

# CETA IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPLICATIONS PROJECT

## Implementing CETA: A Preliminary Report

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This overview is based on the preliminary findings of an ongoing project on the implementation of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between Canada and the European Union (CETA), and the author's presentation on the implementation of CETA at the *CETA and Progressive Trade Agreements: What It Means for the EU and Canada* workshop at the University of Antwerp on May 22, 2018. The author was awarded Erasmus+ funding for the project *CETA Implementation and Implications Project* (CIIP). The project launched with a workshop at Dalhousie University in May 2018 entitled *CETA Implementation: The Next Steps*, which gave participants from academia, government and stakeholder groups opportunity to present their original research and engage with colleagues on the Canada-EU CETA agreement. In 2019, a conference hosted by Dalhousie University will invite up to 50 participants to present their research on CETA implementation and the implications of the agreement for legislation, regulation and public policy. These events will be accompanied by the publication of papers to disseminate the analysis and spread information on the implementation of CETA from multiple scholarly and analytical perspectives

### CETA as Gold Standard

CETA is hailed as a gold standard for trade agreements. It reflects many of the EU's liberalizing goals from trade policies in the wake of the global financial and currency crisis. It is considered WTO plus, meant to address new economy, behind the border aspects of economic interactions. It includes the basics of all such agreements, addressing tariffs and trade in goods, creating favoured status for EU and Canadian exporters. It also takes on trade in services and so-called technical barriers to trade. It seeks to promote, albeit gradually, coordination between government agencies to promote regulatory cooperation, harmonization or mutual recognition of standards. Via collaboration among professional associations on both sides of the Atlantic, CETA also will incrementally promote professional mobility and recognition of credentials and qualifications. It also includes provisions related to intellectual property notably patent protection including for pharmaceutical goods. It proposes an innovative investment disputes system which will involve creation of a permanent investment court system in place of ad hoc arbitration of investment matters.

In the early stages of negotiation, in the context of the global financial crisis of 2008 and the Euro crisis, and with the Canadian conservative government's ideological dispositions, the negotiators sought liberalized, harmonized approaches to all of these areas. The actual draft of CETA was concluded after a change of government in Canada and substantial political controversy in Europe,

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bring some substantial adjustments to address social push-back. Nonetheless, CETA retains its comprehensive character. Therefore, the Erasmus+ funded *CETA Implementation and Implications Project* is a wide-ranging initiative. It is interdisciplinary with academic and practitioners across law, politics, economics, environmental studies, public administration and management; it has also academic breadth across Canada, US and several EU states. Following CETA's complexity, it is multi-sectoral and addresses a wide range of topics whose implementation will proceed at differential rates. It includes actors from different levels of government, such as provincial immigration and labour officials and federal trade commissioners. The project also includes stakeholders in social policy and environment, and regional development and business practitioners. It encourages young scholars and researchers to present their findings to a diverse audience. Participants to this point have come from Canada, the US and multiple EU states including Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and the UK.

So far, active research streams include business expectations and collaborations; the character and implications of the Joint interpretive instrument for CETA provisions and commitments; CETA impacts on public services and procurement; professional and labour mobility; labour rights and relations; investment disputes and investor court system; environmental provisions, sustainable development, energy and regulatory space; intellectual property and pharmaceuticals appeals processes and patent extensions; agriculture quotas in dairy and meats and geographic indicators; research, innovation and open science collaborations; regulatory cooperation and right to regulate; government promotion of CETA to Canadians and provision of assistance to business.

## Provisional Implementation

Canada's CETA approval received royal ascent in May 2017 with the provisional implementation date determined for September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017. Pursuant to Canada's commitments under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties this implied that CETA would have immediate legal effect in many areas. For instance, Section 3 of the CETA Implementation Act ensures that "the Act and any federal law that implements or fulfills the Agreement will be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Agreement. This clause is [...] intended to remove any ambiguity that might exist in domestic law regarding the interpretation of the implementing measures." The government further noted that "With the passage of the *CETA Implementation Act* and related regulatory and administrative action, the Government of Canada will have taken the steps necessary to implement the Agreement in Canada at the federal level." (Government of Canada, 2017b). Canadian and EU officials were working in a number of directions to begin the complex implementation process. In the first year of implementation, some 13 bilateral specialized committees were created to prepare for first meeting of Joint Committee in September 2018.

Implementation is beginning to take shape in some of the less contested areas of the agreement, notably trade in goods. For instance, the federal government issued a notification in advance of preliminary application indicating the immediate effectiveness of tariff reductions or the beginning of phased in reductions depending on the product. This move triggered a series of "regulatory amendments and new regulations under the Customs Act related to the CETA", notably the creation of a new Canada-European Union Tariff (Government of Canada, 2017a). In addition to phase-in provisions, specific rules applied to particular products, with restrictions and limitations as outlined in detailed annexes to the CETA; for instance, automotive, fish and seafood and "quota textiles and

apparel products” which had specific rules of origin as well as volume limitations on imports (CETA Annex 5, 6). Trade in automobiles and auto parts was subject to gradual tariff reductions with exemptions for sensitive lines, increased quotas for cars made with significant Canadian contributions and gradual relaxation of rules of origins provisions, especially considering the deep integration of the US and Canadian automotive sectors.

### Trade in Goods: summary of CETA provisions

<b>Overall goods trade</b>	98 % duty-free at implementation (Sept. 21, 2017) 99 % duty-free 7 years after implementation
<b>Industrial products</b>	99.5% tariff free at implementation (Sept. 2017)
Forest products:	Duty free at implementation
Metal Products:	Duty free at implementation
Oil and Gas products:	Duty free at implementation
Chemical and Plastics products:	Duty free at implementation
Telecommunications products:	Duty free at implementation
<b>Phase-out in sensitive sectors</b>	Gradual implementation or via tariff rate quotas (TRQs)
Fish and seafood products:	95.5% tariff free rising to duty free in 3-7 years using TRQs
Agriculture	Gradual with exemptions/TRQs in sensitive products
Automobiles	Duty free in 3-7 years; gradual relaxation of rules of origin

While processed and raw agricultural products would in many instances see substantial tariff reductions (as much as 10 % to 25%), in other areas politically important products were treated differently with phase out of duties or assignment of a “tariff rate quota” (TRQ) to limit imports. Some agriculture goods were “sensitive products, which will either be offered as a TRQ (dairy) or excluded altogether from liberalisation commitments (chicken and turkey meat, eggs and egg products)” (European Commission, 2017). The political sensitivities of Canada’s marketing board system in these areas prevent further liberalization. Similarly, the EU’s entry price system, which protects producers of fruits and vegetable staples, would also remain in place. The EU also maintained TRQs (but with zero tariffs) in sensitive areas like beef, pork, canned sweet corn (European Commission, 2017). These complexities ensured a lengthy implementation process as laws, regulations, and operating practices of customs officers gradually adjusted to the complex new CETA regime.

Several other important elements of the agreement could be provisionally applied more immediately. For instance, chapters relating to services and investment (except investment disputes via the proposed ICS) and intellectual property were given immediate effect. The accord also permitted temporary entry of professional visitors and persons traveling for investment or business purposes or to provide specialized services and information. Access to government procurement at all levels of government would also be quickly opened, subject to developing common databases and information sources and if procurement contracts fell above specified thresholds of contract value. (CETA, Chapter 19). There would be some delays and complications as the parties were given 5 years to create a Single Point of Access (SPA) for government procurement and coordination on judicial appeals procedures on procurement issues. Processes to address sanitary and phytosanitary issues (CETA, Chapter 5) and technical barriers to trade (CETA, Chapter 4) were also simplified, though with substantial detailed work remaining as such issues were addressed in practice. The parties agreed to

work on recognition of equivalent standards as issues arose, using technical consultations backed by audit and verification processes and “conformity assessments”. Work also could commence immediately on customs and trade facilitation, working towards a system which created transparent, streamlined and predictable customs processes, under the auspices of the Joint Customs Cooperation Committee (CETA, Chapter 6). Many elements of CETA implementation will involve generation of new organizations and communications channels to put the agreement into practice over several years.

## Limits on the Provisional Application of CETA

With litigation outstanding on the investment court system (ICS), only limited aspects of Chapter 8 on investment have been provisionally applied, relating only to foreign direct investment (and not indirect or portfolio investment). These include articles 8.1 to 8.8, relating to definitions, market access, and performance requirements and national treatment and most favoured nation treatment and senior management and directorships. Also, provisionally implemented are Article 8.13 on investment transfers, Article 8.15 on, reservations and exceptions, and Article 8.16 on denial of benefits. Investment disputes elements are awaiting the outcome of both litigation and national political decisions and ratifications. For similar reasons elements of Chapter 13 on Financial Services were not provisionally applied where they affected indirect portfolio investment, investment protection and investor state disputes resolution. These exemptions affected Article 13.2 paragraphs 3 and 4, and all of Article 13.3 and Article 13.4, Article 13.9, and Article 13.21. Hence many of the innovative elements of CETA on investment disputes and the investor court system remain in abeyance and with an uncertain fate.

### Limits on the Provisional Application of CETA (Official Journal of the EU, 2017).

- (a) only the following provisions of Chapter Eight of the Agreement (Investment) shall be provisionally applied, and only in so far as foreign direct investment is concerned:
  - — Articles 8.1 to 8.8, Article 8.13, Article 8.15, with the exception of paragraph 3 thereof, and Article 8.16;
- (b) the following provisions of Chapter Thirteen of the Agreement (Financial Services) shall not be provisionally applied in so far as they concern portfolio investment, protection of investment or the resolution of investment disputes between investors and States:
  - — Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 13.2, Article 13.3 and Article 13.4, Article 13.9, and Article 13.21;
- (c) the following provisions of the Agreement shall not be provisionally applied:
  - — Article 20.12, Article 27.3 and Article 27.4, to the extent that those Articles apply to administrative proceedings, review and appeal at Member State level; Paragraph 7 of Article 28.7;
- (d) the provisional application of Chapters 22, 23 and 24 of the Agreement shall respect the allocation of competences between the Union and the Member States.

- (1) [OJ L 11, 14.1.2017, p. 23.](#)

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2017.238.01.0009.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2017:238:TOC](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2017.238.01.0009.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2017:238:TOC)

While the primary focus of the critiques and litigation was on investment, rulings such as that by the German constitutional court introduced uncertainty in other Chapters. This meant a few additional clauses cannot be provisionally applied. Several of these related to uncertainty about the legal status of administrative proceedings, review and appeal in member states where constitutional provisions made it unacceptable for the EU institutions to make final judicial determinations. For instance, this led to the exclusion of Article 27.3 on administrative proceedings and Article 27.4 on review and appeals. Article 20.12 on copyright as relates to video camcording was also not

provisionally applied, indicating some continued uncertainty over intellectual property provisions as well. A further exclusion applied to Paragraph 7 of Article 28.7 respecting proceedings requested by an investor to determine if tax policies or amendments were in violation of investment rules on non-discriminatory treatment.

In addition, implementation of the social chapters faced some qualifications, owing to ongoing uncertainty over EU or member states competencies on matters of labour rights and protections, the environment, etc. Hence provisional application of Chapters 22, 23 and 24 had to be undertaken with “respect the allocation of competences between the Union and the Member States” which remained unclear after the German constitutional court ruling. For its part, the Canadian government took pains to ensure that its implementation acts and regulations were also read with some provisos; “nothing in the *CETA Implementation Act* or the Agreement, with the exception of Chapters Twenty-Two and Twenty-Four of the Agreement, applies to natural surface or ground water” in keeping with Article 1.9 of CETA. (Government of Canada, 2017b). Additionally, mobility and mutual recognitions of qualifications for professionals would be gradually implemented as professional associations on both sides of the Atlantic worked out mobility rights agreements.

There remain ratification complexities which threaten implementation of important parts of CETA, especially the investment provisions. Even provisional implementation remains uncertain as the slow pace of ratification meant most major EU member states were not onboard with CETA at time of writing; and indeed, Italy’s new populist coalition government threatened to veto it altogether. Italy’s new government objected to provisions which they felt did too little protect geographic indicators for speciality products, especially cheeses (Reuters, 2018). Other governments are awaiting litigation before beginning or resuming their domestic ratification processes (Khan, 2018).

### **Timeline of CETA ratification**

15 February 2017	European Parliament approval
23 February 2017	Latvian parliament ratification
16 May 2017	The Canadian Parliament's bill on CETA received Royal Assent
1 June 2017	Danish parliament ratification
29 June 2017	Spanish parliament ratification
30 June 2017	Croatian parliament ratification
26 July 2017	Malta notifies EU of ratification
20 September 2017	The Portuguese parliament ratification
21 September 2017	CETA provisionally applied subject to limits
10 November 2017	Estonia notifies EU of ratification
31 January 2018	Portugal notifies EU of ratification
5 May 2018	Lithuania notifies EU of ratification

## Preliminary Implementation Research: Comprehensive Agenda

Notwithstanding the pitfalls and delays in implementation, researchers affiliated with the CIIP are already working on a variety of themes. These will be summarized here with references to the authors who are working on these topics (see Appendix 1). Well advanced work is being done on business expectations, transatlantic collaboration of firms and business associations to promote shared interests. Business sector representatives have been among the most vocal proponents of the deal and have a well-developed sense of what they expect to accomplish, the opportunities and challenges they face as implementation proceeds (Heubner, 2018). One area of interest is the needs of small and medium firms, which face obstacles in market research and corporate planning to enhance their European presence and prepare for increased competition from EU firms in their home markets. The Canadian Trade commissioner's office, which reported on its activities, has been busy since provisional implementation providing outreach sessions for business and stakeholders drawing upon experts in their central and European offices; this agency has also organized events in the EU itself, to familiarize businesses and officials with the opportunities and details of CETA as it is implemented (Bourassa, 2018).

Analyses of public services provisions have focused on the effects of the EU adoption of a Canadian style "negative list" for excluded services, as well as varying reservations among provinces and member states. Also, at issue is the effectiveness of the Joint Interpretive Instrument (JII), which is meant to shield public services from deleterious effects of CETA rules on market access, investment protection and the retention of governmental authority and autonomy. The JII asserts the right of governments "at all levels, to provide and support the provision of services" including health education, social services and housing and "the collection, purification and distribution of water" and the right to renationalize services which were previously privatized. Scholars have questioned whether these guarantees will supersede market access and investor rights. The implications of CETA if privatization occurs, and the impact on creation of new services in future have still to be determined. (Sinclair, 2018)

Public Procurement is also contested, as some lament that cities and provinces will lose flexibility to favour local enterprises for development and job creation. CETA does create thresholds which would preserve small contracts for local entrepreneurs who could not provide higher end services and goods of larger contracts. Early research presented to the project workshop indicated that Canadian cities have not effectively used procurement for developmental purposes, choosing contractors based on best bids in most cases. Non-local business face barriers relating to business practices and regulations which means they are unlikely to compete frequently for local contracts. (Lysenko, Schwartz and Schwartz, 2018). Nonetheless the effects of the procurement centralization system and increase contract thresholds warrant study. Again, the meaningfulness of the JII will be put to the test; will the guarantee for social environmental, and labour considerations in "procurement in a way that is not discriminatory and does not constitute an unnecessary obstacle to international trade" prove meaningful?

Provinces are gearing up to take advantage of labour and professional mobility and mutual recognition of professional credentials. For some provinces these measures will provide possible solutions to the skills crisis, generated by lower birth rates and out-migration of youth. This is particularly true for rural areas of provinces like Nova Scotia, where immigration of young, skilled persons has been identified as an urgent priority (Spittal, 2018). Provinces with longer engagements in the mutual

recognition of professional qualifications, notable the Quebec-France agreement, have found this to be a lengthy, inconsistent and ineffective processes, beset by resistance and delay across many professional associations (Gariépy, 2018). Assessing the implementation of mobility and professional recognition processes will be an important element as CETA is put into practice. The Labour Relations chapter is also of interest as it preserves different practices on each side of the Atlantic. But in some respects, it adopts the EU preference for consultation and informational exchange and does not provide for trade or financial enforcement like NAFTA (Rioux and Zinni, 2018). Supporters argue that as labour protections in these cases are strong, the lack of enforcement is not an issue; but critics note the potential for backsliding. Measures taking away from labour rights could not be addressed by sanctions, as could happen on market access and investment disputes.

Investment and investment disputes settlement have been the most contested aspects of CETA. Unsurprisingly it has also been among the most popular of the topics in our research streams and is being addressed from several angles. It is unclear whether the EU visions for a broader multilateral investment court could achieve fruition. But countries like Canada might face confusing circumstances from membership in different, potentially incompatible investment agreements (Alschner, 2018). In the Achmea decision, the Court of Justice of the European Union questioned the adjudicative role of such courts under bilateral investment treaties. These usurped domestic courts and undercut the CJEU's role as adjudicator of EU law; if its ICS system was similar, CETA might fall afoul of this ruling. Tracing the implications of this decision and seeking solutions for the ICS as it moves forward will produce interesting research directions for legal scholars (Vanhonnaeker, 2018). The investment court provisions cannot take effect until the final resolution of the Belgian challenge in Opinion 1/17. Several countries, Austria among them, have deferred ratification processes until court proceedings are completed. Future EU trade agreements may require separation from investment treaties to avoid becoming mixed agreements requiring unanimous member state ratification. But even if the ICS is implemented it may not solve the problems of the current investment arbitration system. (Whitsitt, 2018). Much interesting research remains on this contested aspect of CETA, which faces a challenging path to implementation.

Environmental implications continue to be controversial. Both parties express commitments to sustainability and CETA incorporates chapters to address these issues, covering regulatory and legislative freedom on protection of the environment and human health; facilitating trade and investment which can help to address climate change; and fulfilling the parties commitments on sustainable development. It will be important to gauge the impact of the investment and goods trade provisions, and their implications for environmental regulation and protection, whether investment provisions can be used to impose costs which dissuade ecologically sound policies (Blaise, 2018). Some scholars and stakeholders query the enforceability of environmental rules as opposed to the trade provisions. If the commitments made are soft, effective implementation is unlikely. If the enforcement of these commitments is weak, and secondary to economic considerations, then the impact on domestic regulatory space could be significant (Morin, 2018). One important focus is on the effects of CETA on high impact areas of energy and waste management. CETA and other agreements fit into a complex configuration of legal and regulatory measures which can affect the governance of energy related development, affecting energy goods and services trade, investor rights, ecological impacts, sustainable alternatives and political perceptions of the CETA (Santoire and Hird, 2018).

Agricultural sections have generated extensive controversy and the parties have only reluctantly agreed to adjust their practices. One research team (Mussel and Hedley, 2018) describe the agricultural goods component as a “cheese for meat” deal with adjustments in cheese quotas to meet European goals and beef and pork quotas to help Canada’s producers access EU markets; lingering concerns about specifics of distribution in the dairy sector and treatment and inspection procedures in meats are still to be resolved as implementation proceeds. How producers will rise to the challenge of meeting expanded quotas in some products remains to be determined, and provincial pricing and management of products like wines create ongoing complications. Geographic indicators (GIs) was another key EU demand to protect products based in specific geographic regions, such as wines and cheese. The CETA offers a compromise, allowing some products made in Canada to be grandfathered in their use of geographic terms, creating transition periods for respecting some GIs and possible labelling to indicate that foodstuffs are not actually from a region but made in a similar style. The balance between Canada’s trademark system and the EU sui generis GIs will create complications in implementation (Froldi, 2018). Already countries like Italy express dissatisfaction with the scope of GI protection, to the point that ratification might be affected. The balancing between protecting product authenticity (for instance the particular taste of a wine from geographic and climatic conditions) and the opening up of commerce is a difficult one with competing interpretations. CETA must fit into a complicated constellation of existing compromises in international law which seek to protect geographic character as a form of intellectual property. Complexities in these interactions involved issues of food labelling and safety, competitiveness and sustainability (Wirth, 2018) which warrant critical scrutiny as implementation proceeds.

While intellectual property provisions cover a range of issues, patent terms in pharmaceuticals have been a prominent area for discussion. Early impacts in this area are notable, with Canada’s adoption of changes in anticipation of CETA, to its notice of compliance provisions to eliminate “dual litigation” steps in the approval and appeals process to permit newly approved drugs to enter the market sooner (Falconi, 2018). This will be accompanied by an extended, predictable patent term which balances the needs of the research pharmaceuticals with the ability of low-costs generic alternatives to be marketed in in a timely fashion. It will be important to trace the impacts these approval changes and patent extensions on drug prices and availability of generics which some critics fear could stress Canada’s already fraught public health care systems. Analysis of the IP provisions more broadly reveals that they will have few positive effects on innovation. But CETA creates potential opportunities for open science collaborations which could help Canada and Europe escape some of the strictures of the US model of intellectual property rights which increases the power of multinationals and imposes costs on smaller states. Open science collaboration as indicated in CETA Chapter 25 could spur an alternative model innovation which can help redress some of this costly technological dependence (Gold, 2018).

Finally, CETA contains ambitious goals for regulatory cooperation, through a gradual process involving development of the institutions to implement mutual recognition of regulatory practices. CETA is joining a plethora of initiatives aimed at regulatory integration and harmonization at the level of NAFTA, WTO, CPTPP etc. In general, these have emphasized “least trade-restrictive” options with economic impacts assessed on a cost-benefit basis. In CETA competing approaches between the EU precautionary principle, requiring anticipation of possible harm and the North American focus on scientifically demonstrated evidence of harm will complicate the process of harmonization of regulatory restrictions. CETA will create the Regulatory Cooperation Forum to allow mutual recognition of these

differing approaches, and the key will be whether it will be dominated by corporate interests to the exclusion of NGOs as has happened in the NAFTA context (Trew and Bank, 2018). This implementation of regulatory collaboration will determine how meaningful the “right to regulate”, enshrined in the joint interpretive instrument attached to CETA, will be in practice. On paper it seems expansive, covering “the protection and promotion of public health, social services, public education, safety, the environment, public morals, social or consumer protection, privacy and data protection and the promotion and protection of cultural diversity” (Global Affairs Canada, 2016). But it remains to be seen how enforceable these commitments will be, and this will determine ultimately the social impact and degree of progressivity in the CETA over time.

### Sample Implementation tasks

Actor	Sample Themes	Sample Implementation Actions
<b>EU Commission</b>	ALL except investment, marine transport, labour	implementing directives; ECJ referrals; creation of consultative bodies
<b>Federal Government</b>	patent extensions, tariff reductions, agricultural quotas; generating new institutions	Tariff notices; legislation or regulation; creation of consultative committees; civil society outreach; trade promotion
<b>Member States</b>	investment court participation; other mixed competences?	ratification in parliament and sub-national levels
<b>Provinces</b>	labour mobility; labour relations; procurement	legislation or regulation; links to immigration and skills development policies
<b>Municipal/Local</b>	procurement	adjusting tenders; preparing coordinated databases
<b>Professional Associations</b>	professional qualifications	negotiated mutual recognition
<b>Civil society groups</b>	sustainability, labour, environment	participation in committees, consultations; lobbying
<b>Business/Corporate</b>	regulation, procurement, investments, marketing	cooperation on “behind-the-border” elements of integration

## Conclusions

Hence there are many avenues for investigation of the implementation process by scholars, NGOs and officials. As the table above indicates, many different agencies at multiple levels of governance will ultimately be involved in the implementation process. CETA was born in liberalizing times of crisis but adjusted in particulars by the social push back especially after TTIP. The EU announced broad rethinking the social dimension via the social rights pillar which it suggested addressed concerns respecting the loss of social solidarity, the prevention of social dumping etc. Canada has joined in the depiction of CETA as the most progressive trade agreement adopted to date, with the right of government to regulate protected, and with chapters on trade and sustainability, labour, environment and human rights. But critics assert that commercial interests are paramount, and liberalizing components of CETA remain pronounced. They question whether the changes made during

negotiations reflected democratic responsiveness or rhetorical legitimation. Provisional implementation will provide a chance to investigate and test the specific balance in CETA and observe initial impacts - though without the critical investment component which will eventually affect how the whole CETA is put into practice. CETA is hailed as an example of social sensitivity by EU and Canada in an era when populist alternatives are challenging the liberal international order. CETA's eventual impacts, and the opportunities and challenges these produce, will be an important field for analysis. As implementation proceeds, analysts can perhaps gauge the possibilities and limitations of CETA as a model for future progressive trade deals.

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## Appendix 1

### **CETA Workshop presentations from CETA Implementation: The Next Steps May 18, 2018**

- Alschner, Wolfgang (2018). *CETA and the investment court system: Challenging times ahead*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Blaise, Kerrie. (2018). *CETA's implications for sustainable development and environmental protection in Canada*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Bourassa, Cindie-Eve. (2018). *Promotion of CETA to Canadians*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Falconi, Adam. (2018). *Predicting the effects of CETA on Canada's pharmaceutical patent regime: An early assessment*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.

- Froldi, Francesco Maria. (2018). *The geographical indications in the CETA treaty: A new perspective about foodstuffs*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Gariépy, André. (2018). *Innovation and impact of CETA on labour mobility, qualification recognition and professional regulation*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Gold, Richard. (2018). *CETA building-blocks for Canadian-EU open science partnerships*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Huebner, Jefferson. (2018). *Assessing the interests of business and industry in CETA*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Lysenko, Dmitry, Schwartz, Elizabeth and Schwartz, Saul. (2018). *Will CETA reduce home bias in local government procurement?* Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Morin, Jean-Frédéric. (2018). *Implementing CETA's environmental provisions: Lessons from other experiences*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Mussell, Al and Hedley, Douglas. (2018). *Agri-food in CETA: Understanding the elements of policy and implementation*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Rioux, Michèle and Zini, Sylvain. (2018). *CETA implementation: From innovation to uncertainties?* Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Santoire, Emmanuelle and Hird, Myra. (2018). *The early effects of CETA on energy and waste issues: Socio-spatial insights across Canada*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Sinclair, Scott. (2018). *CETA's potential impacts on public services*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
- Spittal, Cara J. (2018). *The Contribution of international labour mobility to innovation and inclusive economic growth in Nova Scotia*. Paper presented at CETA Implementation: The Next Steps Workshop, 18 May 2018, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada.
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