

**SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORT OF FREE TRADE
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND INDONESIA**

III Civil Society Dialogue

April 10, 2019 – Albert Borschette Conference Centre

Agenda – Discussions of the Draft Final Report

1. Introduction

Remarks by DG Trade

Comments and Questions from the Floor

2. SIA Process

Stakeholder Consultation

Timeline

Comments and Questions from the Floor

3. Draft Final Report

Key Findings

Comments and Questions from the Floor

Draft Recommendations

Comments and Questions from the Floor

1. Introduction

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SIA Process

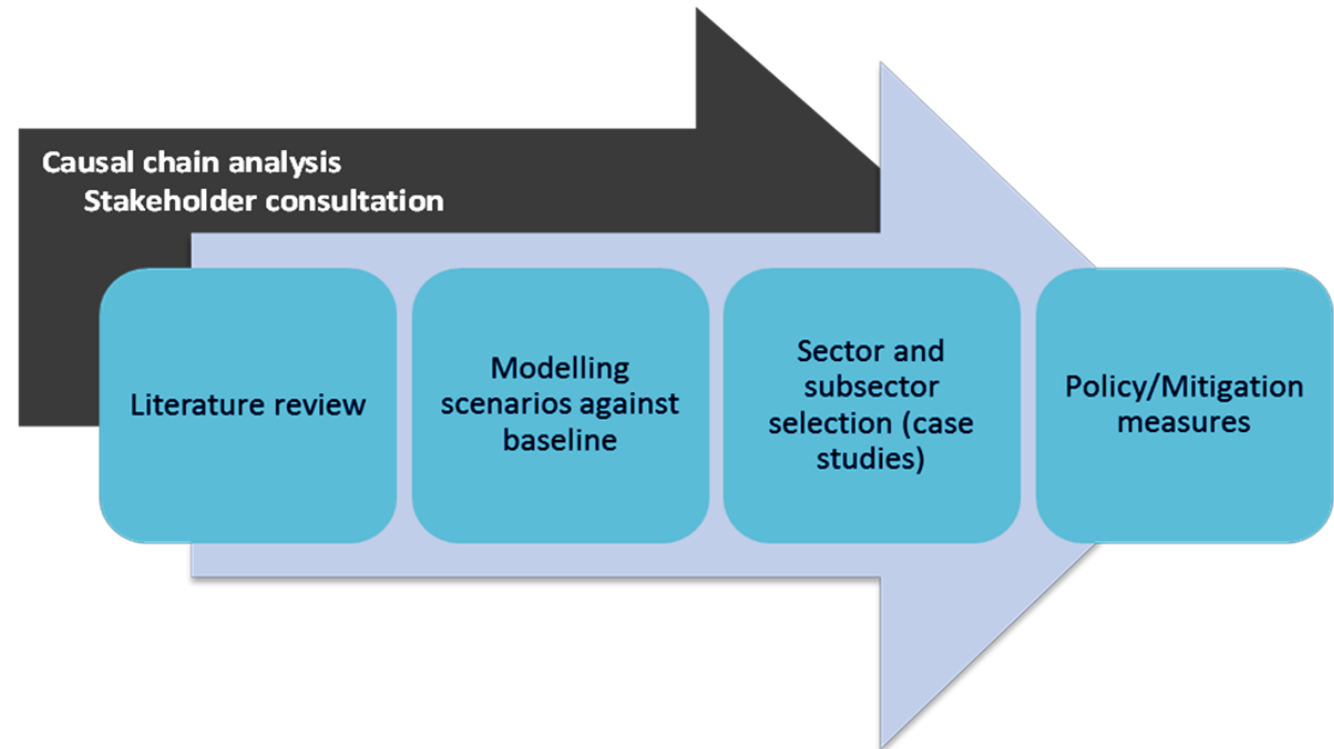
Objective

- ❑ To present a robust analysis of the potential **economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts** that the trade agreement could have, in the EU, in the partner countries, as well as in other relevant countries.
- ❑ To deploy a **continuous and wide-ranging consultation process** which ensures a high degree of transparency and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the conduct of the SIA inside and outside the EU; and
- ❑ To provide **recommendations regarding positive impacts and best-practices**, how to enhance these, and how **to avoid or minimise any compromising and unintended negative effects**.

SIA Methodology

Objective:

To assess how trade and trade-related provisions under negotiation could impact economic, social, human rights and environmental issues in each partner country.



Stakeholder Consultations

❑ Online presence

- Online public consultation
- Website online contact form
- Social media channels
- Electronic newsletters

❑ Dialogues

- Civil Society Dialogues
- Inter-Service Steering Group

❑ Interviews and meetings

❑ Local workshop



Stakeholder Consultations – Online Presence

❑ Dedicated website

- Visibility of progress on the project by publication of relevant information and documents (over 2500 page views)
- Main platform for conducting online stakeholder outreach and consultation
- 26% of visitors from Indonesia; 12% from Belgium; 6% from the UK
- www.eu-indonesia-sia.com

❑ Electronic Newsletter

- To update stakeholders on the progress of the project
- To announce important events (3 Newsletters)

❑ Social media channels

- To update stakeholders on the progress of the project
- To facilitate discussion and stakeholder engagement



Local Stakeholder Workshop in Jakarta on 10 August

❑ Over 50 participants representing:

- Business organisations
- Civil society organisations
- International organisations based in Indonesia
- Academia and think tanks

❑ Main discussion points of stakeholders:

- ❑ FTA's impact on trade in sustainable palm oil, suggesting that measures preventing deforestation need to be taken.
- ❑ Possibilities for Indonesian SMEs to integrate into the EU's global supply chains as well as to move up the global value chains.
- ❑ Impacts of the FTA on the most vulnerable groups including:
 - Indigenous People
 - Women
 - Children
- ❑ In terms of social pillar, stakeholders were concerned about a potential occupational skills mismatch issue arising from the FTA, stressed the need for mitigating measures.



❑ **The Final Report** takes stakeholders' input into account and provides recommendations where needed.

Stakeholder Consultations – Interviews and Written Contributions

❑ **Face-to-face meetings and interviews via phone call**

- The Study Team held 9 face-to-face meetings and interviews via phone call.
- Majority (55%) represented civil society organisations and think tanks focused on environmental issues.
- Focus also on social and human rights issues (20%) and economic issues (20%).

❑ **Written contributions**

- Over 20 written contributions from NGO and civil society organisations, international organisations and business organisations from the EU and Indonesia received.
- Rather well-balanced representation of all 4 pillars of the SIA, with slightly greater focus on environmental issues.
- Balanced representation of business associations, think tanks, non-governmental organisations and other civil society organisations.

❑ **Online stakeholder consultation via questionnaire**

- Accessible via: www.eu-indonesia-sia.com (questionnaire closed)
- Rather low participation rate

Outcome of the Interviews and Written Contributions

❑ **Economic pillar**

- Stakeholders urged the FTA to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade, especially in the agricultural sector.
- Stakeholders were concerned about regulatory differences and cost of compliance and recommended adherence to international standards.
- It was suggested that measures should be taken to support the SMEs.

❑ **Social and human rights pillars**

- Working conditions in Indonesia remain a point of concern for many stakeholders, who recommend that a clause on implementing the ILO Conventions should be included in the FTA.
- Trade liberalisation in areas including mining, palm oil and forest products raises concerns amongst stakeholders with regards to vulnerable groups' rights, including the indigenous peoples' rights. Certification schemes were recommended to address these issues.

Outcome of the Interviews and Written Contributions

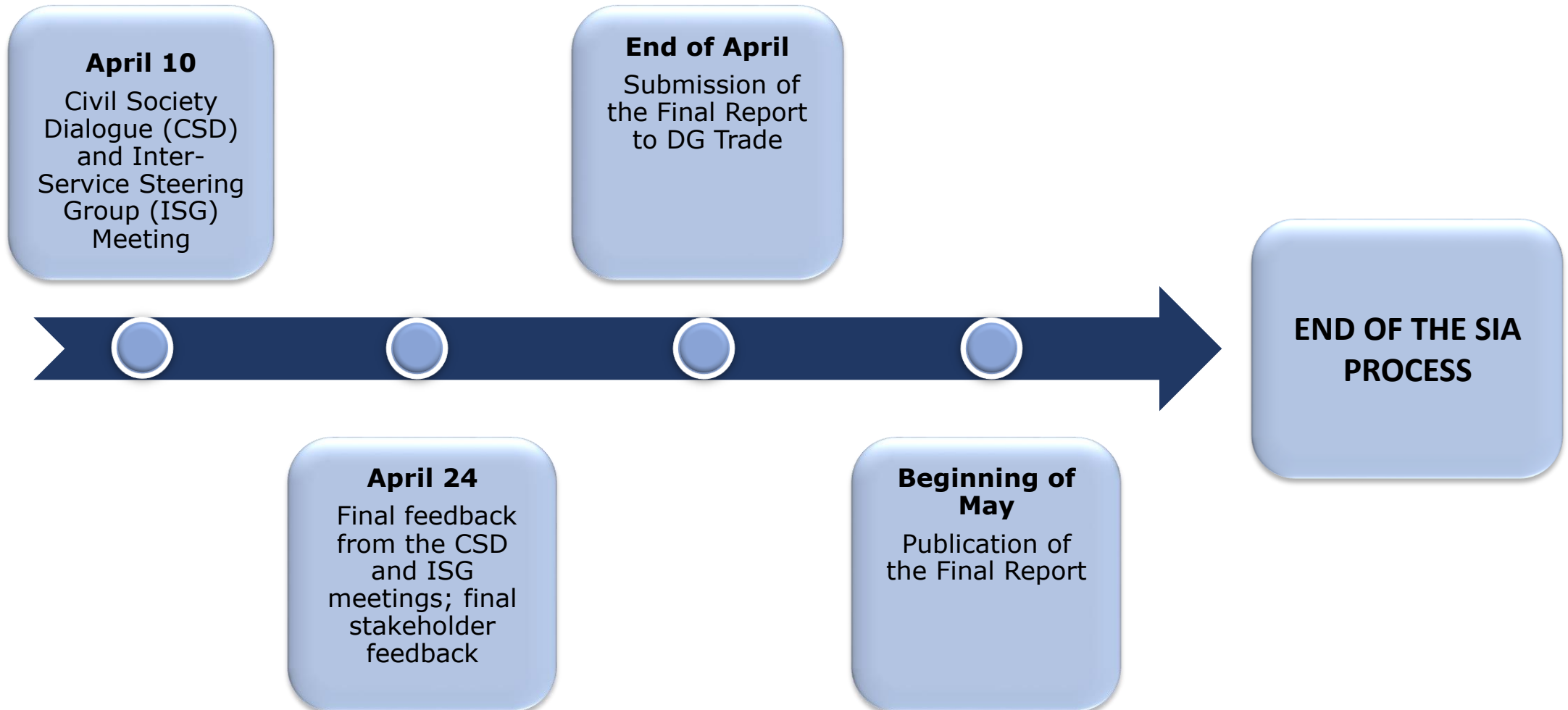
□ Environmental pillar

- Risks of increased deforestation and potential FTA's impacts to biodiversity and wildlife were brought to the Study Team's attention.
- Inclusion of a comprehensive and strong Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter was recommended to address potential environmental impacts. Some stakeholders also suggested implementing various monitoring mechanisms as well as to strengthen existing certification schemes.

□ Cross-cutting issues

- It was recommended for the FTA to promote investment liberalisation, especially in the renewable energies sector.
- Investment provisions, especially relating to investor-state dispute mechanisms were pointed out as a cause of concern.

Timeline



Comments and Questions from the Floor

3. Draft Final Report

Key Findings

Comments and Questions From the Floor

Draft Recommendations

Comments and Questions From the Floor

Key Findings –Final Report

1. This **Draft Final Report** is the third of three deliverables in the SIA process (following the inception and interim reports).
2. Report uses quantitative and a qualitative approach:
 - ❑ Quantitative approach uses multi-region CGE model based on the GTAP framework.
 - ❑ Qualitative approach uses regulatory analysis and assesses the potential impact on SMEs.
3. Analysis an 'ambitious' degree of liberalisation and a more 'conservative' degree of liberalisation.
4. Draft Final Report covers **Economic, Social, Human Rights & Environment** Assessments.
5. Draft Final Report also includes cross-cutting issues.
6. Draft Final Report will be available on the web: <http://www.eu-indonesia-sia.com/>

Key Findings – Economic Impact

- ❑ Expected overall increases in welfare, GDP and Trade (bilateral and total) for both sides.
- ❑ Greater projected gains under the more ambitious liberalisation scenario.
- ❑ Greater relative impact for Indonesia.
- ❑ Results will be influenced by reduction in non-tariff barriers (NTBs).
- ❑ Most gains expected to occur in industrial products.
- ❑ SMEs gains will depend on the agreement's measures on SMEs.
- ❑ Overall gains but certain sectors are expected to experience declines in output and/or exports.

Key Findings – Economic Impact

	The EU	Indonesia
GDP	Increase of €2.46 billion to €3.09 billion	Increase of €4.56 billion to €5.19 billion
Total Exports	Increase of €5.03 billion to €5.89 billion	Increase of €5.03 billion to €5.60 billion
Agricultural Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal expected reductions in overall agricultural output • Expansion in tobacco & beverages (alcoholic beverages) and milk & dairy (cheeses). Potential further gains from GIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal expected expansion in agricultural output across most sectors • Marginal expected contraction of palm oil output
Manufacturing Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected expansion of overall exports and (in most cases) output of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicles and parts • Machinery • Paper and paper products • Chemical, rubber and plastic products • Projected Contraction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles, wearing apparel, leather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable expected expansion of overall and bilateral exports and output of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles, wearing apparel, leather products • Minor potential expansion of trade and output of electronics • Potential contraction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicles and parts • Machinery • Metal products • Chemicals, rubber and plastic products
Services Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal estimated expansion of output; likely underestimated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal estimated expansion of output and trade; likely underestimated

Key Findings – Social Impact

- ❑ Expected to raise wages in the EU and Indonesia for both skilled and unskilled labour.
- ❑ Indonesia's textile and footwear industry is expected to increase by 10 per cent, with an impact on job growth (approximately 290 000 jobs).
- ❑ EU's textile, wearing apparel and footwear sectors is expected to experience the greatest job losses (textile -0.26 per cent, wearing apparel -0.31 per cent, leather products – 1.11 per cent, amounting to roughly 5000 jobs in absolute terms in each sector).
- ❑ The FTA may have negative impacts on working conditions in Indonesia as demand for employment is expected to grow in sectors historically less likely to meet decent working conditions.

Key Findings – Human Rights Impact

- ❑ Five main categories of human rights could be impacted:
 - a) land rights
 - b) the right to food
 - c) children's right to survival and development
 - d) access to affordable medicines and
 - e) women's rights
- ❑ Role of EU companies in CSR and RBC practices could advance Indonesia's human rights.
- ❑ In Indonesia, sectors that are expected to expand rapidly, especially sectors where concerns already exist about human rights, could see possible negative impacts on human rights.

Key Findings – Human Rights Impact

❑ Land Rights

- Despite wide-spread concerns, no notable impacts on indigenous people’s land rights in palm oil sector were detected; however concerns remain with regard to the potential impacts of the expected expansion of output for forest products.
- Potential to address through human rights, CSR and the wider economic bilateral partnership.

❑ Right to Food

- No notable impacts of the FTA to the right to food; results depending on domestic policies.

❑ Children’s Right to Survival and Development

- Expansion of the textile, wearing apparel and leather products sectors may lead to an increased use of child labour in these sectors in Indonesia.
- Potential for an increasingly active role for EU companies in the monitoring of the supply chains.

❑ Women’s Rights

- Rapid expansion of the textile, wearing apparel and leather products sector raises concerns about the enforcement of women’s rights in this sector in Indonesia.
- Increase of employment opportunities for women could ultimately have positive impact on the enjoyment of women’s rights in Indonesia.

❑ Access to affordable medicines

- Trips-Plus terminology has caused some concern among civil society stakeholders.
- Mitigating strategy maybe an explicit statement reaffirming the TRIPS flexibilities.

Key Findings – Environmental Impact

- ❑ EU and Indonesia are both signatories to a range of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
- ❑ Impact will depend on:
 - The extent to which the Parties are willing to liberalise
 - Their commitments to environmental mitigation
- ❑ **Water quality** in Indonesia is likely to be affected by an FTA:
 - Increased expansion in textile, wearing apparel and leather industry ; increased industrial output
 - However, potential for the EU in supporting the use of improved technology in relevant value chains
- ❑ Potential environmental impacts to Indonesia's **biodiversity and ecosystems**:
 - Encroachment of nature reserves in favour of industrial zones – including special economic zones
- ❑ Concerns remain about **land use change and forestry** (LUCF) in Indonesia.
 - Expansion of output in forestry and wood products, red meat and other animal products

Key Findings – Environmental Impact

- ❑ Slightly increased **CO₂ emissions** in both the EU and Indonesia.
- ❑ Potential liberalisation of investments in green technologies and renewable energies could mitigate negative environmental impacts and induce positive impacts:
 - Technologies to lower GHG emissions and reduce pollution
 - Waste-water treatment technologies
 - Waste-management technologies
- ❑ The prospective FTA could contribute to both parties' respective commitments under the Paris Agreement.

CO₂ Emissions (conservative scenario)		
	%	MT (absolute)
EU	0.01	0.408
Indonesia	0.22	1.486

CO₂ Emissions (ambitious scenario)		
	%	MT (absolute)
EU	0.01	0.534
Indonesia	0.25	1.655

Key Findings – Impacts in Cross-cutting Issues

❑ **Public Procurement**

- The prospective FTA could lead to increased revenue for EU firms by improving access to Indonesia's public procurement market.

❑ **Intellectual Property**

- Strong IP Protection in Indonesia has the potential of increasing EU investments in Indonesia as well as increase trade in IP-intensive goods on both sides.
- Stakeholders remain concerned about impacts on pharmaceutical industry/ access to medicines and plant protection.

❑ **Investments**

- Impacts on investments depend on the degree of liberalisation.
- Increased EU investments into Indonesia can lead to increases in national growth, competition and product quality, benefiting the consumers in the country.
- Stakeholders remain concerned about the impacts of an inclusion of a mechanism to deal with investor-state disputes.

Key Findings – Sectoral Analysis

Highlights:

- ❑ **Vegetable oils and Oilseeds:** CGE model projects that increased bilateral trade will not be accompanied by expansion of output in Indonesia
- ❑ **Fisheries:** FTA is likely have a minimal impact on the fisheries sectors in the EU and Indonesia.
- ❑ **Energy and mining:** Minor impacts likely arising from investment measures that permit improved foreign access and exports
- ❑ **Clothing and apparel:** Indonesian sector is expected to expand significantly, while in the EU it shrinks slightly. Has social and environmental implications.
- ❑ **Motor vehicles:** Could have significant opportunities for EU and increase Indonesia's exports. Has employment and environment implications.
- ❑ **Financial Services:** Likely to have marginal impact. Nevertheless, opportunities for increased investment and improved services.

Sector	Economic Impacts	Social & Human Rights Impacts	Environmental Impacts
Vegetable oils and Oilseeds	<p>Opportunities: Vegetable oil and oilseeds sector is of vital importance to Indonesia in terms of trade, since Indonesia is the main palm oil producer and exporter worldwide. The FTA is expected to have an overall positive impact on the trade between the EU and Indonesia, increasing Indonesia's exports to the EU by approximately €500 million, while Indonesia's output of vegetable oils and oilseeds would slightly decrease.</p>	<p>Opportunities: Increased adherence to CSR and RBC principles could contribute to improvement of working conditions in the palm oil sector in the long run.</p> <p>Challenges: Given the palm oil sector's important role for the economy and employment generation in Indonesia, a shift away from employment in this sector could have negative impacts to Indonesia's most vulnerable groups and result in disadvantages for smallholder farmers, as their skills may not be transferable.</p> <p>Should implementation of labour laws not improve, negative social impacts on working conditions, are likely to persist, although not exacerbate under the prospective FTA.</p>	<p>Challenges: CO₂ Emissions in Indonesia are expected to slightly increase, even though the overall emissions would decrease as a result of more significant emissions decrease in the EU.</p> <p>Even though Indonesia's output of vegetable oils would decrease under the prospective FTA, concerns about land conversion and resulting deforestation nevertheless remain.</p>
Fisheries	<p>Opportunities: overall economic impacts are expected to be positive for both sides with slight increases in output and bilateral trade for both the EU and Indonesia.</p> <p>Challenges: The main barrier for trade in fisheries between the EU and Indonesia is the capacity of Indonesian companies to meet EU standards regarding adherence to SPS requirements, traceability requirements as well as packaging and labelling requirements.</p>	<p>Opportunities: The FTA could provide an additional framework for improving working conditions in fisheries section.</p> <p>Challenges: The fisheries sector in Indonesia provides low quality jobs with greater prevalence of poor working conditions and potential labour and human rights violations. These jobs, nevertheless, continue to be crucial sources of income for some of the most vulnerable groups in society. Expected slight decline of jobs in this sector under the FTA could negatively impact Indonesia's most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Should implementation of labour laws not improve, negative social impacts on working conditions are likely to persist, although not exacerbate under the prospective FTA.</p>	<p>Challenges: Due to predicted increases in output of fisheries products in Indonesia, fish populations are at risk of suffering from overfishing as well as from the IUU practices and the issue of by-catch. Potential depletion of some fish resources can have far-ranging consequences for local fishing communities.</p>
Energy and Mining	<p>Opportunities: overall economic impact is expected to be positive with slight increases of bilateral trade on both sides.</p> <p>Should negotiations on investments result in further liberalisation, positive economic impacts could be larger.</p> <p>Increased cooperation on research and innovation is likely to maximise positive economic impacts.</p> <p>Challenges: output of Indonesia's mining products is expected to slightly decrease.</p>	<p>Opportunities: promotion of CSR principles with the help of EU companies could potentially ensure an additional pillar to monitoring of the supply chain.</p> <p>Challenges: Considering Indonesia's rather weak national laws on indigenous peoples' land rights and continuing administrative malpractices, companies need to exercise caution in this sector.</p> <p>Should implementation and enforcement of labour laws not improve, negative social impacts on working conditions are likely to persist, although not exacerbate under the prospective FTA.</p>	<p>Opportunities: Investments in clean technologies can minimise negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Challenges: Conservative and ambitious scenarios expect an increase in CO₂ and GHG emissions in Indonesia, while in the EU CO₂ and GHG emissions are expected to decline slightly.</p> <p>Increases in output in fossil fuels sector in Indonesia can result in intensification of a wide range of negative environmental impacts including soil, water and air pollution.</p>

Sector	Economic Impacts	Social & Human Rights Impacts	Environmental Impacts
<p>Clothing and Wearing Apparel</p>	<p>Opportunities: Large positive impact to Indonesia is expected in terms of increased output and increased overall and bilateral exports.</p> <p>This could increase the upstream capabilities of the Indonesian clothing and apparel industry in case of increased foreign investments and access to technological developments.</p> <p>Challenges: Textile and wearing apparel industry is expected to slightly shrink in the EU, which might adversely affect SMEs active in the sector.</p>	<p>Opportunities: the FTA will result in significant job creation in the GTF sector in Indonesia, providing opportunities for more women to enter the workforce.</p> <p>Industrial modernization could lead to the possibility of workers to move within the supply chain to more technologically advanced modes of production and increase their economic status.</p> <p>Challenges: Expansion of the GTF industry could lead to further skills mismatch in Indonesia, especially in the GTF sector.</p> <p>Should implementation of labour laws not improve, negative social impacts on working conditions are likely to occur.</p> <p>There are concerns about possible negative impacts to womens' rights in the GTF sector. Furthermore, use of child labour could potentially increase under the FTA.</p>	<p>Opportunities: Investments in clean technologies, especially in waste-water treatment can minimise negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Challenges: Reflecting the CGE model's results, a conservative FTA would see an increase in CO₂ emissions of 0.52 per cent for Indonesia. An ambitious FTA could see an increase of 0.55 per cent of CO₂ emissions from the baseline scenario in Indonesia.</p> <p>As an extremely water-intensive sector, considerable increase in output could translate into negative environmental impacts in Indonesia, including, straining Indonesia's already weak waste-water treatment system and increased water pollution due to increase in toxins escaping to the water.</p>
<p>Motor Vehicles and Parts</p>	<p>Opportunities: The EU would see positive impacts from significant increase in output, overall exports and bilateral exports. Indonesia could benefit from potential increases in FDI in R&D.</p> <p>Challenges: In Indonesia a slight decline in output is projected and this could negatively impact the many SMEs working in this sector as they are not able to adjust to new business realities as fast as their larger counterparts.</p>	<p>Opportunities: The EU could potentially see a slight creation of well-paid jobs in the motor-vehicles and parts sector, once trade is liberalised under the prospective EU-Indonesia FTA.</p> <p>Challenges: Indonesia could potentially see quite a significant loss of well-paid jobs in the motor vehicles sector, once trade is liberalised under the potential EU-Indonesia FTA.</p>	<p>Opportunities: Investments in clean technologies, especially in electric vehicles can minimise negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Challenges: Increases in output in motor vehicles and parts sector in the EU would be coupled with slight increases in CO₂ emissions (0.1 per cent increases in either scenario, accounting for 0.01 MT of CO₂ emissions).</p>
<p>Financial Services</p>	<p>Opportunities: The EU-Indonesia FTA will have rather limited economic impact on financial services sector in both countries. However, negotiations in investments could potentially result in slightly positive economic impacts on both sides.</p>	<p>Opportunities: the strengthening of the financial and banking infrastructure in Indonesia through increased EU export of financial services under the FTA would promote a higher level of financial inclusion in Indonesia. This can also have positive impact on the promotion of human rights by enhancing food security, and access to essential goods and services including food, health and education. Opportunities could arise for social entrepreneurs in Indonesia to gain financing.</p> <p>Challenges: the poor who lack awareness in social entrepreneurship opportunities may unfortunately be the least able to afford them.</p>	<p>Opportunities: A prospective EU-Indonesia FTA could play a role in facilitating financing mechanisms of European banks in Indonesia, which contribute to positive environmental impacts.</p>

Comments and Questions from the Floor

Draft Recommendations – Economic Pillar

Draft Final report makes 13 Economic Recommendations, including:

- Seek to conclude an agreement that results in the greatest degree of liberalisation possible (allowing for phasing in of tariff reductions)
- **Increased bilateral cooperation** in areas like SPS measures, as well as including provisions in the prospective FTA for increasing the use of international standards by Indonesia
- **Removal of behind-the-border barriers**, strengthening investor protection, and promoting investor confidence should be emphasised in the FTA
- A **single information point** (a website) should be created with an EU-Indonesia SME Helpdesk
- **capacity-building assistance** for Indonesian SMEs will also be necessary to facilitate their integration into EU's global supply chains

Some recommendations can be addressed within the FTA, while others concern flanking measures to be taken outside of the FTA.

Draft Recommendations – Social Pillar

Trade related measures

The parties ratify, promote and implement relevant **ILO Labour Conventions** as well as adhere to the **ILO Decent Work Agenda**, in line with the text proposed by the EU

Both parties support and **promote CSR/RBC policies** and initiatives including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact as well as the OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Accompanying measures

The parties jointly consider ways to strengthen the capacity and enforcement of labour inspections

EU could consider **supporting capacity-building programmes** in Indonesia, especially in terms of national Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems

The EU could consider **supporting various social programmes in Indonesia** in cooperation with the ILO to focus on the improvement of working conditions

Draft Recommendations – Human Rights Pillar

Trade related measures

Preamble of the FTA should include a clause recalling the State's duty to protect and promote the rule of law and call for the parties to respect and ratify the **United Nations international core human rights conventions and their optional protocols**

Accompanying measures

In parallel to the FTA the Parties should consider cooperating in **strengthening** the RSPO **certification scheme** and the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil certification scheme's **protection of human rights**

The parties to further **cooperate bilaterally** on human rights issues for the most vulnerable groups through an already established **Human Rights Dialogue**

The EU and Indonesia **cooperate in capacity building** and sharing of best practices in the domain of human rights enforcement

Draft Recommendations – Environmental Pillar

Trade related measures

Bilateral cooperation on environmental standards and certification systems, as well as, commitment to **implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements** including UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are recommended

Accompanying measures

In parallel to the FTA, both parties support the **strengthening of existing sustainability certification schemes** (e.g. for palm oil and timber) and consider continuing expanding the use of such schemes for products with a high risk to have negative environmental implications

Both parties **cooperate in capacity building and sharing of best practices** on various environmental issues including, CO2 and GHG emissions, forest management, land-management practices

Draft recommendations – Sectoral & Cross Cutting

Trade related measures

- Negotiators should strive for the maximum **liberalisation of investments**, especially regarding green technologies and renewable energies.
- Include **investor protection clauses** together with the Investment Court System to the investment provisions, while maintaining the balance between protecting the investor's interest and the policy space for both parties.
- Negotiators should seek to establish wide-ranging coverage of goods and services in the chapter on public procurement.
- Negotiators should aim for **strong IP protection**.

Accompanying measures

Both parties should put in place **cooperation measures** to provide assistance to Indonesia in improving IP enforcement.

Both parties should consider establishing an **IP Dialogue** to promote stronger IP enforcement and to fight against piracy.

Draft Recommendations – Sectoral Analysis

Sector	Recommendations
Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On implementation of ILO Labour Conventions • On strengthening certification schemes • On Commitment to MEAs • On cooperation in capacity building and sharing of best practices in environmental matters; technical assistance
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On adherence to international standards • On transition periods in tariff dismantlement • On implementation of ILO Labour Conventions • On cooperation and technical assistance (Catch Certification Scheme; IUU Fishing)
Energy and Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On implementation of ILO Labour Conventions and promotion of CSR/RBC principles • On liberalisation of investments in renewable energies • The EU could consider support of the ESIA (AMDAL), environmental management and monitoring plan in Indonesia.
Clothing and Wearing Apparel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On transition periods in tariff dismantlement • On implementation of ILO Labour Conventions and promotion of CSR/RBC principles • On cooperation and capacity building in sharing of best practices through Social Dialogue. • The EU could support Indonesia in implementing and enforcing environmental requirements.
Motor Vehicles and Parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On adherence to international standards (UNECE) • On transition periods in tariff dismantlement • On liberalising investments in clean technologies/smart technologies • On clean energy standards for motor vehicles
Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On liberalising investments in financial services

Recommendations are also covered in the relevant horizontal recommendations

Comments and Questions from the Floor

Thank you! We welcome your input!



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