



## Services in TTIP

Helping Europe's services firms  
tap the US market

In this chapter we want to:

- make sure EU services companies can compete in the US on the same terms as US firms
- safeguard EU governments' right to run public services just as they wish.

### Reasons for negotiating services

Services matter. They're the backbone of both the EU and US economies.

In fact, they account for as much as 60% of the economy - and jobs - in the EU. And the EU and US already export a lot of services to each other.

But EU firms still face hurdles when they try to sell their services on the US market.

TTIP aims to tackle these. It would put in place rules that:

- scrap certain limits in place at the moment, like a ceiling on the number of EU suppliers that can operate in the US
- treat EU and US suppliers in exactly the same way
- protect sectors which are sensitive for the EU or US, like public services
- uphold governments' right to:

- set quality or safety standards
- regulate services in other ways.

### EU goals

In this part of the agreement, we want to secure at least 5 main benefits for EU businesses and professionals:

- **access** – tackle barriers that EU businesses face in:
  - maritime services, such as loading and unloading cargo at ports, or
  - other services.
- **mobility** - enabling architects, lawyers and people working in other professions to practise on either side of the Atlantic, by recognising each other's qualifications
- **licencing and approvals** – agree on high standards that make it faster and clearer for individuals and firms to get licences or formal approval to offer services like:
  - banking and insurance
  - accountancy
  - management consultancy
  - legal advice.
- **new rules** – agree new rules for industries which are key to Europe's economy, like...
  - telecommunications
  - e-commerce
  - financial services

- o postal and courier services
- o maritime transport

...that would help us export more - for example, by ensuring that:

- o EU and US firms can compete on equal terms in either market
- o governments treat EU and US firms in the same way
- o regulators can work together more closely in future.
- **certainty** – securing the firmest possible guarantees from the US that EU companies will have at least the same access to the US market as they do now.
- **protection** – for sensitive sectors such as:
  - o TV, radio and films
  - o public health and education
  - o social services, and
  - o water distribution.

to the collection, purification and distribution of water. Member States can take any measures they wish now and in the future in these areas.

## 2. Culture

TTIP jeopardises cultural diversity in Europe.

We don't areas such as film, radio and television. This allows Member States to take any measures they wish e.g. to impose quotas for EU productions.

## 3. Data protection

With TTIP, our personal data will not be protected any more.

Data protection standards won't be part of TTIP negotiations. TTIP will make sure that the EU's data protection laws prevail over any commitments.

## Sensitive or controversial issues

In this area, some issues are sensitive or controversial.

Here's a summary of the main ones, and what we're doing to address each.

Sensitivity/concern	EU response
<b>1. Public services</b>	
TTIP threatens the special role of public services in sectors such as health, education, social services or water.	The EU doesn't take any commitments for publicly funded health, education or social services. The same applies