC?
11	Cambodia	Yes
13	Laos	Yes
19	Brunei	No
19	Myanmar	Yes
19	Timor Leste	Yes
20	Bangladesh	Yes
22	Nepal	Yes
25	Afghanistan	Yes
25	Bhutan	Yes
25	Maldives	No
110	Senegal	Yes
111	Benin	Yes
111	Burkina Faso	Yes
111	Cape Verde	No
111	Gambia	Yes
111	Guinea	Yes
111	Guinea-Bissau	Yes
111	Liberia	Yes
111	Mali	Yes
111	Mauritania	Yes
111	Niger	Yes
111	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan Da Cunha	No
111	Sierra Leone	Yes
111	Togo	Yes
112	Central African Republic	Yes
112	Chad	Yes
112	Congo, Rep.	No
112	Equatorial Guinea	Yes
112	Gabon	No
112	Sao Tome and Principe	Yes
113	Angola	Yes
113	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes
114	Ethiopia	Yes
116	Madagascar	Yes
117	Malawi	Yes
119	Mozambique	Yes
120	Tanzania United Republic of	Yes
121	Uganda	Yes
122	Zambia	Yes
124	Burundi	Yes
124	Comoros	Yes
124	Djibouti	Yes

Nr	Country	LDC?
124	Eritrea	Yes
124	Mayotte	No
124	Rwanda	Yes
124	Seychelles	No
124	Somalia	Yes
124	Sudan	Yes
129	South Sudan	Yes
	Total number of countries:	49
	Of which LDCs:	41

The composition of this group is based on the UN LDC definition (48 countries), combined with availability of country information in GTAP. LDCs are often included in larger country groups in GTAP, often including both LDCs and non-LDCs. We have included those country groups (and the countries therein) for which at least half of the GDP is accounted for by LDCs. An overview is presented in the table below.

GTAP number	Country code	Country	LDC?	GDP levels (2012 - Worldbank)	Share of LCD in GTAP group
11	KHM	Cambodia	Yes	\$14.038.383.450	
13	LAO	Laos	Yes	\$9.417.665.586	
19	XSE	Brunei	No	\$16.953.952.625	
19	XSE	Myanmar <sup>23</sup>	Yes	\$59.443.607.841	76,5%
19	XSE	Timor Leste	Yes	\$1.293.000.000	1,7%
20	BGD	Bangladesh	Yes	\$116.355.057.337	
22	NPL	Nepal	Yes	\$18.962.962.963	
25	XSA	Afghanistan	Yes	\$20.496.777.409	83,7%
25	XSA	Bhutan	Yes	\$1.779.561.112	7,3%
25	XSA	Maldives	No	\$2.222.429.330	
110	SEN	Senegal	Yes	\$14.045.759.802	
111	XWF	Benin	Yes	\$7.557.286.829	13,0%
111	XWF	Burkina Faso	Yes	\$10.726.304.841	18,4%
111	XWF	Cape Verde	No	\$1.827.021.562	
111	XWF	Gambia	Yes	\$907.430.835	1,6%
111	XWF	Guinea	Yes	\$5.631.621.298	9,7%
111	XWF	Guinea-Bissau	Yes	\$822.321.032	1,4%
111	XWF	Liberia	Yes	\$1.733.823.553	3,0%
111	XWF	Mali	Yes	\$10.387.718.375	17,8%
111	XWF	Mauritania	Yes	\$4.199.051.817	7,2%
111	XWF	Niger	Yes	\$6.773.185.511	11,6%
111	XWF	Saint Helena	No	\$31.100.000	
111	XWF	Sierra Leone	Yes	\$3.796.030.045	6,5%
111	XWF	Togo	Yes	\$3.813.834.650	6,6%
112	XCF	Central African Republic	Yes	\$2.184.181.391	3,4%
112	XCF	Chad	Yes	\$12.887.072.082	19,8%

<sup>23</sup> GDP at Current Prices for 2012 for Myanmar from UNData.



GTAP number	Country code	Country	LDC?	GDP levels (2012 - Worldbank)	Share of LCD in GTAP group
112	XCF	Congo, Rep.	No	\$13.677.928.884	
112	XCF	Equatorial Guinea	Yes	\$17.697.394.251	27,2%
112	XCF	Gabon	No	\$18.377.083.881	
112	XCF	Sao Tome and Principe	Yes	\$263.398.378	0,4%
113	XAC	Angola	Yes	\$114.147.030.253	86,9%
113	XAC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	\$17.203.980.743	13,1%
114	ETH	Ethiopia	Yes	\$41.717.843.026	
116	MDG	Madagascar	Yes	\$9.975.124.872	
117	MWI	Malawi	Yes	\$4.263.794.984	
119	MOZ	Mozambique	Yes	\$14.243.717.484	
120	TZA	Tanzania United Rep.	Yes	\$28.242.425.168	
121	UGA	Uganda	Yes	\$20.032.237.910	
122	ZMB	Zambia	Yes	\$20.590.283.022	
124	XEC	Burundi	Yes	\$2.472.384.864	3,0%
124	XEC	Comoros	Yes	\$595.900.353	0,7%
124	XEC	Djibouti	Yes	\$2.505.000.000	3,1%
124	XEC	Eritrea	Yes	\$3.091.837.398	3,8%
124	XEC	Mayotte <sup>24</sup>	No		
124	XEC	Rwanda	Yes	\$7.103.000.861	8,7%
124	XEC	Seychelles	No	\$1.128.753.721	
124	XEC	Somalia	Yes	\$5.896.000.000	7,2%
124	XEC	Sudan	Yes	\$58.768.800.833	72,1%
129	XTW	South Sudan	Yes	\$10.220.256.857	

<sup>24</sup> French Overseas Department, part of EU since 2014.



## Annex C: List of identified stakeholders

### European and International Stakeholders

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC, DG Trade (Steering committee + relevant others)</li> <li>• Comité Européen Economique et Social;;</li> <li>• European Patent Office</li> <li>• European Environmental Bureau</li> <li>• European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)</li> <li>• Environmental Policy Programme Environment Division United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich</li> <li>• Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag</li> <li>• ARD-Verbindungsbüro Brüssel</li> <li>• Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens</li> <li>• Danmarks Rederiforening</li> <li>• Danish Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association</li> <li>• European Public Health Alliance</li> <li>• International Trade Union Confederation</li> <li>• CEEP - European Centre of Employers and Enterprises providing Public Services</li> <li>• European Association of Internet Services Providers</li> <li>• Committee for European Construction Equipment</li> <li>• EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION</li> <li>• Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles</li> <li>• Association of Professional Wireless Production Technologies</li> <li>• EUROCHAMBRES – Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry</li> <li>• OFE Limited</li> <li>• EUROKINEMA (Association de producteurs de cinéma et de télévision)</li> <li>• ICMP (International Confederation of Music Publishers)</li> <li>• TechAmerica Europe</li> <li>• Insurance Europe</li> <li>• European Broadcasting Union – Union Européenne de Radio-Télévision AISBL</li> <li>• American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union</li> <li>• BusinessEurope</li> <li>• IMPALA Association Internationale AISBL</li> <li>• FEDUSTRIA</li> <li>• Society of Audiovisual Authors</li> <li>• European Dairy Association aisbl</li> <li>• Quaker Council for European Affairs</li> <li>• DIGITALEUROPE</li> <li>• Seldia - The European Direct Selling Association</li> <li>• The International Federation of Inspection Agencies</li> <li>• CIRFS: European Man-made Fibres Association</li> <li>• European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association</li> </ul>



Category of stakeholders	Organisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Committee for Standardization</li> <li>• CECED (European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers)</li> <li>• European Organisation for Security</li> <li>• International Federation of Film Distributors' Associations</li> <li>• Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue</li> <li>• International Federation of Reproduction Rights</li> <li>• Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles</li> <li>• European Banking Federation</li> <li>• European Services Strategy Unit (funded)</li> <li>• Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs</li> <li>• European Services Forum</li> <li>• FoodServiceEurope</li> <li>• WWF European Policy Programme</li> <li>• European Express Association</li> <li>• European Community Shipowner's Associations</li> <li>• European Digital Rights</li> <li>• Comité européen interprofessionnel du thon tropical</li> <li>• European Generic medicines Association</li> <li>• UNIFE - The European Rail Industry</li> <li>• European Policy Centre</li> <li>• EuroCommerce</li> <li>• Central Europe Energy Partners</li> <li>• Beryllium Science &amp; Technology Association</li> <li>• Eucomed</li> <li>• European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation</li> <li>• Confédération Européenne des Associations de Petites et Moyennes Entreprises</li> <li>• European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations</li> <li>• EURO CINEMA (Association de producteurs de cinéma et de télévision)</li> <li>• Euro Coop - European Community of Consumer Cooperatives</li> <li>• Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)</li> <li>• European Round Table of Industrialists</li> <li>• AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe</li> <li>• Délégation des Barreaux de France</li> <li>• Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques</li> <li>• Association Française de la Gestion financière</li> <li>• GROUPE PAC 2013</li> <li>• Association des Amidonniers et Feculiers</li> <li>• Association de l'Aviculture</li> <li>• Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)</li> <li>• Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances</li> <li>• Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband</li> <li>• Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.</li> <li>• Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund</li> <li>• Verband Kommunalen Unternehmen e.V.</li> <li>• Heinrich Böll Stiftung e.V.</li> <li>• Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband</li> <li>• Handelsverband Deutschland - Der Einzelhandel</li> <li>• Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verband der Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik</li> <li>• Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.</li> <li>• International Trademark Association</li> <li>• IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide</li> <li>• Humane Society International</li> <li>• International Federation of Reproduction Rights</li> <li>• International Federation of Actors</li> <li>• International Video Federation</li> <li>• Trans-Atlantic Business Council</li> <li>• Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana</li> <li>• Fairwatch (funded)</li> <li>• Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana</li> <li>• Entidad de Gestión de Derechos de los Productores Audiovisuales</li> <li>• LO - The Swedish Trade Union Confederation</li> <li>• Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions</li> <li>• Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuidbeweging - 11.11.11</li> <li>• British Medical Association</li> <li>• Confederation of British Industry</li> <li>• Les CCI ALPMED ASBL</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bellona Europa</li> <li>• Eurogroup for Animals</li> <li>• Friends of the Earth Europe</li> <li>• International Fund for Animal Welfare</li> <li>• APRODEV</li> <li>• Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini</li> <li>• Stichting Health Action International</li> <li>• ACP Civil Society Forum</li> <li>• Alianza Social Continental (ASC)</li> <li>• Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)</li> <li>• Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)</li> <li>• Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)</li> <li>• Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens - (ATTAC) European Network</li> <li>• Committee for the Cancellation of the Third World Debt (CADTM)</li> <li>• Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Trabajadores de los Servicios Públicos (CLATSEP)</li> <li>• Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)</li> <li>• Dignity International</li> <li>• Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmer's Forum (ESAFF)</li> <li>• Education International (EI)</li> <li>• European Federation of Public Services Unions (EPSU)</li> <li>• European Water Movement</li> <li>• Food &amp; Water Europe</li> <li>• Humane Society International</li> <li>• IBON International</li> <li>• Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL)</li> <li>• IndustriALL Global Union</li> <li>• International Presentation Association</li> <li>• International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
	<p>Allied Workers' Associations (IUF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Internacional de Servicios Publicos Americas- ISP Americas</li> <li>• Latin American Confederation of Cooperatives and Mutual (COLACOT)</li> <li>• LDC Watch</li> <li>• Marcha Mundial de las Mujeres Internacional</li> <li>• Mesa de Coordinación Latinoamericana de Comercio Justo-RIPESS LAC (región América Latina)</li> <li>• Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)</li> <li>• Pax Romana ICMICA Asia</li> <li>• Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)</li> <li>• Public Services International (PSI)</li> <li>• Public Services International (PSI) - Central America, Mexico and Dominican Republic</li> <li>• Red Latinoamericana Mujeres Transformando la Economía (REMTE)</li> <li>• South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE)</li> <li>• Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)</li> <li>• Transnational Institute</li> <li>• UNI Europa</li> <li>• UNI Global Union</li> <li>• WIDE+</li> <li>• World Society for the Protection of Animals</li> </ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Platform of European Social NGOs</li> <li>• Oxfam solidarité</li> </ul>



## Stakeholders in the countries currently involved in TISA

### Australia

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANZ</li> <li>• Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry</li> <li>• Australian Council of Trade Unions</li> <li>• Australian Fair Trade &amp; Investment Network Ltd</li> <li>• Australian Institute of Architects</li> <li>• Australian Services Roundtable</li> <li>• Australian Services Union</li> <li>• Consult Australia</li> <li>• Financial Services Council</li> <li>• IBM Australia/New Zealand</li> <li>• Law Council of Australia</li> <li>• Music Council of Australia</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Conservation Foundation</li> <li>• Australian Fair Trade and Investment Network</li> <li>• New South Wales Nurses and Midwives' Association</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian National University College of Law</li> </ul>



Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minister of International Trade</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Canadian Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>Canadian Council for International Business</li> <li>Canada Export Centre</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council of Canadians</li> <li>Canadian Environmental Law Association</li> <li>Association pour la taxation des transactions financières et pour l'Action citoyenne (ATTAC-Québec)</li> <li>Canadian Environmental Law Association</li> <li>Canadian Health Coalition</li> <li>Canadian Union of Postal Workers</li> <li>Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE)</li> <li>Common Frontiers</li> <li>Confédération des syndicats nationaux</li> <li>Council of Canadians</li> <li>Global Compliance Research Project</li> <li>National Union of Public and General Employees</li> <li>Public Service Alliance of Canada</li> <li>Syndicat de la fonction publique et parapublique du Québec (SFPQ)</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Conference Board of Canada</li> <li>Centre for Research on Globalization</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones</li> <li>• Ministerio de Transporte y Telecomunicaciones</li> <li>• Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores- DIRECON - Dirección General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales</li> <li>• Ministerio de Economía</li> <li>• Ministerio de Hacienda</li> <li>• Ministerio de Obras Públicas</li> <li>• Comité de Inversiones Extranjeras</li> <li>• ProChile</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cámara de Comercio de Santiago</li> <li>• "Derechos Digitales (NGO)</li> <li>• Coordinador de Investigación - Centro de Estudios en Derecho Informático, Universidad de Chile"</li> <li>• Asociación de Bancos e instituciones financieras</li> <li>• Sociedad Fomento Fabril y Producción</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Office of Trade Negotiation, Ministry of Economic Affairs</li></ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Taiwan Coalition of Service Industries</li><li>• European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan</li></ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chun-Hua Institution for Economic Research</li><li>• Commerce Development Research Institute</li></ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo</li> <li>Programa de Transformación Productiva</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia – ANDI</li> </ul>
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Instituto Latinoamericano para una Sociedad y un Derecho Alternativos (ILSA)</li> <li>Red Colombiana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio (RECALCA)</li> <li>Sindicato Nacional de Servidores públicos del Estado Colombiano</li> <li>Sindicato Unitario Nacional de Trabajadores del Estado (SUNET)</li> <li>Union Nacional de Trabajadores del Estado y los Servicios Públicos de Colombia (UTRADEC)</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones (SUTEL)</li> <li>• Viceministerio de Telecomunicaciones (RETEL)</li> <li>• Consejo Nacional de Supervisión del Sistema Financiero (CONASSIF)</li> <li>• Superintendencia General de Entidades Financieras</li> <li>• Superintendencia General de Valores (SUGEVAL)</li> <li>• Superintendencia de Pensiones (SUPEN)</li> <li>• Superintendencia de Seguros (SUGESE)</li> <li>• Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transportes (MOPT)</li> <li>• Instituto Nacional de Puertos del Pacífico (INCOP)</li> <li>• Junta de Administración Portuaria y de Desarrollo Económico de la Vertiente del Pacífico (JAPDEVA)</li> <li>• Ministerio del Ambiente</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cámara de Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación de Costa Rica</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEJIL Centro para la justicia y el derecho internacional</li> <li>• CODEHUCA - Comisión para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica</li> <li>• Alianza por tus derechos</li> <li>• WWC Costa Rica</li> <li>• APREFLOFAS - Preservación de la Flora y la Fauna</li> <li>• Preservplanet</li> <li>• FECON Federación conservacionista de Costa Rica</li> <li>• CATIE - Soluciones para el ambiente y el desarrollo</li> </ul>

## Hong Kong China

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade and Industry Department, Hong Kong Government</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• General Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Hong Kong Trade Development Council</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon Care</li> <li>• Civic Exchange</li> <li>• The Better Hong Kong Foundation</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bauhinia Foundation Research Center</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confederation of Icelandic Employers</li> <li>Icelandic Confederation of Labour</li> <li>The Federation of Icelandic Industries</li> <li>Federation of Trade and Services</li> <li>Iceland Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute of International Affairs, University of Iceland</li> <li>Institute of Economic Studies, University of Iceland</li> <li>School of Business, University of Reykjavik</li> </ul>



Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor</li> <li>Foreign Trade Administration</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tel Aviv &amp; Central Israel Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>Israeli Association of Electronics &amp; Software Industries</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)</li> <li>The Peace Cycle</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIC)</li> <li>• Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)</li> <li>• Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)</li> <li>• Financial Services Agency (FSA)</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan Machinery Center</li> <li>• European Business Council (EBC)</li> <li>• European Business Council (EBC)</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Witness</li> <li>• WWF</li> <li>• Kiko Network</li> <li>• Advocacy and Monitoring Network on Sustainable Development (AMnet)</li> <li>• Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) Japan</li> <li>• Globalization Watch Hiroshima</li> </ul>

## Korea

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KOTRA - Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency</li> <li>• Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korea International Trade Association (KITA)</li> <li>• Korea Export Insurance Corporation (KEIC)</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior</li> <li>• Comisión Federal de Telecomunicaciones</li> <li>• Comisión Mixta para la Promoción de las Exportaciones.</li> <li>• Programa de Competitividad e Innovación México-UE</li> <li>• PROMEXICO</li> <li>• Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transporte</li> <li>• Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asociación de Industriales del Estado de México A.C.</li> <li>• Asociación Mexicana de Estándares para el Comercio Electrónico</li> <li>• Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros. A.C.</li> <li>• Asociación Mexicana de Profesionales en Informática</li> <li>• Asociación Mexicana para la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual A.C.</li> <li>• Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México</li> <li>• Cámara Nacional de la Industria de la Transformación.</li> <li>• Cámara de Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de la Ciudad de México</li> <li>• Cámara de Comercio Servicio y Turismo en Pequeño de la Ciudad de México</li> <li>• Cámara Nacional de la Industria Electrónica, de Telecomunicaciones y Tecnología de la Información</li> <li>• Consejo Coordinador Empresarial</li> <li>• Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión</li> <li>• Consejo Empresarial Mexicano de Comercio Exterior, Inversión y Tecnología</li> <li>• Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de México</li> <li>• Confederación Nacional de Cámaras de Comercio</li> <li>• Cámara Internacional de Comercio</li> <li>• Unión Social de Empresarios de México</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centro de Estudios Económicos del Sector Privado</li> <li>• Fundación del Empresariado en México, A.C.</li> <li>• Observatorio de la Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo en México</li> <li>• Alianza Mexicana por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos (AMAP)</li> <li>• Asociación Nacional De Industriales De Transformación, A. C. Anit.</li> <li>• Bialli, Asesoría e Investigación, A.C.</li> <li>• Centro De Investigación Laboral Y Asesoría Sindical (CILAS)</li> <li>• Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua</li> <li>• FIAN - Sección México</li> <li>• Jóvenes frente al G20</li> <li>• Mujeres Por el Dialogo, Ac.</li> <li>• Participación Organizada para el Desarrollo Regional, A.C. (PODER)</li> <li>• Red Latinoamericana Mujeres Transformando la Economía (REMTE), Mexico</li> <li>• Red Mexicana de Acción frente al Libre Comercio (RMALC)</li> <li>• Red Nacional Género y Economía</li> <li>• SEMILLAS, A.C.</li> <li>• Sindicato Único Nacional de Trabajadores de Nacional Financiera</li> <li>• Union Nacional de Trabajadores (UNT)</li> <li>• Unión Popular Valle Gómez, A. C.</li> <li>• Grupo Tacuba</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asociación Mexicana de Estudios Internacionales</li> <li>• Centro de Estudios Internacionales</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas</li> <li>• Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales</li> <li>• Centro Análisis en Investigación</li> <li>• Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad, Asociación Civil.</li> <li>• Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México</li> </ul>



Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BusinessNZ</li> <li>NZ International Business Forum</li> <li>Saunders Unsworth, Government Relations Consultants</li> <li>NZ Council of Trade Unions</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECO – Environment and Conservation Organisations Aotearoa New Zealand</li> <li>Council for International Development</li> <li>It's Our Future.org.nz</li> <li>Maritime Union of New Zealand</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxfam New Zealand</li> <li></li> </ul>
International organisations with offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's Our Future NZ</li> <li>The Sustainability Council of New Zealand</li> </ul>



## Norway

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confederation of Norwegian Industries</li> <li>Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions</li> <li>Virke</li> <li>Norwegian Shipowners' Association</li> <li>Intsok</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norwegian Church Aid</li> <li>Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et l'Aide aux Citoyens (ATTAC) Norway</li> <li>Campaign for the Welfare State</li> <li>Norwegian Trade Campaign</li> <li>Norwegian Union of Social Educators and Social Workers (FO)</li> <li>Union of Education Norway (UEN)</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAFO</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Bank of Pakistan</li> <li>• Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>• Pakistan Trade Development Authority</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan Software Houses Association for IT &amp; ITES</li> <li>• Pakistan Software Export Board(PSEB)</li> <li>• Karachi Port Trust</li> <li>• Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.</li> <li>• All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association</li> <li>• Pakistan Business Council</li> <li>• ICMAP (Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan)</li> <li>• Pakistan Automotive Parts and Accessories Manufacturers Association (PAPAM)</li> <li>• All Pakistan Textiles Mills Association</li> <li>• Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Pakistan Leather Manufacturers and Exporters Association</li> <li>• Pakistan Tanners Association</li> <li>• Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry</li> <li>• Pakistan Ready-made Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association</li> <li>• Pakistan Banks Association</li> <li>• Travel Agents Association of Pakistan (TAAP)</li> <li>• Pakistan Automotive Manufacturers Association</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Rights Commission of Pakistan</li> <li>• Dharti Development Foundation Sindh</li> <li>• Gothseengar Foundation (GSF)</li> <li>• Pakistan Kissan Mazdoor Tehreek</li> <li>• Roots for Equity</li> <li>• Social Alternatives for Community Empowerment</li> </ul>

## Panama

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias</li> <li>MIDA</li> <li>PROINVEX</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asociación Bancaria de Panamá</li> <li>Asociación de Corredores de Bienes Raíces-ACOBIR</li> <li>Asociación Panameña de Hoteles</li> <li>Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá</li> <li>Centro Nacional de Competitividad</li> <li>Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá</li> <li>Unión Nacional de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alianza Ciudadana Pro Justicia</li> <li>Fundación Libertad Ciudadana</li> <li>FUNDALCOM</li> <li>Agricultura Alternativa y de Alerta ante la Transgénesis (AGALAT)</li> </ul>

## Paraguay

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerio de Industria y Comercio</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red de Inversiones y Exportaciones</li> <li>Camara Nacional de Comercio y Servicios de Paraguay</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agencia Española de Cooperación</li> <li>• Embajada de Alemania</li> <li>• Embajada de Austria</li> <li>• Embajada de España</li> <li>• Embajada de Finlandia</li> <li>• Embajada de Polonia</li> <li>• Embajada de República Checa</li> <li>• Embajada Suiza</li> <li>• Ministerio de Ambiente</li> <li>• Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</li> <li>• Congreso de la República</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AVINA</li> <li>• A2G</li> <li>• Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura</li> <li>• Swisscontact</li> <li>• Traffic International</li> <li>• WelthungerHilfe / PlanCC</li> <li>• Libélula</li> <li>• CIMA</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perú Environmental Investigation Agency</li> <li>• Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental- SPDA</li> <li>• WWF</li> <li>• The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>• Acción Internacional para la Salud (AIS)</li> <li>• Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH)</li> <li>• Centro de Derechos y Desarrollo (CEDAL)</li> <li>• Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo</li> <li>• Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales (CEPES)</li> <li>• CooperAcción – Acción Solidaria para el Desarrollo</li> <li>• Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)</li> <li>• Federación de Trabajadores del agua Potable y Alcantarillado del Perú (FENTAP)</li> <li>• Frente Nacional por la Vida y la Soberanía (FRENVIDAS)</li> <li>• Grupo Género y Economía Perú</li> <li>• La Alianza Social Continental Capítulo Perú</li> <li>• Marcha Mundial de las Mujeres Perú</li> <li>• Red Peruana de Comercio Justo y Consumo Ético (Perú)</li> <li>• Red Peruana por una Globalización con Equidad (RedGE)</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya</li> <li>• Facultad de Ciencias Sociales- PUCP</li> </ul>
International organisations with offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo</li> <li>• PNUD</li> </ul>



## Switzerland

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Switzerland (CCIS)</li> <li>• GTSA</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Platform humanrights.ch</li> </ul>



## Turkey

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Economy</li> <li>• Ministry of EU Affairs</li> <li>• Under-Secretariat for Treasury</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KARİD - Courier, Cargo and Logistics Association</li> <li>• TESK - Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Craftsmen</li> <li>• TOBB - The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey</li> <li>• TURSAB - Association of Turkish Travel Agencies</li> <li>• TÜSIAD - Turkish Industry and Business Association</li> <li>• TÜSKON - Turkish Confederation of Businessmen and Industrialists</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDH - Human Rights Association</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilkent University (Ankara)</li> <li>• Marmara University (Istanbul)</li> </ul>

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Commerce</li> <li>• US Mission to the EU</li> <li>• TUSIAD</li> </ul>
Private sector and business representative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Automotive Policy Council</li> <li>• American Council of Consumer Interests</li> <li>• American Farm Bureau Federation</li> <li>• Business Roundtable</li> <li>• Coalition of Services Industries</li> <li>• Consumer Federation of America</li> <li>• Emergency Committee for America Trade</li> <li>• Financial Services Forum</li> <li>• International Brotherhood of Teamsters</li> <li>• National Council of Textile Organizations</li> <li>• National Foreign Trade Council</li> <li>• National Retail Federation</li> <li>• PhRma</li> <li>• Southern United States Trade Association</li> <li>• Trans-Atlantic Business Council</li> <li>• US Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• US Council for International Business</li> </ul>
Civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFL CIO</li> <li>• Citizens Trade Campaign</li> <li>• Consumer Federation of America</li> <li>• Environmental Defense Fund</li> <li>• National Consumers League</li> <li>• Public Citizen</li> <li>• Alliance for Democracy</li> <li>• Center for Policy Analysis on Trade and Health (CPATH)</li> <li>• Food &amp; Water Watch</li> <li>• Global Exchange</li> <li>• Milwaukee Clean Clothes Campaign</li> <li>• Milwaukee Fair Trade Coalition</li> <li>• Minnesota Fair Trade Coalition</li> <li>• New Rules for Global Finance</li> <li>• Texas Fair Trade Coalition</li> <li>• United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE)</li> <li>• Utility Workers Union of America</li> </ul>
Research institutes / think tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlantic council</li> <li>• Centre for European Policy Analysis</li> <li>• Centre for Transatlantic Relations</li> </ul>

# Annex D: Literature, tools, references

## Literature

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## Useful links

Besides the literature sources, we have also made a first scan of relevant websites where we, as well as any other stakeholder to this study, can draw upon for more information.

### *Ecorys previous Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment websites:*

EU-Tunisia: <http://www.trade-sia.com/tunisia/>

EU-Morocco: <http://www.trade-sia.com/Morocco>

EU-Armenia: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/armenia/>

EU-Moldova: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/moldova/>

EU-Georgia: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/georgia/>

EU-India: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/india/>

EU-ASEAN: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/asean/>

EU-Ukraine: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/ukraine/>

EU-Central America: <http://tsia.ecorys.com/ca/>

European Commission - The Directorate General for Trade: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/>.

DG Trade - General information regarding TSIA: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/analysis/sustainability-impact-assessments/>.

### *Labour and ILO*

Trade and labour: Making effective use of trade sustainability impact assessments and monitoring mechanisms <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=7220&langId=en>;

ILO Assessing and Addressing the Effects of Trade on Employment:  
[http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Projects/WCMS\\_118053/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Projects/WCMS_118053/lang--en/index.htm);

ILO Trade and Employment:

<http://www.ilo.org/employment/areas/trade-and-employment/lang--en/index.htm>;

ILO Decent Work Team

[http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/regional-meetings/africa/arm-12/reports/WCMS\\_161396/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/meetings-and-events/regional-meetings/africa/arm-12/reports/WCMS_161396/lang--en/index.htm);

Decent Work Indicators, concepts and definitions, First manual, ILO Office, May 2012:

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_183859.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_183859.pdf);

The ILO Committee of Experts' (CEACR) Reports:

issued 2012, adopted in December 2011 (observations on conventions No. 87 and 111, and direct requests on Conventions No. 29, 98, 100, 111, 138 and 182)

[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_174843.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_174843.pdf);

issued in 2011, adopted in December 2010 (observations on Conventions No. 87 and 111, and direct requests on conventions 29, 98, 100 and 111)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/P/09661/09661%282011-100-1A%29.pdf>;

#### *Multilateral Environmental Agreements*

UNECE Environmental policies

<http://www.unece.org/env/cep/welcome.html>;

EC Environment – Multilateral Environmental Agreements

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/international\\_issues/agreements\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/international_issues/agreements_en.htm).

#### *Government websites:*

Australia. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: <http://www.dfat.gov.au/>

Canada. Ministry of International Trade: <http://www.international.gc.ca/commerce/>

Chile. Department of International Trade: <http://www.economia.gob.cl>

Colombia. Ministry of Trade, industry and Tourism: <http://www.mincit.gov.co/>

Costa Rica. Ministry of International Trade: <http://www.comex.go.cr/>

Hong Kong. Department of Trade and Industry: <https://www.tid.gov.hk/eindex.html>

Iceland. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mfa.is/ministry/organization/>

Israel. Ministry of Economy: <http://www.moital.gov.il/>

Japan. Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/>

Liechtenstein. Department of International Trade Promotion:

<http://www.tradewiththailand.com/en.html>

Mexico. Secretary of Economy: <http://www.economia.gob.mx/>

New Zealand. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/>

Norway. Ministry of Trade and Industry: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd.html?id=709>

Pakistan. Ministry of Commerce: <http://www.commerce.gov.pk/>

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Paraguay. Ministry of Industry and Commerce: <http://www.mic.gov.py/v1/index.php>

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Korea. Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/about/trade/index.jsp?menu=m\\_70\\_30](http://www.mofa.go.kr/ENG/about/trade/index.jsp?menu=m_70_30)

Switzerland. Ministry of foreign Affairs and Trade: <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/index.php>

Taiwan. Ministry of Economic Affairs: <http://www.moea.gov.tw/Mns/english/home/English.aspx>




Turkey. Ministry of Economy: <http://www.economy.gov.tr/>

United States. Secretary of Commerce: <http://www.commerce.gov/>



## Annex E: Stakeholder inputs


**Table A 3: Stakeholder input received via Email<sup>25</sup>**

Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
Via Email			
	British Telecom	<p>How telecommunications markets are regulated and why regulatory asymmetry between markets (in this case between TiSA participants) matters. It can lead to market access barriers in the electronic communications sector in those markets which are NOT properly regulated via ex-ante regulation - with the view to promote competition in a sector which otherwise would be dominated by incumbents...</p> <p>Governments need to regulate electronic communications bottlenecks (as is the case in the EU) in order to guarantee ubiquitous availability of business information key to corporate competitiveness.</p> <p>The lack of effective whole sale regulation in electronic communications is a clearly an NTB for cross border digital services in several other TiSA markets too, whereas others have regulation partly comparable to the EU.</p>	<p>Such type of issue will typically be addressed in a sector study. In case ICT is chosen as one of the sectors to be analysed we will look closer into these issues.</p>
	EPSU	<p>...a copy of a new study from the Public Services International PSI on TiSA and its impact on public services. The study is also available in French and Spanish at <a href="http://www.world-psi.org/en/psi-special-report-tisa-versus-public-services...">http://www.world-psi.org/en/psi-special-report-tisa-versus-public-services...</a></p>	<p>Thank you for pointing out this resource to us.</p>
	AK Wien	<p>The recent comment of AK on the draft inception report on TTIP (attached). The AK comments address essential issues, such as i.a. the weaknesses of the application of CGE models, the assessment of potential liberalizations of trade in services and the movement of natural persons as well as suggestions for qualitative social and human rights analysis.</p>	<p>In case public services (or a specific public service) are chosen for the sector analysis these resources will be taken into account. Thank you for pointing them out to us.</p> <p>Regarding the criticism on CGE models we would like to refer to a recent study published by the</p>

<sup>25</sup> Please note that inputs received during the public meeting on 05 May are included in the minutes of the meeting, which can be found here: <http://www.trade-sia.com/tisa/downloads/>

Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
		<p>The analysis and the reform proposals in respect of the trade in services framework contained in the study "Krajewski, Markus (2011): Public Services in Bilateral Free Trade Agreements of the EU" and in the documentation of the ETUC/EPSU/AK Europa/ÖGB Europabüro seminar "The politics of Globalization and public services: putting EU's trade and investment agenda in its place" (<a href="http://www.epsu.org/a/9746">http://www.epsu.org/a/9746</a>, <a href="http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/PDF/studien/Public_Services_in_Bilateral_Free_Trade_Agreements_of_the_EU.pdf">http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/PDF/studien/Public_Services_in_Bilateral_Free_Trade_Agreements_of_the_EU.pdf</a>).</p> <p>The recent special report "Sinclair, Scott/Mertins-Kirkwood, Hadrian (2014): TISA versus Public Services" (<a href="http://www.world-psi.org/en/psi-special-report-tisa-versus-public-services">http://www.world-psi.org/en/psi-special-report-tisa-versus-public-services</a>).</p> <p>The position paper of AK on the Plurilateral Services Agreement (<a href="http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/PDF/Publikationen/PSA_TISA_6_13.pdf">http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/PDF/Publikationen/PSA_TISA_6_13.pdf</a>).</p> <p>... point out our criticism on the process of the TISA negotiations and the lack of considerations about the social, labour, human rights and environmental implications of this trade agreement. The TISA mandate was adopted in March 2013 – without any public consultation and lacking any social impact assessment. It was not before months after the adoption of the EC's negotiation mandate that a consultation had been pursued. Accordingly, we hope that the SIA will address public concerns about the one-sided framework of the TISA more seriously and may pave the way for a reconsideration of the negotiation mandate of the European Commission.</p>	<p>EU Parliament (<a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/528798/IPOL-JOIN_ET(2014)528798_EN.pdf">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/528798/IPOL-JOIN_ET(2014)528798_EN.pdf</a>), which discusses the model used for TTIP, as well as for this study. Indeed there are disadvantages of CGE models. However, we follow a multipronged approach that not only combines econometric techniques with CGE, but also crosschecks and extends CGE results in the social, environmental, human rights, and sector analyses. As such, we aim to achieve a good balance of qualitative and quantitative techniques.</p>



Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
	ETUCE	<p>Firstly, we want to make clear our position to entirely exclude education in particular and public services in general. Our detailed position is outlined in the ETUCE statement on TTIP. In relation to the Trade SIA, it will be essential that such an impact assessment must be based on the EU acquis including Charter of Fundamental Rights, SGI Protocol, member states (and local) competences to organise public services. The impact assessment should go beyond the 'social' role of public services in inequality and poverty but include also EU2020, knowledge society, democratic participation etc. In addition, the impact assessment should explicitly examine negative-positive listing of commitments, standstill and ratchet clauses. Such provisions are of particular importance to public services.</p> <p>We notice that education is not broken down in the same way in the SIA on TiSA as in the SIA on TTIP (39 education vs 2.2.2 education-related expenditure and 10.2.1 education service). Are there any reason for doing this?</p> <p>Concerning NTBs, in the economic modelling regulations are only accessed as cost, and consequently the benefits of regulations are not taken into account.</p> <p>In particular, it is relevant to examine the benefits of qualification, licensing and authorisation requirements.</p>	<p>In case public services (or a specific public service like education) will be chosen for a sector study, we will prepare an analysis that looks at public services from multiple angles (incl. EU2020, knowledge society, etc.). The impact analysis of specific provisions will also hinge on the information we receive from the EC. In any case, a discussion of standstill and ratched clauses in the scope of public services can be included in a potential sector study.</p> <p>The sectoral classification you refer to for TTIP is based on the E3ME model (for further info see <a href="http://www.camecon.com/EnergyEnvironment/EnergyEnvironmentEurope/ModellingCapability/E3ME/Sectors.aspx">http://www.camecon.com/EnergyEnvironment/EnergyEnvironmentEurope/ModellingCapability/E3ME/Sectors.aspx</a>), which is used for parts of the environmental analysis. This study does not use the E3ME model. It focusses specifically on services trade. A common classification of services is EBOPS, which in this case is mapped to the GTAP sectors used by the CGE model.</p> <p>We will take potential benefits of regulation into account in the qualitative analysis.</p>
Public meeting <sup>26</sup> , 5 May 2014, Centre Albert Borschette, room AB – 5B, 36 rue Froissart, 1040 Brussels, 14.30 – 16.00			

<sup>26</sup> Please note that comments of speakers are grouped together.

Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
	EPSU	<p>Asked for the reason of why the Worldbank STRI has been chosen over the OECD one. Furthermore, it was asked why GTAP sectors have been chosen over NACE definitions, and why a different aggregation has been chosen compared to the TTIP TSIA. Lastly, EPSU was interested in how an impact assessment for public services will be conducted. It emphasized the importance of regulations in the sector and that they can differ significantly per Member State.</p>	<p>The Worldbank indicator has been chosen as it provides a broader country coverage. Furthermore, there are Worldbank estimates that measure the restrictiveness based on GATS commitments, which in combination with the actual restrictiveness indicators provides an estimate of the gap between the applied and bound rate of commitments. For the economic analysis, the change in this gap is needed, as this will indicate the reduced uncertainty for business. Regarding the sectoral aggregation for the study, this aggregation always differs per study and depends on the agreement at hand and the countries involved. As such, a different aggregation compared to TTIP has been chosen, with more focus on services sectors and a bit less on manufacturing and agriculture. GTAP data are used as this is the most complete database covering input-output relation and trade flows for a large number of countries. The CGE model operates with this database. There are no internationally comparable data available at NACE level. With regard to public services and how to conduct an impact assessment for this sector, a specific sub sector within public services could be chosen to narrow down the scope and make the impact assessment more concrete. Ecorys are aware of the importance and differences in regulations, and will take these into account, to the extent possible, within the scope of the study.</p>



Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
	EPSU	It is important to use a clear language, e.g. regulations should not only be presented as trade restrictions, and to be as transparent as possible, e.g. does insurance only cover health?	The notions on clear and transparent language will be taken into account in the reporting for this study.
	ESF	Was wondering why there are not findings in the report, and asked to specify what was referred to as concerns with regard to public service and TiSA.	Indeed there are no results in the report, as this is a draft inception report, which only sets out the methodology we will apply during the study. The report and this meeting serve to receive questions and comments on the methodology before the analysis itself, so there is sufficient time to take these comments into account in our approach. Regarding the issue of concerns with respect to public services, these are notably related to fear for reduced policy space for governments after granting more market access.
	ESF	Criticises the choice of CGE modelling, because it does not capture FDI flows, which is very important for services.	Ecorys: We use a mix of methods (i.e. econometrics feeding the CGE model) to determine the impact of TiSA. Next to modelling, we also engage in stakeholder consultations and carry out causal chain analysis. In addition, we will study a number of sectors in more detail in the second phase of the study. We consider CGE as the preferred tool to assess the long-term implications of global policies, despite some disadvantages, mainly because it takes into account interlinkages between other sectors in the economy, as well as with other countries. Given that services can have a significant effect on the performance of other sectors these interlinkages are important to take into account



Name	Organisation	Relevant comments	Ecorys response
			when assessing the impact of TiSA.
	ESF	Asked about the next steps.	After finalisation of the inception phase, the overall analysis (economic, social, and environmental) will be conducted, which is followed by the in-depth sector studies. In the course of the analysis case studies will be selected. There will be case studies under the overall social and environmental analysis as well as in the sectoral analysis. The sectors and case studies are selected on the basis of selection criteria, which are presented in the inception report. One of these is stakeholder input, and Ecorys would therefore very much welcome your input on this.
	Eurocommerce	States that TiSA is very important for the companies they represent and considers that the economic aspects of distribution services could be elaborated upon: there are many positive aspects of deregulation of distribution services as it has been shown in the past. There is a recent interesting study on retail business in Europe.	Ecorys: this is interesting, we would be happy to receive this report. We also encourage other stakeholders to share relevant documents and other information, as this very useful for this impact assessment.
	BT	Refers to issue of regulatory asymmetries between TiSA countries, and that lack of regulation can also create a market access barrier. This is especially the case if a market does not issue ex-ante regulation to promote competition in the sector, like in electronic communications. This in turn also affects competitiveness of the sector and has implications for other sectors in the economy as well given the role electronic communications play.	We are aware of the issue of regulatory asymmetries between countries; also due to the NTM study of EU-US trade. And indeed not all regulations hinder market access while a lack of regulation can. In the survey and sector studies, we will look at these issues in more detail.





P.O. Box 4175  
3006 AD Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

Watermanweg 44  
3067 GG Rotterdam  
The Netherlands

T +31 (0)10 453 88 00  
F +31 (0)10 453 07 68  
E [netherlands@ecorys.com](mailto:netherlands@ecorys.com)

W [www.ecorys.nl](http://www.ecorys.nl)

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