

SLIDE 1:

SLIDE 2 : Session 3 Outline

SLIDE 3: A quick review – Alphabet soup

- NAFTA, ISDS, TPP

SLIDE 4: CETA Intro

- Canada is the EU's 12th most important trading partner, accounting for 1.7% of the EU's total external trade (2014).
- the EU-28 was Canada's second most important trading partner, after the U.S., with around 9.2% of Canada's total external trade in goods (2013)
- The CONFERENCE BOARD OF CANADA suggests that the Cdn sectors that will benefit most from CETA are:
 - Chemicals, rubber and plastics—from \$252 million in 2016 to \$826 million in 2022.
 - Agriculture—from \$79 million in 2016 to \$149 million in 2022.
 - Other consumer goods (including pharmaceutical products, perfumes, cosmetics, soaps, textiles, glassware, jewelry)—from \$34 million in 2016 to \$107 million in 2022.
 - Food, beverage and tobacco—from \$44 million in 2016 to \$106 million in 2022.
 - Motor vehicles and parts—\$0 in 2016 to \$38 million in 2022.
 - Services such as transportation, travel, insurance and communication. 50% of the total expected gains for the EU are related to trade in services
 - Investors. In 2013, European investors held investments worth €225.2 bn in Canada while Canadian direct investment stocks in the EU amounted to almost €117.0 bn. Companies on both sides will benefit from the

disciplines on investment protection which are currently being negotiated, bringing the investment protection regimes on both sides to a comparable level and making investment even safer.

- One of the curious things about this agreement is that it's not clear whether there will be an overall economic advantage for Canada.
- Fairly large trade imbalance between Cda & the EU. Jim Stanford: EU's exports to Canada are 50% larger than Canada's exports to EU; Cda's tariffs on EU imports more than 50% greater than EU's tariffs on Cdn imports. Ie. EU's exports are likely to grow much faster than Canada's.
- Stanford critiques the economic model that proposes benefits to Canada. It assumes:
 - Full employment
 - That profits will be re-invested in Canada
 - supply constrained economy – that it will produce as much it can
 - uniform 'factory' prices ie. wages in all sectors are the same
 - single representative household (graph of income
 - balanced trade (no trade deficits)

ie. utiopia, full employment, producing as much as you can, sharing everything, keeping capital at home,

Stanford Estimates that CETA might actually worsen our trade balance, lose 28,043 jobs and drop GDP by .56%

SLIDE 5: What is Different About CETA? – Government Procurement

- ALL levels of government and government agencies will be open to EU companies to engage in tenders. Which is not necessarily new.

- What is new is that All levels of government will be prohibited from adopting minimum local content requirements, local training quotas, or “any condition or undertaking that encourages local development” that could disadvantage a company from another country. This will apply to:
 - goods and services contracts over \$328,000
 - utilities contracts over \$657,000
 - construction projects over \$8.2 million

- loss of the ability to source locally. Eg Cumberland

- Combined with fed government’s infrastructure program that requires municipalities to enter into P3 agreements to receive the \$.... Increased pressure for municipalities to get into agreements with big EU service corps; difficulty ending them because of ISDS; = increased pressure to completely privatize our water, sewage, education...

SLIDE 6: Will there be more jobs?

SLIDE 7: Why are Europeans Concerned about CETA?

- ISDS
- Standards – the “chlorine chicken”

SLIDE 8: Do You Hear The People Sing?

VIDEO <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyJL9b5uJLM>

SLIDE 9: HEALTH CARE & PUBLIC HEALTH

- Extend drug patent times

SLIDE 10: ENVIRONMENT PROTECTIONS

- Each of these agreements have environment chapters, but they are weak, with little enforcement, and can be ‘trumped’ by ISDS.

SLIDE 11: FIRST NATIONS RIGHTS

VIDEO Brenda Sayers

SLIDE 12: Course Feedback !!