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TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Presented by

Ms. Dany Carrière, Director
Trans-Pacific Partnership Division, Global Affairs Canada
Deputy Chief Negotiator for Canada – Trans-Pacific Partnership

and

Mr. Darren Smith, Director
Services Trade Division, Global Affairs Canada

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Overview of the Agreement

- Negotiations were concluded on October 5, 2015; consolidated text released on November 5, 2015; officially signed on February 4, 2016
- TPP represents 800 million people and a combined GDP of \$28.5 trillion, which is nearly 40% of the world's economy
- Includes 3 of our 5 largest trading partners (U.S., Mexico and Japan)
 - Parties to the Agreement: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States, and Vietnam

Overview of the Agreement

- Final text contains:
 - 30 chapters, including in areas of interest to the Engineers of Canada
 - Market access schedules for goods, Services; Investment, Financial services, Temporary Entry for Business persons, and Government procurement

Government Procurement

- New access:

1. The United States

- Canada has secured new market access to six major U.S. regional power authorities:
 - Tennessee Valley Authority
 - Bonneville Power Authority
 - Western Area Power Administration
 - Southeastern Power Administration
 - Southwestern Power Administration
 - St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

2. Other Parties

- Grants Canadian suppliers access to new markets in the TPP, namely Australia, Brunei, Malaysia and Vietnam
- Expands market access at the sub-national level with existing free-trade-agreement partners, Chile and Peru. Canada has also secured commitments from Australia at the sub-federal level

Services Outcomes

- The Agreement covers the full range of services delivery, including services provided electronically, in person, and through subsidiaries
- Services outcomes relevant to engineering services can be found in three key chapters:
 - Cross-Border Trade in Services
 - Temporary Entry for Business Persons
 - Electronic Commerce
- The TPP addresses barriers to services trade and improves transparency and predictability for services suppliers

Services Outcomes

- The specific obligations relating to the Temporary Entry of Business Persons remove barriers to entry, such as economic needs tests and numerical restrictions, for certain categories of business persons
 - Canada obtained new market access commitments for engineers from Australia, Japan, and Malaysia
 - The TPP does not waive qualification requirements that currently exist for regulated professions (such as education, licensing or registration requirements)
- Other key provisions of relevance to engineering services pertain to: 1) domestic regulation; 2) recognition and temporary licensing; and 3) electronic commerce.

Consultations

- Since November 4, 2015, the Government has had over 200 interactions with Canadian and foreign stakeholders
- Minister Freeland and her Parliamentary Secretary, David Lametti, have heard from over 300 Canadian and Foreign stakeholders, in over 90 interactions
- The government has heard from companies from 19 different sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fish and seafood, automotive, services and ICT, and from Civil Society Organizations, such as Unions, NGOs, Think Tanks and Academics

Consultations

- What we have heard:
 - Export-oriented companies and industry associations expressed strong support for the Agreement
 - Criticisms have arisen from Canada's autos sector, civil society organizations, and unions
 - Diverse views have also been expressed regarding whether the TPP will have a positive or negative effect on innovation in Canada
 - Implications of the Agreement for Canadian jobs, the scope and application of the investor-state dispute settlement mechanism, and the cost of pharmaceuticals were also raised as area of concerns

Next steps

- The Government is committed to consulting Canadians on the outcomes of the Agreement
- The House Committee on International Trade has started its study of the TPP
- A full and open debate will be held in Parliament
- The Agreement provides 2 years for all original signatories to complete their domestic ratification process before it comes into force

Other Initiatives

Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) Negotiations

- Objective: Further liberalize trade in services
- Membership: 23 WTO Members
- State of Play: Launched in 2013 with frequent negotiating rounds, 15th Round held in February 2016
- The goal is to multilateralize the agreement, so that all WTO Members can benefit from enhanced disciplines and improved market access for trade in services

Other Initiatives

Canada-European Union:

Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

- Outcomes: New, improved and preferential market access, transparency and predictability, assurance that no new barriers to trade will be imposed in the future, locks in future improvements
- New elements for engineering: Domestic Regulation Chapter, Mutual Recognition Agreements
- Next Steps: Legal Review – Translation – Implementation

Engineers Canada

Welcome views on priorities and objectives for your sector. This includes:

- The identification of activities and markets of export interest
- Barriers or experiences that restrict market access for Canadian service providers (cross-border trade, commercial presence, temporary entry, e-commerce)
- Other barriers (e.g. availability and transparency of information)

Questions ?

www.international.gc.ca/tpp

TPP-PTP.Consultations@international.gc.ca