



Trade SIA on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the USA

Annexes to the draft Final Report

Prepared by Ecorys
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Annexes to the draft Final Report

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Annex I: CGE and E3MG technical modelling details

CGE model technical overview¹

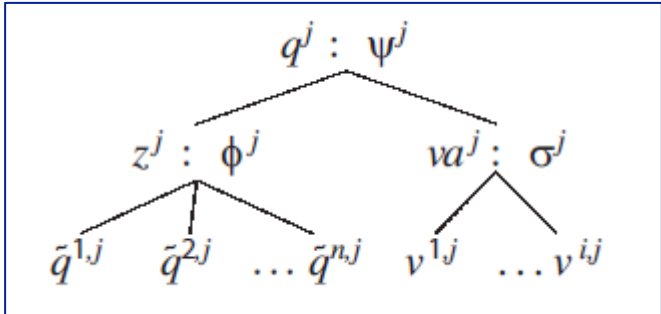
In the computational model, the "whole" economy, for the relevant aggregation of economic agents, is modelled simultaneously. This means that the entire economy is classified into production and consumption sectors. These sectors are then modelled collectively. Production sectors are explicitly linked together in value-added chains from primary goods, through higher stages of processing, to the final assembly of consumption goods for households and governments. These links span borders as well as industries. The link between sectors is both direct, such as the input of steel into the production of transport equipment, and also indirect, as with the link between chemicals and agriculture through the production of fertilizers and pesticides. Sectors are also linked through their competition for resources in primary factor markets (capital, labour, and land). The data structure of the model follows the GTAP database structure, and basic models of this class are implemented in either GEMPACK or GAMS (Hertel et al 1997, Rutherford and Paltsev 2000). We work here with a GEMPACK implementation.

Production

We start here with a representative production technology using a basic, constant returns to scale specification. Where we have scale economies, this serves as the cost structure for composite input bundles. Assume that output q^j in sector j can be produced with a combination of intermediate inputs z^j and value added services, which are the inputs from primary production factors - indicated in the remainder of the text by variables va^j , (capital, labour, land, etc.). This is formalized in equation 1. Assuming homothetic cost functions and separability, we can define the cost of a representative bundle of intermediate inputs z^j for the firm producing q^j and similarly the cost of a representative bundle of value added services va^j . These are shown in equations 2 and 3. They depend, respectively, on the vector of composite goods prices \tilde{P} and primary factor prices ω . Unit costs for q^j then depend on the mix of technology and prices embodied in equations 1,2,and 3. We represent this in equation 4, which defines unit cost ζ^j . In the absence of taxes, in perfectly competitive sectors ζ^j represents both marginal cost and price. On the other hand, with imperfect competition on the production side (discussed explicitly later) ζ^j can be viewed as measuring the marginal cost side of the optimal markup equation, with mark-ups driving a wedge between ζ^j and P^j , where P^j represents the marginal price in this oligopoly scenario, assuming low concentration ratios.

To combine production technologies with data, we need to move from general to specific functional forms. We employ a nested CES function, with a CES representation of value added services va^j , a CES representation of a composite intermediate good z^j made up of intermediate inputs, and an upper CES nest that then combines these to yield the final good q^j . Our set-up is illustrated in Figure I.1 below, on the assumption we have i primary factors v , as well as n production sectors that can be represented in terms of intermediate inputs \tilde{q} as defined below.

Figure I. 1 Representative nested production technology



These composites may (or may not, depending on the goods involved) be used as intermediate inputs. In Figure I.1, we have also shown the CES substitution elasticity for composite intermediate goods ϕ , the

¹ Directly obtained from CEPR (2013).

substitution elasticity for value added σ , and the substitution elasticity for our "upper nest" aggregation of value added and composite intermediates, ψ . In the absence of taxes, total value added Y will be the sum of primary factor income, as in equation 5.

Given our assumption of CES technologies, we can represent value added in sector j as a function of primary inputs and the elasticity of substitution in value added σ^j . This yields equation 6, and its associated CES price index shown in equation 7. Similarly, we can specify the CES price index for composite intermediates, as in equation 7. This gives us equation 8, where the coefficient φ^j is the elasticity of substitution between intermediate inputs. This is assumed to be Leontief (i.e. $\varphi^j = 0$). Finally, following Figure I.1, we will also specify an aggregated cost function for value added and composite intermediate goods, in terms of its CES price index. This is shown as equation 9. From the first order conditions for minimizing the cost of production, we can map the allocation of primary factors to the level of value added across sectors. This is formalized in equation 10. We can also specify the total demand for intermediate inputs across sectors $q^{\sim int,i}$ as a function of the producer price P_{z^j} of composite goods in each sector, the scale of intermediate demand across sectors z^j , and prices of composite goods \bar{P}_i . This is shown in equation 11. With the upper nest CES for goods we can also map value added va^j and intermediate demand z^j in terms of equations 7 and 8, output q^j and the elasticity of substitution ψ^j between inputs and value added. This yields equations 12 and 13, where the terms γ are the CES weights (similar to those in equation 6) while ψ^j is the upper nest elasticity of substitution in the production function.

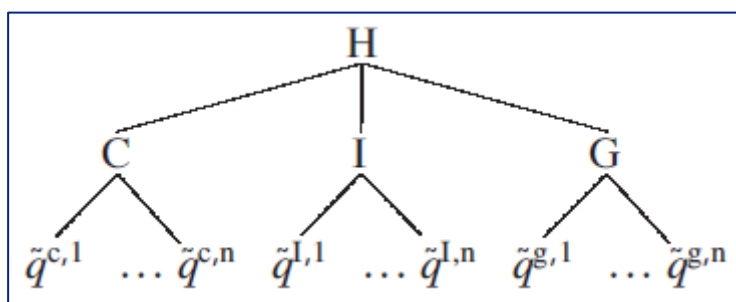
We also model some sectors as being characterized by large group monopolistic competition. In reduced form, this can be represented by an industry level scale economy that reflects variety effects. We define the price of output at industry level as in equation 14. In this case, ζ^j is defined by equation 9 and represents the cost of a bundle of inputs, and equation 14 follows directly from average cost pricing, homothetic cost functions, and Dixit-Stiglitz type monopolistic competition. (See Francois and Roland-Holst 1997, Francois 1998, and Francois, van Meijl, and van Tongeren 2005, Francois, Manchin and Martin 2012, for explicit derivations).

Together, equations 1 through 14 map out the production side of the economy. For an open economy, given resources, technology (represented by technical coefficients in the CES functional forms), and prices for foreign and domestic goods and services, we can determine factor incomes, national income, and the structure of production. We close this system by discussion of the demand side of the economy, and basic open economy aspects, in the next sections.

Final Demand

In the system we have spelled out so far, we have mapped the basic, national structure of production. We close the system with a demand specification for a representative household. This involves allocation of regional income to a representative household to composite consumption H , which is separated over private consumption C , public consumption – by paying taxes by the representative household - G , and investment – savings from the representative household to be invested in the private sector - I . Each of these components of H involves consumption of composite goods and services \tilde{q} indexed by sector j . This is illustrated in Figure I.2 below. Where we assume fixed expenditure shares (i.e. with taking a Cobb-Douglas functional form), then we also have a fixed savings rate. Otherwise, given the equilibrium allocation of household income to consumption and investment, we will denote these expenditure shares by θ . We maintain a fixed-share allocation between public and private consumption.

Figure I. 2 Representative household demand



We assume a well-defined CES utility function for personal consumption defined over goods \tilde{q} . From the first order conditions for utility maximization, we can then derive the price of utility from private consumption P_U as a function of prices \tilde{P} , as in equation 15. The corresponding expenditure function is then $U = U_c P^U$ where U_c is the level of utility from private consumption. Taking national income as our budget constraint, then combining equation 5 with the expenditure function yields equation 16. From 16, we can define U_c from the expenditure function and income, as in equation 17. Consumption quantities, in terms of composite goods, can be recovered from equation 17, as shown in equation 18. Like private consumption, the public sector is also modelled with a CES demand function over public sector consumption. This implies equations 19-22. For investment demand, in the short run, we assume a fixed savings rate. In the long-run, the model can alternatively incorporate a fixed savings rate, or a rate that adjusts to meet steady state conditions in a basic Ramsey structure with constant relative risk aversion (CRRA) preferences. We employ the CRRA version here (Francois, McDonald and Nordstrom 1996). With fixed savings, and assuming a Leontief composite of investment goods that make up the regional investment good, investment demand is defined by equation 23. With CRRA preferences, steady-state conditions imply equation 24 as well, related to the price of capital ω_k . Where 24 holds, the additional equation allows us to make the savings rate coefficient θ^I endogenous. In equation 24 ρ is the rate of time discount and δ is the rate of depreciation. With a short-run or static closure, investment demand means we apply equation 23. With a long-run closure, we also apply equation 25. When we impose CRRA preferences in the long-run, we then employ all three equations on the model 23-25, and savings rates are endogenous. With a fixed savings rate, we drop equation 24 and make θ^I exogenous.

Cross-border linkages and taxes

Finally, individual countries, as described by equations 1-25 above, are linked through cross border trade and investment flows. With either monopolistic competition or Armington preferences, we can define a CES composite good \tilde{q} in terms of foreign and domestic goods. The price index for this composite good is defined by equation 26. Given equation 26 and the envelope theorem, we can define domestic absorption D as in equation 27, where h indexes home prices and quantities. The difference between domestic absorption D_j and production q_j in equilibrium will be imports (where a negative value denotes exports), as in equation 28. Across all countries indexed by r , we also have a global balanced trade requirement, shown in equation 29. Similarly, balancing the global capital account also requires equations 30 and 31 (where we now index source r and home destination h).

Trading costs are modelled as in Ecorys (2009), and benchmark values for NTBs come from this source. Information on the extent to which policies affect prices and costs is important for accurate modelling of policy reforms, including whether policies create "rents" as opposed to being resource-using (generating "waste"), and the identity (ownership) of the entities and groups to whom any rents accrue. This is a well-known issue that can have a major bearing on the magnitude of the welfare impacts of policies and policy reforms. For example, if a policy generates rents for domestic groups and liberalization results in a share of these rents accruing to foreign entrants, the result may be lower national welfare. Recent work supported by the EC (Ecorys 2009, Copenhagen Economics 2009) has been focused explicitly on this distinction, and the results of this analysis feed into the estimates reported in this study. In the estimates below, we distinguish between cost and rent generation under NTBs on the basis of Ecorys (2009), assuming 2/3 of rents accrue to importer interests, and 1/3 to exporter interests. Rents are modelled, in effect, like export and import taxes. For cost-raising barriers, we follow the now standard approach to modelling iceberg or dead-weight trade costs in the GTAP framework, originally developed by Francois (1999, 2001) with support from the EC to study the Millennium Round (now known as the Doha Round). This approach has grown from an extension in early applications to a now standard feature of the GTAP model, following Hertel, Walmsley and Itakura's (2001) integration of the Francois approach into the standard GTSP model. It has featured in the joint EC-Canadian government study on an EU-Canada FTA, as well as the 2009 Ecorys study on EU-US non-tariff barriers. In formal terms, changes in the value of this technical coefficient capture the impact of non-tariff measures on the price of imports from a particular exporter due to destination-specific reduced costs for production and delivery. So this captures the effect on exporters from removal of NTMs on both imports and exports. This has been further modified to split NTB wedges into those linked to costs and those that generate from rents.

The basic system outlined above provides the core production and demand structure of each region, as well as the basic requirements for bilateral import demand, global market clearing for traded goods and services, and global capital account balancing. Within this basic structure, we also introduce taxes, transport services, iceberg (deadweight) non-tariff barriers, and rent-generating non-tariff barriers. These drive a wedge between the ex-factory price originating in country r and the landed prices in country h inclusive of duties and transport costs. Taxes and rent-generating trade costs mean that Y is also inclusive of tax revenues and rents. In the short-run we fix B , while in the long-run this is

endogenous (such that the distribution of relative global returns is maintained). All of this adds additional complexity to the system outlined above, but the core structure remains the same.

Figure I. 3 Equations

<p>(1) $q^j = f^j(z^j, va^j)$</p> <p>(2) $P_z = g(\bar{P})$</p> <p>(3) $P_{va} = h(\omega)$</p> <p>(4) $\zeta_j = c(P_z, P_{va})$</p> <p>(5) $Y = \sum_t \omega_t v_t$</p> <p>(6) $va^j = \left[\sum_t \alpha_{tj} v_{tj}^{\frac{\sigma^j-1}{\sigma^j}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma^j-1}}$</p> <p>(7) $P_{vj} = \left[\sum_t \alpha_{tj}^{\sigma^j} \omega_t^{1-\sigma^j} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\sigma^j}}$</p> <p>(8) $P_{zj} = \left[\sum_t \beta_{tj}^{\phi^j} \bar{P}_t^{1-\phi^j} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\phi^j}}$</p> <p>(9) $P_j = \left(\gamma_{vj}^{\psi^j} P_{va}^{1-\psi^j} + \gamma_{zj}^{\psi^j} P_{zj}^{1-\psi^j} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi^j}}$</p> <p>(10) $v_t \geq \sum_j va^j \left(\frac{\alpha_{vj}}{\omega_t} \right)^{\sigma^j} P_{va}^j$</p> <p>(11) $\bar{q}^{int,i} = \sum_j z^j \left(\frac{\beta_{tj}}{P_t} \right)^{\phi^j} P_{zj}$</p> <p>(12) $va^j = q^j \left(\frac{\gamma_{vt}}{P_{vj}} \right)^{\psi^j} P_j$</p> <p>(13) $z^j = q^j \left(\frac{\gamma_{zt}}{P_{zj}} \right)^{\psi^j} P_j$</p> <p>(14) $P_j = q_j^{\psi} \left(\gamma_{vj}^{\psi^j} P_{va}^{1-\psi^j} + \gamma_{zj}^{\psi^j} P_{zj}^{1-\psi^j} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\psi^j}}$ where $1 > \psi > 0$</p> <p>(15) $P_{U^c} = \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{c,t}^{\eta^c} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^c} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta^c}}$ where $0 < \frac{\eta^c - 1}{\eta^c} < 1$</p> <p>(16) $U^c \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{c,t}^{\eta^c} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^c} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta^c}} = Y \theta^c$</p>	<p>(17) $U^c = \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{c,t}^{\eta^c} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^c} \right)^{\frac{1}{\eta^c-1}} Y \theta^c$</p> <p>(18) $\bar{q}^{c,t} = U^c P_{U^c}^{\eta^c} \alpha_{c,t}^{\eta^c} \bar{P}_t^{-\eta^c}$</p> <p>(19) $P_{U^g} = \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{g,t}^{\eta^g} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^g} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta^g}}$ where $0 < \frac{\eta^g - 1}{\eta^g} < 1$</p> <p>(20) $U^g \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{g,t}^{\eta^g} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^g} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\eta^g}} = Y \theta^g$</p> <p>(21) $U^g = \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \alpha_{g,t}^{\eta^g} \bar{P}_t^{1-\eta^g} \right)^{\frac{1}{\eta^g-1}} Y \theta^g$</p> <p>(22) $\bar{q}^{g,t} = U^c P_{U^c}^{\eta^g} \alpha_{g,t}^{\eta^g} \bar{P}_t^{-\eta^g}$</p> <p>(23) $\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{I,j} \bar{P}_j \right) = Y \theta^I$</p> <p>(24) $\omega_k = P^c (\rho + \delta)$</p> <p>(25) $dK/K = dI/I$</p> <p>(26) $\bar{P}_j = \left(\sum_{r=1}^R b_{r,j}^s P_{r,j}^{1-s} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-s}}$ where $0 < \frac{s^j - 1}{s^j} < 1$</p> <p>(27) $D_j = (\bar{q}^{c,j} + \bar{q}^{l,j} + \bar{q}^{g,j} + \bar{q}^{int,i}) \bar{P}_j^s b_{h,j}^s P_{h,j}^{-s}$</p> <p>(28) $M_j = D_j - q_j$</p> <p>(29) $\left(\sum_{r=1}^{rr} M_{r,j} \right) = 0$</p> <p>(30) $\left(\sum_j \sum_{r \neq h} P_{r,j} M_{r,h,j} \right) = B_h$</p> <p>(31) $\left(\sum_r B_r \right) = 0$</p>
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E3ME model technical overview²

E3ME is a computer-based model of the world's economic and energy systems and the environment. It was originally developed through the European Commission's research framework programmes and is

² The complete technical manual for the E3ME model can be found at http://www.camecon.com/Libraries/Downloadable_Files/E3ME_Manual.sflb.ashx.

now widely used in Europe and beyond for policy assessment, for forecasting and for research purposes. The global edition is a new version of E3ME which expands the model's geographical coverage from 33 European countries to 53 global regions. It thus incorporates the global capabilities of the previous E3MG model.

Compared to previous model versions, version 6 of E3ME provides:

- better geographical coverage;
- better feedbacks between individual European countries and other world economies;
- better treatment of international trade with bilateral trade between regions;
- a new model of the power sector.

This is the most comprehensive model version of E3ME to date and it includes all the features of the previous E3MG model.

Recent applications of E3ME include:

- an assessment of the economic and labour market effects of the EU's Energy Roadmap 2050;
- contribution to the EU's Impact Assessment of its 2030 environmental targets;
- evaluations of the economic impact of removing fossil fuel subsidies;
- an assessment of the potential for green jobs in Europe;
- an economic evaluation for the EU Impact Assessment of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

This model description provides a short summary of the E3ME model. For further details, the reader is referred to the full model manual available online from www.e3me.com.

E3ME's basic structure and data

The structure of E3ME is based on the system of national accounts, with further linkages to energy demand and environmental emissions. The labour market is also covered in detail, including both voluntary and involuntary unemployment. In total there are 33 sets of econometrically estimated equations, also including the components of GDP (consumption, investment, and international trade), prices, energy demand and materials demand. Each equation set is disaggregated by country and by sector.

E3ME's historical database covers the period 1970-2012 and the model projects forward annually to 2050. The main data sources for European countries are Eurostat and the IEA, supplemented by the OECD's STAN database and other sources where appropriate. For regions outside Europe, additional sources for data include the UN, OECD, World Bank, IMF, ILO and national statistics. Gaps in the data are estimated using customised software algorithms.

The main dimensions of the model

The main dimensions of E3ME are:

- 53 countries – all major world economies, the EU28 and candidate countries plus other countries' economies grouped;
- 43 or 69 (Europe) industry sectors, based on standard international classifications;
- 28 or 43 (Europe) categories of household expenditure;
- 22 different users of 12 different fuel types;
- 14 types of air-borne emission (where data are available) including the six greenhouse gases monitored under the Kyoto protocol.

The countries and sectors covered by the model are listed at the end of this document.

Standard outputs from the model

As a general model of the economy, based on the full structure of the national accounts, E3ME is capable of producing a broad range of economic indicators. In addition there is range of energy and environment indicators. The following list provides a summary of the most common model outputs:

- GDP and the aggregate components of GDP (household expenditure, investment, government expenditure and international trade);
- sectoral output and GVA, prices, trade and competitiveness effects;
- international trade by sector, origin and destination;
- consumer prices and expenditures;
- sectoral employment, unemployment, sectoral wage rates and labour supply;
- energy demand, by sector and by fuel, energy prices;
- CO₂ emissions by sector and by fuel;
- other air-borne emissions;
- material demands (Europe only at present).

This list is by no means exhaustive and the delivered outputs often depend on the requirements of the specific application. In addition to the sectoral dimension mentioned in the list, all indicators are produced at the national and regional level and annually over the period up to 2050.

E3ME as an E3 model

Figure I.4 below shows how the three components (modules) of the model - energy, environment³ and economy - fit together. Each component is shown in its own box. Each data set has been constructed by statistical offices to conform with accounting conventions. Exogenous factors coming from outside the modelling framework are shown on the outside edge of the chart as inputs into each component. For each region's economy the exogenous factors are economic policies (including tax rates, growth in government expenditures, interest rates and exchange rates). For the energy system, the outside factors are the world oil prices and energy policy (including regulation of the energy industries). For the environment component, exogenous factors include policies such as reduction in SO₂ emissions by means of end-of-pipe filters from large combustion plants. The linkages between the components of the model are shown explicitly by the arrows that indicate which values are transmitted between components.

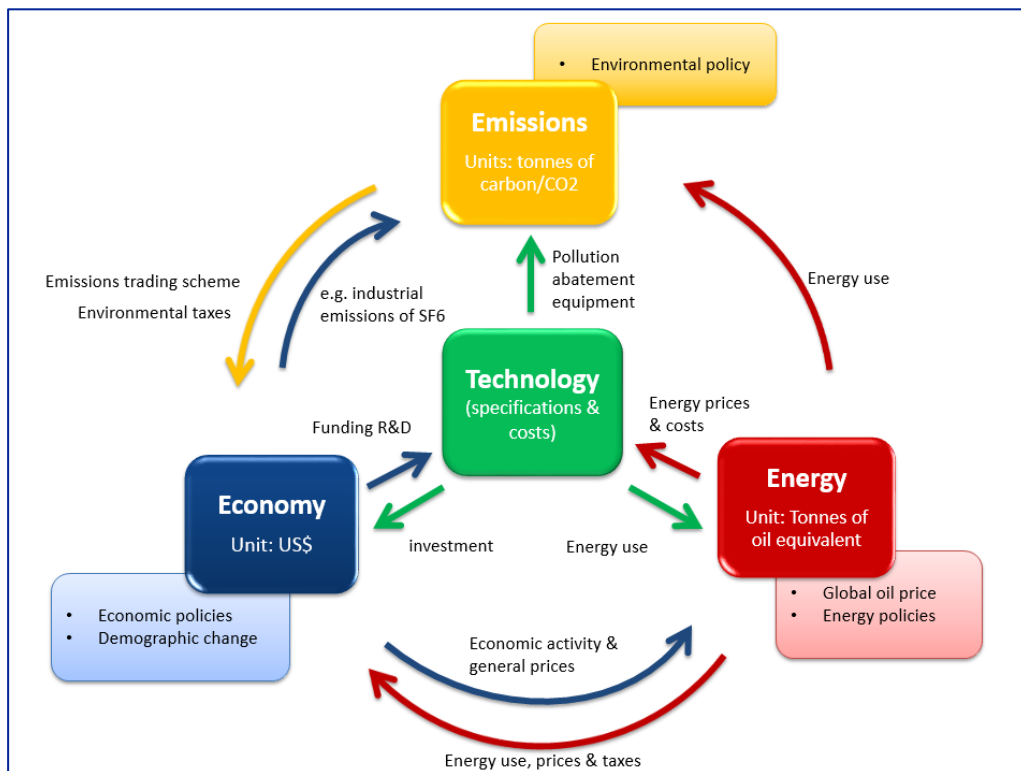
The economy module provides measures of economic activity and general price levels to the energy module; the energy module provides measures of emissions of the main air pollutants to the environment module, which in turn can give measures of damage to health and buildings. The energy module provides detailed price levels for energy carriers distinguished in the economy module and the overall price of energy as well as energy use in the economy.

Technological progress plays an important role in the E3ME model, affecting all three Es: economy, energy and environment. The model's endogenous technical progress indicators (TPIs), a function of R&D and gross investment, appear in nine of E3ME's econometric equation sets including trade, the labour market and prices. Investment and R&D in new technologies also appears in the E3ME's energy and material demand equations to capture energy/resource savings technologies as well as pollution abatement equipment. In addition, E3ME also captures low carbon technologies in the power sector through the FTT power sector model⁴.

³ Labelled as emissions in Figure I.4

⁴ See Mercure (2012).

Figure I. 4 E3 linkages in the E3ME model



Treatment of international trade

An important part of the modelling concerns international trade. E3ME solves for detailed bilateral trade between regions (similar to a two-tier Armington model). Trade is modelled in three stages:

- econometric estimation of regions' sectoral import demand;
- econometric estimation of regions' bilateral imports from each partner;
- from exports from other regions' import demands.

Trade volumes are determined by a combination of economic activity indicators, relative prices and technology.

The labour market

Treatment of the labour market is an area that distinguishes E3ME from other macroeconomic models. E3ME includes econometric equation sets for employment, average working hours, wage rates and participation rates. The first three of these are disaggregated by economic sector while participation rates are disaggregated by gender and five-year age cohorts.

The labour force is determined by multiplying labour market participation rates by population. Unemployment (including both voluntary and involuntary unemployment) is determined by taking the difference between the labour force and employment. This is typically a key variable of interest for policy makers.

Comparison with CGE models and econometric specification

E3ME is often compared to Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models. In many ways the modelling approaches are similar; they are used to answer similar questions and use similar inputs and outputs. However, underlying this there are important theoretical differences between the modelling approaches.

In a typical CGE framework, rational behaviour is assumed, output is determined by supply-side constraints and prices adjust fully so that all the available capacity is used. In E3ME the determination of

output comes from a post-Keynesian framework and it is possible to have spare capacity. The model is more demand-driven and it is not assumed that prices always adjust to market clearing levels.

The differences have important practical implications, as they mean that in E3ME regulation and other policy may lead to increases in output if they are able to draw upon spare economic capacity. This is described in more detail in the model manual.

The econometric specification of E3ME gives the model a strong empirical grounding. E3ME uses a system of error correction, allowing short-term dynamic (or transition) outcomes, moving towards a long-term trend. The dynamic specification is important when considering short and medium-term analysis (e.g. up to 2020) and rebound effects⁵, which are included as standard in the model's results.

Key strengths of E3ME

In summary the key strengths of E3ME are:

- the close integration of the economy, energy systems and the environment, with two-way linkages between each component;
- the detailed sectoral disaggregation in the model's classifications, allowing for the analysis of similarly detailed scenarios;
- its global coverage, while still allowing for analysis at the national level for large economies;
- the econometric approach, which provides a strong empirical basis for the model and means it is not reliant on some of the restrictive assumptions common to CGE models;
- the econometric specification of the model, making it suitable for short and medium-term assessment, as well as longer-term trends.

Applications of E3ME

Although E3ME can be used for forecasting, the model is more commonly used for evaluating the impacts of an input shock through a scenario-based analysis. The shock may be either a change in policy, a change in economic assumptions or another change to a model variable. The analysis can be either forward looking (ex-ante) or evaluating previous developments in an ex-post manner. Scenarios may be used either to assess policy, or to assess sensitivities to key inputs (e.g. international energy prices).

For ex-ante analysis a baseline forecast up to 2050 is required; E3ME is usually calibrated to match a set of projections that are published by the European Commission and the IEA but alternative projections may be used. The scenarios represent alternative versions of the future based on a different set of inputs. By comparing the outcomes to the baseline (usually in percentage terms), the effects of the change in inputs can be determined.

It is possible to set up a scenario in which any of the model's inputs or variables are changed. In the case of exogenous inputs, such as population or energy prices, this is straight forward. However, it is also possible to add shocks to other model variables. For example, investment is endogenously determined by E3ME, but additional exogenous investment (e.g. through an increase in public investment expenditure) can also be modelled as part of a scenario input.

Model-based scenario analyses often focus on changes in price because this is easy to quantify and represent in the model structure. Examples include:

- changes in tax rates including direct, indirect, border, energy and environment taxes;
- changes in international energy prices;
- emission trading schemes.

All of the price changes above can be represented in E3ME's framework reasonably well, given the level of disaggregation available. However, it is also possible to assess the effects of regulation, albeit with an assumption about effectiveness and cost. For example, an increase in vehicle fuel-efficiency standards

⁵ Where an initial increase in efficiency reduces demand, but this is negated in the long run as greater efficiency lowers the relative cost and increases consumption. See Barker et al (2009).

could be assessed in the model with an assumption about how efficient vehicles become, and the cost of these measures. This would be entered into the model as a higher price for cars and a reduction in fuel consumption (all other things being equal). E3ME could then be used to determine:

- secondary effects, for example on fuel suppliers;
- rebound effects⁶;
- overall macroeconomic impacts.

Table I. 1 Main dimensions of the E3ME model

Main dimensions of the E3ME model			
	Regions	Industries (Europe)	Industries (non-Europe)
1	Belgium	Crops, animals, etc.	Agriculture etc.
2	Denmark	Forestry & logging	Coal
3	Germany	Fishing	Oil & Gas etc.
4	Greece	Coal	Other Mining
5	Spain	Oil and Gas	Food, Drink & Tobacco
6	France	Other mining	Textiles, Clothing & Leather
7	Ireland	Food, drink & tobacco	Wood & Paper
8	Italy	Textiles & leather	Printing & Publishing
9	Luxembourg	Wood & wood prods	Manufactured Fuels
10	Netherlands	Paper & paper prods	Pharmaceuticals
11	Austria	Printing & reproduction	Other chemicals
12	Portugal	Coke & ref petroleum	Rubber & Plastics
13	Finland	Other chemicals	Non-Metallic Minerals
14	Sweden	Pharmaceuticals	Basic Metals
15	UK	Rubber & plastic products	Metal Goods
16	Czech Rep.	Non-metallic mineral prods	Mechanical Engineering
17	Estonia	Basic metals	Electronics
18	Cyprus	Fabricated metal prods	Electrical Engineering
19	Latvia	Computers etc.	Motor Vehicles
20	Lithuania	Electrical equipment	Other Transport Equipment
21	Hungary	Other machinery/equipment	Other Manufacturing
22	Malta	Motor vehicles	Electricity
23	Poland	Other transport equip	Gas Supply
24	Slovenia	Furniture; other manufacture	Water Supply
25	Slovakia	Machinery repair/installation	Construction
26	Bulgaria	Electricity	Distribution
27	Romania	Gas, steam & air cond.	Retailing
28	Norway	Water, treatment & supply	Hotels & Catering
29	Switzerland	Sewerage & waste	Land Transport etc.
30	Iceland	Construction	Water Transport
31	Croatia	Wholesale & retail MV	Air Transport
32	Turkey	Wholesale excel MV	Communications
33	Macedonia	Retail excel MV	Banking & Finance
34	USA	Land transport, pipelines	Insurance
35	Japan	Water transport	Computing Services
36	Canada	Air transport	Professional Services
37	Australia	Warehousing	Other Business Services
38	New Zealand	Postal & courier activities	Public Administration
39	Russian Fed.	Accommodation & food services	Education
40	Rest of Annex I	Publishing activities	Health & Social Work
41	China	Motion pic, video, television	Miscellaneous Services
42	India	Telecommunications	Unallocated

⁶ In the example, the higher fuel efficiency effectively reduces the cost of motoring. In the long-run this is likely to lead to an increase in demand, meaning some of the initial savings are lost. Barker et al (2009) demonstrate that this can be as high as 50% of the original reduction.

Main dimensions of the E3ME model			
	Regions	Industries (Europe)	Industries (non-Europe)
43	Mexico	Computer programming etc.	
44	Brazil	Financial services	
45	Argentina	Insurance	
46	Colombia	Aux to financial services	
47	Rest Latin Am.	Real estate	
48	Korea	Imputed rents	
49	Taiwan	Legal, account, consult	
50	Rest ASEAN	Architectural & engineering	
51	OPEC	R&D	
52	Indonesia	Advertising	
53	Rest of world	Other professional	
54		Rental & leasing	
55		Employment activities	
56		Travel agency	
57		Security & investigation, etc.	
58		Public admin & defence	
59		Education	
60		Human health activities	
61		Residential care	
62		Creative, arts, recreational	
63		Sports activities	
64		Membership orgs	
65		Repair comp. & pers. goods	
66		Other personal serv.	
67		Households as employers	
68		Extraterritorial orgs	
69		Unallocated/Dwellings	

Source(s): Cambridge Econometrics.

Annex II: CGE technical note and sensitivity analysis

Complementary Analysis of the Economic Effects of TTIP: Technical Note

Final Project Report, technical note

April 2015

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Prepared for the European Commission Directorate General for Trade

Colophon

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Complementary Analysis of the Economic Effects of TTIP: Technical Note

This technical note provides a description of the economic modelling experiment design that serves as the basis for the breakdown of industry effects, and also the Member State macroeconomic effects, of TTIP (the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) based on the CEPR (2013) estimates of economic effects for the European Union. For technical details on the modelling itself, underlying econometrics, and source data, the reader is referred to the technical documentation of the ECORYS (2009) and CEPR (2013) reports.¹

1. Overview and Caveats

The reported estimates are closely based on the more aggregate results reported in the 2013 study. In particular, the underlying data, estimates of trade costs, and experiment designs follow those from the original report. The estimates of trade costs in the 2013 study themselves are based on the larger ECORYS (2009) scoping study of trans-Atlantic trade and investment barriers. However, there are some important differences that need to be kept in mind. These are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1:
Summary of key differences with respect to CEPR (2013) and ECORYS (2009) estimates

-
- CEPR (2013) and ECORYS (2009) include 20 sectors, while these estimates are based on 38 sectors.
 - CEPR (2013) and ECORYS (2009) include NTB reductions for processed foods. The present estimates do not.
 - CEPR (2013) and ECORYS (2009) are based on macro projections to 2018 and 2027. The present study reflects an updated baseline to 2030.
 - The present estimates include MS estimates of macroeconomic effects of the core experiments, and macroeconomic effects for Turkey. The impact on the Turkey-EU customs union is therefore included as appropriate in the experiments.
-

The first difference highlighted in Table 1 is that while the CEPR and ECORYS estimates of economic effects are based on a 20-sector model, the present estimates reflect a more disaggregated 38-sector model. On this basis, more detailed estimates of sector effects for the EU and U.S. are reported in the new set of estimates. However, because the ECORYS trade cost estimates for processed foods covered all foods as a single basket, and it may not

¹ CEPR (2013), Reducing Trans-Atlantic Barriers to Trade and Investment, report prepared for the European Commission under implementing Framework Contract TRADE10/A2/A16. ECORYS (2009), Ecorys (2009), "Non-Tariff Measures in EU-US Trade and Investment – An Economic Analysis". Report prepared by K. Berden, J.F. Francois, S. Tamminen, M. Thelle, and P. Wymenga for the European Commission, Reference OJ 2007/S180-219493.

be appropriate to apply these generically across food categories, the present experiments do not include NTB estimates for processed foods. In other words, these remain unchanged in the new set of results. This is the second point of difference highlighted in the table. A third difference to note is that the baseline year for macroeconomic projections is different. The present estimates are reported for the year 2030 rather than 2027. Annualized differences in growth rates are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2:
Growth rates, annualized

	Old Annualized 2007-2027	New Annualized 2007-2030
European Union	1.17	1.18
United States	1.90	1.87
Rest of world	3.99	3.55

Another difference highlighted in Table 1 is that Turkey has now been broken out explicitly from other regions. This means that we have included in the core experiments the impact of a EU-US FTA on Turkey's own tariffs because of its customs union with the EU. In addition, we have included a complementary experiment where Turkey itself reaches an agreement with the US under the ambitious TTIP scenario. This then involves duty free access to the US for Turkey, as well as comparable NTB reductions to those in the core set of TTIP experiments.

In addition to the differences noted above, there are other important caveats to keep in mind. First and foremost, the original ECORYS-based estimates of NTM related trade costs were based on market access for the EU overall, and not on trade costs that might differ across individual Member States. As such, while the trade cost estimates are appropriate for assessment of sector effects for the EU as a whole, they are certainly less appropriate for analysis at Member State level. This introduces a level of uncertainty at the MS level well above the uncertainty at the level of the EU as a whole. This uncertainty is best addressed by follow up analysis at the MS level, including identification of trade cost variation across Members themselves. This same point applies to estimates of NTM related trade costs for Turkey. In the present exercise, we have made the assumption that for industrial goods and services, Turkey's NTM related trade costs are similar to those of the EU itself. While there has certainly been some regulatory convergence within the context of the customs union, this assumption still has the same problems, and merits the same warnings, as those for MS estimates.

Another point to keep in mind, and one not addressed here or in the previous studies, is the element of timing. CGE based assessments generally take a long term view. However, in reality, trade and investment agreements are not generally implemented in one fell swoop. The process takes time. Given the relative level of ambition contemplated in TTIP, with an emphasis on regulatory issues not tackled in previous agreements (except perhaps in the EC and EU itself over the past 50 years), it seems reasonable to expect that implementation will be uneven. If for example tariffs are eliminated first, and NTM related trade costs fall more gradually, then those Member States for whom, given trade composition, tariffs matter more essentially will also realize improved access to the US market sooner than those for whom non-tariff trade costs matter more. To give some background to this point, Table 3

below provides a summary of trade-weighted tariffs that the individual Member States face in the US. In addition, the relative importance of services (where tariffs do not matter at all) is also highlighted in the table. For example, if we focus on U.S. tariffs as a percent of the total value of exports to the U.S. (columns B and E), then the ten Member States where tariffs matter most are (in order): Bulgaria, Italy, Slovakia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Austria, Latvia, Slovenia, and Poland. On the other hand, from columns C and F, Cyprus and Luxembourg primarily export services to the U.S., and so tariffs are much less important as a market access issue. If in fact tariffs are effectively “front loaded,” this means that some Member States will realize changes in market access vis-à-vis the U.S. at a different pace than other Member States.

Table 3:
Relative Importance of U.S. Tariffs for Member States

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Tariffs, percent of goods trade value	Tariffs, percent of goods and services trade value	Services, share of exports to the U.S.	Rank based on column A	Rank based on column B	Rank based on column C
Austria	1.21	0.86	20.86	20	7	23
Belgium	1.29	0.73	31.00	17	18	16
Bulgaria	2.89	1.57	27.46	3	1	17
Croatia	1.91	0.76	52.10	6	14	6
Cyprus	4.56	0.07	96.29	1	27	1
Czech republic	1.30	0.91	21.67	16	5	20
Denmark	1.35	0.63	41.83	15	21	8
Estonia	1.40	0.46	55.12	12	26	4
Finland	0.78	0.68	8.95	27	19	28
France	1.08	0.79	20.63	26	11	24
Germany	1.12	0.76	18.14	23	16	26
Great Britain	1.11	0.48	41.41	24	24	10
Greece	3.68	0.76	59.40	2	15	3
Hungary	1.20	0.74	24.54	21	17	18
Ireland	1.16	0.61	41.54	22	23	9
Italy	2.12	1.21	23.30	5	2	19
Latvia	2.37	0.86	52.40	4	8	5
Lithuania	1.39	0.98	19.14	13	4	25
Luxemburg	1.69	0.03	94.47	9	28	2
Malta	0.72	0.46	37.06	28	25	14
Netherlands	1.37	0.78	33.10	14	12	15
Poland	1.47	0.83	37.48	10	10	13
Portugal	1.90	0.90	39.05	8	6	12
Romania	1.42	0.62	39.06	11	22	11
Slovakia	1.29	1.12	12.97	18	3	27
Slovenia	1.24	0.83	21.61	19	9	21
Spain	1.90	0.67	47.09	7	20	7
Sweden	1.09	0.78	20.98	25	13	22

2. Structure of the Complementary Estimates

The complementary estimates are provided in a separate set of tables. They are broken into the following set of results tables:

- Macroeconomic impacts for the core TTIP experiments (modest and ambitious with 20% spillovers) from CEPR (2013), though with the caveats summarized in Table 1 above.
- Sector impacts for the EU and U.S. under the core TTIP experiments (modest and ambitious) from CEPR (2013), though with the caveats summarized in Table 1 above.
- Macroeconomic impacts for a flanking U.S.-Turkey FTA under the ambitious core experiment from CEPR (2013), though with the caveats summarized in Table 1 above.
 - A tariffs only FTA
 - An FTA covering tariffs and NTBs comparable to the TTIP itself

For all of the estimates following the core TTIP scenarios, the tables follow the reporting structure in the annex tables to the CEPR (2013) report. This is summarized on Table 4 below.

Box 1: Breakdown of experiments
Results are broken down into the following:
$A=B+C+D+E+F$
A: total effects
B: impact of tariff reductions
C: impact of NTM reductions for goods
D: impact of NTM reductions for services
E: spillovers linked to EU and US imports from 3rd countries
F: indirect spillovers, linked to trade between 3rd countries and also US and EU exports to 3rd countries.
Note that indirect spillovers are modelled as 50% of the NTM impact of direct spillovers (so that NTM reductions under $F = 50\%$ of NTM reductions for E).
G: There is a separate breakdown of procurement, which is the part of total NTM effects linked to procurement changes.

3. Sensitivity Analysis

Given that we have made changes to aggregation along the lines of both number of sectors and number of regions, along with a new projection we can expect this to lead to some changes in the pattern of results. For this reason, the tables below report sensitivity analysis with respect to these changes. The basic approach taken is as follows:

Table 4
Experiments for sensitivity analysis
(CEPR ambitious scenario in all cases)

	Experiment	Base year	Sectors
Experiment 1: original experiment from CEPR 2013	CEPR ambitious with 20% spillovers	Original: 2027	Original: 20 sectors
Experiment 2 Same as experiment 1, but with a new base year	CEPR ambitious with 20% spillovers	New: 2030	Original: 20 sectors
Experiment 3 Food NTBs now are unchanged, and new base year	New: per table 1, no NTB reductions for food	New: 2030	Original: 20 sectors
Experiment 4 Food NTBs now are unchanged, new base year, and now additional sectors	New: per table 1, no NTB reductions for food	New: 2030	New: 38 sectors

We can expect some change in the patter of results as we add new sectors (more aggregate models generally lead to lower estimated effects due to what is known as aggregation bias). In addition, as we have left out NTB cost reductions for processed foods, and these are substantial (see the original discussion in the ECORYS study), this will also lead to some change in impacts.

Table 5:
Percent change in GDP -- ambitious experiment

	Experiment 1 Original experiment 20 sectors, 2027 base	Experiment 2 Original experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	Experiment 3 New experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	Experiment 4 New experiment 38 sectors, 2030 base
European Union	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.51
United States	0.39	0.39	0.36	0.38
Rest of world	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.12

Table 5 summarizes estimated changes in GDP with the change in experiments and baseline projections. Moving from experiment 1 to experiment 2 (reflecting the GDP projections discussed in Table 2 above), we see some change in estimates effects on EU GDP (though second order i.e. 0.03 percent). Moving from experiments 2 to 3 we can see the impact of leaving food NTBs our of our estimated effects. This has a direct impact of the TTIP partners, and also on third countries (who may have otherwise benefitted from estimated spillover effects linked to reductions in food NTB costs). Moving from the third experiment to the fourth one (which is also the basis for the sets of estimates reported here) we see that further sector disaggregation leads to a change in estimated effects, as we can then better

identify underlying peaks in protection (high tariffs) lost in aggregation, as well as more scope for gains from resource reallocation across sectors.

Tables 6 and 7 provide another basis for sensitivity analysis, based on the pattern of changes in output in the U.S. and EU at sector level. For the most part, the difference in projection does not matter for the pattern of output changes for the EU (comparing experiments 1 and 2). There is some difference for example in chemicals in the EU, where we go from an output increase of 0.37 percent to 0.29 percent, motor vehicles from 1.54 percent to 1.42 percent, and metals from -1.50 percent to -1.28 percent. However, the general pattern remains the same across sectors. The same holds for the U.S. When we move to the new experiment, we see changes primarily in U.S. output changes for processed foods relative to the original experiment (with a smaller change in the EU case). The differences in other sectors are due to general equilibrium effects, as the change in experiment design is specific to the processed foods sector. In other words, the pattern of resource allocation across sectors is affected by what happens in this sector. Where we then see the greatest differences, but also the benefits of moving to greater sector disaggregation, is in the experiment 4 results in Tables 6 and 7. For example, where we aggregated all metal products, there is an estimated -1.30 percent change in output in the EU under experiment 3. What we can see though in experiment 4 is that this is primarily in the sub-sectors iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals. Fabricated metal products are much less affected, on an output basis in the EU. Similarly, in the U.S. we see that the 0.32 percent increase in U.S. production reported under experiment 3 is revealed as being concentrated in non-ferrous metals under experiment 4. It is also clear that we have a good deal of variation within more aggregate sectors in the case of food products, primary agriculture, and other manufacturing.

The combination of macroeconomic and sector level sensitivity analysis point to identification of greater scope for gains at the macroeconomic level when we disaggregate as we have more sector variation in policy and production responses. We also see that there can be substantial variation with the sub-sectors that make up more aggregate sectors. Differences in estimated effects follow primarily from greater disaggregation, though obviously whether or not we include NTB related trade cost reductions for food matters as well.

Table 6
Percent change in output, European Union -- ambitious experiment

20 sector aggregation	Ex1: original experiment 20 sectors, 2027 base	Ex2: original experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	Ex3: new experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	Ex4: new experiment 38 sectors, 2030 base
38 sector aggregation				
Agr forestry fisheries: GP 1-14	0.06	0.07	0.08	
Other primary sectors: GP 13-14, 15-18	0.02	0.02	0.01	
Cereals, other grains: GP 2-3				-0.04
Vegetables and fruits: GP 4				-0.06
Other primary agriculture: GP 7-10, 12				0.08
Other primary: GP 13-14, 18				0.03
Energy: GP 15-17, 32, 43-44				0.46
Processed foods: GP 19-26	0.57	0.55	0.53	
Ruminant meats: GP 19				-0.47
Other meats: GP 20				-0.98
Vegetable oils: GP 5, 21				0.53
Dairy products: GP 11, 22				0.30
Rice: GP 1, 23				-0.62
Sugar: GP 6,24				0.42
Processed foods: GP 25				0.35
Beverages, tobacco: GP 26				1.14
Chemicals: GP 33	0.37	0.29	0.28	
Chemicals: GP 33				0.28
Electrical machinery: GP 40	-7.28	-7.82	-7.88	
Electrical machinery: GP 40				-7.88
Motor vehicles: GP 38	1.54	1.48	1.48	
Motor vehicles: GP 38				1.48
Other transport equipment: GP 39	-0.08	0.04	0.02	
Other transport equipment: GP 39				0.02
Other machinery: GP 41	0.37	0.42	0.42	
Other machinery: GP 41				0.42
Metals and metal products: GP 35-37	-1.50	-1.28	-1.30	
Iron and steel products: GP 35				-2.47
Non-ferrous metals: GP 36				-2.95
Fabricated metals: GP 37				-0.76
Wood and paper products: GP 30-31	0.08	0.10	0.09	
Wood and paper products: GP 30-31				0.09
Other manufactures: GP 27-29, 32, 34, 42	0.79	0.72	0.73	
Textiles: GP 27				1.84
Clothing: GP 28				1.82
Leather products: GP 29				2.68
Non metallic mineral products: GP 34				0.67
Other manufactures: GP 42				0.73
Water transport: GP 49	0.99	1.01	0.90	
Water transport: GP 49				0.90
Air transport: GP 50	0.44	0.40	0.37	
Air transport: GP 50				0.37
Finance: GP 52	0.42	0.42	0.40	
Finance: GP 52				0.40
Insurance:53	0.83	0.85	0.83	
Insurance: GP 53				0.83
Business services: GP 54	0.25	0.24	0.22	
Business services: GP 54				0.22
Communications: GP 51	0.17	0.15	0.13	
Communications: GP 51				0.13
Construction: GP 46	0.53	0.50	0.46	
Construction: GP 46				0.46
Personal services: GP 55	0.26	0.25	0.23	
Personal services: GP 55				0.23
Other services: GP 43-45, 47-48, 56-57	0.28	0.27	0.25	
Distribution: GP 47				0.48
Land other transport: GP 48				0.48
Other services: GP 45, 56-57				0.28

Table 7:
Percent change in output, United States -- ambitious experiment

20 sector aggregation	original experiment 20 sectors, 2027 base	original experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	new experiment 20 sectors, 2030 base	new experiment 38 sectors, 2030 base
38 sector aggregation				
Agr forestry fisheries: GP 1-14	0.00	0.00	0.02	
Other primary sectors: GP 13-14, 15-18	0.05	0.06	0.05	
Cereals, other grains: GP 2-3				0.26
Vegetables and fruits: GP 4				0.09
Other primary agriculture: GP 7-10, 12				0.46
Other primary: GP 13-14, 18				0.11
Energy: GP 15-17, 32, 43-44				0.51
Processed foods: GP 19-26	-1.13	-1.12	-0.66	
Ruminant meats: GP 19				0.40
Other meats: GP 20				2.21
Vegetable oils: GP 5, 21				-0.02
Dairy products: GP 11, 22				0.22
Rice: GP 1, 23				1.07
Sugar: GP 6,24				0.20
Processed foods: GP 25				0.35
Beverages, tobacco: GP 26				-2.57
Chemicals: GP 33	-0.40	-0.31	-0.37	
Chemicals: GP 33				-0.37
Electrical machinery: GP 40	-2.04	-2.11	-2.44	
Electrical machinery: GP 40				-2.44
Motor vehicles: GP 38	-2.78	-2.73	-2.87	
Motor vehicles: GP 38				-2.87
Other transport equipment: GP 39	0.83	0.67	0.63	
Other transport equipment: GP 39				0.63
Other machinery: GP 41	1.66	1.60	1.53	
Other machinery: GP 41				1.53
Metals and metal products: GP 35-37	0.45	0.42	0.32	
Iron and steel products: GP 35				-1.41
Non-ferrous metals: GP 36				3.21
Fabricated metals: GP 37				-1.05
Wood and paper products: GP 30-31	-0.02	-0.05	-0.07	
Wood and paper products: GP 30-31				-0.07
Other manufactures: GP 27-29, 32, 34, 42	0.26	0.46	0.53	
Textiles: GP 27				0.64
Clothing: GP 28				0.25
Leather products: GP 29				0.19
Non metallic mineral products: GP 34				-0.20
Other manufactures: GP 42				0.53
Water transport: GP 49	0.42	0.42	0.38	
Water transport: GP 49				0.38
Air transport: GP 50	0.39	0.40	0.37	
Air transport: GP 50				0.37
Finance: GP 52	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13	
Finance: GP 52				-0.13
Insurance:53	-0.44	-0.45	-0.46	
Insurance: GP 53				-0.46
Business services: GP 54	0.07	0.07	0.06	
Business services: GP 54				0.06
Communications: GP 51	0.32	0.32	0.30	
Communications: GP 51				0.30
Construction: GP 46	0.39	0.38	0.34	
Construction: GP 46				0.34
Personal services: GP 55	0.38	0.38	0.33	
Personal services: GP 55				0.33
Other services: GP 43-45, 47-48, 56-57	0.18	0.19	0.17	
Distribution: GP 47				0.12
Land other transport: GP 48				0.18
Other services: GP 45, 56-57				0.17

Annex III: CGE output tables

Table III. 1 GDP percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
GDP (quantity index), percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
EU28	0.27	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
united states	0.20	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01
turkey	0.07	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.05	0.10	-0.01
oecd	0.05	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00
eastern europe	0.10	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
mediterranean	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
china	0.00	0.05	-0.17	-0.03	0.25	-0.10	-0.06
india	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asean	0.24	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.30	-0.01
mercosur	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
low income	-0.02	-0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00
row	0.09	-0.21	-0.01	-0.02	-0.08	0.40	0.00

Table III. 2 GDP percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
GDP (quantity index), percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
EU28	0.51	0.12	0.29	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
united states	0.38	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.03
turkey	0.09	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.10	-0.01
oecd	0.11	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.00
eastern europe	0.21	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
mediterranean	0.03	-0.08	0.04	0.00	-0.07	0.15	0.00
china	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.01
india	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asean	0.45	-0.02	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.54	-0.01
mercosur	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
low income	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
row	0.17	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.25	0.00

Table III. 3 National income percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
National Income (EV-based), percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
united states	0.16	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01
turkey	0.07	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.08	-0.01
oecd	0.06	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.00
eastern europe	0.13	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.00
mediterranean	0.04	-0.15	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.01
china	0.08	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.10	0.05	-0.02
india	0.02	-0.08	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.13	-0.01
asean	0.33	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.03	0.42	-0.01
mercosur	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00
low income	-0.01	0.10	0.04	0.00	-0.06	-0.09	0.05
row	0.12	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.04

Table III. 4 National income percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
National Income (EV-based), percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28	0.34	0.07	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
united states	0.31	0.03	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.02
turkey	0.08	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.05	0.09	-0.01
oecd	0.12	-0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.08	0.12	0.00
eastern europe	0.27	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.32	0.00
mediterranean	0.11	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.01
china	0.15	0.00	-0.08	-0.01	0.14	0.11	-0.02
india	0.06	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.10	0.00
asean	0.65	-0.03	-0.09	-0.01	0.03	0.76	-0.02
mercosur	0.07	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00
low income	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
row	0.24	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.02

Table III. 5 Household income percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Household income, percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs	spill-overs	
EU28	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
united states	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01
turkey	0.07	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.09	-0.01
oecd	0.05	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00
eastern europe	0.12	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.00
mediterranean	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.01
china	0.05	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.08	0.03	-0.01
india	0.01	-0.29	-0.03	-0.02	-0.11	0.46	-0.02
asean	0.30	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.02	0.38	-0.01
mercosur	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
low income	-0.02	0.72	0.30	-0.02	-0.40	-0.62	0.35
row	0.10	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.05

Table III. 6 Household income percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Household income, percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs	spill-overs	
EU28	0.38	0.08	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04
united states	0.33	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.02
turkey	0.09	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.09	-0.01
oecd	0.11	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.00
eastern europe	0.26	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.30	0.00
mediterranean	0.07	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.00
china	0.10	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.10	0.07	-0.01
india	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.06	0.00
asean	0.59	-0.03	-0.08	-0.01	0.03	0.69	-0.01
mercosur	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00
low income	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
row	0.21	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.18	0.02

Table III. 7 Exports percent change**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs****Total exports goods and services, percent change in value, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28 (extra-EU)	4.64	1.93	2.00	0.08	0.35	0.28	0.32
united states	7.18	3.29	2.48	0.26	0.77	0.38	0.34
turkey	1.21	-0.16	-0.34	0.01	0.74	0.97	-0.06
oecd	0.58	-0.08	-0.16	0.00	0.35	0.46	0.03
eastern europe	0.34	-0.13	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.31	0.06
mediterranean	0.20	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.14	0.02
china	0.18	-0.01	-0.04	0.00	0.09	0.14	0.00
india	0.07	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00
asean	0.67	-0.04	-0.08	0.00	0.10	0.69	-0.01
mercosur	0.40	-0.04	-0.05	0.00	0.21	0.28	0.02
low income	0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00
row	0.35	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.22	-0.02

Table III. 8 Exports percent change**Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs****Total exports goods and services, percent change in value, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28 (extra-EU)	8.16	2.48	4.52	0.13	0.64	0.40	0.66
united states	11.43	3.41	5.34	0.49	1.46	0.74	0.67
turkey	2.03	-0.14	-0.59	0.02	1.16	1.58	-0.09
oecd	1.17	-0.08	-0.34	0.01	0.67	0.91	0.04
eastern europe	0.76	-0.12	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.60	0.08
mediterranean	0.52	-0.05	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.32	0.04
china	0.38	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.16	0.28	0.01
india	0.21	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.01
asean	1.30	-0.03	-0.14	-0.01	0.17	1.32	-0.01
mercosur	0.87	-0.04	-0.11	0.01	0.42	0.59	0.05
low income	0.30	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.02
row	0.75	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.48	0.06

Table III. 9 Imports percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

Total imports goods and services, percent change in value, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28 (extra-EU)	4.04	1.79	1.57	0.11	0.36	0.21	0.25
united states	2.88	1.32	0.99	0.11	0.31	0.15	0.14
turkey	0.84	-0.11	-0.23	0.01	0.51	0.67	-0.04
oecd	0.50	-0.07	-0.14	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.02
eastern europe	0.33	-0.13	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.31	0.06
mediterranean	0.28	-0.06	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.20	0.02
china	0.77	-0.03	-0.17	-0.01	0.39	0.59	0.02
india	0.18	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.00
asean	1.04	-0.06	-0.13	-0.01	0.15	1.08	-0.01
mercosur	0.59	-0.05	-0.07	0.01	0.30	0.40	0.04
low income	0.12	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00
row	0.41	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.26	-0.02

Table III. 10 Imports percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs

Total imports goods and services, percent change in value, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28 (extra-EU)	7.39	2.18	3.64	0.21	0.94	0.42	0.53
united states	4.59	1.37	2.14	0.20	0.58	0.29	0.27
turkey	1.40	-0.09	-0.41	0.01	0.80	1.09	-0.06
oecd	1.00	-0.07	-0.29	0.01	0.57	0.78	0.04
eastern europe	0.75	-0.12	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.59	0.08
mediterranean	0.71	-0.07	0.12	0.02	0.20	0.45	0.06
china	1.57	-0.02	-0.24	-0.02	0.68	1.17	0.02
india	0.55	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.40	0.02
asean	2.04	-0.05	-0.22	-0.01	0.26	2.06	-0.02
mercosur	1.27	-0.06	-0.16	0.01	0.61	0.86	0.07
low income	0.43	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.32	0.03
row	0.88	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.30	0.56	0.07

Table III. 11 Terms of trade percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Terms of trade, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.02	-0.03	0.11	0.02
united states	-0.13	0.08	0.01	0.01	-0.23	0.01	-0.01
turkey	-0.14	-0.14	-0.01	0.00	0.05	-0.05	0.00
oecd	-0.07	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.00
eastern europe	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.04	-0.02	0.00
mediterranean	-0.16	-0.08	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	-0.06	-0.25
china	-0.14	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02	0.04	-0.05	-0.08
india	-0.28	-0.12	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.10	0.00
asean	-0.11	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03
mercosur	-0.31	-0.07	-0.06	0.00	-0.11	-0.07	-0.01
low income	-0.24	-0.08	-0.05	0.00	-0.06	-0.05	0.04
row	-0.11	-0.06	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.00

Table III. 12 Terms of trade percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Terms of trade, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.50	0.15	0.18	0.04	-0.10	0.23	0.03
united states	-0.27	0.12	0.04	0.01	-0.44	0.01	-0.02
turkey	-0.14	-0.14	-0.02	0.00	0.11	-0.09	0.00
oecd	-0.15	-0.04	-0.07	-0.02	0.10	-0.12	0.00
eastern europe	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.03	0.00
mediterranean	-0.27	-0.13	-0.07	-0.03	0.08	-0.13	-0.42
china	-0.28	-0.13	-0.10	-0.04	0.10	-0.10	-0.15
india	-0.51	-0.17	-0.12	-0.02	0.01	-0.21	0.00
asean	-0.21	-0.06	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.09	-0.05
mercosur	-0.62	-0.13	-0.14	-0.01	-0.19	-0.16	-0.02
low income	-0.42	-0.09	-0.11	0.00	-0.12	-0.11	0.07
Row	-0.20	-0.08	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.09	0.00

Table III. 13 Real wages skilled labour percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
real wages skilled labour, percent, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.28	0.12	0.14	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.03
united states	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.01
turkey	0.12	-0.09	-0.10	-0.01	0.12	0.19	-0.02
oecd	0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.00
eastern europe	0.10	-0.10	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.21	0.00
mediterranean	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
china	0.02	-0.02	0.07	0.01	-0.09	0.06	0.02
india	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asean	0.16	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.22	-0.01
mercosur	0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.00	0.04	-0.06	-0.01
low income	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
row	0.09	0.19	-0.04	0.02	0.14	-0.21	-0.02

Table III. 14 Real wages skilled labour percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
real wages skilled labour, percent, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.51	0.14	0.31	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
united states	0.33	0.09	0.22	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.02
turkey	0.14	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01	0.08	0.17	-0.01
oecd	0.08	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00
eastern europe	0.21	-0.06	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.30	0.00
mediterranean	0.04	-0.32	0.22	0.00	-0.34	0.47	0.00
china	0.02	-0.02	0.14	0.02	-0.21	0.08	0.03
india	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asean	0.31	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.38	-0.01
mercosur	0.03	-0.08	0.06	0.00	-0.11	0.16	0.02
low income	-0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.00
row	0.18	-0.07	0.04	-0.01	-0.09	0.30	0.02

Table III. 15 Real wages lower skill labour percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
real wages lower skilled labour, percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.02
united states	0.26	0.14	0.10	0.05	-0.04	0.01	0.01
turkey	0.13	-0.11	-0.12	-0.01	0.15	0.23	-0.02
oecd	0.04	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00
eastern europe	0.06	-0.27	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.34	-0.01
mediterranean	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00
china	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00
india	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
asean	0.14	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.20	-0.01
mercosur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
low income	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00
row	0.07	0.08	-0.01	0.01	0.05	-0.06	0.02

Table III. 16 Real wages lower skilled labour percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Real wages low skilled labour, percent, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
EU28	0.50	0.15	0.33	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.05
united states	0.42	0.13	0.24	0.08	-0.04	0.01	0.02
turkey	0.16	-0.04	-0.09	-0.01	0.11	0.20	-0.01
oecd	0.08	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00
eastern europe	0.14	-0.08	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.24	0.00
mediterranean	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00
china	-0.03	0.01	-0.09	-0.01	0.12	-0.06	-0.02
india	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
asean	0.27	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.34	-0.01
mercosur	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.03	0.00
low income	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.00
row	0.14	-0.15	0.02	-0.02	-0.15	0.45	-0.07

Table III. 17 Exports to U.S. percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Exports to US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect	procure-
			goods	services	spill-overs	spill-overs	ment
EU28	15.32	6.79	8.75	0.72	-0.80	-0.14	1.28
united states	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
turkey	1.24	1.24	-0.22	-0.07	-0.01	0.29	-0.06
oecd	1.02	0.52	-0.79	-0.03	0.98	0.34	0.04
eastern europe	0.66	0.61	-0.18	-0.05	0.12	0.16	0.12
mediterranean	0.49	0.45	-0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.04
china	0.25	0.46	-0.11	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	0.01
india	0.67	0.03	0.43	0.04	0.23	-0.06	-0.01
asean	0.93	0.24	-0.64	-0.10	0.41	1.01	-0.01
mercosur	1.23	0.88	-3.68	-0.01	2.75	1.29	0.08
low income	0.28	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.01
row	0.77	0.43	-0.28	0.04	0.37	0.21	-0.04

Table III. 18 Exports to U.S. percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Exports to US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect	procure-
			goods	services	spill-overs	spill-overs	ment
EU28	26.95	7.43	20.18	1.43	-1.79	-0.31	2.58
united states	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
turkey	1.34	1.36	-0.37	-0.14	-0.08	0.57	-0.06
oecd	1.23	0.56	-1.84	-0.06	1.91	0.65	0.05
eastern europe	0.85	0.75	-0.34	-0.11	0.25	0.30	0.09
mediterranean	0.52	0.47	-0.10	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.04
china	0.01	0.06	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
india	0.35	-0.03	0.32	0.02	0.11	-0.07	0.01
asean	1.23	0.24	-1.05	-0.14	0.66	1.51	-0.01
mercosur	1.62	1.66	-13.10	0.00	9.91	3.15	0.08
low income	0.36	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.29	-0.11	0.02
row	0.89	0.41	-0.65	0.06	0.83	0.25	0.07

Table III. 19 Imports from U.S. percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total Imports from US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
EU28	21.99	13.09	8.25	0.65	-0.03	0.03	1.84
united states	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
turkey	22.96	21.56	0.18	0.09	0.99	0.14	-1.04
oecd	0.79	-0.96	-0.08	0.09	1.35	0.39	0.03
eastern europe	0.25	-1.87	0.23	0.19	1.56	0.13	0.04
mediterranean	0.04	-0.54	0.15	0.04	0.36	0.02	0.00
china	0.42	-0.64	0.10	0.07	0.73	0.17	0.01
india	-0.43	0.40	-0.02	-0.04	-0.59	-0.18	0.01
asean	0.21	-0.17	0.15	0.04	-0.02	0.20	0.00
mercosur	-0.40	0.48	-0.28	-0.11	-0.35	-0.13	-0.02
low income	-0.74	0.70	0.02	-0.08	-1.22	-0.16	-0.03
row	-0.35	0.24	-0.08	-0.05	-0.43	-0.03	0.01

Table III. 20 Imports from U.S. percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total Imports from US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
EU28	35.73	15.17	19.30	1.36	-0.13	0.03	3.42
united states	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
turkey	23.74	21.40	0.07	0.19	1.84	0.24	-1.01
oecd	2.03	-1.04	-0.36	0.18	2.51	0.74	0.08
eastern europe	1.08	-1.41	0.13	0.26	1.98	0.12	0.11
mediterranean	0.42	-0.94	0.19	0.14	0.99	0.05	0.03
china	0.13	-0.03	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
india	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.00
asean	1.34	-0.37	0.77	0.15	-0.01	0.80	-0.01
mercosur	0.29	-0.11	0.15	0.04	0.15	0.06	0.01
low income	-0.62	0.17	-0.12	-0.03	-0.55	-0.09	-0.04
row	0.23	-0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.02

Table III. 21 Consumer prices, percentage change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Consumer Prices, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.22	0.12	0.00	-0.03	0.06	0.06	0.01
united states	-0.14	-0.15	0.04	0.06	-0.14	0.04	-0.01
turkey	-0.07	-0.16	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00
oecd	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	-0.02	0.00
eastern europe	0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.08	-0.02	0.00
mediterranean	0.08	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.12
china	0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.12	-0.04	0.02
india	0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.12	-0.01	0.00
asean	0.12	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.03
mercosur	0.14	-0.06	0.03	0.00	0.20	-0.01	0.01
low income	0.10	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	-0.02
row	0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.11	-0.01	0.00

Table III. 22 Consumer prices, percentage change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Consumer Prices, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
EU28	0.30	0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.22	0.11	0.02
united states	0.02	-0.05	0.11	0.11	-0.23	0.08	0.00
turkey	-0.10	-0.16	0.01	0.12	0.02	-0.08	0.00
oecd	0.13	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.17	-0.05	0.00
eastern europe	0.12	-0.02	0.04	0.01	0.14	-0.05	0.00
mediterranean	0.17	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.26
china	0.07	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.21	-0.08	0.04
india	0.11	-0.06	-0.03	0.00	0.21	-0.01	0.00
asean	0.24	-0.05	-0.03	0.00	0.21	0.11	0.06
mercosur	0.30	-0.09	0.06	0.00	0.36	-0.03	0.01
low income	0.22	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.28	-0.01	-0.04
row	0.17	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.19	-0.02	0.00

Table III. 23 Member State GDP percent change

**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
GDP (quantity index), percent change, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
			goods	services	spill- overs		
Austria	0.46	0.17	0.22	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
Belgium	0.67	0.25	0.32	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05
Cyprus	0.36	0.13	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Czech republic	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Denmark	0.26	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Estonia	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Finland	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
France	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Germany	0.32	0.12	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Greece	0.29	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Hungary	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ireland	0.74	0.27	0.35	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06
Italy	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Latvia	0.23	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Lithuania	0.52	0.19	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
Luxemburg	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Malta	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Netherlands	0.31	0.12	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Poland	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Portugal	0.20	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Slovakia	0.22	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Slovenia	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Spain	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Sweden	0.23	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Great Britain	0.25	0.09	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Bulgaria	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Romania	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Croatia	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01

Table III. 24 Member State GDP percent change

**Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
GDP (quantity index), percent change, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Austria	0.93	0.22	0.54	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.10
Belgium	1.17	0.28	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.13
Cyprus	0.70	0.17	0.40	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.08
Czech republic	0.20	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Denmark	0.51	0.12	0.29	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
Estonia	0.26	0.06	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Finland	0.26	0.06	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
France	0.39	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Germany	0.58	0.14	0.34	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Greece	0.53	0.13	0.30	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06
Hungary	0.21	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Ireland	1.43	0.35	0.83	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.16
Italy	0.53	0.13	0.30	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06
Latvia	0.36	0.09	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Lithuania	1.05	0.25	0.60	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.12
Luxemburg	0.85	0.20	0.49	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09
Malta	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Netherlands	0.59	0.14	0.34	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07
Poland	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Portugal	0.38	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Slovakia	0.52	0.12	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
Slovenia	0.31	0.08	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Spain	0.39	0.09	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Sweden	0.48	0.12	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Great Britain	0.47	0.11	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Bulgaria	0.44	0.11	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Romania	0.26	0.06	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Croatia	0.23	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03

Table III. 25 Member State national income percent change

**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
National Income (EV-based), percent change, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
			goods	services	spill- overs		
Austria	0.36	0.12	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04
Belgium	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Cyprus	0.17	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Czech republic	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Estonia	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Finland	0.12	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
France	0.12	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Germany	0.25	0.08	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03
Greece	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Hungary	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ireland	0.69	0.23	0.37	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.07
Italy	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Latvia	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Lithuania	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Luxemburg	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Malta	0.16	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Netherlands	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Poland	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Portugal	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Slovakia	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Slovenia	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Spain	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Sweden	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Great Britain	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Bulgaria	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Romania	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Croatia	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Table III. 26 Member State national income percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
National Income (EV-based), percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Austria	0.75	0.15	0.48	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08
Belgium	0.37	0.08	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04
Cyprus	0.30	0.06	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Czech republic	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Denmark	0.20	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Estonia	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Finland	0.26	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
France	0.23	0.05	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Germany	0.51	0.10	0.32	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.06
Greece	0.23	0.05	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Hungary	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Ireland	1.36	0.27	0.87	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.15
Italy	0.31	0.06	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Latvia	0.27	0.05	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Lithuania	0.36	0.07	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Luxemburg	0.37	0.07	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Malta	0.19	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Netherlands	0.35	0.07	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Poland	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Portugal	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Slovakia	0.33	0.07	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Slovenia	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Spain	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Sweden	0.40	0.08	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
Great Britain	0.35	0.07	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Bulgaria	0.33	0.07	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Romania	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Croatia	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01

Table III. 27 Member State skilled labour wages percent change

**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
real wages skilled labour, percent change, 2030**

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Austria	0.45	0.19	0.22	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.04
Belgium	0.61	0.26	0.30	0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.06
Cyprus	0.30	0.12	0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Czech republic	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Denmark	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Estonia	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Finland	0.26	0.11	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02
France	0.21	0.09	0.10	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02
Germany	0.33	0.14	0.16	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Greece	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Hungary	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	0.88	0.37	0.43	0.07	-0.06	0.08	0.08
Italy	0.29	0.12	0.14	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Latvia	0.23	0.10	0.11	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Lithuania	0.54	0.23	0.26	0.04	-0.04	0.05	0.05
Luxemburg	0.29	0.12	0.14	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Malta	0.58	0.24	0.28	0.04	-0.04	0.05	0.05
Netherlands	0.32	0.13	0.16	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Poland	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Portugal	0.21	0.09	0.10	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02
Slovakia	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02
Slovenia	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Spain	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Sweden	0.29	0.12	0.14	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.03
Great Britain	0.26	0.11	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Bulgaria	0.27	0.11	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.03
Romania	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Croatia	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01

Table III. 28 Member State skilled labour wages percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Real wages skilled labour, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Austria	0.88	0.25	0.53	0.08	-0.03	0.06	0.09
Belgium	1.03	0.29	0.62	0.09	-0.04	0.07	0.11
Cyprus	0.58	0.16	0.35	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.06
Czech republic	0.15	0.04	0.09	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02
Denmark	0.57	0.16	0.35	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.06
Estonia	0.20	0.06	0.12	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02
Finland	0.45	0.12	0.27	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
France	0.38	0.11	0.23	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.04
Germany	0.60	0.17	0.36	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.06
Greece	0.43	0.12	0.26	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
Hungary	0.30	0.08	0.18	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.03
Ireland	1.66	0.46	1.00	0.14	-0.06	0.11	0.17
Italy	0.49	0.14	0.30	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
Latvia	0.44	0.12	0.27	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
Lithuania	1.21	0.34	0.73	0.11	-0.05	0.08	0.13
Luxemburg	0.75	0.21	0.45	0.07	-0.03	0.05	0.08
Malta	0.88	0.25	0.53	0.08	-0.03	0.06	0.09
Netherlands	0.61	0.17	0.37	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.06
Poland	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Portugal	0.38	0.11	0.23	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.04
Slovakia	0.40	0.11	0.24	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.04
Slovenia	0.25	0.07	0.15	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.03
Spain	0.28	0.08	0.17	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.03
Sweden	0.58	0.16	0.35	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.06
Great Britain	0.49	0.14	0.30	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.05
Bulgaria	0.42	0.12	0.25	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.04
Romania	0.22	0.06	0.14	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02
Croatia	0.22	0.06	0.14	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02

Table III. 29 Member State lower skilled labour percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

Real wages low-skilled labour, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Austria	0.47	0.21	0.25	0.03	-0.05	0.04	0.04
Belgium	0.70	0.31	0.37	0.04	-0.07	0.06	0.06
Cyprus	0.30	0.13	0.16	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.03
Czech republic	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Denmark	0.34	0.15	0.18	0.02	-0.04	0.03	0.03
Estonia	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.29	0.13	0.15	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.02
France	0.23	0.10	0.12	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Germany	0.33	0.14	0.17	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.03
Greece	0.24	0.10	0.13	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Hungary	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	0.86	0.38	0.45	0.05	-0.09	0.07	0.07
Italy	0.33	0.14	0.17	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.03
Latvia	0.25	0.11	0.13	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.02
Lithuania	0.51	0.23	0.27	0.03	-0.05	0.04	0.04
Luxemburg	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
Malta	0.61	0.27	0.32	0.03	-0.06	0.05	0.05
Netherlands	0.34	0.15	0.18	0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.03
Poland	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
Portugal	0.23	0.10	0.12	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Slovakia	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
Slovenia	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Spain	0.17	0.07	0.09	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01
Sweden	0.30	0.13	0.16	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.03
Great Britain	0.23	0.10	0.12	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.02
Bulgaria	0.26	0.11	0.14	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.02
Romania	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Croatia	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01

Table III. 30 Member State lower skilled labour wages percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Real wages low-skilled labour, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Austria	0.91	0.27	0.60	0.06	-0.08	0.06	0.09
Belgium	1.14	0.34	0.76	0.08	-0.10	0.07	0.11
Cyprus	0.56	0.16	0.37	0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.06
Czech republic	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Denmark	0.63	0.18	0.42	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.06
Estonia	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
Finland	0.50	0.15	0.33	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.05
France	0.39	0.12	0.26	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04
Germany	0.59	0.17	0.39	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.06
Greece	0.42	0.12	0.28	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.04
Hungary	0.22	0.07	0.15	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02
Ireland	1.60	0.47	1.06	0.11	-0.14	0.10	0.16
Italy	0.52	0.15	0.35	0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.05
Latvia	0.38	0.11	0.25	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04
Lithuania	1.05	0.31	0.70	0.07	-0.09	0.06	0.10
Luxemburg	0.53	0.16	0.35	0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.05
Malta	0.87	0.26	0.58	0.06	-0.08	0.05	0.09
Netherlands	0.62	0.18	0.41	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.06
Poland	0.23	0.07	0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.02
Portugal	0.40	0.12	0.26	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04
Slovakia	0.39	0.11	0.26	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04
Slovenia	0.22	0.07	0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.02
Spain	0.29	0.09	0.19	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.03
Sweden	0.61	0.18	0.40	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.06
Great Britain	0.43	0.13	0.29	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.04
Bulgaria	0.37	0.11	0.25	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.04
Romania	0.15	0.04	0.10	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Croatia	0.23	0.07	0.15	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.02

Table III. 31 Member State exports to U.S. percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

Exports to US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Austria	32.95	14.60	18.81	1.55	-1.72	-0.29	3.05
Belgium	17.81	7.89	10.17	0.84	-0.93	-0.16	1.65
Cyprus	3.18	1.41	1.81	0.15	-0.17	-0.03	0.29
Czech republic	17.73	7.86	10.12	0.83	-0.93	-0.16	1.64
Denmark	8.33	3.69	4.75	0.39	-0.43	-0.07	0.77
Estonia	9.75	4.32	5.57	0.46	-0.51	-0.09	0.90
Finland	14.67	6.50	8.37	0.69	-0.77	-0.13	1.36
France	14.06	6.23	8.03	0.66	-0.73	-0.12	1.30
Germany	20.97	9.29	11.97	0.99	-1.10	-0.19	1.94
Greece	7.10	3.15	4.05	0.33	-0.37	-0.06	0.66
Hungary	19.44	8.61	11.10	0.91	-1.02	-0.17	1.80
Ireland	10.52	4.66	6.01	0.50	-0.55	-0.09	0.97
Italy	17.11	7.58	9.77	0.81	-0.89	-0.15	1.58
Latvia	6.84	3.03	3.90	0.32	-0.36	-0.06	0.63
Lithuania	13.08	5.79	7.47	0.62	-0.68	-0.12	1.21
Luxemburg	5.45	2.42	3.11	0.26	-0.28	-0.05	0.50
Malta	12.60	5.58	7.19	0.59	-0.66	-0.11	1.16
Netherlands	9.36	4.15	5.34	0.44	-0.49	-0.08	0.87
Poland	15.67	6.95	8.95	0.74	-0.82	-0.14	1.45
Portugal	17.20	7.62	9.82	0.81	-0.90	-0.15	1.59
Slovakia	56.66	25.10	32.35	2.67	-2.96	-0.50	5.24
Slovenia	16.40	7.27	9.36	0.77	-0.86	-0.14	1.52
Spain	8.74	3.87	4.99	0.41	-0.46	-0.08	0.81
Sweden	25.20	11.17	14.39	1.19	-1.32	-0.22	2.33
Great Britain	9.94	4.41	5.68	0.47	-0.52	-0.09	0.92
Bulgaria	18.99	8.41	10.84	0.89	-0.99	-0.17	1.76
Romania	13.67	6.06	7.80	0.64	-0.71	-0.12	1.26
Croatia	5.83	2.58	3.33	0.27	-0.30	-0.05	0.54

Table III. 32 Member States exports to U.S. percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Exports to US, percent change, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Austria	64.50	17.79	48.30	3.42	-4.27	-0.74	7.06
Belgium	28.15	7.76	21.08	1.49	-1.87	-0.32	3.08
Cyprus	5.47	1.51	4.10	0.29	-0.36	-0.06	0.60
Czech republic	25.86	7.13	19.37	1.37	-1.71	-0.30	2.83
Denmark	13.32	3.68	9.98	0.71	-0.88	-0.15	1.46
Estonia	13.84	3.82	10.37	0.73	-0.92	-0.16	1.52
Finland	26.43	7.29	19.79	1.40	-1.75	-0.30	2.89
France	24.34	6.71	18.23	1.29	-1.61	-0.28	2.67
Germany	38.34	10.58	28.71	2.03	-2.54	-0.44	4.20
Greece	13.55	3.74	10.15	0.72	-0.90	-0.15	1.48
Hungary	35.80	9.88	26.81	1.90	-2.37	-0.41	3.92
Ireland	18.83	5.19	14.10	1.00	-1.25	-0.22	2.06
Italy	24.39	6.73	18.26	1.29	-1.62	-0.28	2.67
Latvia	11.70	3.23	8.76	0.62	-0.78	-0.13	1.28
Lithuania	21.60	5.96	16.17	1.15	-1.43	-0.25	2.37
Luxemburg	10.48	2.89	7.85	0.56	-0.69	-0.12	1.15
Malta	22.47	6.20	16.83	1.19	-1.49	-0.26	2.46
Netherlands	16.11	4.44	12.06	0.85	-1.07	-0.18	1.76
Poland	25.67	7.08	19.22	1.36	-1.70	-0.29	2.81
Portugal	27.32	7.54	20.46	1.45	-1.81	-0.31	2.99
Slovakia	116.41	32.11	87.17	6.17	-7.71	-1.33	12.75
Slovenia	23.98	6.62	17.96	1.27	-1.59	-0.27	2.63
Spain	13.52	3.73	10.12	0.72	-0.90	-0.15	1.48
Sweden	48.97	13.51	36.67	2.60	-3.25	-0.56	5.36
Great Britain	17.83	4.92	13.35	0.95	-1.18	-0.20	1.95
Bulgaria	31.30	8.63	23.44	1.66	-2.07	-0.36	3.43
Romania	20.33	5.61	15.23	1.08	-1.35	-0.23	2.23
Croatia	9.28	2.56	6.95	0.49	-0.62	-0.11	1.02

Table III. 33 Member States imports from U.S. percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Imports from US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Austria	33.90	20.19	12.71	1.00	-0.05	0.05	2.06
Belgium	23.76	14.15	8.91	0.70	-0.04	0.03	1.44
Cyprus	12.33	7.34	4.62	0.36	-0.02	0.02	0.75
Czech republic	34.69	20.66	13.01	1.02	-0.05	0.05	2.10
Denmark	10.41	6.20	3.90	0.31	-0.02	0.01	0.63
Estonia	33.09	19.71	12.41	0.98	-0.05	0.05	2.01
Finland	26.81	15.97	10.06	0.79	-0.04	0.04	1.63
France	17.71	10.55	6.64	0.52	-0.03	0.02	1.07
Germany	38.34	22.83	14.38	1.13	-0.06	0.05	2.33
Greece	15.52	9.24	5.82	0.46	-0.02	0.02	0.94
Hungary	22.05	13.13	8.27	0.65	-0.03	0.03	1.34
Ireland	11.21	6.68	4.20	0.33	-0.02	0.02	0.68
Italy	19.16	11.41	7.19	0.57	-0.03	0.03	1.16
Latvia	66.72	39.74	25.02	1.97	-0.10	0.09	4.05
Lithuania	106.96	63.70	40.11	3.16	-0.16	0.15	6.49
Luxemburg	5.81	3.46	2.18	0.17	-0.01	0.01	0.35
Malta	10.95	6.52	4.11	0.32	-0.02	0.02	0.66
Netherlands	15.81	9.42	5.93	0.47	-0.02	0.02	0.96
Poland	20.87	12.43	7.83	0.62	-0.03	0.03	1.27
Portugal	14.79	8.81	5.55	0.44	-0.02	0.02	0.90
Slovakia	26.01	15.49	9.76	0.77	-0.04	0.04	1.58
Slovenia	20.46	12.19	7.67	0.60	-0.03	0.03	1.24
Spain	15.81	9.41	5.93	0.47	-0.02	0.02	0.96
Sweden	14.81	8.82	5.55	0.44	-0.02	0.02	0.90
Great Britain	16.89	10.06	6.34	0.50	-0.03	0.02	1.03
Bulgaria	45.14	26.89	16.93	1.33	-0.07	0.06	2.74
Romania	22.02	13.11	8.26	0.65	-0.03	0.03	1.34
Croatia	22.34	13.30	8.38	0.66	-0.03	0.03	1.36

Table III. 34 Member States imports from U.S. percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Imports from US, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Austria	59.20	25.14	31.98	2.25	-0.22	0.05	4.68
Belgium	34.38	14.60	18.58	1.31	-0.13	0.03	2.72
Cyprus	24.17	10.26	13.06	0.92	-0.09	0.02	1.91
Czech republic	54.53	23.15	29.46	2.07	-0.20	0.05	4.31
Denmark	20.27	8.61	10.95	0.77	-0.08	0.02	1.60
Estonia	49.16	20.87	26.56	1.87	-0.18	0.04	3.88
Finland	42.74	18.15	23.09	1.62	-0.16	0.04	3.38
France	28.99	12.31	15.66	1.10	-0.11	0.03	2.29
Germany	59.96	25.46	32.39	2.28	-0.22	0.05	4.74
Greece	27.45	11.66	14.83	1.04	-0.10	0.02	2.17
Hungary	34.57	14.68	18.67	1.31	-0.13	0.03	2.73
Ireland	17.99	7.64	9.72	0.68	-0.07	0.02	1.42
Italy	31.91	13.55	17.24	1.21	-0.12	0.03	2.52
Latvia	105.05	44.60	56.75	3.99	-0.39	0.10	8.30
Lithuania	198.63	84.34	107.31	7.55	-0.74	0.18	15.69
Luxemburg	10.91	4.63	5.89	0.41	-0.04	0.01	0.86
Malta	14.62	6.21	7.90	0.56	-0.05	0.01	1.16
Netherlands	28.98	12.30	15.66	1.10	-0.11	0.03	2.29
Poland	31.56	13.40	17.05	1.20	-0.12	0.03	2.49
Portugal	28.10	11.93	15.18	1.07	-0.10	0.03	2.22
Slovakia	41.24	17.51	22.28	1.57	-0.15	0.04	3.26
Slovenia	31.84	13.52	17.20	1.21	-0.12	0.03	2.52
Spain	26.03	11.05	14.06	0.99	-0.10	0.02	2.06
Sweden	26.49	11.25	14.31	1.01	-0.10	0.02	2.09
Great Britain	28.52	12.11	15.41	1.08	-0.11	0.03	2.25
Bulgaria	73.47	31.19	39.69	2.79	-0.27	0.07	5.80
Romania	35.79	15.20	19.33	1.36	-0.13	0.03	2.83
Croatia	34.96	14.84	18.89	1.33	-0.13	0.03	2.76

Table III. 35 EU28 Output percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

EU 28 output, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E +F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill- overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.09	-0.05	0.06	0.00	-0.09	-0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.20	0.11	-0.14	-0.01	0.21	0.03	0.00
Other primary	0.04	0.04	-0.12	0.00	0.16	-0.04	-0.01
Energy	0.49	0.49	-1.43	-0.02	2.01	-0.55	-0.10
Ruminant meats	-0.26	-0.10	-0.11	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01
Other meats	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetable oils	0.38	0.14	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Dairy products	0.36	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Rice	-0.09	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Sugar	0.35	0.13	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Processed foods	0.32	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	0.71	0.26	0.29	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.04
Textiles	1.66	1.30	-0.10	-0.02	0.61	-0.13	-0.01
Clothing	1.77	1.38	-0.10	-0.02	0.65	-0.14	0.02
Leather products	2.41	1.89	-0.14	-0.03	0.89	-0.19	0.03
Wood and paper products	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.08	0.00
Chemicals	0.08	-0.11	0.52	-0.02	-0.42	0.11	0.12
Iron and steel products	-0.66	0.08	-0.22	-0.03	-0.42	-0.07	-0.35
Non-ferrous metals	-1.05	0.12	-0.34	-0.05	-0.67	-0.11	-0.55
Fabricated metals	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02
Motor vehicles	0.23	-0.76	1.75	-0.01	-0.88	0.14	0.30
Other transport equipment	-0.10	-0.23	0.13	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.19
Electrical machinery	-4.00	-0.31	-0.29	0.03	-3.27	-0.16	0.03
Other machinery	0.48	0.42	-0.41	-0.04	0.67	-0.16	0.02
Non metallic mineral products	0.54	0.42	-0.03	-0.01	0.20	-0.04	0.01
Other manufactures	0.65	0.51	-0.04	-0.01	0.24	-0.05	0.01
Construction	0.26	0.11	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.02
Distribution	0.41	0.13	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04
Land other transport	0.36	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.01
Water transport	0.45	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.02
Air transport	0.26	0.15	-0.02	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.01
Communications	0.08	0.05	0.05	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.01
Finance	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.13	-0.04	0.02	-0.02
Insurance	0.43	0.06	0.02	0.32	0.01	0.02	0.01
Business services	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01
Personal services	0.13	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00
Other services	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

Table III. 36 EU28 output percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs

EU 28 output, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.08	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00
Other primary	0.03	0.02	-0.09	0.00	0.12	-0.01	-0.01
Energy	0.46	0.22	-1.19	-0.02	1.60	-0.16	-0.08
Ruminant meats	-0.47	-0.07	-0.37	-0.01	0.04	-0.06	-0.05
Other meats	-0.98	-0.14	-0.77	-0.02	0.08	-0.13	-0.10
Vegetable oils	0.53	0.07	0.41	0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.05
Dairy products	0.30	0.04	0.24	0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.03
Rice	-0.62	-0.09	-0.48	-0.01	0.05	-0.08	-0.06
Sugar	0.42	0.06	0.33	0.01	-0.04	0.06	0.04
Processed foods	0.35	0.05	0.27	0.01	-0.03	0.05	0.03
Beverages, tobacco	1.14	0.16	0.90	0.03	-0.10	0.15	0.11
Textiles	1.84	1.34	-0.36	-0.05	1.28	-0.37	-0.05
Clothing	1.82	1.32	-0.36	-0.05	1.27	-0.37	0.07
Leather products	2.68	1.95	-0.53	-0.07	1.86	-0.54	0.11
Wood and paper products	0.09	0.08	-0.04	0.00	-0.12	0.16	-0.01
Chemicals	0.28	-0.09	1.06	-0.04	-0.83	0.19	0.24
Iron and steel products	-2.47	0.16	-0.92	-0.10	-1.38	-0.22	-1.33
Non-ferrous metals	-2.95	0.19	-1.11	-0.12	-1.65	-0.26	-1.59
Fabricated metals	-0.76	0.05	-0.29	-0.03	-0.43	-0.07	-0.41
Motor vehicles	1.48	-0.88	3.99	-0.03	-1.86	0.25	0.61
Other transport equipment	0.02	-0.21	0.22	-0.03	0.02	0.02	0.38
Electrical machinery	-7.88	-0.21	-0.95	0.05	-6.31	-0.45	0.09
Other machinery	0.42	0.45	-0.98	-0.08	1.38	-0.35	0.05
Non metallic mineral products	0.67	0.48	-0.13	-0.02	0.46	-0.13	0.03
Other manufactures	0.73	0.53	-0.14	-0.02	0.51	-0.15	0.03
Construction	0.46	0.13	0.28	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.05
Distribution	0.48	0.09	0.26	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05
Land other transport	0.48	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.19	0.01
Water transport	0.90	0.16	0.14	-0.01	0.25	0.36	0.05
Air transport	0.37	0.16	-0.06	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.02
Communications	0.13	0.06	0.10	-0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.02
Finance	0.40	0.07	0.10	0.27	-0.06	0.03	-0.04
Insurance	0.83	0.07	0.04	0.64	0.03	0.05	0.02
Business services	0.22	0.06	0.13	0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.03
Personal services	0.23	0.05	-0.04	-0.01	0.12	0.11	0.01
Other services	0.25	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03

Table III. 37 U.S. output percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

US output, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	-0.03	0.07	0.02	0.00	-0.11	-0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.04	-0.08	-0.02	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.00
Other primary agriculture	-0.06	0.13	0.04	-0.01	-0.20	-0.03	0.00
Other primary	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
Energy	-0.06	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.12	0.01	-0.03
Ruminant meats	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Other meats	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
Vegetable oils	-0.48	-0.13	-0.15	-0.07	-0.10	-0.02	-0.02
Dairy products	-0.33	-0.09	-0.10	-0.05	-0.07	-0.02	-0.02
Rice	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Sugar	-0.10	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Processed foods	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	-1.38	-0.38	-0.44	-0.20	-0.30	-0.07	-0.06
Textiles	-0.35	-0.18	0.04	-0.02	-0.21	0.01	0.01
Clothing	-0.80	-0.40	0.10	-0.05	-0.47	0.03	-0.01
Leather products	-1.44	-0.71	0.18	-0.10	-0.85	0.05	-0.01
Wood and paper products	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.04
Chemicals	0.20	0.84	-0.41	0.08	-0.44	0.13	-0.31
Iron and steel products	-1.85	-2.16	-0.75	-0.86	1.84	0.08	-0.32
Non-ferrous metals	0.85	1.00	0.34	0.40	-0.85	-0.04	0.15
Fabricated metals	-1.35	-1.57	-0.54	-0.63	1.34	0.06	-0.23
Motor vehicles	-0.64	2.15	-1.22	0.05	-1.78	0.16	-0.56
Other transport equipment	0.46	0.35	-0.16	0.03	0.20	0.05	-0.22
Electrical machinery	-2.51	-1.60	4.00	0.63	-4.70	-0.84	0.66
Other machinery	0.52	-0.51	-0.27	0.07	1.30	-0.06	0.22
Non metallic mineral products	-0.62	-0.31	0.08	-0.04	-0.37	0.02	0.00
Other manufactures	0.40	0.20	-0.05	0.03	0.24	-0.01	0.00
Construction	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.04	-0.04	0.01	0.01
Distribution	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Land other transport	-0.11	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.01
Water transport	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.01
Air transport	0.14	-0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01
Communications	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
Finance	-0.08	0.00	0.05	-0.10	-0.03	0.00	0.01
Insurance	-0.25	-0.04	0.02	-0.27	0.03	0.01	0.01
Business services	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Personal services	0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01
Other services	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01

Table III. 38 U.S. output percent change

**Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
US Output, percent change, 2030**

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Cereals, other grains	0.26	-0.39	-0.54	0.03	1.02	0.14	0.03
Vegetables and fruits	0.09	-0.13	-0.18	0.01	0.33	0.05	0.01
Other primary agriculture	0.46	-0.67	-0.93	0.05	1.77	0.24	0.06
Other primary	0.11	-0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.03
Energy	0.51	-0.08	-0.13	0.05	0.68	0.00	0.12
Ruminant meats	0.40	-0.03	0.33	-0.02	0.15	-0.04	0.05
Other meats	2.21	-0.16	1.86	-0.11	0.82	-0.21	0.26
Vegetable oils	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Dairy products	0.22	-0.02	0.18	-0.01	0.08	-0.02	0.03
Rice	1.07	-0.08	0.90	-0.05	0.40	-0.10	0.13
Sugar	0.20	-0.01	0.17	-0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.02
Processed foods	0.35	-0.03	0.29	-0.02	0.13	-0.03	0.04
Beverages, tobacco	-2.57	0.18	-2.17	0.12	-0.95	0.24	-0.30
Textiles	0.64	0.24	-0.13	0.07	0.60	-0.13	-0.02
Clothing	0.25	0.09	-0.05	0.03	0.23	-0.05	0.00
Leather products	0.19	0.07	-0.04	0.02	0.17	-0.04	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.07	-0.08	-0.14	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.07
Chemicals	-0.37	0.87	-0.81	0.15	-0.83	0.24	-0.55
Iron and steel products	-1.41	-0.77	-0.92	-0.48	0.86	-0.12	-0.38
Non-ferrous metals	3.21	1.74	2.08	1.08	-1.96	0.26	0.86
Fabricated metals	-1.05	-0.57	-0.68	-0.36	0.64	-0.09	-0.28
Motor vehicles	-2.87	2.63	-2.57	0.10	-3.37	0.33	-1.12
Other transport equipment	0.63	0.33	-0.28	0.05	0.41	0.11	-0.37
Electrical machinery	-2.44	-1.85	9.23	1.30	-9.29	-1.82	1.40
Other machinery	1.53	-0.57	-0.52	0.13	2.63	-0.14	0.34
Non metallic mineral products	-0.20	-0.07	0.04	-0.02	-0.18	0.04	0.00
Other manufactures	0.53	0.20	-0.10	0.05	0.49	-0.11	0.00
Construction	0.34	0.09	0.23	0.08	-0.06	0.00	0.02
Distribution	0.12	0.01	0.09	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.01
Land other transport	0.18	0.02	0.10	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.01
Water transport	0.38	0.05	0.20	0.10	-0.05	0.09	0.03
Air transport	0.37	-0.02	0.20	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04
Communications	0.30	-0.01	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.02
Finance	-0.13	0.00	0.12	-0.20	-0.05	0.00	0.03
Insurance	-0.46	-0.05	0.05	-0.54	0.06	0.02	0.02
Business services	0.06	-0.02	0.10	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.01
Personal services	0.33	-0.01	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.03
Other services	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.02

Table III. 39 Market prices EU percentage change**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs****Market Prices in EU, 2030**

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill- overs	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	0.04	-0.09	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.10	-0.04	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.08	-0.05	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
Other primary	-0.07	-0.05	-0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.01
Energy	0.15	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.05	-0.03
Ruminant meats	0.10	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.04	0.01
Other meats	0.11	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01
Vegetable oils	0.13	0.04	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01
Dairy products	0.12	0.06	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01
Rice	0.08	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.04	0.00
Sugar	0.15	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01
Processed foods	0.13	0.07	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01
Beverages, tobacco	0.13	0.08	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.06	0.01
Textiles	0.13	0.07	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.05	0.00
Clothing	0.19	0.10	0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.05	0.00
Leather products	0.16	0.10	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.58	-0.15	0.00	0.05	-0.51	0.03	-0.01
Chemicals	-0.12	-0.11	0.19	0.03	-0.30	0.07	-0.20
Iron and steel products	0.05	0.06	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.05	0.03
Non-ferrous metals	-0.05	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.07	0.03	-0.03
Fabricated metals	0.04	0.07	0.00	-0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.02
Motor vehicles	-0.70	-0.38	0.43	0.01	-0.75	0.00	-0.90
Other transport equipment	-0.16	-0.11	0.11	0.01	-0.13	-0.03	0.30
Electrical machinery	-0.28	-0.06	0.02	0.01	-0.21	-0.05	0.00
Other machinery	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	-0.03	0.01
Non metallic mineral products	0.13	0.08	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00
Other manufactures	0.37	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.22	-0.04	0.01
Construction	0.15	0.14	-0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.07	0.01
Distribution	0.17	0.12	0.00	-0.04	0.03	0.06	0.02
Land other transport	0.19	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.06	0.00
Water transport	7.51	2.43	1.35	0.41	0.78	2.54	0.28
Air transport	-0.27	-0.26	0.06	0.14	-0.26	0.04	-0.01
Communications	0.37	0.29	-0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.07	0.05
Finance	0.14	0.35	-0.03	-0.39	0.12	0.09	-0.01
Insurance	1.57	-0.16	0.09	2.03	-0.43	0.05	0.03
Business services	0.29	0.31	-0.03	-0.12	0.05	0.09	0.03
Personal services	1.49	-0.60	0.23	-0.04	1.91	-0.01	0.02
Other services	0.61	1.28	-0.26	-0.53	-0.08	0.20	0.06

Table III. 40 Market prices EU percentage change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Market Prices in EU, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Cereals, other grains	-0.01	-0.26	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.09	-0.19	0.04	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.03	-0.23	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.05	0.00
Other primary	-0.12	0.01	-0.03	0.06	-0.17	0.01	0.02
Energy	0.28	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.13	0.11	-0.05
Ruminant meats	0.08	-0.11	0.02	-0.02	0.12	0.08	0.00
Other meats	0.07	-0.13	0.02	-0.03	0.13	0.09	0.00
Vegetable oils	0.17	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.11	0.08	0.01
Dairy products	0.08	-0.08	0.01	-0.04	0.10	0.09	0.00
Rice	0.00	-0.22	0.02	-0.02	0.15	0.08	0.00
Sugar	0.20	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.12	0.09	0.01
Processed foods	0.12	-0.03	0.00	-0.05	0.10	0.10	0.01
Beverages, tobacco	0.13	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	0.09	0.11	0.01
Textiles	0.17	0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.06	0.09	0.00
Clothing	0.24	0.05	0.01	-0.04	0.13	0.09	0.00
Leather products	0.19	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.07	0.09	0.00
Wood and paper products	-1.06	0.00	0.01	0.11	-1.26	0.08	-0.02
Chemicals	-0.13	-0.03	0.41	0.06	-0.71	0.14	-0.21
Iron and steel products	0.04	0.05	0.02	-0.02	-0.11	0.09	0.02
Non-ferrous metals	-0.14	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.16	0.06	-0.07
Fabricated metals	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.08	0.08	0.00
Motor vehicles	-0.86	-0.35	1.03	0.03	-1.57	0.00	-1.12
Other transport equipment	-0.25	-0.07	0.23	0.02	-0.39	-0.05	0.47
Electrical machinery	-0.54	-0.06	0.05	0.02	-0.45	-0.09	0.00
Other machinery	0.22	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.21	-0.06	0.01
Non metallic mineral products	0.16	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.10	0.00
Other manufactures	0.57	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.36	-0.07	0.01
Construction	0.16	0.04	-0.04	-0.09	0.11	0.13	0.01
Distribution	0.19	0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.13	0.11	0.02
Land other transport	0.29	0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.12	0.13	0.01
Water transport	14.15	4.81	3.19	0.97	-0.35	5.53	0.52
Air transport	0.05	-0.07	0.19	0.25	-0.42	0.10	0.00
Communications	0.44	0.12	-0.08	-0.01	0.27	0.13	0.06
Finance	-0.14	0.12	-0.10	-0.77	0.45	0.16	0.01
Insurance	3.59	0.08	0.23	3.86	-0.70	0.12	0.07
Business services	0.25	0.11	-0.09	-0.24	0.30	0.16	0.03
Personal services	3.42	-0.84	0.48	-0.07	3.92	-0.07	0.06
Other services	-0.03	0.93	-0.62	-1.03	0.33	0.36	0.00

Table III. 41 Market prices US, percentage change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

Market Prices in US, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill- overs	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	0.08	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.14	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.01
Other primary agriculture	0.08	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00
Other primary	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.05
Energy	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.02
Ruminant meats	-0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.00
Other meats	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.00
Vegetable oils	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Dairy products	-0.08	-0.10	0.01	0.03	-0.06	0.04	0.00
Rice	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.00
Sugar	0.00	-0.06	0.03	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.00
Processed foods	-0.05	-0.07	0.02	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	-0.38	-0.10	-0.25	0.05	-0.13	0.04	-0.02
Textiles	-0.04	-0.06	0.00	0.03	-0.07	0.05	0.00
Clothing	-0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.00
Leather products	-0.10	-0.15	0.01	0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.00
Wood and paper products	0.13	0.15	0.05	-0.01	-0.17	0.11	-0.07
Chemicals	0.25	0.49	-0.01	-0.02	-0.31	0.09	-0.38
Iron and steel products	-0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.00
Non-ferrous metals	-0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.03	-0.10	0.02	0.00
Fabricated metals	-0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.12	0.04	0.00
Motor vehicles	0.00	0.79	0.05	0.00	-0.85	0.02	0.00
Other transport equipment	0.36	0.42	0.09	-0.01	-0.12	-0.02	-0.17
Electrical machinery	-0.14	0.03	0.12	-0.01	-0.24	-0.05	0.04
Other machinery	0.26	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.16	-0.01	0.11
Non metallic mineral products	-0.08	-0.11	0.03	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.00
Other manufactures	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.19	-0.01	0.00
Construction	-0.18	-0.15	0.04	0.06	-0.18	0.04	-0.01
Distribution	-0.09	-0.11	0.04	0.06	-0.12	0.04	-0.01
Land other transport	-0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.00
Water transport	-2.44	-0.94	-0.32	-0.01	-0.50	-0.67	-0.17
Air transport	-0.60	-0.31	0.08	0.21	-0.69	0.12	-0.06
Communications	-0.31	-0.25	0.08	0.02	-0.17	0.02	-0.02
Finance	0.09	-0.22	0.06	0.45	-0.23	0.03	-0.01
Insurance	-1.27	1.03	-0.13	-2.39	0.07	0.16	0.04
Business services	-0.15	-0.24	0.08	0.17	-0.19	0.03	-0.04
Personal services	3.47	-0.48	0.46	-0.38	3.91	-0.04	0.22
Other services	-1.03	-0.25	0.01	0.38	-1.23	0.06	-0.10

Table III. 42 Market prices US, percentage change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Market Prices in US, 2030

	A= B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill- overs	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	0.30	0.22	-0.07	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.01
Vegetables and fruits	0.42	0.23	-0.02	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.02
Other primary agriculture	0.37	0.24	-0.03	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.02
Other primary	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.02	-0.12	-0.04	0.03
Energy	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	-0.06	0.08	0.11
Ruminant meats	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.05	-0.07	0.07	0.01
Other meats	0.29	0.17	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0.07	0.01
Vegetable oils	0.08	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
Dairy products	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.05	-0.10	0.08	0.00
Rice	0.11	0.12	-0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.01
Sugar	0.17	0.03	0.08	0.06	-0.09	0.09	0.01
Processed foods	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.07	-0.15	0.09	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	-0.58	-0.02	-0.48	0.08	-0.25	0.09	-0.03
Textiles	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	-0.15	0.10	0.00
Clothing	0.15	-0.04	0.08	0.07	-0.06	0.09	0.00
Leather products	0.04	-0.07	0.05	0.06	-0.08	0.09	0.00
Wood and paper products	0.03	0.26	0.09	0.00	-0.59	0.26	-0.01
Chemicals	-0.08	0.51	-0.03	-0.02	-0.71	0.19	0.11
Iron and steel products	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.07	-0.23	0.09	0.01
Non-ferrous metals	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.06	-0.21	0.05	0.01
Fabricated metals	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.07	-0.25	0.09	0.01
Motor vehicles	-0.62	0.93	0.13	0.01	-1.74	0.05	-0.55
Other transport equipment	0.21	0.44	0.16	-0.01	-0.36	-0.03	-0.10
Electrical machinery	-0.33	0.03	0.26	-0.01	-0.51	-0.09	0.09
Other machinery	0.38	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.25	-0.01	0.16
Non metallic mineral products	0.05	-0.02	0.08	0.07	-0.16	0.08	0.00
Other manufactures	0.36	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.31	-0.01	0.00
Construction	-0.07	-0.05	0.11	0.11	-0.32	0.09	0.00
Distribution	0.07	-0.01	0.11	0.11	-0.21	0.08	0.01
Land other transport	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.07	-0.14	0.08	0.01
Water transport	-4.13	-1.44	-0.72	-0.09	-0.41	-1.47	-0.29
Air transport	-0.15	-0.03	0.29	0.34	-1.01	0.26	-0.01
Communications	-0.16	-0.12	0.20	-0.01	-0.28	0.03	-0.01
Finance	0.63	-0.04	0.17	0.87	-0.45	0.07	-0.09
Insurance	-3.50	0.49	-0.33	-4.60	0.68	0.27	0.12
Business services	0.18	-0.08	0.22	0.32	-0.35	0.07	0.04
Personal services	7.13	-1.33	0.92	-0.80	8.54	-0.22	0.46
Other services	-1.41	0.16	0.10	0.71	-2.53	0.15	-0.13

Table III. 43 Extra-EU exports percent change

**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU28 Extra-EU Exports, percent change, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
			goods	services	spill- overs		
Cereals, other grains	-0.19	-0.19	0.07	0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.01
Vegetables and fruits	-0.08	-0.08	0.03	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.72	0.74	-0.29	-0.02	0.24	0.05	-0.03
Other primary	-0.09	-0.10	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Energy	2.78	3.08	0.76	-0.16	-0.78	-0.12	-0.67
Ruminant meats	0.11	0.10	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Other meats	0.88	0.79	-0.11	0.00	0.13	0.07	-0.01
Vegetable oils	0.90	0.80	-0.11	0.00	0.13	0.08	-0.01
Dairy products	5.20	4.63	-0.62	-0.02	0.78	0.44	-0.05
Rice	1.21	1.07	-0.14	0.00	0.18	0.10	-0.01
Sugar	0.10	0.09	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Processed foods	0.93	0.82	-0.11	0.00	0.14	0.08	-0.01
Beverages, tobacco	6.47	5.75	-0.77	-0.03	0.96	0.55	-0.07
Textiles	9.56	9.33	-0.48	-0.03	0.99	-0.24	-0.04
Clothing	11.88	11.60	-0.60	-0.04	1.23	-0.30	-0.07
Leather products	11.36	11.09	-0.57	-0.04	1.17	-0.29	-0.07
Wood and paper products	2.11	0.20	0.72	-0.03	0.50	0.73	-0.05
Chemicals	5.22	1.37	3.80	-0.05	-0.41	0.50	0.70
Iron and steel products	6.49	2.75	2.02	-0.03	1.14	0.60	0.97
Non-ferrous metals	15.70	6.66	4.90	-0.08	2.77	1.46	2.36
Fabricated metals	13.44	5.70	4.19	-0.07	2.37	1.25	2.02
Motor vehicles	19.96	4.83	14.34	-0.05	-0.19	1.02	1.43
Other transport equipment	3.33	0.63	2.34	-0.03	0.26	0.11	0.27
Electrical machinery	-0.63	0.02	1.10	-0.01	-1.99	0.26	-0.37
Other machinery	1.84	1.91	-0.97	-0.09	1.34	-0.36	-0.11
Non metallic mineral products	8.56	8.36	-0.43	-0.03	0.88	-0.22	-0.05
Other manufactures	5.86	5.72	-0.30	-0.02	0.61	-0.15	-0.04
Construction	0.26	-0.01	-0.29	0.05	0.39	0.12	0.00
Distribution	0.65	-0.22	-0.93	-0.05	1.23	0.62	-0.10
Land other transport	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.19	0.01
Water transport	0.56	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.21	0.01
Air transport	0.59	0.17	-0.04	0.13	0.16	0.17	-0.04
Communications	0.48	0.00	-0.19	0.15	0.17	0.35	0.15
Finance	2.09	0.09	-0.01	1.95	-0.07	0.13	0.00
Insurance	2.10	0.12	-0.13	1.98	0.01	0.13	-0.04
Business services	0.52	0.07	-0.11	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.03
Personal services	0.48	-0.09	-0.66	0.17	0.56	0.50	-0.10
Other services	0.13	-0.04	-0.18	-0.01	0.24	0.12	-0.02

Table III. 44 Extra-EU exports percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU28 Extra-EU Exports, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Cereals, other grains	0.76	4.11	-6.41	-0.25	3.35	-0.04	-0.66
Vegetables and fruits	0.82	4.43	-6.91	-0.27	3.62	-0.05	-0.72
Other primary agriculture	2.58	13.92	21.71	-0.85	11.36	-0.15	-2.25
Other primary	0.02	0.09	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09
Energy	2.78	15.42	3.52	-1.55	-6.41	-8.20	-14.26
Ruminant meats	1.32	0.33	0.79	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.07
Other meats	2.19	0.55	1.32	0.00	0.05	0.28	0.11
Vegetable oils	2.16	0.54	1.30	0.00	0.05	0.27	0.11
Dairy products	16.09	4.02	9.68	-0.01	0.38	2.03	0.84
Rice	4.09	1.02	2.46	0.00	0.10	0.52	0.21
Sugar	1.56	0.39	0.94	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.08
Processed foods	2.01	0.50	1.21	0.00	0.05	0.25	0.10
Beverages, tobacco	13.17	3.29	7.92	-0.01	0.31	1.66	0.68
Textiles	9.88	9.53	-1.22	-0.06	2.09	-0.46	-0.11
Clothing	12.11	11.68	-1.50	-0.08	2.56	-0.56	0.10
Leather products	11.86	11.44	-1.47	-0.07	2.51	-0.55	0.09
Wood and paper products	3.96	0.24	1.30	-0.07	1.02	1.46	-0.08
Chemicals	9.39	1.50	7.85	-0.10	-0.82	0.95	1.27
Iron and steel products	12.94	3.63	5.10	-0.08	2.76	1.53	1.55
Non-ferrous metals	24.76	6.94	9.76	-0.15	5.28	2.93	2.96
Fabricated metals	20.98	5.88	8.27	-0.13	4.48	2.49	2.51
Motor vehicles	40.86	6.03	33.75	-0.09	-0.86	2.03	2.85
Other transport equipment	6.22	0.69	4.78	-0.05	0.53	0.27	0.57
Electrical machinery	-1.48	0.16	1.90	-0.03	-3.86	0.35	0.04
Other machinery	1.50	1.96	-2.30	-0.17	2.74	-0.73	0.03
Non metallic mineral products	8.72	8.41	-1.08	-0.05	1.84	-0.40	0.07
Other manufactures	5.96	5.75	-0.74	-0.04	1.26	-0.28	0.05
Construction	0.55	0.00	-0.65	0.09	0.80	0.31	0.04
Distribution	0.94	-0.13	-1.25	-0.06	1.52	0.86	0.01
Land other transport	0.88	0.10	0.23	0.01	0.19	0.36	0.00
Water transport	1.21	0.14	0.31	0.01	0.25	0.49	0.07
Air transport	1.07	0.18	-0.08	0.26	0.33	0.37	-0.22
Communications	0.93	0.01	-0.44	0.30	0.36	0.70	0.54
Finance	4.18	0.11	-0.01	3.94	-0.13	0.27	0.00
Insurance	4.15	0.14	-0.29	4.00	0.02	0.27	-0.06
Business services	0.94	0.10	-0.27	0.41	0.31	0.39	0.11
Personal services	0.89	-0.06	-1.58	0.35	1.13	1.05	-0.18
Other services	0.31	-0.04	-0.41	-0.02	0.50	0.28	0.00

Table III. 45 Extra-EU imports percent change

**Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU28 Extra-EU Imports, percent change, 2030**

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	2.69	2.32	0.35	0.03	-0.12	0.11	0.06
Vegetables and fruits	1.00	0.86	0.13	0.01	-0.04	0.04	0.02
Other primary agriculture	1.96	1.69	0.26	0.02	-0.09	0.08	0.04
Other primary	0.75	0.52	0.02	0.00	0.24	-0.03	0.01
Energy	0.36	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.11	-0.01	0.00
Ruminant meats	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.01
Other meats	1.83	1.56	0.37	0.03	-0.23	0.10	0.03
Vegetable oils	0.47	0.40	0.10	0.01	-0.06	0.03	0.01
Dairy products	13.52	11.48	2.74	0.24	-1.66	0.72	0.19
Rice	2.00	1.69	0.40	0.03	-0.25	0.11	0.03
Sugar	0.29	0.25	0.06	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.00
Processed foods	1.25	1.06	0.25	0.02	-0.15	0.07	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	4.93	4.18	1.00	0.09	-0.61	0.26	0.07
Textiles	0.99	0.53	1.99	0.20	-2.63	0.89	0.14
Clothing	0.41	0.22	0.82	0.08	-1.08	0.37	0.07
Leather products	0.51	0.27	1.02	0.10	-1.35	0.46	0.09
Wood and paper products	5.15	0.59	2.41	0.06	1.78	0.31	0.24
Chemicals	5.68	2.56	1.74	0.06	1.30	0.03	0.15
Iron and steel products	0.74	0.18	0.29	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.20
Non-ferrous metals	0.98	0.24	0.38	0.01	0.28	0.07	0.26
Fabricated metals	2.31	0.57	0.89	0.02	0.65	0.17	0.62
Motor vehicles	23.86	11.27	7.73	0.07	4.26	0.53	0.22
Other transport equipment	6.67	2.61	3.42	0.04	0.39	0.20	0.16
Electrical machinery	3.41	0.44	0.68	-0.01	2.08	0.23	0.01
Other machinery	0.81	0.78	1.26	0.11	-1.68	0.34	0.02
Non metallic mineral products	1.00	0.53	2.00	0.20	-2.65	0.90	0.17
Other manufactures	0.20	0.11	0.40	0.04	-0.52	0.18	0.03
Construction	0.71	0.06	0.53	0.32	-0.33	0.12	0.17
Distribution	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land other transport	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Water transport	0.59	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.04
Air transport	0.28	-0.06	0.26	0.12	-0.11	0.07	0.04
Communications	1.44	0.05	0.39	0.84	0.06	0.10	0.06
Finance	1.29	0.05	0.28	0.80	0.08	0.08	0.20
Insurance	1.25	0.06	0.40	0.72	-0.03	0.09	0.04
Business services	0.69	-0.05	0.32	0.48	-0.12	0.07	0.04
Personal services	2.44	0.03	0.95	1.45	-0.17	0.17	0.15
Other services	0.43	0.08	0.50	0.04	-0.31	0.12	0.07

Table III. 46 Extra-EU imports percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU28 Extra-EU Imports, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	4.82	3.13	1.72	0.09	-0.47	0.35	0.24
Vegetables and fruits	1.62	1.06	0.58	0.03	-0.16	0.12	0.08
Other primary agriculture	2.98	1.94	1.06	0.05	-0.29	0.21	0.15
Other primary	0.87	0.46	0.01	0.00	0.43	-0.04	0.00
Energy	0.59	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.29	-0.02	0.00
Ruminant meats	0.52	0.29	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.01
Other meats	9.53	5.27	2.31	0.10	1.48	0.38	0.15
Vegetable oils	0.74	0.41	0.18	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.01
Dairy products	67.92	37.54	16.44	0.70	10.56	2.67	1.09
Rice	6.18	3.41	1.50	0.06	0.96	0.24	0.10
Sugar	0.62	0.35	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.01
Processed foods	2.80	1.55	0.68	0.03	0.44	0.11	0.05
Beverages, tobacco	10.62	5.87	2.57	0.11	1.65	0.42	0.17
Textiles	1.12	0.20	2.17	0.18	-2.38	0.95	0.14
Clothing	0.59	0.10	1.16	0.10	-1.26	0.50	0.09
Leather products	0.53	0.09	1.04	0.09	-1.13	0.45	0.08
Wood and paper products	10.33	0.61	5.39	0.13	3.57	0.63	0.49
Chemicals	9.17	2.62	3.75	0.12	2.57	0.11	0.28
Iron and steel products	1.58	0.23	0.74	0.01	0.48	0.12	0.47
Non-ferrous metals	1.56	0.23	0.73	0.01	0.48	0.12	0.46
Fabricated metals	5.00	0.72	2.33	0.04	1.52	0.39	1.47
Motor vehicles	42.12	13.66	18.71	0.15	8.52	1.09	0.42
Other transport equipment	11.15	2.69	7.20	0.09	0.78	0.40	0.33
Electrical machinery	6.52	0.41	1.61	-0.01	4.01	0.51	0.02
Other machinery	1.21	0.76	2.94	0.22	-3.41	0.71	0.05
Non metallic mineral products	1.46	0.25	2.83	0.23	-3.09	1.23	0.22
Other manufactures	0.50	0.09	0.98	0.08	-1.07	0.42	0.08
Construction	1.50	0.06	1.22	0.65	-0.66	0.23	0.36
Distribution	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land other transport	0.26	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.02
Water transport	1.31	0.00	0.67	0.07	0.25	0.32	0.09
Air transport	0.72	-0.06	0.61	0.24	-0.22	0.15	0.09
Communications	2.96	0.05	0.89	1.72	0.11	0.19	0.12
Finance	2.61	0.05	0.64	1.62	0.16	0.15	0.40
Insurance	2.55	0.06	0.93	1.47	-0.07	0.17	0.10
Business services	1.55	-0.08	0.76	0.96	-0.27	0.18	0.08
Personal services	5.34	-0.01	2.32	2.99	-0.32	0.36	0.32
Other services	0.92	0.07	1.15	0.09	-0.62	0.23	0.16

Table III. 47 U.S. sector exports percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total US Exports, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.36	0.26	-0.04	-0.01	0.10	0.05	-0.01
Vegetables and fruits	0.57	0.41	-0.06	-0.02	0.16	0.08	-0.01
Other primary agriculture	0.53	0.38	-0.05	-0.02	0.15	0.07	-0.01
Other primary	0.52	0.48	0.01	0.05	-0.05	0.03	0.01
Energy	1.83	1.70	0.04	0.19	-0.20	0.09	0.04
Ruminant meats	-1.23	-0.97	0.04	-0.01	-0.21	-0.09	0.00
Other meats	3.57	2.82	-0.12	0.02	0.60	0.26	0.00
Vegetable oils	-0.65	-0.51	0.02	0.00	-0.11	-0.05	0.00
Dairy products	7.18	5.68	-0.24	0.03	1.20	0.51	-0.01
Rice	0.30	0.23	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
Sugar	1.30	1.03	-0.04	0.01	0.22	0.09	0.00
Processed foods	1.61	1.27	-0.05	0.01	0.27	0.12	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	4.60	3.64	-0.15	0.02	0.77	0.33	0.00
Textiles	7.61	6.66	-0.12	0.07	1.03	-0.03	0.00
Clothing	15.21	13.32	-0.23	0.14	2.06	-0.06	0.67
Leather products	5.24	4.59	-0.08	0.05	0.71	-0.02	0.23
Wood and paper products	3.62	-0.05	1.57	0.01	1.15	0.93	0.12
Chemicals	7.60	4.22	2.75	0.12	-0.02	0.53	0.10
Iron and steel products	5.04	1.89	2.08	0.00	0.80	0.28	0.82
Non-ferrous metals	13.56	5.07	5.58	0.00	2.15	0.76	2.21
Fabricated metals	20.36	7.62	8.38	-0.01	3.22	1.14	3.31
Motor vehicles	33.50	18.64	10.61	0.06	2.47	1.73	0.30
Other transport equipment	4.95	1.57	2.43	0.02	0.73	0.20	0.17
Electrical machinery	2.65	-1.37	7.30	0.78	-3.60	-0.46	0.56
Other machinery	3.34	1.51	-0.36	0.08	2.17	-0.06	0.31
Non metallic mineral products	6.61	5.79	-0.10	0.06	0.89	-0.03	0.29
Other manufactures	4.38	3.84	-0.07	0.04	0.59	-0.02	0.19
Construction	0.89	-0.37	-0.14	0.62	0.62	0.16	0.39
Distribution	-0.62	0.77	0.16	-0.07	-1.30	-0.18	-0.92
Land other transport	-0.17	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	0.19
Water transport	0.65	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.21	0.02
Air transport	0.71	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.02
Communications	2.26	-0.22	0.05	1.81	0.31	0.32	0.03
Finance	1.09	-0.12	0.03	0.87	0.14	0.17	0.18
Insurance	0.78	-0.29	-0.14	0.48	0.46	0.27	0.03
Business services	0.92	-0.32	-0.03	0.74	0.35	0.19	-0.43
Personal services	1.24	-0.69	-0.23	0.60	1.13	0.43	-0.31
Other services	0.26	-0.32	-0.06	0.03	0.54	0.07	0.38

Table III. 48 U.S. sector exports percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total US Exports, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.89	0.28	0.20	-0.02	0.37	0.06	0.04
Vegetables and fruits	1.59	0.49	0.36	-0.04	0.67	0.11	0.07
Other primary agriculture	1.59	0.49	0.36	-0.04	0.67	0.11	0.07
Other primary	0.59	0.55	0.01	0.06	-0.06	0.03	0.03
Energy	3.55	3.29	0.08	0.38	-0.38	0.17	0.15
Ruminant meats	3.28	1.85	0.34	0.01	0.39	0.69	0.01
Other meats	27.59	15.52	2.87	0.08	3.29	5.84	0.12
Vegetable oils	0.34	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00
Dairy products	42.01	23.62	4.36	0.12	5.01	8.89	0.19
Rice	3.42	1.92	0.35	0.01	0.41	0.72	0.02
Sugar	6.90	3.88	0.72	0.02	0.82	1.46	0.03
Processed foods	4.65	2.61	0.48	0.01	0.55	0.98	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	11.01	6.19	1.14	0.03	1.31	2.33	0.05
Textiles	9.61	7.53	-0.24	0.15	2.37	-0.22	-0.01
Clothing	17.27	13.55	-0.42	0.27	4.27	-0.39	0.82
Leather products	7.37	5.78	-0.18	0.12	1.82	-0.17	0.35
Wood and paper products	7.60	-0.08	3.43	0.01	2.34	1.89	0.29
Chemicals	11.51	4.39	5.81	0.24	0.02	1.04	0.13
Iron and steel products	14.76	3.43	7.67	-0.01	2.65	1.02	2.89
Non-ferrous metals	25.41	5.90	13.21	-0.01	4.56	1.76	4.97
Fabricated metals	37.83	8.78	19.66	-0.02	6.79	2.61	7.40
Motor vehicles	57.28	22.76	25.97	0.12	4.92	3.51	0.86
Other transport equipment	8.60	1.60	5.08	0.03	1.45	0.44	0.41
Electrical machinery	8.19	-1.70	16.70	1.62	-7.30	-1.13	1.78
Other machinery	5.08	1.38	-0.72	0.15	4.38	-0.12	0.68
Non metallic mineral products	8.50	6.67	-0.21	0.14	2.10	-0.19	0.40
Other manufactures	4.86	3.82	-0.12	0.08	1.20	-0.11	0.23
Construction	2.16	-0.41	-0.29	1.25	1.23	0.38	0.73
Distribution	0.55	-0.22	-0.06	0.03	0.69	0.11	0.28
Land other transport	0.78	0.05	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.27	-0.85
Water transport	1.43	0.09	0.34	0.21	0.31	0.49	0.09
Air transport	1.45	0.02	0.17	0.36	0.48	0.42	0.07
Communications	4.86	-0.25	0.16	3.69	0.62	0.65	0.10
Finance	2.32	-0.14	0.08	1.76	0.27	0.34	0.42
Insurance	1.82	-0.32	-0.31	0.98	0.91	0.57	0.09
Business services	2.15	-0.36	-0.04	1.49	0.68	0.37	1.10
Personal services	3.62	-0.75	-0.17	1.23	2.40	0.91	-0.34
Other services	0.86	-0.35	-0.10	0.05	1.09	0.17	0.44

Table III. 49 U.S. sector imports percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total US Imports, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.17	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.32	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	1.41	1.31	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.00
Other primary	0.37	0.20	-0.04	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.83	0.44	-0.09	0.07	0.42	-0.01	0.00
Ruminant meats	1.25	1.38	0.11	0.01	-0.27	0.03	0.01
Other meats	2.37	2.60	0.20	0.02	-0.51	0.06	0.02
Vegetable oils	0.71	0.78	0.06	0.01	-0.16	0.02	0.01
Dairy products	33.21	36.46	2.83	0.31	-7.21	0.83	0.35
Rice	0.94	1.04	0.08	0.01	-0.20	0.02	0.01
Sugar	0.94	1.04	0.08	0.01	-0.20	0.02	0.01
Processed foods	1.14	1.25	0.10	0.01	-0.25	0.03	0.01
Beverages, tobacco	9.56	10.49	0.81	0.09	-2.08	0.24	0.10
Textiles	1.47	2.10	0.31	0.03	-1.13	0.16	0.04
Clothing	1.45	2.08	0.30	0.03	-1.12	0.16	-0.07
Leather products	1.55	2.23	0.32	0.03	-1.20	0.17	-0.08
Wood and paper products	2.51	0.90	1.36	0.03	0.08	0.14	-0.11
Chemicals	6.12	1.14	3.85	-0.07	1.22	-0.03	1.01
Iron and steel products	1.73	0.85	0.68	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.23
Non-ferrous metals	4.79	2.35	1.89	0.07	0.24	0.25	0.63
Fabricated metals	2.86	1.40	1.13	0.04	0.14	0.15	0.38
Motor vehicles	10.14	2.48	4.54	0.01	2.84	0.28	0.84
Other transport equipment	5.43	1.13	3.81	0.02	0.36	0.12	0.55
Electrical machinery	2.88	1.15	-1.44	-0.29	2.86	0.61	-0.34
Other machinery	0.52	1.60	0.44	0.01	-1.63	0.10	-0.16
Non metallic mineral products	4.98	7.15	1.04	0.11	-3.86	0.54	-0.25
Other manufactures	0.68	0.97	0.14	0.01	-0.52	0.07	-0.03
Construction	1.00	0.49	0.23	0.70	-0.47	0.04	0.25
Distribution	1.15	-6.44	-4.10	-0.11	11.85	-0.05	1.13
Land other transport	0.94	0.31	0.25	0.35	-0.07	0.10	-0.07
Water transport	0.74	0.24	0.20	0.28	-0.05	0.08	0.04
Air transport	0.32	0.13	0.09	0.25	-0.18	0.03	0.01
Communications	0.35	0.27	0.11	0.26	-0.33	0.03	0.03
Finance	3.25	0.28	0.16	2.88	-0.09	0.03	-0.02
Insurance	3.04	0.35	0.14	2.69	-0.15	0.01	-0.05
Business services	0.73	0.42	0.18	0.50	-0.41	0.04	0.06
Personal services	1.19	0.73	0.27	1.20	-0.97	-0.04	0.53
Other services	-0.07	0.38	0.24	0.01	-0.71	0.00	-0.07

Table III. 50 U.S: sector imports percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
Total US Imports, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	1.56	2.49	-0.92	0.07	-0.31	0.22	-0.15
Vegetables and fruits	1.22	1.95	-0.72	0.06	-0.24	0.17	-0.12
Other primary agriculture	3.55	5.67	-2.10	0.17	-0.70	0.51	-0.34
Other primary	0.76	0.28	-0.09	0.09	0.53	-0.04	0.00
Energy	0.42	0.15	-0.05	0.05	0.30	-0.02	0.00
Ruminant meats	1.12	0.28	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.01	0.07
Other meats	3.01	0.74	1.68	0.01	0.56	0.03	0.20
Vegetable oils	1.42	0.35	0.79	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.09
Dairy products	97.01	23.74	54.07	0.21	18.17	0.82	6.34
Rice	2.73	0.67	1.52	0.01	0.51	0.02	0.18
Sugar	0.99	0.24	0.55	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.06
Processed foods	1.50	0.37	0.84	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.10
Beverages, tobacco	18.67	4.57	10.41	0.04	3.50	0.16	1.22
Textiles	0.66	1.09	0.39	0.03	-1.14	0.28	0.05
Clothing	0.95	1.57	0.56	0.05	-1.64	0.41	-0.12
Leather products	1.35	2.25	0.79	0.07	-2.34	0.58	-0.16
Wood and paper products	4.31	1.00	2.83	0.06	0.15	0.28	-0.22
Chemicals	11.40	1.25	7.97	-0.14	2.36	-0.04	1.99
Iron and steel products	2.42	0.81	1.28	0.05	0.16	0.13	0.40
Non-ferrous metals	6.91	2.30	3.64	0.13	0.45	0.38	1.13
Fabricated metals	3.26	1.09	1.72	0.06	0.21	0.18	0.53
Motor vehicles	19.48	3.00	10.53	0.02	5.40	0.54	1.68
Other transport equipment	10.10	1.21	7.91	0.04	0.71	0.22	1.09
Electrical machinery	4.28	1.29	-3.30	-0.58	5.61	1.27	-0.74
Other machinery	-0.35	1.70	0.97	0.02	-3.23	0.20	-0.31
Non metallic mineral products	4.21	7.00	2.48	0.22	-7.30	1.82	-0.51
Other manufactures	0.60	1.00	0.35	0.03	-1.04	0.26	-0.07
Construction	1.64	0.56	0.51	1.42	-0.90	0.05	0.48
Distribution	0.20	-0.19	-0.24	-0.01	0.64	0.00	0.06
Land other transport	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.08	-0.01	0.02	-0.02
Water transport	1.36	0.28	0.45	0.56	-0.10	0.18	0.08
Air transport	0.65	0.16	0.24	0.51	-0.35	0.09	0.03
Communications	0.45	0.30	0.22	0.53	-0.66	0.06	0.05
Finance	6.38	0.32	0.37	5.81	-0.16	0.04	-0.04
Insurance	5.87	0.40	0.30	5.45	-0.29	0.02	-0.09
Business services	1.14	0.47	0.39	1.01	-0.80	0.07	0.11
Personal services	1.28	0.79	0.20	2.42	-2.06	-0.07	0.51
Other services	-0.44	0.42	0.52	0.02	-1.40	0.00	-0.13

Table III. 51 Change in price for EU28 imports from the US

Modest, 20% spill-overs

Percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	-1.94	-2.15	-0.03	0.04	0.04	0.17	-0.15
Vegetables and fruits	-1.62	-1.91	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.18	-0.11
Other primary agriculture	-2.88	-3.17	-0.01	-0.01	0.09	0.22	-0.22
Other primary	-0.75	-1.12	0.05	-0.08	0.02	0.39	-0.06
Energy	-1.48	-1.92	0.08	-0.22	0.24	0.35	-0.12
Ruminant meats	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Other meats	-13.77	-14.15	0.05	-0.15	0.16	0.33	-1.07
Vegetable oils	-0.38	-1.14	0.01	-0.12	0.18	0.69	-0.03
Dairy products	-14.36	-14.71	0.04	-0.18	0.16	0.33	-1.17
Rice	-9.60	-9.85	-0.02	-0.06	0.07	0.26	-0.60
Sugar	-8.20	-8.61	0.07	-0.21	0.20	0.35	-0.64
Processed foods	-6.85	-7.25	0.06	-0.23	0.19	0.38	-0.48
Beverages, tobacco	-10.43	-2.65	-8.06	-0.25	0.16	0.38	-0.81
Textiles	-6.38	-6.64	0.04	-0.18	0.15	0.25	-0.47
Clothing	-9.07	-9.45	0.07	-0.19	0.21	0.29	-0.71
Leather products	-3.87	-4.21	0.05	-0.18	0.18	0.29	-0.27
Wood and paper products	-2.52	-0.32	-1.94	-0.03	-0.03	-0.21	-0.20
Chemicals	-4.36	-1.61	-2.24	0.01	-0.21	-0.31	-0.32
Iron and steel products	-2.13	-0.54	-1.80	-0.20	0.12	0.28	-0.17
Non-ferrous metals	-3.21	-1.69	-1.71	-0.17	0.09	0.28	-0.23
Fabricated metals	-3.83	-2.31	-1.70	-0.18	0.10	0.26	-0.30
Motor vehicles	-11.74	-6.70	-4.30	-0.10	-0.73	0.09	-0.87
Other transport equipment	-2.29	-0.75	-1.19	0.01	-0.13	-0.23	-0.18
Electrical machinery	-2.75	-0.63	-2.11	0.08	-0.40	0.31	-0.19
Other machinery	-1.05	-1.03	0.00	0.06	0.06	-0.15	-0.08
Non metallic mineral products	-3.04	-3.48	0.07	-0.25	0.21	0.41	-0.23
Other manufactures	-0.95	-0.92	0.00	0.07	0.07	-0.18	-0.07
Construction	-1.01	-0.43	-2.04	-1.09	0.71	1.85	-0.07
Distribution	-0.09	0.03	-0.02	0.07	-0.05	-0.11	-0.01
Land other transport	-0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.03	-0.06	0.00
Water transport	-3.56	-2.35	-3.61	0.24	-3.14	5.29	-0.22
Air transport	-0.88	0.27	0.00	0.97	-0.49	-1.63	-0.06
Communications	-2.37	-0.42	-3.33	-0.86	0.60	1.65	-0.18
Finance	-1.98	-0.33	-2.42	-0.92	0.61	1.09	-0.15
Insurance	-2.67	0.77	-2.94	1.05	-0.88	-0.66	-0.21
Business services	-1.23	-0.90	-3.06	-2.06	1.48	3.31	-0.09
Personal services	2.84	0.43	0.48	-2.99	-0.46	5.38	0.22
Other services	-1.03	0.16	-0.25	1.06	-0.32	-1.69	-0.08
Total	-2.73	-1.38	-1.37	-0.14	0.01	0.16	-0.20

Table III. 52 Change in price for EU28 imports from the US

Ambitious, 20% spill-overs
Percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procurement
Cereals, other grains	-3.72	-4.13	-0.07	0.09	0.07	0.31	-0.23
Vegetables and fruits	-3.09	-3.51	0.00	-0.01	0.22	0.20	-0.24
Other primary agriculture	-5.54	-5.94	-0.02	0.00	0.16	0.26	-0.39
Other primary	-0.79	-1.83	0.21	-0.44	0.02	1.26	-0.06
Energy	-1.32	-1.47	0.14	-0.34	0.36	-0.01	-0.10
Ruminant meats	-29.50	-29.76	0.09	-0.27	0.28	0.16	-2.29
Other meats	-27.28	-27.54	0.10	-0.27	0.29	0.14	-1.92
Vegetable oils	-0.63	-1.15	0.01	-0.09	0.19	0.42	-0.05
Dairy products	-28.52	-28.69	0.09	-0.31	0.29	0.10	-2.11
Rice	-19.01	-19.24	-0.04	-0.10	0.12	0.25	-1.48
Sugar	-16.23	-16.42	0.14	-0.37	0.37	0.05	-1.14
Processed foods	-13.51	-13.64	0.13	-0.40	0.33	0.06	-1.05
Beverages, tobacco	-20.67	-4.95	-15.55	-0.44	0.28	0.00	-1.53
Textiles	-6.29	-6.33	0.09	-0.33	0.28	0.01	-0.49
Clothing	-8.89	-9.08	0.16	-0.35	0.38	0.00	-0.63
Leather products	-3.73	-3.86	0.11	-0.32	0.33	0.02	-0.29
Wood and paper products	-4.77	-0.23	-4.11	-0.28	-0.05	-0.10	-0.35
Chemicals	-7.07	-1.75	-4.95	-0.08	-0.46	0.17	-0.55
Iron and steel products	-3.70	-0.39	-3.14	-0.34	0.20	-0.03	-0.26
Non-ferrous metals	-4.80	-1.51	-3.17	-0.32	0.15	0.06	-0.37
Fabricated metals	-5.41	-2.07	-3.14	-0.34	0.18	-0.04	-0.40
Motor vehicles	-16.68	-6.72	-8.78	-0.31	-1.45	0.58	-1.05
Other transport equipment	-3.84	-0.80	-2.59	-0.09	-0.29	-0.08	-0.27
Electrical machinery	-4.95	-0.61	-4.09	0.12	-0.77	0.41	-0.38
Other machinery	-0.93	-0.89	0.01	0.07	0.11	-0.23	-0.07
Non metallic mineral products	-2.91	-3.05	0.15	-0.43	0.35	0.07	-0.22
Other manufactures	-0.81	-0.92	0.01	0.10	0.15	-0.15	-0.06
Construction	-1.71	-0.06	-1.58	-0.78	0.52	0.19	-0.12
Distribution	0.07	-0.01	0.12	-0.30	0.23	0.03	0.01
Land other transport	0.10	0.00	0.12	-0.33	0.28	0.03	0.01
Water transport	-6.37	-3.58	-7.62	1.95	-6.63	9.51	-0.47
Air transport	-0.71	-0.04	0.11	-2.99	1.82	0.41	-0.04
Communications	-4.28	-0.13	-4.24	-0.97	0.70	0.35	-0.30
Finance	-3.52	-0.04	-2.90	-1.04	0.69	-0.23	-0.27
Insurance	-6.30	0.68	-10.75	4.07	-2.76	2.47	-0.47
Business services	-2.00	-0.08	-1.77	-1.10	0.80	0.16	-0.15
Personal services	5.87	6.21	5.26	-33.85	-5.11	33.37	0.46
Other services	-1.41	-1.46	-7.65	31.01	-8.59	-14.72	-0.10
Total	-4.10	-1.42	-2.75	0.78	-0.45	-0.25	-0.30

Table III. 53 EU28 skilled employment by sector percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

EU skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill- overs	procure- ment
			goods	services	spill- overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.08	-0.05	0.08	0.01	-0.10	-0.01	0.01
Other primary agriculture	0.22	0.14	-0.23	-0.02	0.30	0.04	-0.02
Other primary	0.08	-0.01	0.29	0.02	-0.32	0.10	0.03
Energy	0.34	-0.06	1.32	0.07	-1.44	0.45	0.14
Ruminant meats	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	0.09	-0.01	0.00
Other meats	-0.29	-0.36	-0.47	-0.29	0.90	-0.07	-0.05
Vegetable oils	0.33	0.41	0.55	0.33	-1.04	0.08	0.06
Dairy products	0.28	0.34	0.46	0.28	-0.87	0.07	0.05
Rice	-0.16	-0.20	-0.27	-0.16	0.51	-0.04	-0.03
Sugar	0.24	0.30	0.39	0.24	-0.75	0.06	0.04
Processed foods	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.09	-0.27	0.02	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	0.41	0.51	0.67	0.41	-1.28	0.10	0.07
Textiles	1.38	1.19	-0.23	-0.05	0.63	-0.16	-0.03
Clothing	1.46	1.27	-0.25	-0.06	0.67	-0.17	0.00
Leather products	2.04	1.77	-0.34	-0.08	0.93	-0.24	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.04	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	-0.06	0.07	-0.02
Chemicals	-0.06	-0.16	0.42	-0.03	-0.38	0.09	0.10
Iron and steel products	-0.83	0.03	-0.29	-0.04	-0.45	-0.09	-0.40
Non-ferrous metals	-1.19	0.05	-0.41	-0.06	-0.64	-0.12	-0.57
Fabricated metals	-0.22	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.12	-0.02	-0.11
Motor vehicles	0.13	-0.76	1.62	-0.02	-0.83	0.12	0.28
Other transport equipment	-0.17	-0.25	0.10	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.24
Electrical machinery	-3.83	-0.34	-0.32	0.01	-3.03	-0.16	0.03
Other machinery	0.37	0.37	-0.43	-0.05	0.64	-0.16	0.01
Non metallic mineral products	0.27	0.23	-0.05	-0.01	0.12	-0.03	0.00
Other manufactures	0.50	0.43	-0.08	-0.02	0.23	-0.06	0.00
Construction	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.01
Distribution	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Land other transport	-0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.05	0.00
Water transport	0.17	0.03	-0.07	-0.02	0.11	0.12	0.00
Air transport	0.09	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.06	0.03	-0.01
Communications	-0.07	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00
Finance	0.07	0.00	-0.02	0.11	-0.03	0.01	-0.04
Insurance	0.30	0.01	-0.03	0.29	0.01	0.01	0.00
Business services	-0.08	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Personal services	-0.02	-0.02	-0.07	-0.02	0.06	0.04	-0.01
Other services	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Displacement index	0.28	0.16	0.27	0.06	0.33	0.07	0.05

Table III. 54 EU28 skilled employment by sector percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	-0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.06	-0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.08	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.09	0.02	0.00
Other primary	0.05	-0.01	0.44	0.02	-0.46	0.06	0.04
Energy	0.28	-0.06	2.30	0.12	-2.38	0.30	0.23
Ruminant meats	-0.18	-0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Other meats	-1.25	-0.05	-1.21	0.05	0.19	-0.23	-0.13
Vegetable oils	0.46	0.02	0.44	-0.02	-0.07	0.08	0.05
Dairy products	0.20	0.01	0.19	-0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.02
Rice	-0.71	-0.03	-0.68	0.03	0.11	-0.13	-0.07
Sugar	0.28	0.01	0.27	-0.01	-0.04	0.05	0.03
Processed foods	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Beverages, tobacco	0.76	0.03	0.74	-0.03	-0.11	0.14	0.08
Textiles	1.51	1.37	-0.72	-0.12	1.44	-0.46	-0.08
Clothing	1.47	1.33	-0.70	-0.11	1.41	-0.45	0.00
Leather products	2.25	2.03	-1.07	-0.17	2.15	-0.69	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.12	0.02	-0.14	-0.02	-0.11	0.14	-0.04
Chemicals	0.03	-0.14	0.85	-0.06	-0.77	0.16	0.19
Iron and steel products	-2.55	0.06	-1.00	-0.13	-1.26	-0.23	-1.25
Non-ferrous metals	-3.01	0.07	-1.18	-0.15	-1.48	-0.27	-1.48
Fabricated metals	-0.93	0.02	-0.37	-0.05	-0.46	-0.08	-0.46
Motor vehicles	1.25	-0.88	3.70	-0.04	-1.76	0.23	0.56
Other transport equipment	-0.11	-0.23	0.14	-0.04	0.01	0.01	0.69
Electrical machinery	-7.53	-0.25	-1.00	0.02	-5.87	-0.44	0.06
Other machinery	0.24	0.39	-1.01	-0.09	1.30	-0.34	0.03
Non metallic mineral products	0.34	0.31	-0.16	-0.03	0.32	-0.10	0.00
Other manufactures	0.49	0.44	-0.23	-0.04	0.47	-0.15	0.00
Construction	0.16	0.05	0.11	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.01
Distribution	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Land other transport	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00
Water transport	0.41	0.04	-0.10	-0.04	0.22	0.29	0.00
Air transport	0.08	0.08	-0.19	-0.01	0.13	0.07	-0.01
Communications	-0.14	-0.02	-0.05	-0.07	-0.02	0.02	-0.01
Finance	0.14	0.00	-0.04	0.22	-0.05	0.01	-0.06
Insurance	0.59	0.01	-0.06	0.58	0.03	0.03	-0.01
Business services	-0.14	-0.04	-0.08	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Personal services	-0.03	-0.02	-0.17	-0.04	0.11	0.08	-0.02
Other services	0.05	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Displacement index	0.53	0.18	0.57	0.09	0.60	0.11	0.12

Table III. 55 U.S. skilled employment by sector percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

US skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	-0.08	0.28	0.10	-0.01	-0.40	-0.05	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Other primary agriculture	-0.11	0.39	0.14	-0.02	-0.55	-0.07	0.00
Other primary	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.08	0.01	-0.01
Energy	-0.08	0.07	0.08	-0.02	-0.25	0.03	-0.03
Ruminant meats	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00
Other meats	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.00
Vegetable oils	-0.58	-0.05	-0.01	-0.16	-0.32	-0.04	0.00
Dairy products	-0.36	-0.03	-0.01	-0.10	-0.20	-0.02	0.00
Rice	-0.08	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Sugar	-0.13	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.07	-0.01	0.00
Processed foods	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	-1.29	-0.11	-0.03	-0.36	-0.71	-0.08	0.00
Textiles	-0.36	-0.18	0.07	-0.03	-0.23	0.01	0.01
Clothing	-0.79	-0.40	0.16	-0.07	-0.51	0.03	0.01
Leather products	-1.39	-0.70	0.28	-0.12	-0.90	0.05	0.01
Wood and paper products	-0.11	-0.08	-0.10	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.02
Chemicals	0.12	0.75	-0.41	0.07	-0.40	0.12	-0.27
Iron and steel products	-1.80	-2.47	-0.49	-1.16	2.22	0.11	-0.25
Non-ferrous metals	0.79	1.08	0.22	0.51	-0.97	-0.05	0.11
Fabricated metals	-1.31	-1.81	-0.36	-0.85	1.62	0.08	-0.18
Motor vehicles	-0.64	2.05	-1.19	0.05	-1.71	0.15	-0.54
Other transport equipment	0.43	0.33	-0.17	0.03	0.20	0.04	-0.16
Electrical machinery	-2.42	-1.54	3.76	0.60	-4.44	-0.80	0.63
Other machinery	0.47	-0.51	-0.28	0.07	1.25	-0.06	0.18
Non metallic mineral products	-0.61	-0.31	0.12	-0.05	-0.39	0.02	0.01
Other manufactures	0.36	0.18	-0.07	0.03	0.23	-0.01	0.00
Construction	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.05	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Distribution	-0.08	0.24	-0.11	-0.22	-0.01	0.02	0.16
Land other transport	-0.14	0.00	-0.04	-0.07	0.03	-0.05	0.06
Water transport	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.01
Air transport	0.07	-0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Communications	0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
Finance	-0.10	-0.01	0.03	-0.09	-0.03	0.00	0.01
Insurance	-0.26	-0.05	0.01	-0.26	0.03	0.01	0.01
Business services	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Personal services	0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00
Other services	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Displacement index	0.23	0.31	0.24	0.12	0.39	0.05	0.09

Table III. 56 U.S. skilled employment by sector percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs

US skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.44	-1.51	-2.38	0.12	3.71	0.50	0.07
Vegetables and fruits	0.24	-0.82	-1.30	0.07	2.02	0.27	0.04
Other primary agriculture	0.65	-2.24	-3.53	0.18	5.49	0.74	0.11
Other primary	0.20	-0.05	-0.10	0.02	0.34	0.00	0.03
Energy	0.45	-0.13	-0.24	0.05	0.77	0.00	0.08
Ruminant meats	0.32	-0.01	0.27	-0.01	0.10	-0.03	0.04
Other meats	2.10	-0.05	1.75	-0.08	0.65	-0.17	0.24
Vegetable oils	0.14	0.00	0.12	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.02
Dairy products	0.22	-0.01	0.18	-0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.02
Rice	1.27	-0.03	1.06	-0.05	0.39	-0.10	0.14
Sugar	0.24	-0.01	0.20	-0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.03
Processed foods	0.19	0.00	0.16	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	-2.54	0.06	-2.12	0.10	-0.78	0.20	-0.29
Textiles	0.53	0.22	-0.22	0.08	0.58	-0.13	-0.03
Clothing	0.20	0.08	-0.08	0.03	0.22	-0.05	0.00
Leather products	0.09	0.04	-0.04	0.01	0.10	-0.02	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.16	-0.09	-0.21	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.04
Chemicals	-0.49	0.78	-0.86	0.14	-0.77	0.22	-0.51
Iron and steel products	-1.43	-0.93	-0.80	-0.68	1.14	-0.15	-0.39
Non-ferrous metals	2.94	1.92	1.65	1.39	-2.35	0.32	0.81
Fabricated metals	-1.08	-0.70	-0.61	-0.51	0.86	-0.12	-0.30
Motor vehicles	-2.83	2.51	-2.53	0.10	-3.23	0.32	-1.07
Other transport equipment	0.55	0.32	-0.33	0.06	0.39	0.11	-0.28
Electrical machinery	-2.41	-1.77	8.65	1.23	-8.79	-1.73	1.32
Other machinery	1.39	-0.56	-0.56	0.13	2.52	-0.13	0.30
Non metallic mineral products	-0.29	-0.12	0.12	-0.04	-0.31	0.07	0.01
Other manufactures	0.42	0.18	-0.17	0.06	0.46	-0.10	-0.01
Construction	0.29	0.09	0.17	0.09	-0.07	0.01	0.01
Distribution	-0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.08	0.01	0.01	0.08
Land other transport	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Water transport	0.18	0.00	0.05	0.09	-0.05	0.08	0.02
Air transport	0.18	-0.05	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.02
Communications	0.06	-0.06	-0.01	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00
Finance	-0.18	-0.01	0.07	-0.19	-0.05	0.00	0.02
Insurance	-0.50	-0.06	0.01	-0.52	0.05	0.02	0.02
Business services	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00
Personal services	0.22	-0.04	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.02
Other services	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.04
Displacement index	0.46	0.32	0.55	0.16	0.74	0.10	0.16

Table III. 57 EU28 low-skilled employment by sector percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

EU – low skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	0.04	0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.08	-0.05	0.09	0.01	-0.11	-0.02	0.01
Other primary agriculture	0.22	0.13	-0.24	-0.02	0.31	0.04	-0.01
Other primary	0.07	-0.01	0.28	0.01	-0.30	0.09	0.03
Energy	0.34	-0.02	1.29	0.05	-1.39	0.41	0.12
Ruminant meats	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	-0.01
Other meats	-0.29	-0.43	-0.64	-0.04	0.82	0.00	-0.08
Vegetable oils	0.33	0.48	0.71	0.04	-0.91	0.00	0.09
Dairy products	0.27	0.40	0.60	0.04	-0.76	0.00	0.07
Rice	-0.17	-0.24	-0.36	-0.02	0.46	0.00	-0.05
Sugar	0.24	0.34	0.51	0.03	-0.65	0.00	0.06
Processed foods	0.08	0.11	0.17	0.01	-0.22	0.00	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	0.40	0.59	0.87	0.05	-1.11	0.00	0.11
Textiles	1.37	1.18	-0.27	-0.04	0.66	-0.16	-0.03
Clothing	1.46	1.25	-0.29	-0.04	0.70	-0.17	0.00
Leather products	2.03	1.75	-0.40	-0.06	0.98	-0.23	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.04	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	-0.05	0.07	-0.01
Chemicals	-0.07	-0.17	0.41	-0.03	-0.37	0.09	0.10
Iron and steel products	-0.84	0.02	-0.30	-0.04	-0.43	-0.08	-0.40
Non-ferrous metals	-1.20	0.03	-0.44	-0.06	-0.62	-0.12	-0.57
Fabricated metals	-0.23	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.12	-0.02	-0.11
Motor vehicles	0.12	-0.76	1.60	-0.02	-0.82	0.12	0.28
Other transport equipment	-0.18	-0.25	0.08	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.42
Electrical machinery	-3.84	-0.35	-0.34	0.02	-3.02	-0.16	0.03
Other machinery	0.36	0.36	-0.44	-0.04	0.65	-0.16	0.02
Non metallic mineral products	0.26	0.22	-0.05	-0.01	0.13	-0.03	0.00
Other manufactures	0.49	0.43	-0.10	-0.01	0.24	-0.06	0.00
Construction	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Distribution	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Land other transport	-0.08	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06
Water transport	0.16	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	0.12	0.12	0.00
Air transport	0.08	0.07	-0.10	0.00	0.08	0.03	-0.01
Communications	-0.08	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
Finance	0.06	-0.01	-0.03	0.11	-0.02	0.01	-0.03
Insurance	0.29	0.00	-0.04	0.29	0.02	0.01	0.00
Business services	-0.09	-0.04	-0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Personal services	-0.02	-0.03	-0.09	-0.01	0.07	0.04	-0.01
Other services	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Displacement index	0.35	0.24	0.33	0.04	0.37	0.07	0.08

Table III. 58 EU28 low-skilled employment by sector percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs
EU low-skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	-0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.00
Vegetables and fruits	-0.07	-0.02	0.05	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	0.00
Other primary agriculture	0.08	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.09	0.02	0.00
Other primary	0.05	0.00	0.41	0.01	-0.41	0.05	0.04
Energy	0.28	-0.02	2.15	0.08	-2.19	0.26	0.19
Ruminant meats	-0.17	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.02
Other meats	-1.26	-0.01	-1.11	0.01	0.09	-0.25	-0.13
Vegetable oils	0.45	0.00	0.40	0.00	-0.03	0.09	0.05
Dairy products	0.19	0.00	0.17	0.00	-0.01	0.04	0.02
Rice	-0.71	-0.01	-0.62	0.01	0.05	-0.14	-0.08
Sugar	0.27	0.00	0.24	0.00	-0.02	0.05	0.03
Processed foods	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Beverages, tobacco	0.75	0.01	0.66	-0.01	-0.06	0.15	0.08
Textiles	1.50	1.35	-0.83	-0.09	1.53	-0.46	-0.10
Clothing	1.46	1.32	-0.81	-0.09	1.49	-0.45	0.01
Leather products	2.24	2.02	-1.24	-0.13	2.28	-0.69	0.01
Wood and paper products	-0.13	0.01	-0.18	-0.01	-0.09	0.14	-0.03
Chemicals	0.03	-0.15	0.82	-0.06	-0.74	0.16	0.20
Iron and steel products	-2.56	0.04	-1.06	-0.11	-1.21	-0.22	-1.25
Non-ferrous metals	-3.02	0.05	-1.25	-0.13	-1.43	-0.26	-1.47
Fabricated metals	-0.94	0.02	-0.39	-0.04	-0.45	-0.08	-0.46
Motor vehicles	1.24	-0.88	3.66	-0.03	-1.74	0.23	0.56
Other transport equipment	-0.12	-0.24	0.11	-0.04	0.04	0.01	-8.17
Electrical machinery	-7.54	-0.26	-1.03	0.03	-5.84	-0.43	0.06
Other machinery	0.23	0.38	-1.05	-0.09	1.33	-0.34	0.03
Non metallic mineral products	0.33	0.30	-0.18	-0.02	0.33	-0.10	0.00
Other manufactures	0.48	0.44	-0.27	-0.03	0.49	-0.15	0.00
Construction	0.15	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land other transport	-0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02
Water transport	0.40	0.03	-0.14	-0.03	0.25	0.29	0.01
Air transport	0.07	0.07	-0.23	0.01	0.16	0.07	-0.01
Communications	-0.14	-0.03	-0.09	-0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00
Finance	0.13	-0.01	-0.08	0.23	-0.03	0.02	-0.06
Insurance	0.58	0.00	-0.10	0.59	0.05	0.03	0.00
Business services	-0.15	-0.05	-0.12	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Personal services	-0.04	-0.03	-0.21	-0.03	0.14	0.08	-0.02
Other services	0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01
Displacement index	0.63	0.25	0.69	0.08	0.66	0.13	0.96

Table III. 59 U.S. low-skilled employment by sector percent change

Modest experiment, 20% spill-overs

US low-skilled labour employment, percent change, 2030

	A=	B	C	D	E	F	G
	B+C+D+E+F						
	total	tariffs	total NTMs goods	total NTMs services	direct spill-overs	indirect spill-overs	procure- ment
Cereals, other grains	-0.07	0.41	0.14	0.00	-0.56	-0.07	-0.01
Vegetables and fruits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Other primary agriculture	-0.10	0.57	0.19	0.00	-0.78	-0.09	-0.01
Other primary	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.09	0.01	-0.01
Energy	-0.08	0.09	0.09	-0.01	-0.28	0.03	-0.04
Ruminant meats	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00
Other meats	0.22	-0.09	0.04	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.01
Vegetable oils	-0.58	0.23	-0.10	0.00	-0.66	-0.04	-0.01
Dairy products	-0.35	0.14	-0.06	0.00	-0.40	-0.02	-0.01
Rice	-0.07	0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00
Sugar	-0.13	0.05	-0.02	0.00	-0.14	-0.01	0.00
Processed foods	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Beverages, tobacco	-1.29	0.52	-0.23	-0.01	-1.48	-0.09	-0.03
Textiles	-0.35	-0.17	0.07	-0.02	-0.25	0.02	0.01
Clothing	-0.79	-0.38	0.16	-0.03	-0.56	0.03	0.00
Leather products	-1.39	-0.67	0.28	-0.06	-0.99	0.06	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.14	-0.10	-0.10	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
Chemicals	0.10	0.73	-0.41	0.05	-0.39	0.11	-0.27
Iron and steel products	-1.79	-2.91	-0.82	-1.16	2.91	0.19	-0.41
Non-ferrous metals	0.79	1.29	0.36	0.52	-1.29	-0.09	0.18
Fabricated metals	-1.31	-2.13	-0.60	-0.85	2.13	0.14	-0.30
Motor vehicles	-0.67	2.03	-1.19	0.03	-1.70	0.15	-0.54
Other transport equipment	0.41	0.31	-0.17	0.02	0.20	0.04	-0.17
Electrical machinery	-2.44	-1.56	3.77	0.58	-4.44	-0.80	0.63
Other machinery	0.44	-0.53	-0.28	0.05	1.26	-0.06	0.19
Non metallic mineral products	-0.60	-0.29	0.12	-0.03	-0.43	0.03	0.00
Other manufactures	0.33	0.16	-0.07	0.01	0.24	-0.01	0.00
Construction	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.01
Distribution	-0.07	-0.13	0.05	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02
Land other transport	-0.13	0.05	-0.08	-0.06	0.03	-0.08	-0.04
Water transport	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.01
Air transport	0.04	-0.07	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01
Communications	0.00	-0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.06
Finance	-0.12	-0.03	0.04	-0.11	-0.02	0.00	0.01
Insurance	-0.29	-0.07	0.01	-0.27	0.03	0.01	0.01
Business services	-0.03	-0.04	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Personal services	0.04	-0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00
Other services	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Displacement index	0.26	0.39	0.24	0.12	0.45	0.05	0.09

Table III. 60 U.S: low-skilled employment by sector percent change

Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs

US low-skilled labour employment, percent change , 2030

	A=B+C+D+E+F	B	C	D	E	F	G
	total	tariffs	total NTMs	total NTMs	direct	indirect spill-overs	procurement
			goods	services	spill-overs		
Cereals, other grains	0.43	-2.11	-3.03	-0.03	4.96	0.64	0.13
Vegetables and fruits	0.23	-1.13	-1.62	-0.01	2.66	0.34	0.07
Other primary agriculture	0.64	-3.15	-4.51	-0.04	7.39	0.95	0.19
Other primary	0.19	-0.06	-0.10	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.04
Energy	0.43	-0.14	-0.23	0.02	0.78	0.00	0.09
Ruminant meats	0.29	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.08	-0.02	0.03
Other meats	2.07	0.01	1.63	0.00	0.58	-0.15	0.22
Vegetable oils	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.01
Dairy products	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.02
Rice	1.25	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.35	-0.09	0.13
Sugar	0.21	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.06	-0.02	0.02
Processed foods	0.16	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.02
Beverages, tobacco	-2.57	-0.01	-2.03	0.00	-0.72	0.19	-0.27
Textiles	0.50	0.19	-0.19	0.04	0.59	-0.13	-0.03
Clothing	0.16	0.06	-0.06	0.01	0.20	-0.04	0.00
Leather products	0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.06	-0.01	0.00
Wood and paper products	-0.18	-0.11	-0.19	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05
Chemicals	-0.51	0.76	-0.84	0.11	-0.75	0.22	-0.50
Iron and steel products	-1.46	-0.92	-1.03	-0.56	1.20	-0.15	-0.49
Non-ferrous metals	2.90	1.83	2.05	1.10	-2.39	0.31	0.98
Fabricated metals	-1.11	-0.70	-0.79	-0.42	0.92	-0.12	-0.38
Motor vehicles	-2.85	2.49	-2.51	0.07	-3.22	0.32	-1.07
Other transport equipment	0.53	0.30	-0.31	0.03	0.41	0.10	-0.29
Electrical machinery	-2.43	-1.79	8.67	1.19	-8.78	-1.73	1.32
Other machinery	1.37	-0.58	-0.55	0.10	2.54	-0.13	0.31
Non metallic mineral products	-0.32	-0.13	0.13	-0.02	-0.39	0.09	0.00
Other manufactures	0.40	0.15	-0.15	0.03	0.48	-0.11	0.00
Construction	0.26	0.06	0.19	0.06	-0.05	0.00	0.01
Distribution	-0.08	-0.34	0.20	0.04	0.08	-0.05	0.09
Land other transport	-0.05	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.01
Water transport	0.15	-0.02	0.07	0.05	-0.03	0.08	0.02
Air transport	0.15	-0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03
Communications	0.04	-0.08	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.14
Finance	-0.21	-0.03	0.09	-0.22	-0.04	0.00	0.03
Insurance	-0.52	-0.08	0.03	-0.55	0.07	0.02	0.02
Business services	-0.02	-0.05	0.07	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.01
Personal services	0.19	-0.06	0.07	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.02
Other services	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01
Displacement index	0.51	0.43	0.63	0.13	0.88	0.12	0.18

Table III. 61 Baseline value added 2011

	European Union		United States	
	Million €	Shares	Million €	Shares
Cereals, other grains	29,678	0.3%	31,470	0.3%
Vegetables and fruits	41,983	0.4%	27,166	0.3%
Other primary agriculture	84,119	0.8%	46,156	0.4%
Other primary	59,850	0.6%	29,576	0.3%
Energy	284,161	2.6%	313,986	3.0%
Ruminant meats	14,007	0.1%	21,152	0.2%
Other meats	36,856	0.3%	17,150	0.2%
Vegetable oils	9,783	0.1%	1,762	0.0%
Dairy products	71,009	0.7%	23,296	0.2%
Rice	2,412	0.0%	1,860	0.0%
Sugar	9,866	0.1%	1,879	0.0%
Other processed foods	151,893	1.4%	99,058	0.9%
Beverages, tobacco	81,488	0.8%	38,246	0.4%
Textiles	57,093	0.5%	43,009	0.4%
Clothing	49,565	0.5%	22,396	0.2%
Leather products	26,871	0.2%	4,411	0.0%
Wood and paper products	253,063	2.3%	255,783	2.4%
Chemicals	359,072	3.3%	283,390	2.7%
Iron and steel products	72,317	0.7%	50,516	0.5%
Non-ferrous metals	44,631	0.4%	30,559	0.3%
Fabricated metals	194,858	1.8%	116,897	1.1%
Motor vehicles	174,364	1.6%	98,131	0.9%
Other transport equipment	72,371	0.7%	82,268	0.8%
Electrical machinery	82,514	0.8%	51,928	0.5%
Other machinery	467,210	4.3%	377,206	3.6%
Non metallic mineral products	95,256	0.9%	53,170	0.5%
Other manufactures	82,224	0.8%	33,660	0.3%
Construction	719,016	6.6%	655,640	6.3%
Distribution	784,547	7.2%	1,329,204	12.7%
Land other transport	306,266	2.8%	215,736	2.1%
Water transport	39,617	0.4%	24,342	0.2%
Air transport	36,533	0.3%	52,392	0.5%
Communications	268,136	2.5%	223,809	2.1%
Finance	393,545	3.6%	804,311	7.7%
Insurance	103,223	1.0%	202,746	1.9%
Business services	1,682,651	15.5%	1,081,301	10.4%
Personal services	377,769	3.5%	346,304	3.3%
Other services	3,232,924	29.8%	3,349,106	32.1%
Total	10,852,741	100.0%	10,440,971	100.0%

Table III. 622 Baseline output, 2011

	European Union		United States	
	Million €	Shares	Million €	Shares
Cereals, other grains	55,078	0.2%	67,596	0.3%
Vegetables and fruits	62,812	0.3%	50,674	0.3%
Other primary agriculture	179,442	0.7%	126,263	0.6%
Other primary	125,364	0.5%	56,889	0.3%
Energy	1,082,950	4.5%	1,074,394	5.4%
Ruminant meats	51,855	0.2%	85,645	0.4%
Other meats	127,198	0.5%	69,568	0.3%
Vegetable oils	33,163	0.1%	17,819	0.1%
Dairy products	278,649	1.2%	100,937	0.5%
Rice	4,387	0.0%	6,032	0.0%
Sugar	16,758	0.1%	10,535	0.1%
Other processed foods	445,711	1.8%	277,078	1.4%
Beverages, tobacco	250,309	1.0%	111,396	0.6%
Textiles	174,464	0.7%	122,388	0.6%
Clothing	148,701	0.6%	87,368	0.4%
Leather products	83,257	0.3%	12,358	0.1%
Wood and paper products	704,024	2.9%	584,785	2.9%
Chemicals	1,206,748	5.0%	776,245	3.9%
Iron and steel products	287,888	1.2%	151,521	0.8%
Non-ferrous metals	190,806	0.8%	127,831	0.6%
Fabricated metals	510,742	2.1%	279,512	1.4%
Motor vehicles	795,400	3.3%	442,481	2.2%
Other transport equipment	275,807	1.1%	197,671	1.0%
Electrical machinery	302,809	1.3%	401,909	2.0%
Other machinery	1,375,289	5.7%	827,014	4.2%
Non metallic mineral products	268,321	1.1%	115,699	0.6%
Other manufactures	233,240	1.0%	84,964	0.4%
Construction	1,728,093	7.1%	1,286,050	6.5%
Distribution	1,872,509	7.7%	2,206,186	11.1%
Land other transport	1,037,425	4.3%	523,853	2.6%
Water transport	213,479	0.9%	59,487	0.3%
Air transport	208,496	0.9%	188,372	0.9%
Communications	511,826	2.1%	412,459	2.1%
Finance	817,637	3.4%	1,216,506	6.1%
Insurance	298,776	1.2%	408,914	2.1%
Business services	3,081,430	12.7%	1,656,582	8.3%
Personal services	672,709	2.8%	964,991	4.9%
Other services	4,484,673	18.5%	4,688,018	23.6%
Total	24,198,225	100.0%	19,877,988	100.0%

Table III. 63 GDP percent change Turkey-US FTA**GDP (quantity index), percent**

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.05	-0.05
United States	0.01	0.02
Turkey	0.68	0.71
Rest or World	-0.01	-0.01

Table III. 64 National income percent change Turkey-EU FTA**National Income (EV-based), percent**

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.01	-0.02
United States	-0.01	-0.01
Turkey	0.45	0.44
Rest or World	0.00	0.00

Table III. 65 Household income percent change Turkey-EU FTA**Household income, percent**

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.04	-0.05
United States	-0.01	-0.01
Turkey	0.46	0.45
Rest or World	0.00	0.00

Table III. 66 Exports percent change Turkey-EU FTA**Total exports, percent**

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28 (extra-EU)	-0.37	-0.47
United States	0.08	0.18
Turkey	1.77	1.09
Rest or World	0.04	0.04

Table III. 64 Imports percent change Turkey-EU FTA**Total imports, percent**

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28 (extra-EU)	-0.23	-0.32
United States	0.03	0.08
Turkey	1.22	0.75
Rest or World	0.02	0.03

Table III. 68 Wages skilled labour percent change Turkey-EU FTA

real wages skilled labour, percent

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.08	-0.08
United States	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.63	0.62
Rest or World	-0.04	-0.03

Table III. 65 Wage lower-skilled labour percent change Turkey-EU FTA

real wages low skilled labour, percent

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.07	-0.08
United States	-0.04	-0.04
Turkey	0.57	0.56
Rest or World	-0.03	-0.03

Table III. 70 Exports to U.S. percent change Turkey-EU FTA

Exports to US, percent change

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-1.00	-0.98
United States	0.00	0.00
Turkey	24.87	36.06
Rest or World	-0.35	-0.34

Table III. 71 Imports from U.S. percent change Turkey-EU FTA

Total Imports from US, % change

	Turkey US tariffs FTA	Turkey US tariffs & NTBs FTA
EU28	-0.56	-0.54
United States	0.00	0.00
Turkey	16.45	28.29
Rest or World	0.80	0.78

Annex IV: E3MG output tables

Table IV. 1 Real disposable income in the EU

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in €2005 per person

	Baseline 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Income Amb20	Expenditure Amb20	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Income LessAmb20	Expenditure LessAmb20
1 All households	18,857	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.5
2 Exp groups: first quintile	11,537	0.2	0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.5
3 second quintile	15,691	0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.5
4 third quintile	17,506	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.5
5 fourth quintile	19,929	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
6 fifth quintile	21,054	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
7 Socio-econ: manual workers	21,203	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
8 non-manual workers i	22,776	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
9 self-employed	22,270	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
10 unemployed	8,566	0.2	0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.5
11 retired	8,993	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
12 inactive	9,685	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.5
13 Pop.Dens: densely	18,954	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.5
14 sparsely	17,166	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.5
15 Aggregate quintiles first & second	13,614	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.5

Table IV. 2 GINI Index of income inequality in the EU

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline is the index

	Baseline 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Income Amb20	Expenditure Amb20	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Income LessAmb20	Expenditure LessAmb20
EU28	30	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00

Table IV. 3 Expenditure shares

	1 Food	2 Drink	3 Tobacco	4 Clothing and footwear	5 Actual rent	6 Imputed rentals	7 Maintenance and repair	8 Water and misc. services	9 Electricity	10 Gas	11 Liquid Fuels	12 Other Fuels
1 All households	14.6	1.2	1.2	5.7	5.3	14.8	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6
2 First quintile	19.2	1.2	1.9	5.3	14.8	10.1	0.8	2.1	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.8
3 Second quintile	17.4	1.2	1.5	5.2	7.6	14.8	1.2	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
4 Third quintile	15.9	1.2	1.2	5.5	4.7	16.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.7
5 Fourth quintile	14.3	1.2	1.0	5.8	3.2	16.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6
6 Fifth quintile	11.2	1.2	0.7	6.0	2.4	14.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.5
7 Manual workers	15.6	1.2	1.6	5.9	5.8	13.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.6
8 Non-manual workers	12.6	1.1	0.9	6.4	4.3	13.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5
9 Self-employed	14.0	1.1	1.1	6.2	3.4	13.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.6
10 Unemployed	17.0	1.2	2.1	5.4	12.2	11.7	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.8
11 Retired	16.1	1.2	0.9	4.2	5.1	18.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
12 Inactive	15.7	1.1	1.4	5.5	10.7	13.7	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.7
13 Densely populated	13.9	1.2	1.0	5.5	5.8	15.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
14 Sparsely populated	15.7	1.3	1.0	5.9	4.3	13.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.6

Expenditure shares ctd

	13 Furniture and flooring	14 Household textiles	15 Household appliances	16 Glassware tableware	17 Tools and equipment	18 Household maintenance	19 Medical products	20 Medical Services	21 Purchase of vehicles	22 Petrol etc.	23 Rail Transport	24 Air Transport
1 All households	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.6	4.8	6.5	0.4	0.3
2 First quintile	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.6	4.8	0.4	0.3
3 Second quintile	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.2	3.5	5.6	0.4	0.2
4 Third quintile	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	4.3	6.4	0.4	0.2
5 Fourth quintile	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	4.7	6.9	0.4	0.2
6 Fifth quintile	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	6.4	7.0	0.5	0.3

	13 Furniture and flooring	14 Household textiles	15 Household appliances	16 Glassware tableware	17 Tools and equipment	18 Household maintenance	19 Medical products	20 Medical Services	21 Purchase of vehicles	22 Petrol etc.	23 Rail Transport	24 Air Transport
7 Manual workers	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	5.3	7.3	0.4	0.3
8 Non-manual workers	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	5.4	7.1	0.5	0.3
9 Self-employed	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	5.8	6.7	0.4	0.3
10 Unemployed	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	3.0	5.7	0.4	0.3
11 Retired	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	3.5	4.9	0.3	0.2
12 Inactive	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.3	4.8	0.4	0.3
13 Densely populated	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.6	6.1	0.4	0.3
14 Sparsely populated	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	5.1	7.2	0.4	0.2

Expenditure shares ctd.

	25 Other Transport	26 Postal services	27 Photographic equipment	28 Other recreational durables	29 Other recreational items	30 Recreational/cultural services	31 News, books, stationery	32 Package holidays	33 Education (pre & prim)	34 Catering services	35 Accommodation	36 Personal care
1 All households	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	5.0	0.9	2.5
2 First quintile	0.6	3.6	1.1	0.2	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.3	2.2
3 Second quintile	0.6	3.3	1.2	0.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	4.4	0.5	2.3
4 Third quintile	0.6	3.1	1.3	0.2	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.7	0.8	4.7	0.6	2.4
5 Fourth quintile	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.2	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	5.2	0.9	2.6
6 Fifth quintile	0.8	2.6	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.2	5.4	1.3	2.7
7 Manual workers	0.7	3.3	1.4	0.2	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	5.2	0.7	2.3
8 Non-manual workers	0.8	3.0	1.6	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	5.6	1.1	2.7
9 Self-employed	0.7	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	5.3	0.9	2.8
10 Unemployed	0.7	3.8	1.3	0.1	1.6	2.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	4.6	0.6	2.2
11 Retired	0.5	2.5	0.9	0.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	0.2	3.5	0.7	2.3

Trade SIA on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the USA

	25 Other Transp ort	26 Postal service s	27 Photogr aphic equipm ent	28 Other recreati onal durable s	29 Other recreati onal items	30 Recreat ional/c ultural service s	31 News, books, station ery	32 Packag e holiday s	33 Educati on (pre & prim)	34 Caterin g service s	35 Accom modati on	36 Person al care
12 Inactive	0.7	3.6	1.3	0.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	4.4	0.7	2.4
13 Densely populated	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	0.9	2.5
14 Sparsely populated	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	4.7	0.8	2.5

Expenditure shares ctd

	37 Other personal effects	38 Social protection	39 Insurance	40 Other financial services	41 Other services
1 All households	0.5	0.4	4.6	0.3	0.9
2 First quintile	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.6
3 Second quintile	0.4	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.9
4 Third quintile	0.4	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.9
5 Fourth quintile	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.8
6 Fifth quintile	0.6	0.4	5.0	0.3	1.1
7 Manual workers	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.8
8 Non-manual workers	0.6	0.5	4.7	0.3	1.0
9 Self-employed	0.6	0.4	5.9	0.4	0.9
10 Unemployed	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.8
11 Retired	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.2	0.9
12 Inactive	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	0.8
13 Densely populated	0.5	0.4	4.6	0.3	0.9
14 Sparsely populated	0.5	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.9

Table IV. 4 Energy demand by energy user in the EU and US

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mTOE

	Baseline EU28 2030	Baseline US 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US
1 Power own use & trans.	442.1	788.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.1
2 O.energy own use & tra	125.8	119.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
3 Iron & steel	32.1	20.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-1.4
4 Non-ferrous metals	10.5	23.4	-1.7	0.1	-0.4	-1.3
5 Chemicals	50.2	61.6	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.2
6 Non-metallics nes	36.6	72.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
7 Ore-extra.(non-energy)	3.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
8 Food drink & tobacco	34.9	40.6	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.5
9 Tex. cloth. & footwear	4.0	8.9	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0
10 Paper & pulp	33.1	48.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
11 Engineering etc.	34.1	28.9	-1.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8
12 Other industry	33.3	14.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
13 Construction	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
14 Rail transport	6.5	11.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
15 Road transport	298.1	517.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
16 Air transport	62.1	89.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
17 Other transp. serv.	9.2	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
18 Households	302.9	326.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
19 Agriculture forestry	20.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 Fishing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
21 Other final use	171.8	236.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	1,717.4	2,422.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1

Table IV. 5 Energy demand by energy type in the EU and US**% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mTOE**

	Baseline EU28 2030	Baseline US 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US
1 Hard coal	145.6	514.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1
2 Other coal etc.	81.2	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
3 Crude oil etc.	66.0	59.7	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
4 Heavy fuel oil	45.9	14.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
5 Middle distillates	363.7	586.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
6 Other gas	19.7	5.9	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
7 Natural gas	385.5	601.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1
8 Electricity	321.8	425.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
9 Heat	53.3	6.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
10 Combustible waste	27.8	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Biofuels	206.8	157.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 Hydrogen	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Total	1,717.4	2,422.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1

Table IV. 6 CO2 emissions from energy use in the EU and US**% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mtCO2**

	Baseline EU28 2030	Baseline US 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US
1 Power own use & trans.	1,086.0	2,494.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	-0.1
2 O.energy own use & tra	189.1	76.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
3 Iron & steel	69.3	30.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-1.9
4 Non-ferrous metals	7.3	23.5	-2.0	0.1	-0.5	-1.6
5 Chemicals	62.8	101.5	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3
6 Non-metallics nes	121.5	171.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
7 Ore-extra.(non-energy)	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

8 Food drink & tobacco	39.0	71.1	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.5
9 Tex. cloth. & footwear	8.1	12.5	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.0
10 Paper & pulp	17.7	37.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
11 Engineering etc.	54.7	37.0	-1.2	-1.4	-0.5	-0.9
12 Other industry	48.1	19.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
13 Construction	11.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
14 Rail transport	4.2	27.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2
15 Road transport	794.0	1,334.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
16 Air transport	22.5	262.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
17 Other transp. serv.	22.4	9.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
18 Households	318.4	321.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
19 Agriculture forestry	46.4	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 Fishing	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
21 Other final use	133.4	185.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	3,064.3	5,237.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1

Table IV. 7 CO2 emissions from energy use only in the EU

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mtCO2

	Baseline 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale Amb20	Composition Amb20	technical Amb20	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale LessAmb20	Composition LessAmb20	technical LessAmb20
3 Iron & steel	69.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
4 Non-ferrous metals	7.3	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	0.1
5 Chemicals	62.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
6 Non-metallics nes	121.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
7 Ore-extra. (non-energy)	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
8 Food drink & tobacco	39.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
9 Tex. cloth. & footwear	8.1	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.0	0.1
10 Paper & pulp	17.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
11 Engineering etc.	54.7	-1.2	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.1
12 Other industry	48.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
13 Construction	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2

	Baseline 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale Amb20	Composition Amb20	technical Amb20	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale LessAmb20	Composition LessAmb20	technical LessAmb20
14 Rail transport	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
15 Road transport	794.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
16 Air transport	22.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
17 Other transp. serv.	22.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
19 Agriculture forestry	46.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1
20 Fishing	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
21 Other final use	133.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table IV. 8 CO2 emissions from energy use only in the US

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mtCO2

	Baseline 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale Amb20	Composition Amb20	technical Amb20	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs	Scale LessAmb20	Composition LessAmb20	technical LessAmb20
3 Iron & steel	30.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.9	-0.1	-1.8	0.0
4 Non-ferrous metals	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.5	0.0
5 Chemicals	101.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0
6 Non-metallics nes	171.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 Ore-extra.(non-energy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 Food drink & tobacco	71.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
9 Tex. cloth. & footwear	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Paper & pulp	37.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
11 Engineering etc.	37.0	-1.4	0.0	-1.4	0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
12 Other industry	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Construction	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Rail transport	27.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
15 Road transport	1,334.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16 Air transport	262.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

17 Other transp. serv.	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
19 Agriculture forestry	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21 Other final use	185.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table IV. 9 GHG Emissions in the EU and US

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in mtCO₂-equivalent

	Baseline EU28 2030	Baseline US 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US
1 Carbon dioxide	3,064.3	5237.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1
5 Methane	588.9	698.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
11 N ₂ O (GHG)	319.8	242.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
12 HFCs (GHG)	140.3	467.7	-3.0	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4
13 PFCs (GHG)	8.6	12.2	-3.2	0.1	-1.5	-0.9
14 SF ₆ (GHG)	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2
Total	4,121.8	6658.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2

Table IV. 10 Pollutants in the EU and US

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in m tonnes

	Baseline EU28 2030	Baseline US 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs US
2 Sulphur dioxide	7.8	9.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.1
3 Nitrogen oxides	11.1	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
4 Carbon monoxide	26.1	51.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
6 Particulates	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
7 VOCs	13.0	16.8	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
10 CFCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table IV. 11 Emission damage costs by type in the EU

Absolute difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in €2005m

	Baseline EU28 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill- overs EU28
health mortality	52,374.6	87	94.5
health morbidity	27,891.8	40.8	47.8
crops	9,114.3	-4.4	9.1
materials	2,394.6	4.1	4.7
Total	91,775.4	127.6	156.1

Table IV. 12 Material demand (domestic material consumption) in the EU

% difference to baseline in 2030 baseline units in m tonne

	Baseline EU28 2030	Ambitious experiment, 20% spill-overs EU28	Less Ambitious experiment, 20% spill- overs EU28
1 Food	1,147.1	0.1	0.1
2 Feed	828.9	0.0	0.0
3 Forestry	496.0	0.2	0.2
4 Construction Minerals	3,769.2	0.4	0.2
5 Industrial Minerals	117.4	0.2	0.2
6 Ferrous metals	189.7	-1.1	-0.3
7 Non-ferrous metals	170.5	-1.5	-0.5

Annex V: Additional tables and figures

Table V. 1 EU Member State economic integration with US via goods trade (exports and imports)

Country	Member State integration with US ¹
Austria	3.4
Belgium	6.3
Bulgaria	1.1
Croatia	2.2
Cyprus	1.7
Czech Republic	1.7
Denmark	4.9
Estonia	2.6
Finland	4.6
France	5.6
Germany	6.4
Greece	2.5
Hungary	2.1
Ireland	23.0
Italy	5.2
Latvia	0.9
Lithuania	1.9
Luxemburg	4.5
Malta	4.8
Netherlands	5.5
Poland	1.9
Portugal	2.6
Romania	1.4
Slovakia	1.1
Slovenia	1.5
Spain	3.6
Sweden	5.1
United Kingdom	10.5

1: the ratio of total exports plus imports from/to the US over total exports plus imports from/to the rest of the world excluding the US. Simple average of the period 2009-2014. Source: Eurostat, author's calculations.

Table V. 2 Impact on third countries percentages changes, less ambitious scenario, by 2030

	Low income	Mercosur	Turkey	OECD	China	India	Asean	RoW
GDP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
National income	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Export	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4
Import	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.4
Terms of trade	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Skilled wages	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Low skilled wages	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: CWE (2015).

Table V. 3 SME survey, number of respondents per country

Country	Nr.
Austria	7
Belgium	46
Bulgaria	9
Croatia	15
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	2
Denmark	3
Estonia	3
Finland	24
France	116
Germany	196
Greece	33
Hungary	2
Ireland	8
Italy	72
Latvia	1
Lithuania	19
Luxembourg	2
Malta	0
Netherlands	9
Poland	52
Portugal	29
Romania	43
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	3
Spain	75
Sweden	6

Country	Nr.
United Kingdom	69
Other country	25

Source: survey data.

Table V. 4 SME survey, number of respondents per sector

Sector	Nr. ⁷
Farming (Crop and animal production), hunting	24
Forestry and logging	4
Fishing and aquaculture	6
Mining of coal and lignite	4
Extraction of petroleum and gas	5
Mining of metal ores	3
Other mining and quarrying	4
Mining support service activities	4
Production of food products	75
Production of beverages	47
Production of Tobacco products	0
Production of textiles	25
Production of wearing apparel	9
Production of leather and related products	5
Production of wood, and products made of wood, cork	17
Production of paper and paper products	5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	5
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	3
Production of chemicals and chemical products	28
Production of basic pharmaceutical products	18
Production of rubber and plastics products	27
Production of other non-metallic mineral products	9
Production of basic metals	23
Production of metal products (exc. electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning)	69
Production of computer, electronic and optical products	28
Production of electrical equipment	37
Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here	71
Production of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	10
Production of other transport equipment	13
Production of furniture	16
Other manufacturing	54
Repair/installation of machinery and equipment	12
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	7
Water collection, treatment and supply	6
Sewerage	5
Waste collect, treatment, disposal, mat. Recovery	7

⁷ Since several firms operate in a number of sectors, to total is larger than 869.

Sector	Nr. ⁷
Remediation activities, other waste services	1
Construction of buildings	6
Civil engineering	10
Specialized construction activities	10
Wholesale, retail trade of motor vehicles	5
Wholesale trade (exc. Postal and courier activities)	31
Retail trade (exc. Postal and courier activities)	20
Land transport and transport via pipelines	9
Water transport	9
Air transport	11
Warehousing and support for transportation	8
Postal and courier activities	5
Accommodation	3
Food and beverage service activities	11
Publishing activities	10
Motion picture, video, TV, and music activities	2
Programming and broadcasting activities	2
Telecommunications	7
Computer programming, consultancy	35
Information and communication technology	42
Financial service activities (other professional, scientific and technical activities)	7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1
Activities auxiliary to finance and insurance	1
Real estate activities	2
Legal and accounting activities	18
Professional activities and head offices; management consultancy	20
Architecture and engineering; technical testing	12
Scientific research and development	16
Advertising and market research	9
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	17
Veterinary activities	0
Rental and leasing activities	2
Employment activities (including recruitment activities)	1
Travel agency, tour operator, reservation services	2
Security and investigation activities	1
Services to buildings and landscape activities	4
Office administration and other business' support activities	4
Education	11
Human health and social work activities	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17
Other service activities	12
Accommodation and food services, non-market services	2
Other (please specify):	94

Source: survey data.

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States of America

EU Member state	Freedom of association		Forced labour		Discrimination		Child labour	
	C087	C098	C029	C105	C100	C111	C138	C182
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovakia								
Slovenia								
Spain								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
	Freedom of association		Forced labour		Discrimination		Child labour	
	C087	C098	C029	C105	C100	C111	C138	C182
Unites States of America								

Source: ILO website, own compilation.

Green – ratified.
Red – not ratified.

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States of America

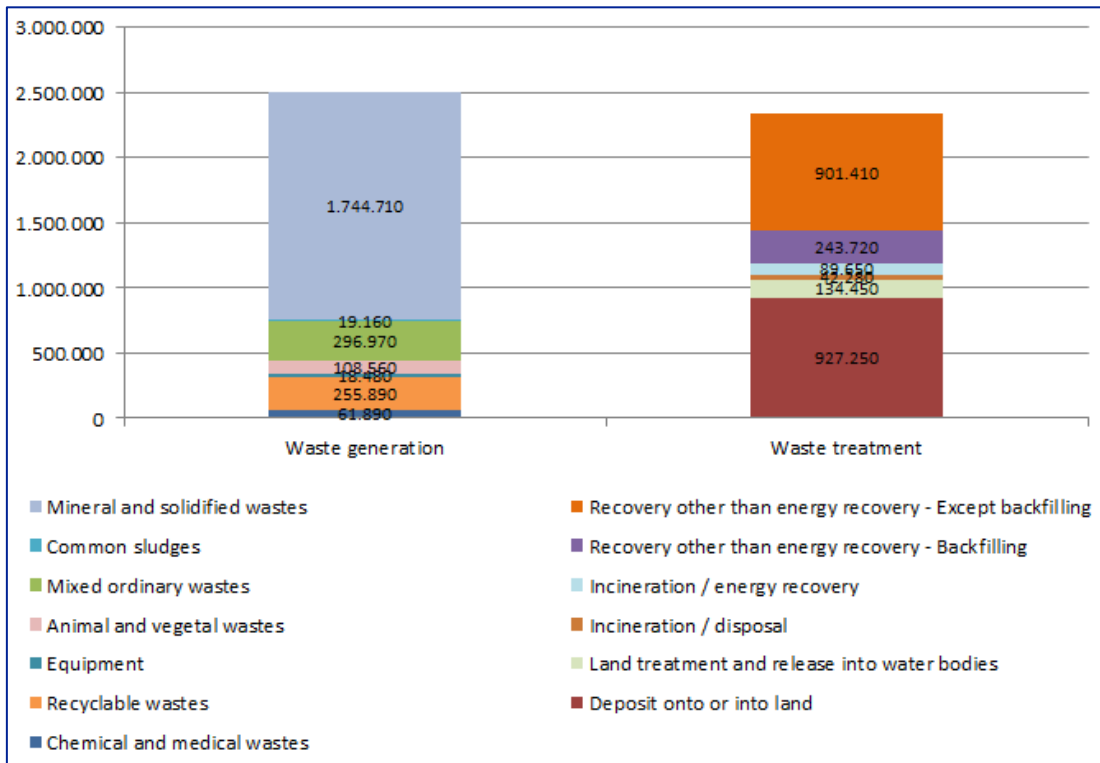
	ICCP R	ICCP R-OP1	ICCP R-OP2	ICES CR	ICES CR-OP	CED AW	OP-CED AW	CAT	OP-CAT	CRC	OP-CRC-AC	OP-CRC-SC	OP-CRC-IC	ICM W	CPE D	ICER D	CRP D	OP-CRP D
USA	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red

Source: OHCHR website, own compilation.

Green – state party
 Red – no action
 Yellow - signatory

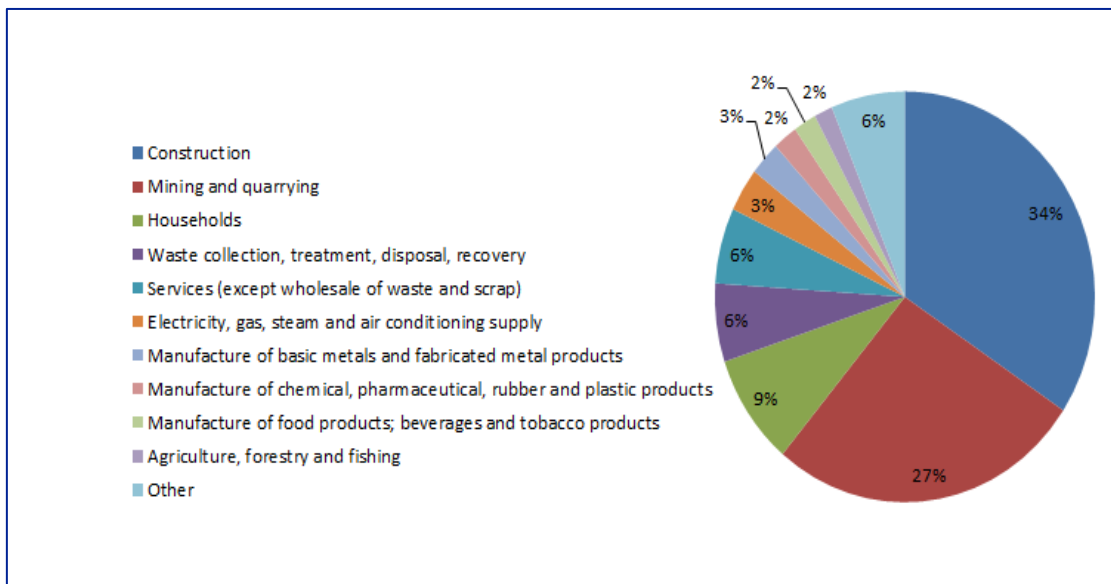
- ICCPR- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- ICCPR-OP1- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- ICCPR-OP2- Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
- ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- ICESCR-OP – Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- OP-CEDAW – Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CAT –Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- OP-CAT - Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
- OP-CRC-AC – Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
- OP-CRC-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
- OP-CRC-IC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure
- ICMW – International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- CPE D – International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- ICERD – International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- OP-CRPD – Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Figure V. 1 EU waste generation and treatment, 2010



Source: Eurostat, in 1000 tonnes.

Figure V. 2 EU waste generation by sector, 2010



Source: Eurostat.

Table V. 8 EU water use by sector and type, 2009

In million m ³	Blue water	Green water	Grey water	Total	Percentage of sector in total
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	33,971	467,579	66,026	567,577	79.6%
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1,763		10,035	11,798	1.7%
Textiles and Textile Products	581		3,442	4,023	0.6%
Pulp, Paper, Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,060		4,653	5,713	0.8%
Chemicals and Chemical Products	3,149		11,997	15,146	2.1%
Other Non-Metallic Mineral	525		3,423	3,948	0.6%
Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal	863		3,244	4,107	0.6%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	80,187			80,187	11.2%
Households	4,290		16,578	20,869	2.9%
Total	126,388	467,579	119,398	713,365	
% of category in total	17.7%	65.5%	16.7%		
Water use (m ³) per capita	254	939	240	1,433	
Water use (m ³) per 1000 € GDP	11	40	10	60	

Source: WIOD Environmental Accounts, aggregated by authors – note that WIOD does not provide data for Croatia; additional data from IMF WEO database and Eurostat.

Table V. 9 US water use by sector and type, 2009

In million m ³	Blue water	Green water	Grey water	Total	Percentage of sector in total
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	105,150	804,948	140,573	1,050,671	86.5%
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,846		15,463	18,309	1.5%
Textiles and Textile Products	386		2,097	2,483	0.2%
Pulp, Paper, Paper, Printing and Publishing	1,471		7,991	9,462	0.8%
Chemicals and Chemical Products	1,879		10,211	12,090	1.0%
Other Non-Metallic Mineral	405		2,200	2,604	0.2%

In million m ³	Blue water	Green water	Grey water	Total	Percentage of sector in total
Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal	2,697		14,657	17,354	1.4%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	67,477		1	67,477	5.6%
Households	7,100		27,728	34,828	2.9%
Total	189,410	804,948	220,921	1,215,279	
% of category in total	15.6%	66.2%	18.2%		
Water use (m ³) per capita	616	2,619	719	3,954	
Water use (m ³) per 1000 € GDP	18	78	21	117	

Source: WIOD Environmental Accounts, IMF WEO database.

Table V. 10 EGSS contribution to regional output by industry, as %

Industries	Countries and years				Weighted average
	Spain	Netherlands	Austria	Finland	2011
	2008	2011	2012	2012	
1 Crops, animals, etc.	1.25	5.85	18.70	8.00	8.60
2 Forestry & logging	..	5.85	25.03	8.00	36.48
3 Fishing	..	5.85	..	8.00	5.85
4 Coal	4.00	..
5 Oil and Gas	4.00	..
6 Other mining	4.00	..
7 Food, drink & tobacco	..	1.81	..	4.00	33.22
8 Textiles & leather	..	1.81	1.12	4.00	22.52
9 Wood & wood prods	..	1.81	3.78	4.00	28.05
10 Paper & paper prods	..	1.81	25.98	4.00	35.45
11 Printing & reproduction	..	1.81	..	4.00	33.22
12 Coke & ref petroleum	..	1.81	..	8.00	5.43
13 Other chemicals	..	1.81	7.64	8.00	6.17
14 Pharmaceuticals	..	1.81	..	8.00	5.43
15 Rubber & plastic products	0.58	1.81	9.02	4.00	5.11
16 Non-metallic mineral prods	0.06	1.81	16.54	4.00	20.76
17 Basic metals	..	1.81	12.92	16.00	6.31
18 Fabricated metal prods	..	1.81	5.12	16.00	3.70
19 Computer, optical & electronic	..	1.81	9.05	4.00	5.02
20 Electrical equipment	..	1.81	4.86	4.00	3.62
21 Other machinery & equipment	4.77	1.81	26.29	4.00	9.26
22 Motor vehicles	..	1.81	6.10	4.00	4.03
23 Other transport equipment	..	1.81	0.82	4.00	2.27
24 Furniture; other manufacturing	..	1.81	2.06	4.00	22.84

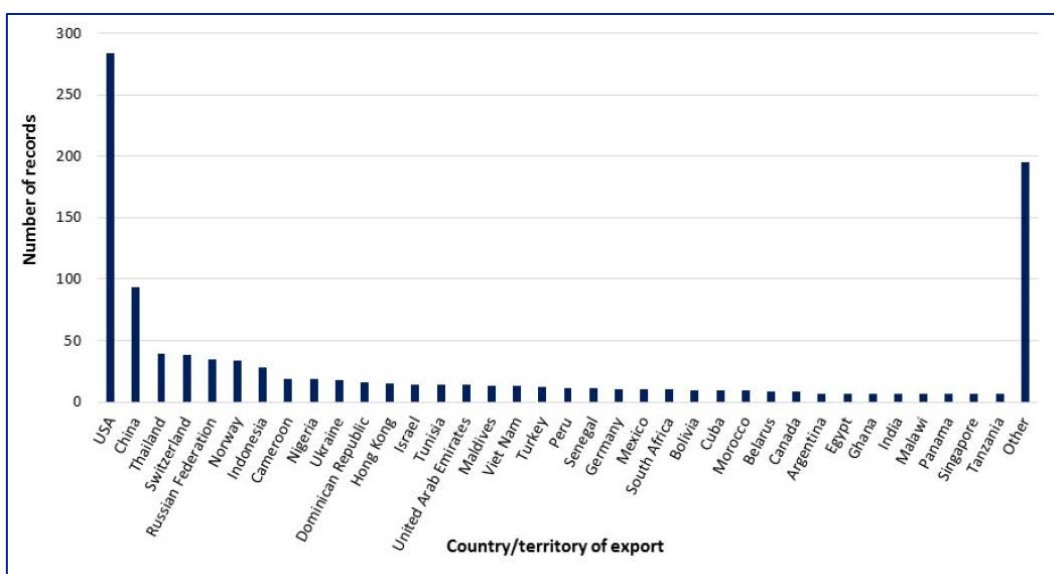
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States of America

Industries	Countries and years				Weighted average
	Spain	Netherlands	Austria	Finland	2011
	2008	2011	2012	2012	
25 Repair & installation machinery	..	1.81	2.21	4.00	2.74
26 Electricity	15.67	1.76	30.50	13.00	15.27
27 Gas, steam & air conditioning	15.67	1.76	30.50	13.00	15.27
28 Water, treatment & supply	35.49	99.23	..	100.00	67.12
29 Sewerage & waste management	100.00	99.23	100.00	100.00	95.49
30 Construction	0.05	5.59	15.97	6.00	6.97
31 Wholesale/retail motor vehicles	..	2.66	0.90	1.00	1.67
32 Wholesale excl. motor vehicles	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
33 Retail excluding motor vehicles	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
34 Land transport, pipelines	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
35 Water transport	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
36 Air transport	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
37 Warehousing	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
38 Postal & courier activities	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
39 Accommodation & food services	..	2.66	0.70	1.00	1.60
40 Publishing activities	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
41 Motion picture, video, television	..	2.66	..	1.00	2.06
42 Telecommunications	..	0.15	..	1.00	0.80
43 Computer programming, info services	..	0.15	0.02	1.00	0.54
44 Financial services	..	..	..	1.00	1.46
45 Insurance	..	..	..	1.00	1.46
46 Aux to financial services	..	..	..	1.00	1.46
47 Real estate	..	..	..	1.00	1.46
48 Imputed rents	..	1.37	..	1.00	1.42
49 Legal, account, & consulting services	..	1.37	1.94	1.00	1.59
50 Architectural & engineering	0.51	1.37	31.83	1.00	8.79
51 R&D	0.26	1.37	20.12	1.00	5.80
52 Advertising & market research	1.56	1.37	..	1.00	1.46
53 Other professional	..	1.37	1.58	1.00	1.47
54 Rental & leasing	..	1.37	..	1.00	1.42
55 Employment activities	..	1.37	..	1.00	1.42
56 Travel agency	..	1.37	..	1.00	1.42
57 Security & investigation, etc.	..	1.37	4.96	1.00	3.17
58 Public administration & defence	..	2.20	..	1.00	2.20
59 Education	..	2.20	0.01	1.00	1.11
60 Human health activities	..	2.20	..	1.00	2.20
61 Residential care	..	2.20	..	1.00	2.20

Industries	Countries and years				Weighted average
	Spain	Netherlands	Austria	Finland	2011
	2008	2011	2012	2012	
62 Creative, arts, recreational	..	0.66	0.13	1.00	0.39
63 Sports activities	..	0.66	..	1.00	0.66
64 Membership organisations	..	0.66	1.20	1.00	0.93
65 Repair computers & personal goods	..	0.66	..	1.00	0.66
66 Other personal services	..	0.66	..	1.00	0.66
67 Households as employers	..	0.66	..	1.00	0.66
68 Extraterritorial organisations	1.00	..
69 Unallocated

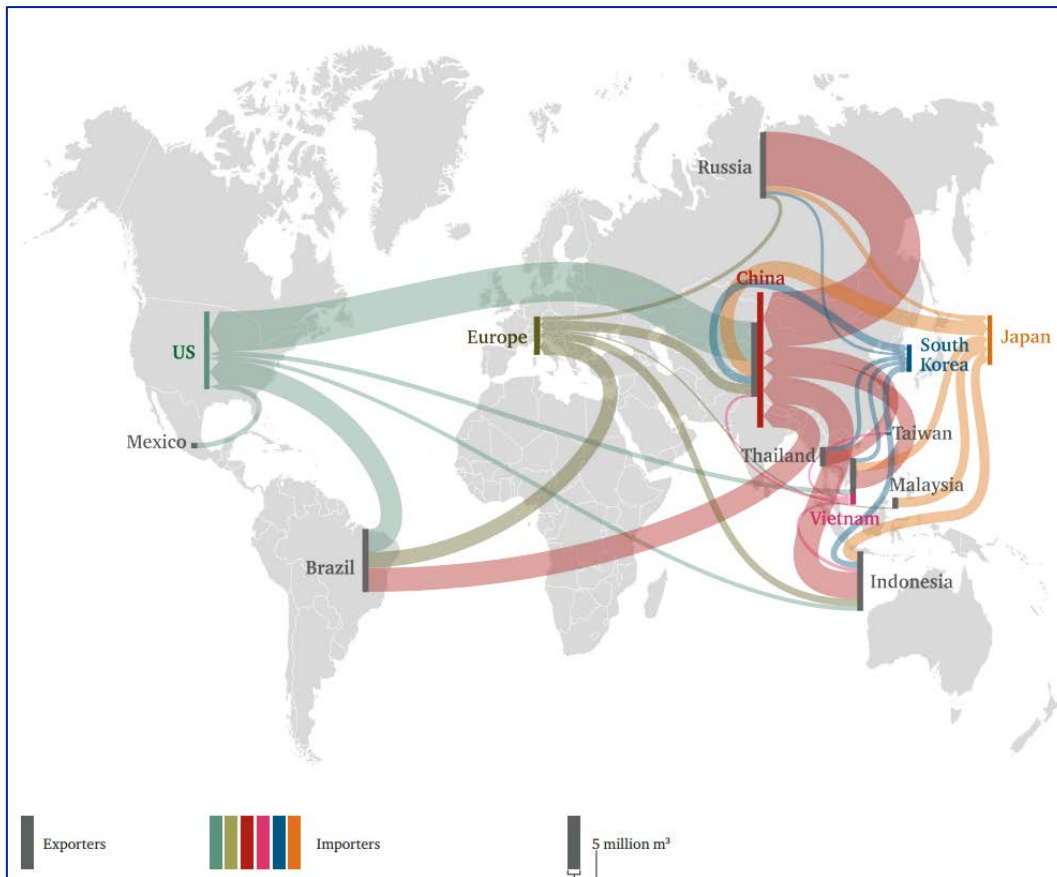
Source(s): Spain National Statistics Institute (INE 2014). Environmental Goods and Services Sector; industries, economic indicators, Statistics Netherlands Environmental Goods and Services Sector STATISTICS AUSTRIA. Environment Statistics, Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS), Statistics Finland.

Figure V. 3 Main countries of origin of all types of illegal trade seized in the EU, 2014, according to number of seizures



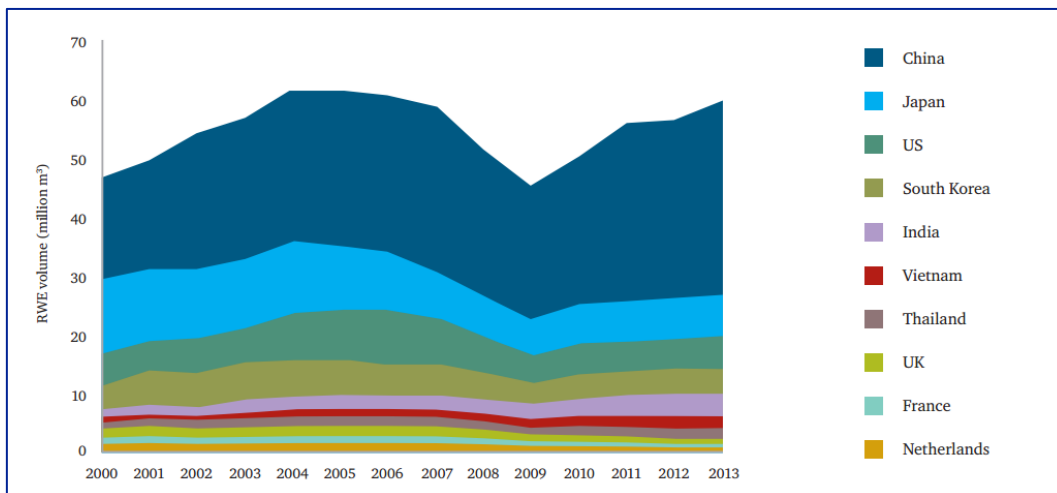
Source: TRAFFIC, 2015, Important international seizures in the EU in 2014 (figure 2)

Figure V. 4 Global timber trade in 2013



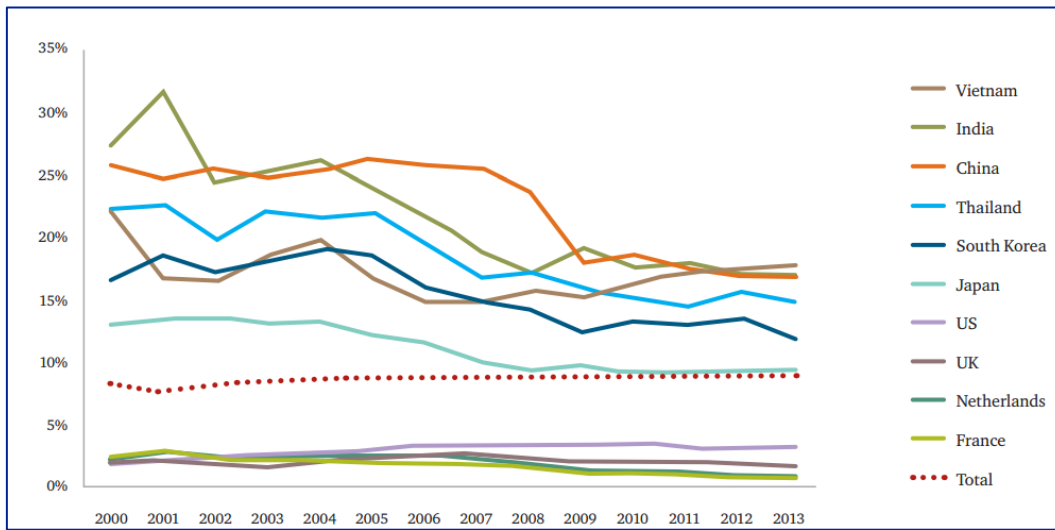
Source: Chatham House (2015), pp. 10.

Figure V. 5 Estimated RWE volume of imports of wood-based products at high risk of illegality, 2000-2013



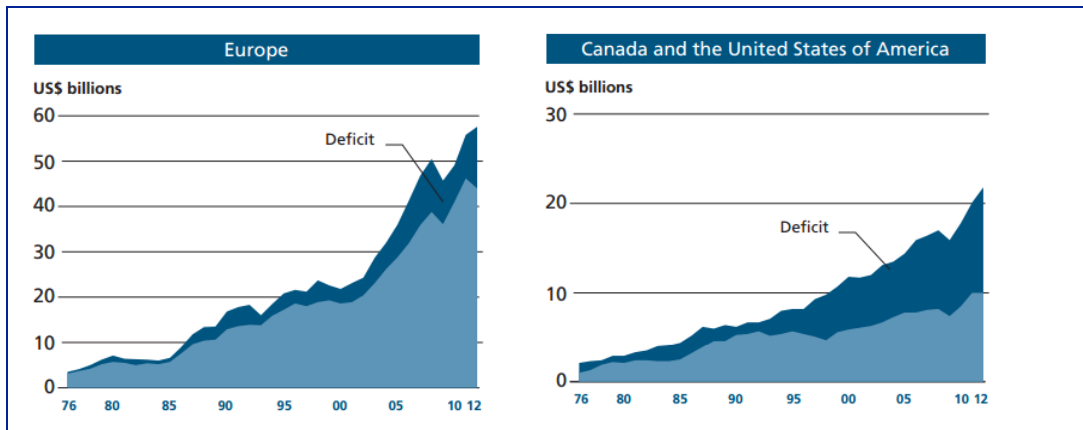
Source: Chatham House (2015), pp. 21.

Figure V. 6 Estimated percentage of imports of wood-based products at high risk of illegality, 2000-2013



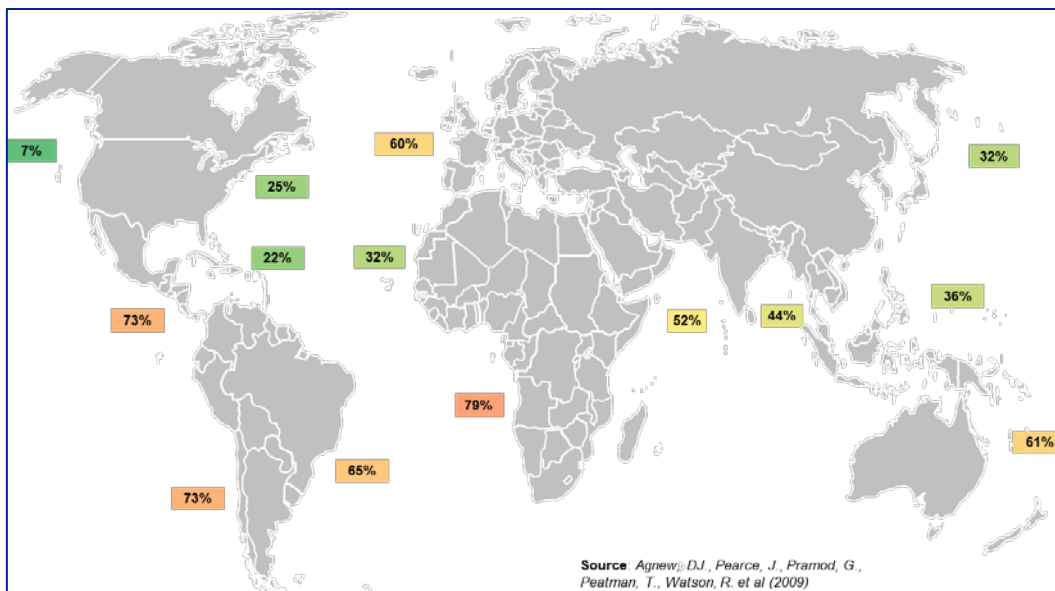
Source: Chatham House (2015), pp. 21.

Figure V. 7 Development in total value of fish and fish products imports and exports by the EU and the US



Source: FAO (2014).

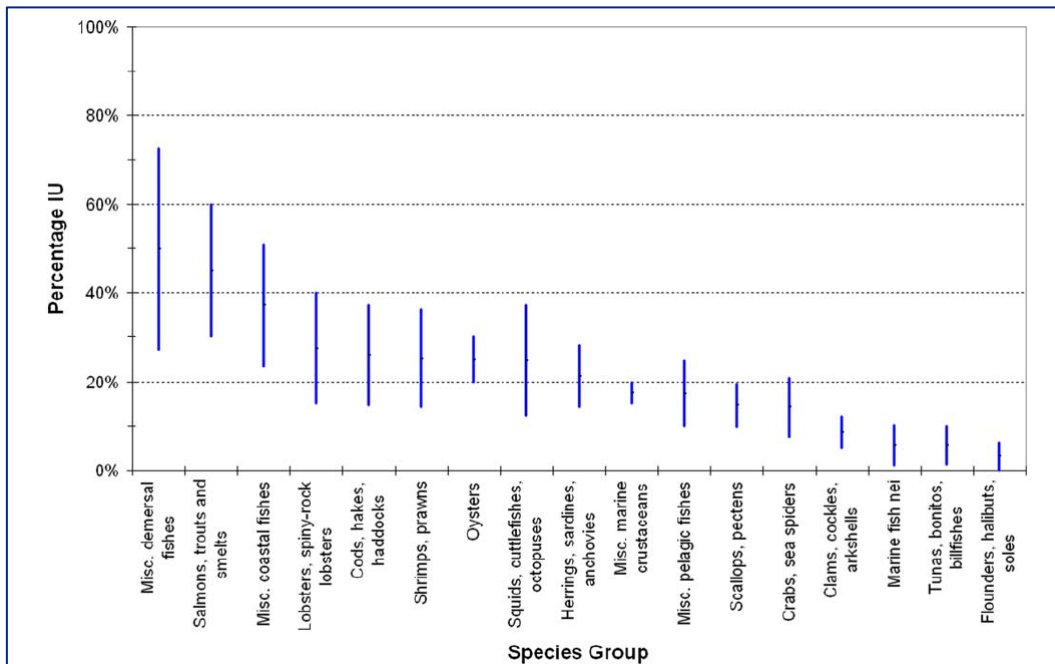
Figure V. 8 Shares of total regional fish catches estimated to be illegal



Source: Agnew, D.J., Pearce, J., Pramod, G., Peatman, T., Watson, R. et al (2009)

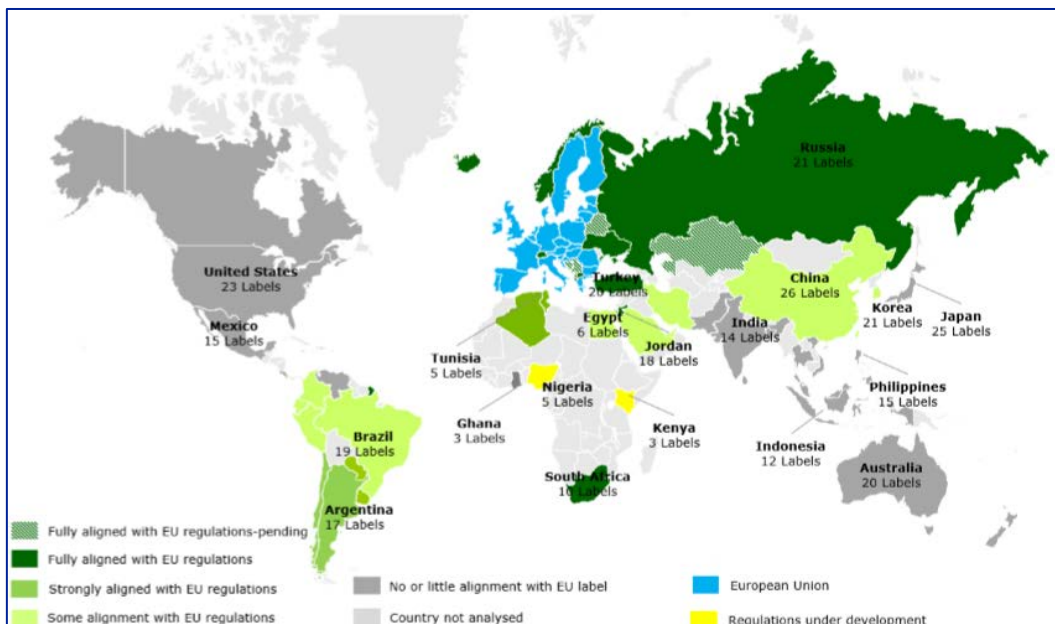
Source: Agnew et al (2009), pp. 2.

Figure V. 9 Illegal and unreported catch globally, by species group, 2000-2003



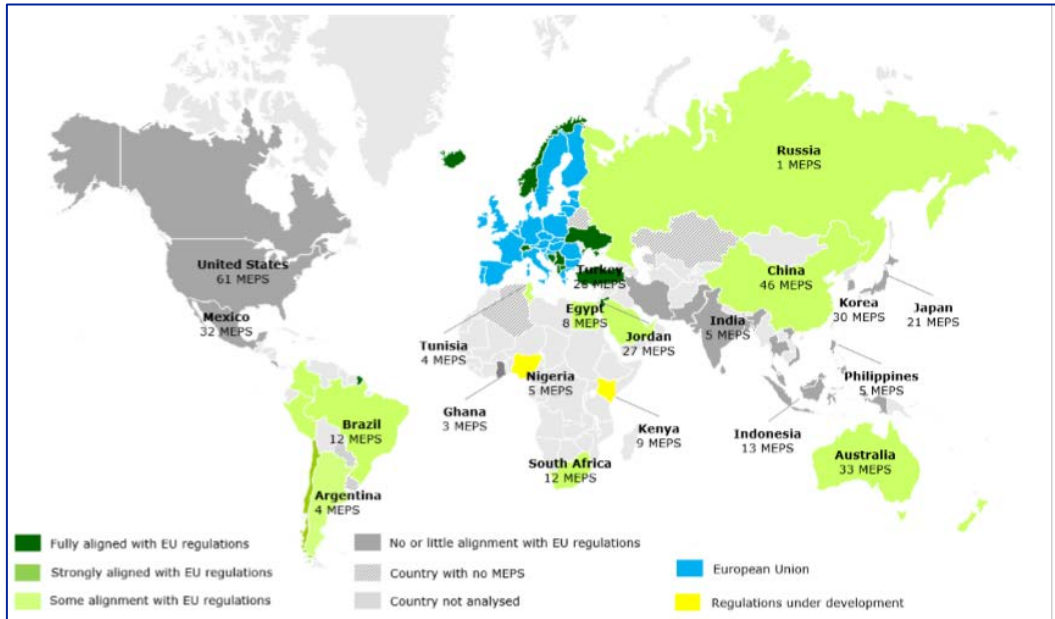
Source: Agnew et al (2009), pp. 3.

Figure V. 10 Degree of alignment with EU energy label



Source: Ecofys (2014), pp. 3.

Figure V. 11 Degree of alignment with EU Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)



Source: Ecofys (2014), pp. 3.

Table V. 11 HS products codes for the motor vehicle sector

HS 4 digit	Description
8407	Spark ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines
8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)
8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with engines of heading 84.07 or 84.08
8609	Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids) specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport
8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09)
8702	Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars
8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods
8705	Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods
8706	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05
8707	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles headings of 87.01 to 87.05
8708	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05
8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; others vehicles, not mechanical propelled; parts thereof

Source: WIOD.

Table V. 12 Overview of the maritime transport sector

Maritime transport	2008 ⁸	2009	2010	2011	2012
Freight transport					
Turnover (million €)	-	-	-	92,176	97,019
Value added (million €)	20,452	-	-	15,818	15,704
Number of employees (x100)	1,108	1,082	1,079	1,118	1,002
Passenger transport					
Turnover (million €)	23,368	-	-	20,112	20,121
Value added (million €)	6,614	-	6,106	-	5,621
Number of employees (x100)	872	872	816	882	798

Source: Eurostat SBS data.

Table V. 13 Overview of the air transport sector

Air transport	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Freight transport					
Turnover (million €)	6,665	9,182	11,666	13,038	13,557
Value added (million €)	42	1,359	2,173	2,422	2,442
Number of employees (x100)	174	192	186	194	203
Passenger transport					
Turnover (million €)	125,366	102,330	109,089	113,770	120,321
Value added (million €)	26,328	21,446	25,996	25,715	23,754
Number of employees (x100)	3,923	3,571	3,527	3,530	3,413

Source: Eurostat SBS data.

Table V. 14 Categorisation of financial services providers

Category	Service providers	Services
Insurance		
Insurance	Life, accident and health insurance services	Insurance transactions involve the insured assuming a guaranteed and known relatively small loss in the form of payment to the insurer in exchange for the insurer's promise to compensate the insured in the event of a covered loss. The loss may or may not be financial, but it must be reducible to financial terms, and must involve something in which the insured has an insurable interest established by ownership, possession, or pre-existing relationship. Health insurance is often an integral part of a country's health system, as part of social security provided or arranged for by the Government. In
	Non-life insurance services	

⁸ Data for the years 2008 till 2010 contains EU27, data from 2011 onwards contains EU28. Applies to all Eurostat SBS data.

Category	Service providers	Services
		<p>some countries (e.g. the UK), health care is universally provided by the Government, in other countries (e.g. the Netherlands) taking out private healthcare (above a certain income) is compulsory.</p> <p>Life insurance differs from other types of insurance (non-life) mainly in terms of risk (death is inevitable), tenure (long terms), insurable interest, payment of premium, and indemnity of loss.</p>
Re-insurance	Reinsurance and retrocession	<p>Reinsurance, also known as insurance for insurers or stop-loss insurance, is the practice of insurers transferring portions of risk portfolios to other parties by some form of agreement to reduce the likelihood of having to pay a large obligation resulting from an insurance claim. The party that diversifies its insurance portfolio is known as the ceding party. The party that accepts a portion of the potential obligation in exchange for a share of the insurance premium is known as the reinsurer.)</p> <p>Retrocession is the practice of one reinsurance company providing services to another by insuring the activities of another reinsurance company. This is done by accepting business that the other company had agreed to underwrite. Retrocession can refer to the process of differentiating or diversifying assets by consolidating and then subdividing them among a number of stakeholders.</p>
Auxiliary services	Services auxiliary to insurance	Services auxiliary to insurance include mainly broking and agency services.
Banking and other financial services		
Investment funds	Traditional investment managers	The professional asset management of various securities (shares, bonds and other securities) and other assets (e.g., real estate) in order to meet specified investment goals for the benefit of the investors. Investors may be institutions (insurance companies, pension funds, corporations, charities, educational establishments etc.) or private investors (both directly via investment contracts and more commonly via collective investment schemes e.g. mutual funds or exchange-traded funds).
	Hedge funds	An investment fund administered by a professional management firm, and often structured as a limited partnership, limited liability company, or similar vehicle. Hedge funds

Category	Service providers	Services
		are generally distinct from mutual funds as their use of leverage is not capped by regulators and from private equity funds as the majority of hedge funds invest in relatively liquid assets.
	Private equity companies	Consists of equity, securities and debt in operating companies that are not publicly traded on a stock exchange. A private equity investment will generally be made by a private equity firm, a venture capital firm or an angel investor. While each of these type of investor will have its own set of goals, preferences and investment strategies, all provide working capital to a target company to nurture expansion, new-product development, or restructuring of the company's operations, management, or ownership.
	Real estate investors	Involves the purchase, ownership, management, rental and/or sale of real estate for profit. Real estate has traditionally outperformed the Wall Street equity market. A street by street knowledge of the market make it perfect for small savvy investors. Large institutions lag behind trends. Improvement of realty property as part of a real estate investment strategy is generally considered to be a sub-specialty of real estate investing called real estate development. Real estate is an asset form with limited liquidity relative to other investments, it is also capital intensive (although capital may be gained through mortgage leverage) and is highly cash flow dependent.
Monetary and financial institutions (MFI)	Retail banks	Execute transactions directly with consumers, rather than corporations or other banks. Services offered include savings and transactional accounts, mortgages, personal loans, debit cards, and credit cards. The term is generally used to distinguish these banking services from investment banking, commercial banking or wholesale banking. It may also be used to refer to a division of a bank dealing with retail customers and can also be termed as Personal Banking services.
	Wholesale banks	Provide services to organisations such as Mortgage Brokers, large corporate clients, mid-sized companies, real estate developers and investors, international trade finance businesses, institutional customers (such as pension funds and government entities/agencies), and services offered to other banks or other financial

Category	Service providers	Services
		<p>institutions. (Wholesale finance means financial services, which are conducted between financial services companies and institutions such as banks, insurers, fund managers, and stockbrokers.)</p>
	Commercial banks	<p>Provide services such as accepting deposits, making business loans, and offering basic investment products. It can also refer to a bank or a division of a bank that mostly deals with deposits and loans from corporations or large businesses.</p>
	Investment banks	<p>Assists individuals, corporations, and governments in raising capital by underwriting or acting as the client's agent in the issuance of securities (or both). An investment bank may also assist companies involved in mergers and acquisitions and provide ancillary services such as market making, trading of derivatives and equity securities, and FICC services (fixed income instruments, currencies, and commodities).</p>
	Private banks & wealth managers	<p>Wealth management as an investment-advisory discipline incorporates financial planning, investment portfolio management and a number of aggregated financial services. High-net-worth individuals (HNWIs), small-business owners and families who desire the assistance of a credentialed financial advisory specialist call upon wealth managers to coordinate retail banking, estate planning, legal resources, tax professionals and investment management.</p> <p>Private banking includes banking, investment and other financial services provided by banks to private individuals who enjoy high levels of income or invest sizable assets. Private banking forms a more exclusive subset of wealth management.</p>
	Money market funds (MMFs)*	<p>A MMF is an investment whose objective is to earn interest for shareholders while offering a certain net asset value (NAV) per share. A money market fund's portfolio is comprised of short-term, or less than one year, securities representing high-quality, liquid debt and monetary instruments. Investors can purchase shares of money market funds through mutual funds, brokerage firms and banks. MMFs are an important source of short-term financing for companies and government entities.</p> <p>There are currently two kinds of MMFs: those that offer a variable net asset value (VNAV)</p>

Category	Service providers	Services
		<p>that mainly depends on market fluctuations; those that offer a constant net asset value (CNAV) and aim to offer share purchases and redemptions for a fixed price.</p> <p>MMFs are mainly used to invest excess cash within short timeframes. They represent an important tool for investors because they offer the possibility to diversify their excess cash holdings, whilst maintaining a high level of liquidity.</p>
Securitisation		<p>Securitisation is the process of pooling together a large number of loans (such as mortgages, auto loans or SME loans) held on the balance sheet of a bank or other financial institution (the Originator) and selling them to a newly created and legally separate entity (the Issuer). This entity finances the purchase of the loans by issuing bonds to investors. The loans generate cash flows (for example, monthly mortgage payments from homeowners), which are used to repay the investors. In this way, loans which would otherwise be illiquid can be converted into more liquid and tradeable securities.⁹</p>
	Financial vehicle corporations (FVC)	<p>An FVC is an entity whose principal activity meets both of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It carries out securitisation transactions and is insulated from the risk of bankruptcy or any other default of the originator; - It issues securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives and/or legally or economically own assets underlying the issue of securities, securitisation fund units, other debt instruments and/or financial derivatives that are offered for sale to the public or sold on the basis of private placements. (ECB, 2012)
	Investment banks#	See above
Financial Market Infrastructure ¹⁰		<p>An FMI is a multilateral system among participating institutions, including the operator of the system, used for the purposes of clearing, settling, or recording payments, securities, derivatives, or other financial transactions. FMIs typically establish a set of common rules and procedures for all participants, a technical infrastructure, and a specialised risk-management framework</p>

⁹ AFME (2016) (<http://www.afme.eu/WorkArea//DownloadAsset.aspx?id=14233>).

¹⁰ Definitions taken mostly from BIS/OICU-IOSCO, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (2012): "Principles for financial market infrastructures" (www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d101a.pdf) – unless specified otherwise.

Category	Service providers	Services
		appropriate to the risks they incur. They include:
	Recognised payment systems	Payment systems enable the lending and repayment of money, allow businesses to receive payments for goods and services, and facilitate the payment of salaries and benefits to the general public.
	Central counterparties (CCP) clearing houses	A CCP interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and thereby ensuring the performance of open contracts. CCPs have the potential to reduce significantly risks to participants through the multilateral netting of trades and by imposing more-effective risk controls on all participants. As a result of their potential to reduce risks to participants, CCPs also can reduce systemic risk in the markets they serve.
	Central Securities Depositories (CSDs)	A CSD provides securities accounts, central safekeeping services, and asset services, which may include the administration of corporate actions and redemptions, and plays an important role in helping to ensure the integrity of securities issues (that is, ensure that securities are not accidentally or fraudulently created or destroyed or their details changed). In many countries CSD also operate an SSS
	Securities Settlement System (SSS)	A SSS enables securities to be transferred and settled by book entry according to a set of predetermined multilateral rules. Such systems allow transfers of securities either free of payment or against payment.
	Trade repository (TR)	A TR is an entity that maintains a centralised electronic record (database) of transaction data. By centralising the collection, storage, and dissemination of data, a well-designed TR that operates with effective risk controls can serve an important role in enhancing the transparency of transaction information to relevant authorities and the public, promoting financial stability, and supporting the detection and prevention of market abuse. An important function of a TR is to provide information that supports risk reduction, operational efficiency and effectiveness, and cost savings for both individual entities and the market as a whole.
Exchanges		Exchanges bring together brokers and dealers who buy and sell financial products / instruments. Exchanges can be subdivided by type of instrument, e.g. Stock exchange or securities exchange,

Category	Service providers	Services
		<p>Commodities exchange, Foreign exchange market (rare nowadays in the form of a specialized institution); or by type of trade, e.g. Classical exchange (for spot trades) and Futures exchange or futures and options exchange (for derivatives).</p> <p>Exchanges typically have the benefit of a clearinghouse to cover defaults, as opposed to over-the-counter (OTC) trade, which provides less protection against counter-party risk from clearinghouses.</p>
		<p>[@] Compulsory social security and pension funds are generally included under public services in trade agreements.</p> <p>[#] For presentation purposes services providers are grouped under one area / category of services but in reality many will provide several different types of services and there will thus be some overlap. E.g. investment banks are involved in securitisation.</p> <p>[*] Whilst not strictly speaking an institution but an instrument, according to the ECB, MMFs fall under its category of MFIs.</p>

Table V. 15 Key EU financial services legislation

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
1) Banking Union	
<u>Single Rule Book</u>	<p>The single rulebook is the foundation of the banking union. It consists of a set of legislative texts that all financial institutions (including approximately 8,300 banks) in the EU must comply with. These rules, among other things, lay down capital requirements for banks, ensure better protection for depositors, and regulate the prevention and management of bank failures.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/finances/banking-union/index_en.htm. For more details see under 2 below.</p>
<u>Single supervisory mechanism (SSM)</u>	<p>Transfer of prudential supervision of Eurozone banks to the European Central Bank (ECB). The SSM places the ECB as the central prudential supervisor of financial institutions in the euro area (including approximately 6,000 banks) and in those non-euro EU countries that choose to join the SSM. As of November 2014, the European Central Bank will directly supervise the largest banks, while the national supervisors will continue to monitor the remaining banks. The main task of the ECB and the national supervisors, working closely together within an integrated system, will be to check that banks comply with the EU banking rules and to tackle problems early on.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/finances/banking-union/index_en.htm.</p>
<u>Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM)</u>	<p>Complements the Single Supervisory Mechanism and will ensure that – notwithstanding stronger supervision – if a bank subject to the SSM faces serious difficulties, its resolution can be managed efficiently with minimal costs to taxpayers and the real economy. The SRM will apply to all banks in the Euro Area and other Member States that opt to participate. The division of powers of the Single Resolution Board and national resolution authorities broadly follows the division of supervisory powers between the ECB and national supervisors in the context of the Single Supervisory Mechanism.</p>
<u>Common deposit guarantee scheme</u>	<p>The recast Directive on Deposit Guarantee Schemes (June 2014) ensures that depositors will continue to benefit from a guaranteed coverage of €100,000 in case of bankruptcy backed by funds to be collected in advance from the banking sector</p> <p>http://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-12-06-2014.htm?locale=en.</p>
2) Single Rule Book	
<u>Capital Requirement</u>	<p>The package of reforms that implements Basel III in Europe. The new rules tackle some of the vulnerabilities shown by the banking</p>

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
<u>s Directive (CRD) IV / Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR):</u>	<p>institutions during the crisis, namely the insufficient level of capital, both in quantity and in quality, resulting in the need for unprecedented support from national authorities. They set stronger prudential requirements for banks, requiring them to keep sufficient capital reserves and liquidity. The new framework divides the previous CRD into two legislative instruments: a directive governing the access to deposit-taking activities and a regulation establishing the prudential requirements institutions need to respect. # The latter include requirements regarding Capital, Liquidity, Leverage, Counterparty credit risk, Large exposures and Disclosure requirements.</p>
<u>Solvency I and Solvency II / Omnibus II</u>	<p>Solvency I is the current framework for insurance regulation and supervision in the EU. It includes a number of non-life insurance directives, as well as the consolidated EU directive (2002/83) on life assurance. These directives covers e.g. a common prudential framework, single license and exclusive prudential supervision by the competent authorities in EU countries, that insurance undertakings may operate in any other EU country, the protection of insured persons and policyholders, in particular by determining the law applicable to insurance contracts concluded in the EU and clarity about what information must be provided to policy holders before entering into a contract / through the duration of the contract, etc. (for full list, see http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/insurance/solvency/current/index_en.htm).</p> <p>This current set of rules will remain in force until January 2016. However, in 2009 a Framework Directive on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) was adopted. Under this Framework Directive a revision process has taken place, resulting in a new prudential regime for insurers.</p> <p>The Solvency II revision process aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take account of current developments in insurance, risk management, finance techniques, international financial reporting and prudential standards, etc.; • streamline the way that insurance groups are supervised and recognise the economic reality of how groups operate; • strengthen the powers of the group supervisor, ensuring that group-wide risks are not overlooked; • ensure greater cooperation between supervisors. Groups will be able to use group-wide models and take advantage of group diversification benefits. <p>The new <u>Solvency II Directive</u> – a recast of several directives – is likely to be applicable from 1 January 2016. The new system lays down:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quantitative requirements and how to calculate them; • qualitative requirements (risk management and supervision); • requirements for supervisory reporting and disclosure of information. <p><u>Omnibus II Directive</u></p> <p>The Solvency II Framework Directive (2009) on the financial position of insurance undertakings has had to be adapted in response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new architecture for its implementing measures introduced in the Lisbon Treaty (2009); • new financial supervision measures introduced in Regulation 1094/2010 establishing the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority. <p>These changes are implemented through the “Omnibus II directive”. (http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/insurance/solvency/future/index_en.htm).</p>
<u>Bank Recovery and Resolution</u>	<p>The BRRD (IP/12/570) is the single rulebook for the resolution of banks and large investment firms in all EU Member States. It harmonises and upgrades the tools for dealing with bank crises across</p>

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
<p><u>Directive (BRRD) / Directive on the Recovery and Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms.</u></p>	<p>the EU. Banks will be required to prepare recovery plans to overcome financial distress, while authorities will lay out plans to resolve failed banks in a way which preserves their most critical functions and avoids taxpayers having to bail them out. Authorities are granted a set of powers to intervene in the operations of banks to avoid them failing. If they do face failure, authorities are equipped with comprehensive powers and tools to restructure them, allocating losses to shareholders and creditors following a clearly defined hierarchy. National resolution funds are set up, to be replaced for Euro Area Member States by the Single Resolution Fund as of 2016. Precise arrangements are set out for how home and host authorities of banking groups are to cooperate in all stages of cross-border resolution, from resolution planning to resolution itself, with a strong role for the European Banking Authority to coordinate and mediate in case of disagreements. The rulebook set out in the BRRD will be further complemented by technical rules to be developed by the European Banking Authority on, for instance, concrete information requirements for recovery and resolution plans and securing accurate valuations of assets and losses at the point of resolution.</p>
<p>3) Financial Markets</p>	
<p><u>Markets in Financial Instruments (MiFID II/MiFID)</u></p>	<p>While primary objectives of the initial directive (MiFID I) were to increase the competition, improve investor protection and EU passporting, the MiFID II package introduces a range of measures which seek to address consequences of MiFID I and issues raised by the financial crisis, such as making financial markets more efficient, resilient and transparent, improving investor protection, as well as addressing commitments made by the G20 on these topics. (Deloitte, 2014). The new framework aims to make financial markets more efficient, resilient and transparent. It introduces a market structure which closes loopholes and ensures that trading, wherever appropriate, takes place on regulated platforms. It introduces rules on high frequency trading. It improves the transparency and oversight of financial markets – including derivatives markets - and addresses the issue of excessive price volatility in commodity derivatives markets. A new framework will improve conditions for competition in the trading and clearing of financial instruments. Building on the rules already in place, the revised MiFID also strengthens the protection of investors by introducing robust organisational and conduct requirements or by strengthening the role of management bodies. The new framework also increases the role and supervisory powers of regulators and establishes powers to prohibit or restrict the marketing and distribution of certain products in well-defined circumstances. A harmonised regime for granting access to EU professional markets for firms from third countries, based on an equivalence assessment of third country jurisdictions by the Commission, is introduced. (http://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-12-06-2014.htm?locale=en). Additional financial instruments will be brought into the scope of MiFID II, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured deposits issued or sold by credit institutions; • Certain packaged retail investment products (PRIIPs); • All emissions allowances (such as carbon); • The sale of financial instruments issued by the investment firm.
<p><u>Market Abuse (MAD II/MAR)</u></p>	<p>The new rules on market abuse update and strengthen the existing framework to ensure market integrity and investor protection provided by the existing Market Abuse Directive (2003/6/EC) which will now be repealed. The Market Abuse Regulation ensures regulation keeps pace with market developments such as the growth of new trading platforms, over the counter (OTC) trading and new technology such as high frequency trading (HFT), strengthens the fight against market abuse across commodity and related derivative markets, explicitly bans the manipulation of benchmarks (such as LIBOR), reinforces the</p>

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
	<p>investigative and administrative sanctioning powers of regulators and ensures a single rulebook while reducing, where possible, the administrative burdens on SME issuers. The Directive on criminal sanctions for market abuse (Market Abuse Directive) complements the Market Abuse Regulation by requiring all Member States to provide for harmonised criminal offences of insider dealing and market manipulation, and to impose maximum criminal penalties of not less than 4 and 2 years imprisonment for the most serious market abuse offences. Member States will have to make sure that such behaviour, including the manipulation of benchmarks, is a criminal offence, punishable with effective sanctions everywhere in Europe.</p>
<p><u>Central Securities Depositories Regulation (CSDR)</u></p>	<p>The main objective of the CSDR is to increase the safety and efficiency of securities settlement and settlement infrastructures (CSDs) in the EU by providing, among others, for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter settlement periods; • Deterrent settlement discipline measures (mandatory cash penalties and 'buy-ins' for settlement fails); • Strict prudential and conduct of business rules for CSDs; • Strict access rights to CSD services; • Increased prudential and supervisory requirements for CSDs and other institutions providing banking services ancillary to securities settlement. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-130_en.htm?locale=en. <p>Together with the Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("EMIR") and the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID"), it will form a framework in which systemically important securities infrastructures (trading venues, central counterparties, trade repositories and central securities depositories) are subject to common rules on a European level.</p>
<p><u>European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR)</u></p>	<p>The Regulation on OTC Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (known as "EMIR" - European Market Infrastructure Regulation) enables the European Union to deliver the G20 commitments to enhance efficiency, transparency and oversight of OTC derivatives trading agreed in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The Regulation ensures that information on all European derivative transactions will be reported to trade repositories and be accessible to supervisory authorities, including the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), to give policy makers and supervisors a clear overview of what is going on in the markets. The Regulation also requires standard derivative contracts to be cleared through Central Counterparties (CCPs) as well as margins for uncleared trades and establishes stringent organisational, business conduct and prudential requirements for these CCPs. http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/financial-markets/derivatives/index_en.htm.</p>
<p>4) Consumer Protection</p>	
<p><u>"Retail Package"</u> (Package of measures aimed solely at consumer protection)</p>	<p>The package is composed of three legislative proposals: a proposal for a regulation on key information documents for packaged retail investment products (PRIIPS), a revision of the Insurance Mediation Directive (IMD), and a proposal to boost protection for those who buy investment funds (currently governed by the Directive on Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)).¹¹</p> <p><u>Packaged Retail Investment Products (PRIIPS)</u>. The retail investment market is largely dominated by "packaged retail investment products". These provide retail investors with easy access</p>

¹¹ According to "The 'retail package' launched by the Commission last July is travelling at different speeds. Controversial amendments proposed in relation to UCITS V and PRIIPs in the European Parliament (on remuneration for UCITS V and on scope for PRIIPs) suggest difficult and extended negotiations further down the line, if they remain in place. IMD2 is moving, but slowly, and it is not clear that there is sufficient momentum on this file to ensure its timely adoption."

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
	<p>to financial markets, but can be complex for investors to understand. Those selling these products can also face conflicts of interest since they are often remunerated by the product manufacturers rather than directly by the retail investors. A complex patchwork of regulation has grown up to address these risks, and inconsistencies and gaps in the patchwork have raised concerns as to the overall effectiveness of the regulatory regime, both in relation to its capacity to protect investors and its ability to ensure the markets work efficiently. Therefore a process for legislative steps for the Packaged Retail Investment Products (PRIPs) initiative was started, including extensive consultations. This resulted in a proposal for a regulation on a new Key Information Document for investment products</p> <p><u>Insurance Mediation Directive (IMD)</u></p> <p><u>Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) V</u></p>
<p><u>Bank accounts:</u> Directive on the transparency and comparability of payment account fees, payment account switching and access to a basic payment account.</p>	<p>++ ==</p>
<p>5) Other</p> <p><u>Credit Rating Agencies Regulation and Directive (CRA III)</u></p>	<p>The G20 summit in Washington (2008) aimed to ensure that no institution, product or market was left unregulated at EU and international levels. The EU Regulation on Credit Rating Agencies (Regulation 1060/2009), in force since December 2010, was part of Europe's response to these commitments. The Regulation was amended in May 2011 to adapt it to the creation of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) which has been attributed all supervisory powers over credit rating agencies since July 2011. The new regulatory package, which reinforces the existing rules on credit rating agencies, consists of a Regulation and a Directive. The CRA III places new disclosure requirements on sponsors, issuers and originators of structured finance instruments (specifically including securitisations), requires structured finance instruments to be dual-rated and requires issuers to "rotate" the CRAs they use in certain deals (namely re-securitisations). It also places new burdens on CRAs themselves, subjects them to a new civil liability regime, creates a stronger role for ESMA in regulating CRAs across Europe, and attempts to limit over-reliance on credit ratings within Europe. The Directive amends the UCITS, IORPs and AIFM Directives to require UCITS, IORPs and AIFMs "not to solely or mechanistically rely on external credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of the UCITS/AIF assets... or in their investment policies..." and also requires them to conduct their own due diligence. ESMA has recently issued a Discussion Paper seeking views on the preparation of several draft Regulatory Technical Standards that are required to fully implement the detail of CRA III, including on the specific disclosure requirements for structured finance instruments, the new European Rating Platform that will be operated by ESMA, and periodic reporting on fees by CRAs.</p>
<p><u>Alternative Investment</u></p>	<p>The overarching objective of the AIFMD is to create, for the first time, a comprehensive and secure framework for the supervision and</p>

EU28 policy / regulation	Description
<u>Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD)</u> .	<p>prudential oversight of AIFM in the EU. Once the AIFMD enters into force, all AIFM will be required to obtain authorisation and will be subject to ongoing regulation and supervision.</p> <p>The Directive regulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU fund managers that manage alternative investment funds (wherever they are based); • fund managers (wherever they are based) that manage AIFs established in the EU; and • fund managers (wherever they are based) that market the units or shares of an AIF in the EU. <p>The Directive itself will be supplemented by Level 2 Regulations (a draft of which was published in December 2012) and ESMA technical guidelines on interpretation, and will need to be implemented by national legislation in each EU Member State.</p> <p>The key measures introduced by AIFMD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIFMs established within the EU will need authorisation by 22 July 2013 (or 22 July 2014 in European Union Member States that use the transitional period); • EU AIFMs will be subject to detailed rules on delegation, transparency, conduct of business, remuneration, leverage and reporting; • EU AIFMs will be required to appoint an independent custodian for each AIF which they manage; • EU AIFMs will be required to have independent risk management and valuation functions; • EU AIFMs authorised under the AIFMD will be granted a passport to either manage AIFs in other EU Member States or market units or shares in AIFs to professional investors; • Non-EU AIFMs marketing AIFs within the EU will be required to comply with disclosure requirements to both investors and EU regulators; • EU AIFMs and certain non-EU AIFMs that invest in private equity will be subject to certain asset stripping rules and notification and disclosure rules; • From 2015 non-EU AIFMs may acquire a passport to market units or shares in AIFs within the EU but will require authorisation within the EU; • From 2019 the European Commission could potentially end the national placement regime of units or shares in AIFs across the EU.

Table V. 16 Financial insurance key restrictions EU-20 and US

Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
EU-20	Lending by banks	Allowed in all member states except in the Czech Republic and Portugal. Marketing and direct soliciting are not permitted in France and Germany. The United Kingdom imposes a 20 percent tax on interest payments (may be waived under double taxation agreements).	There are no restrictions in most member countries, with the following exceptions. LTU: at least one manager must be a Lithuanian citizen. POL: at least two members of the Board of Directors should have a good command of Polish. CZE: authorization of the Czech National Bank is required. FIN: at least half of the ordinary and deputy members of the Board of Directors must be EU citizens and resident in the EU. Half of the founders, Board of

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Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
			Directors, general managers, auditors, and supervisory board members are required to have permanent residency in Finland or the EU. HUN: the Board of Directors of a financial institution should include at least two members who are Hungarian citizens and residents as defined in the relevant foreign exchange regulations, and who have been permanent residents in Hungary for at least one year. DEU: marketing and direct solicitation are not permitted.
EU-20	Acceptance of deposits by banks	Allowed in all member states except in the Czech Republic and Portugal (in Portugal, foreign companies must establish a branch or agency and seek a license). Marketing and direct soliciting are not permitted in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom. In Belgium restrictions apply if deposits form the technical reserves of insurance company or liability of a private pension fund. In Spain, the account holder must report to the Central Bank if the monthly balance exceeds $\geq 300,500$.	There are no restrictions in most member countries, with the following exceptions. LTU: at least one manager must be a Lithuanian citizen. POL: at least two members of the Board of Directors should have good command of Polish. CZE: authorization of the Czech National Bank is required. FIN: at least half of the ordinary and deputy members of the Board of Directors must be EC citizens and resident in the EC. Half of the founders, Board of Directors, general managers, auditors, and supervisory board members are required to have permanent residency in Finland or the EU. HUN: the Board of Directors of a financial institution should include at least two members who are Hungarian citizens and residents as defined in the relevant foreign exchange regulations, and who have been permanent residents in Hungary for at least one year. DEU: marketing and direct solicitation are not permitted.
EU-20	Automobile Insurance	Not allowed in most member states, with the following exceptions. BGR: allowed. LTU: allowed if the buyer initiates the purchase. DNK: allowed if the buyer initiates the purchase. Compulsory MTPL (motor third-party liability insurance) is allowed, if the foreign insurer appoints a legal representative in Denmark to receive lawsuits and makes contributions to	Allowed in all member states. Majority of countries have no systematic difference in policies towards intra-EU and extra-EU suppliers, respectively (exceptions include BGR, CZE, FIN, DEU, ITA, and SWE). See constituent member countries' policy summaries for details.

Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
		<p>the guarantee pool. In the self-governing parts of Denmark, the Faeroes and Greenland, it is not allowed. NLD: allowed except for compulsory insurance of MTPL. Insurers must appoint a legal representative, who should pay taxes on premiums. PRT: not allowed, but exceptions may be granted to expats, who cannot find the same class of insurance locally or if local insurance costs and conditions are onerous. SWE and GBR: entrants are allowed to offer insurance, except for compulsory MTPL insurance.</p>	
EU-20	Life Insurance	<p>Not allowed in most member states, with the following exceptions. BGR and LTU: allowed. HUN: allowed, but insurance brokers must obtain approval. LTU: allowed if the buyer initiates the purchase. AUT: no restrictions apply if consumers initiate the purchase. Insurance covers are subject to a premium tax of five times the normal level. BEL: insurer must be authorized to operate in Belgium. DNK: permitted only if buyers initiate the service. Higher taxes may be applicable to transacting premiums abroad. FIN: allowed subject to obtaining permission from the regulator and by setting up a branch or an agency in the country headed by a general agent. Deposits must be made in a Finnish bank. Insurers can conclude life contracts with foreign companies through brokers. GRC: There are no restrictions on buyers who want to buy insurance from abroad, but premiums are subject to taxes. SWE: Insurers must be licensed to operate within Sweden, on a branch basis or through a resident agent. There are no restrictions on buyers, who wish to purchase insurance from abroad. Higher tax rates (81.83 percent as opposed to 45 percent) apply to premiums paid to a non-</p>	<p>Allowed in all member states. Majority of countries have no systematic difference in policies towards intra-EU and extra-EU suppliers, respectively (exceptions include BGR, CZE, FIN, DEU, GRC, and SWE). See constituent member countries' policy summaries for details.</p>

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States of America

Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
		domiciled insurer. NLD: allowed, subject to obtaining a license to operate in the Dutch market. GBR: must be authorized by the Financial Services Authority (FSA), including the Society of Lloyd's.	
EU-20	Reinsurance	Allowed in all member states except in the Czech Republic and Romania. In Sweden, insurers must be licensed to operate within Sweden, either on a branch basis or through a resident agent. In Germany, the following conditions apply: the supervision of the foreign reinsurer at its home country complies with accepted international standards, business is conducted from this country, and the cooperation between the competent supervisory authorities is satisfactory.	Allowed in all member states. Policies range from no or minor restrictions in most countries to more significant restrictions in several countries. In Italy, for example, takeover of an Italian company needs approval which may be denied by the supervisory authority for the insurance industry, ISVAP, if the home country of the company has not enacted reciprocal legislation to permit Italian insurance companies to operate in that country. In Finland, permission from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health is required. At least half of the ordinary and deputy members of the Board of Directors must be EC citizens. Residency (EU or Finland) requirements apply to the founders, Board of Directors, general managers, auditors, and supervisory board. See constituent member countries' policy summaries for details.
United States of America	Lending by banks	This is allowed, except that marketing and direct solicitation are not permitted.	This is open, except that restrictions apply to the establishment of state-chartered banks. These restrictions do not apply to establishment of a national bank subsidiary by a foreign person that does not already have a banking presence in the U.S. A credit union, savings bank, home loan or thrift business cannot be provided through a branch of a foreign bank corporation organized under a foreign country's law. The majority of the Board of Directors of a foreign bank subsidiary, established as a national bank, must be U.S. citizens.
United States of America	Acceptance of deposits by banks	This is allowed, except that marketing and direct solicitation are not permitted.	This is open, except that restrictions apply to the establishment of state-chartered banks. These

Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
			restrictions do not apply to establishment of a national bank subsidiary by a foreign person that does not already have a banking presence in the U.S. A credit union, savings bank, home loan or thrift business cannot be provided through a branch of a foreign bank corporation organized under a foreign country's law. The majority of the Board of Directors of a foreign bank subsidiary, established as a national bank, must be U.S. citizens.
United States of America	Automobile Insurance	Not allowed. Auto liability is a compulsory insurance and may not be placed on a non-admitted (cross-border) basis.	This is open, except for the following: government-owned or government-controlled insurance companies are not allowed in 27 states. Initial entry of a non-U.S. insurance company as a subsidiary is not allowed in three states, unless licensed in other U.S. states; initial entry as a branch is not allowed in 13 states, unless licensed in other U.S. states. U.S. citizenship and residency requirements apply to the Board of Directors (requirements differ in each state.).
United States of America	Life Insurance	This is allowed, with restrictions: policies differ across states. In some states, consumers can place insurance only with a broker or insurer registered in the same state; a one percent federal excise tax is imposed on premiums.	This is open, except for the following: government-owned or government-controlled insurance companies are not allowed in 27 states. Initial entry of a non-U.S. insurance company as a subsidiary is not allowed in three states, unless licensed in other U.S. states; initial entry as a branch is not allowed in 13 states, unless licensed in other U.S. states. U.S. citizenship and residency requirements apply to the Board of Directors (requirements differ in each state.).
United States of America	Reinsurance	Allowed.	This is open, except for the following: government-owned or government-controlled insurance companies are not allowed in 27 states. Initial entry of a non-U.S. insurance company as a subsidiary is not allowed in three states, unless licensed in other U.S. states; initial entry as a branch is not allowed in 13 states,

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Country	Label	Mode 1	Mode 3
			unless licensed in other U.S. states. U.S. citizenship and residency requirements apply to the Board of Directors (requirements differ in each state.).

Source: World Bank (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/servicetrade/default.htm#>).

Annex VI: Stakeholder list

Category of stakeholders	Organisation
Business/industry	ABDA-Federal Union of German Associations of Pharmacists (ABDA)
	Accor
	Acetyls Sector group
	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee
	ADS Insight
	AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe
	Agriculture & Horticulture Development Board
	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
	Agro Alimentarias (Spanish Agrifood cooperatives)
	Airports Council International Europe
	Alstom
	American Automotive Policy Council
	American Business forum on Europe
	American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union
	American European Business Association
	American Farm Bureau Federation
	American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers
	Amgen
	AON
	Architects' Council of Europe
	ARD-Verbindungsbüro Brüssel
	Asercom
	Association of leasing and car rental companies
	Association de l'Aviculture
	ASSOCIATION DES AMIDONNIERS ET FECULIERS
	Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles
	Association Européenne de Transformateurs de Mais Doux (AETMD)
	ASSOCIATION EUROPÉENNE DU COMMERCE DE FRUITS ET LÉGUMES DE L'UE
	Association for Financial Markets in Europe
	Association Française de la Gestion financière
	Association of European Airlines
	Association of European Heating Industry
	Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition
	Association of Poultry Processors and Poultry Trade in the EU countries
	Association of Professional Wireless Production Technologies
	Association of the European Self-Medication Industry
	ASSUC- European Association of Sugar Traders
	ASTM International
	Austrian Chamber of Agriculture
	Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
	BASF Group
	BDEW German Association of Energy and Water Industries
	Beryllium Science & Technology Association

Berlin Partner für Wirtschaft und Technologie GmbH
Bio-based Industries Consortium
Breiz Europe
Brewers of Europe
British Agriculture Bureau
Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.
Bureau Européen de l'Agriculture Française
Business Roundtable
BUSINESSEUROPE
Cane Sugar Producers of the French Outermost Region La Réunion
CBI, Centre for the Promotion of Imports
CECCM - Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers
CECED (European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers)
CECRA, European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs
CEFIC, European Chemical Industry Council
CEI-Bois, Confederation Européenne des industries du Bois
CELCAA European Liaison Committee for the Agricultural and Agri-Food Trade
CEMA - European Agricultural Machinery
CEMBUREAU, the European cement association
CEN-CENELEC, European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)
Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP)
CEOC International, International Confederation of inspection and certification organisations
Cerame – Unie, european ceramic industry association
Chamber of agriculture - Austria
CIRFS: European Man-made Fibres Association
CLITRAVI, liaison center for the meat processing industry in the european union
COABISCO, chocolate, biscuits & confectionery of europe
Coalition of Services Industries
Coceral, european association of cereals, rice, feedstuffs, oilseeds, olive oil, oils and fats trade
COCIR, european coordination committee of the radiological, electromedical and health physics
Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins
Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre
COMITE EUROPEEN des FABRICANTS de SUCRE
Comité européen interprofessionnel du thon tropical
Committee for European Construction Equipment
Confederacao Nacional das Cooperativas Agricolas e do Credito Agricola de Portugal
Confédération Européenne des Associations de Petites et Moyennes Entreprises
Confederation of British Industry
Confederation of Danish industry
Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers
Confederation of European Paper Industries
Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations in the EC and EEA

Confederazione Cooperative Italiane

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana

Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori

Cosmetics Europe

Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries

Croplife America

Crowell & Morig LLP

Danish Chamber of Commerce

Danish Shipowners' Association

Danmarks Rederiforening

Délégation des Barreaux de France

Deutscher Sparkassen-und Giroverband

DIGITALEUROPE

DIHK, Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag

Direct Selling Europe AISBL

DNV GL, international certification body and classification society

EARSC: European Association of Remote Sensing Companies

Ebay

EBCA - European Branded Clothing Alliance

ECCIA - European Culture and Creative Industries Alliance

Ecommerce Europe

Economic Development Foundation-IKV

EDANA, international association serving the nonwovens and related industries

EFQM, non profit organization who supports sustainable economic development

Emergency Committee for America Trade

ENIAC, a public-private partnership in nanoelectronics

ENPA European Newspaper Publishers' Association

Entidad de Gestión de Derechos de los Productores Audiovisuales (EGEDA)

EOS Office

EPRA, European Public Real Estate Association

ESOA: European Satellite Operators Associations

ETRMA-European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association

EU-China Link

Eucomed, organization advocating for the interest of the medical device industry in Europe

EUK Consulting

EUnited Robotics

EURALARM, representation of the electronic fire and security industry

EURISY, raises awareness of emerging satellite applications for professional communities

Euroalliances

EUROCHAMBRES – Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry

EuroCommerce

Eurocoton, association for the cotton and fibres industry

Eurometal, network of steel traders, flat service centers and steel stockholders in Europe

Eurométaux association for the metal industry

European Aerosol Association

European Aggregates Association

European Aluminium Association

European Apparel and Textile Organisation EURATEX
European Association of Automotive suppliers
European association young entrepreneurs of SMEs
European Association for Bioindustries
European Association for the Protection of Encrypted Works and Services
European Association of Chemical Distributors
European Association of Communications Agencies
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF DAIRY TRADE
European Association of Fashion retailers
European Association of Internet Services Providers
European Association of Mining Industries
European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies
European Association of Remote Sensing Companies
European Association of the Machine Tool Industries
European association of young entrepreneurs
European Automobile Manufacturers' Association
European Banking Federation
European Biodiesel Board
European Bioplastics e.V.
European Boating Industry
European Branded Clothing Alliance
European Brands Association
European Broadcasting Union - Union Européenne de Radio-Télévision AISBL
European Builders Confederation
European Business Press (EBP)
European Business Services Round Table
European Chemical Industry Council
European Cocoa Association
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
European Committee for Standardization
European Committee of Environmental Technology Suppliers Association
European Community Shipowner's Associations
European Competitive Telecommunications Association
European Concrete Paving Association
European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises
European Construction Industry Federation
European Control Manufacturers Association
European Coordination Committee of Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Ind
European Coordination of Independent Producers
European Crop Protection Association
European Dairy Association aisbl
European Demolition Association
European Diagnostic Manufacturers Association
European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association

European DIY Retail Association
EUROPEAN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
European Express Association
European Family Businesses
European Farmers (CopaCogeca)
European Federation for Construction Chemicals
European Federation for Farm and Village Tourism EuroGites
European Federation of Biotechnology Section of Applied Biocatalysis
European Federation of Cleaning Industries
European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations
European Federation of Foundation Contractors
European Federation of National Associations of Water and Waste Water Services
European Federation of Origin Wines
European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations
European Federation of the Footwear industry
European Federation of the Plywood Industry
European Federation of woodworking industries
European Franchise Federation
European Furniture Industries Association
European Furniture Manufacturers Federation
European Generics Association
European Industrial Gases Association
European Industrial Minerals Association
European International Contractors
European Leather Association
European Logistics Association
European Magazine Media Association
European Milk Board
European Organisation for Security
European Panel Federation EPF
European Photonics Industry Consortium
European Plastics Convertors
European Power Tool Association
European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol
European Property Federation
European Retail Round Table ERRT
European Round Table of Industrialists
European Satellite Operator's Association
EUROPEAN SERVICES FORUM
European Services Strategy Unit (funded)
European Ships and Maritime Equipment Association (SEA Europe)
European Skippers Organisation
European Small Business Alliance
European Smoking Tobacco Association
European Social Insurance Platform (ESIP)
European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association

European Telecommunications Standards Institute
European Textile Collectivities Association
European Textile Service Association
European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations
European Travel Commission
European Union of Wholesale with Eggs, Egg Products, Poultry and Game
European Visual Artists
EUROPIA - European Petroleum Industry Association
Eurospace - Trade association of the European space industry
EY – Ernst & Young
Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances (FFSA)
Fédération Internationale des Grossistes Importateurs et personal loans Exportateurs e Automobiles
Fédération Internationale du Recyclage
Federation of European Publishers
Federation of European Rice Millers
Federation of Finnish Enterprises
Federation of German Industries (BDI)
Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry
FEDIOL, the EU vegetable Oil & Proteinmeal industry
FEDUSTRIA, federation of the textile, wood and furniture industries
Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises - FEM
Fertilizers Europe
FEVE - the European Container Glass Federation
Financial Services Forum
Fipra International
FoodDrinkEurope
FoodServiceEurope
Formula Europe Institute; European Economic Development Society
Freelance consultant
Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European fresh fruits and vegetables chain
FRUCOM, european federation of the trade in dried fruit & edible nuts, proceddes fruit & processed fishery products & spices honey
Galileo Services Association
GallinaBlancaStar
German Confederation of Skilled Crafts and Small Businesses
German Pharmaceutical Industry Association
Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.
GIRP - European Association of Pharmaceutical Full-time wholesalers
Glass Alliance Europe
Grayling
Handelsverband Deutschland - Der Einzelhandel
Harwood Levitt Consulting
ICADA, internation committee on alergic diseases of animals
ICMP (International Confederation of Music Publishers)
IFIEC Europe, internation federation of industrial energy consumers

IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
IMA Europe - Industrial Minerals Association
Imaging & Printing Europe
IMPALA Association Internationale AISBL
Independent Retail Europe
Industrial Ethanol Association
Insurance Europe
Intergraf
International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products
International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural
International Confederation of European Beet Growers (CIBE)
International Federation of Actors
International Federation of Film Distributors' Associations
International Federation of Film Producers Associations
International Federation of Reproduction Rights
International Fur Trade Federation
International Trademark Association
International Video Federation
Irish Co-operative Organisation Society
Italian Association of Pasta and Confectionery Industries
Italian Farmer Confederation CIA
Japan Business Council in Europe
Japan Machinery Center
Johnson & Johnson
JTI - Japan Tobacco International
Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich
Lighting Europe
Maa- ja metsätaloustuottajain Keskusliitto – Central Union of Agricultural Producers and
MAIZ'EUROP'
MARCOGAZ
Media Deals
Motorcycle Industry in Europe
Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)
Nanofutures
National Council of Textile Organizations
National Family Farm Coalition
National Foreign Trade Council
National Retail Federation
OBELIS SA/ERPA
Online Publishers Association Europe
ORGALIME, european engineering industries association
Organisation of the European Aluminium Recycling Industry
oriGIn
Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag
Paris Region SME, Paris Ile de France Chamber of commerce and industry

Plastics Recyclers Europe
PhRma, biopharmaceutical research companies association
Polish Chamber of Chemical Industry
Polish Confederation Lewiatan
Primary Food Processors
PROFEL - European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors
Rabobank
Representing the European Petroleum Industry
Royal Philips
Seldia – the European Direct Selling Association
Sharda Europe
Siemens AG
Siemens Healthcare
SME4Space
Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques
Society of Audiovisual Authors
Southern United States Trade Association
Spectaris
spiritsEUROPE
Starch Europe
TechAmerica Europe
The European Federation for Furniture Retailers
The European region of the International Co-operative Alliance
The International Federation of Inspection Agencies
The Law Society of England & Wales
The Office of Finnish agriculture
The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of
TIA, American heart/Stroke Association
Toyota Motor Europe
Toys Industries of Europe
Trans-Atlantic Business Council
Transatlantic Policy Network
Turkish Exporters' Assembly
TUSIAD, Turkish industries and business association
UEAPME aisbl European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
UECBV - European Livestock And Meat Trade Unions
UNIFE, Europe rail industry
Union Européenne des Promoteurs-Constructeurs
Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande
Unternehmerverbände Niedersachsen e.V.
UPS
Uric Unimaille
US Business Coalition
US Chamber of Commerce
US Council for International Business

	US Dairy Export Council
	US Grains Council
	US Meat Exports Federation
	VCI, German Chemical Industry Association
	Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.
	Verband der Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik
	Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau(VDMA)
	Verband Kommunaler Unternehmen
	Wikimedia Deutschland
	Young Entrepreneurs for Europe
	Zentralverband Elektrotechnik- und Elektronikindustrie e.V.
Social	AFL CIO, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
	AK EUROPA (Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour)
	American Council of Consumer Interests
	APRODEV, network of 14 faith-based development agencies
	Arbeitskreis Indianer Nordamerikas (AKIN)
	Association Internationale de la mutualité (AIM)
	Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour
	British Medical Association
	Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions
	Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich
	Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC)
	Caritas Germany
	CECODHAS - Housing Europe - European federation of public, cooperative and social housing
	Center for Digital Democracy
	Center for Food Safety
	Centre national de coopération au développement
	Citizens Trade Campaign
	Coalition for Sensible Safeguards
	Commons Network
	Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens
	Confederation Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT)
	Confederation of Christian Trade Unions
	Consumentenbond
	Consumer Federation of America
	Consumers International
	Danish Trade Union Office
	Danish Union of Teachers
	EGA European Generic & Biosimilar Medicines Association
	ETF European Transport Workers' Federation
	ETNO, european telecommunications network operators association
	EurEau
	Euro Coop - European Community of Consumer Cooperatives
	Eurocadres
	Euromcontact
	European Alcohol Policy Alliance

European Arts and Entertainment Alliance
European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation
European Association of Electrical Contractors
European Centre of Employers and Enterprises providing Public Services (CEEP)
European Chemical Employers Group
European Confederation of Executives and Managerial Staff
European Confederation of Police
European Council of Civil Engineers
European Federation for Industry and Manufacturing workers
European Federation of Accountants and Auditors for small and medium-sized enterprises
European Federation of Building and Woodworkers (EFBWW)
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT)
European Federation of Journalists
European Federation of Public Service Unions EPSU
European Federation of Trade Unions in Food, Agriculture and Tourism sector
European Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association (EGA)
European Heart Network
European Privacy Association ASBL
European Public Health Alliance EPHA
European Quality Association for Recycling
European Respiratory Society (ERS)
European Trade Union Committee for Education ETUCE
European Trade Union Confederation ETUC
European trade union federation for services and communication
European Travel & Tourism Action Group
European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)
Fair Trade Advocacy Office FTAO
Fairwatch (funded)
Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Finance Watch
FNV, trade union
Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini
Foundation for a Free Information Infrastructure (FFII)
Fundacion Galicia Europa
German Medical Association
Health Action International (HAI) Europe
Health Action Partnership International
Health and Trade Network
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuidbeweging - 11.11.11
LBC - NVK Studiedienst
LO - The Swedish Trade Union Confederation
MSF (Medicines Sans Frontieres)

	National Association of Consumer Advocates
	National Consumers League
	NHS European Office
	Oxfam International
	Oxfam solidarité
	Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association
	Platform of European Social NGOs
	Public Citizen
	Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch
	Research and Toxicology Department, the Human Society International
	Sorin Group
	Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME)
	Stichting Health Action International
	Swedish National Trade Unions
	The European Association of Hospital Pharmacists (EAHP)
	Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue
	Transitiegroep stroopwafel
	Transparency International Liaison Office to the European Union
	UNI Europa, global union
	University Augsburg
	Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband
	Vienna Chamber of Labour
	War on Want
	World Health Organisation (WHO)
	European Digital Rights
	Human Rights Watch
	The Danish institute for human rights
	DSM
Environmental	Aqua Publica Europea
	Heinrich Böll Stiftung e.V.
	Nature AISBL
	Vewin & Unie van Waterschappen
	Arche Noah
	Bellona Europa
	Bovy Sustainability Guidance (nieuwsbrief milieu en economie)
	CCAP-EU, centre for clean air policy-europe
	Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
	Client Earth
	Compassion in World Farming
	De 12 landschappen
	Eurogroup for Animals
	EuropaBio
	European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings
	European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE)
	European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
	European Environmental Bureau (EEB)

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	European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation (ECOS)
	European Federation of Clean Air and Environmental Protection Associations
	European Renewable Energy Council
	European Society for Biomaterials
	European Technology Platform for Sustainable Chemistry
	European Water Association
	Fédération Européenne des Activités de la Dépollution et de l'Environnement
	Friends of the Earth Europe
	GMB
	Greenpeace
	HELIO International
	Human Society International HIS
	International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
	International Network for Sustainable Energy
	Kingspan Group Plc
	Megtec Environmental
	OCEANA
	Schneider Electric
	Sierra Club
	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
	Trinomics
	World Animal Protection
	World Society for the Protection of Animals
	World Wildlife Fund US
	WWF DE
	WWF European Policy Programme/ WWF EU
	WWF US
Governmental Bodies	European Parliament
	Ministère du Commerce Extérieur du Maroc
	Regional Government of Valencia
	Vlaamse Overheid - DEPARTEMENT LANDBOUW EN VISSERIJ
Academia/think tank	Atlantic-Community.org
	Atlantic Council
	Central European Institute of Technology
	Centre for European Policy Analysis
	Centre for Transatlantic Relations
	DG R&I, Directorate-General for Research & Innovation
	EMIRAcle European Manufacturing and Innovation Research Association
	ERPC European Research Programme Consulting GmbH
	EUMAT - European Technology Platform for Advanced Engineering Materials and Techno VIN AISBL)
	European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
	European Association of Research and Technology Organisations
	European Factories of the future and research association
	European Policy Centre
	European Regions Research and Innovation Network

	European Risk Forum
	European University Association
	FTP - Forest-based Sector Technology Platform
	German Marshall Fund of the United States
	Greenovate! Europe EEIG
	Harvard Business School
	NEL
	New economics foundation
	Peterson Institute for International Economics
	Portuguese Institute of International Relations/ Centre for Population, Economy and Soc
	Quaker Council for European Affairs
	SOMO
	Synesis / Kilometro Rosso
	Trans-Atlantic Business Council
	Transatlantic Consortium for European Studies and East Stroudsburg University
	University of Parma
	US Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Other	A-GB
	Consenso - HDRA\ GROUP
	Council of American States in Europe
	European Economic and Social Committee
	European Patent Office
	FTI Consulting
	Individual stakeholders
	Inside US trade
	Interel Public Affairs
	Lilly
	MedTech Europe
	Mission of the Republic of Korea in Brussels
	Mission of the Republic of Korea to the European Union
	Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the EU
	Projekt MORE
	RTE news
	Students
	T.M.C. Asser Institute for International and European Law
	US Mission to the EU
	Vox Pop

Annex VII: Input from stakeholders and civil society

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Individual persons	They have shared the following article: Werner Rügemer in "Ver.di-PUBLIK 1/2016".	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Individual persons	They asked on which information the TSIA was based. They had comments on the way TTIP is being negotiated.	Provided an overview of the information/data used. Regarding the second point, Ecorys takes no part in the negotiations nor in the way they are structured.
Individual persons	They pointed out topics that were missing in the analyses, such as the regulatory framework to exit TTIP after it has been implemented.	This is out of the scope of the study.
Individual persons	Provided input and comments regarding the social case studies in the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Individual persons	They had on comments on the negotiation process	Ecorys takes no part in the negotiations nor in the way they are structured.
Individual persons	Provided comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Individual persons	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Individual persons	Requested information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Requested information about the study for his thesis.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Requested information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Requested the information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Requested the information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Asked about the timeline and deliverables.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Asked about the survey, timeline and	Provided the relevant

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
	deliverables.	information.
Individual persons	Asked about the timeline and deliverables	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Asked about the timeline and deliverables	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Had questions about the stakeholder consultation process	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Asked about the consultations of the European Commission.	Referred to the TTIP in focus website.
Individual persons	Asked about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Individual persons	Asked about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Asked how certain topics will be analysed in the TSIA	Indicated that these topics were out of the scope of the study.
Individual persons	Asked about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Individual persons	Request to be added to the stakeholder list.	Added to the stakeholder list.
AICIG EU	Provided comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
AK Europe	Asked for information regarding the previous sector workshop	Information has been shared
AKIN - Arbeitskreis Indianer Nordamerikas	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
AKIN - Arbeitskreis Indianer Nordamerikas	Requested to be included in the TTIP mailing list	Added to the TTIP mailing list

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Allianz der öffentlichen Wasserwirtschaft	Provided comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
American Automotive Policy Council	Provided comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Aqua Publica Europea	Provided comments on the draft interim report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Aqua Publica Europea	Asked until when (additional) input or comments could be sent	Provided the deadline for comments
Associação de Vinhos e Espirituosas de Portugal	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Association des Amidonniers & Féculiers	Asked whether 'starch' would be analysed if the processed food sector would be selected for in-depth analysis.	Depending on the importance of the sector, it could be an option.
Association des Amidonniers & Féculiers	Shared their position paper.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Association Europeene des Transformateurs de Mais Doux	Provided inputs regarding the corn sector.	Thanked for the input, we have taken it into account while drafting the final inception report.
Association of European Airlines	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Association of North German Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Shared their position paper.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Association of Poultry Processors and Poultry Trade in the EU countries	Welcome the choice on selecting processed food for the sector studies. Attached a study on the industry.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Association of Poultry Processors and Poultry Trade in the EU countries	Asked if the 6-7 subsectors that will be selected for the Agriculture and the processed foods category are already know. And asked for the selection criteria	Presented the different selection criteria

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Austrian Chamber of Labour	They referred to their paper of May 2014 and a study conducted by the OFSE. They do believe that the TSIA study should have been completed before the start of the negotiations of the TTIP agreement. Also they have some issues regarding the use of CGE models.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour - Brussels Office	Requested information on the timeline of the study.	Provided the timeline information.
Avocat au Barreau de Paris	Shared a note on "Why we should encourage TTIP".	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
BASF	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Berlin Partner für Wirtschaft und Technologie	Requested more information about the study.	Redirected to the website
Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels e.V.	Shared their position paper	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	Shared the following two documents: 1. The Swedish trade union confederations' (LO, TCO, Saco) position paper on TTIP; 2. Textual proposals on labour rights, which they provided the Commission with.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	Shared more information regarding labour rights and TTIP	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Business Europe	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Cane Sugar Producers of the French Outermost Region La Réunion	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
CEEP	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
CEEV	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
CEEV	Indicated they will attend the Civil Society Dialogue	Looking forward to meet them
CEEV	Shared information regarding the social case studies.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Cefic	Shared their point of view regarding TTIP, and the chemical and agriculture sector.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
CEMA aisbl - European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery	Provided input regarding TTIP and their industry	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Central Europe Energy Partners	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Centre National de Cooperation au Developpement	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de région Paris - Ile de France	Requested more information regarding the SME survey.	Provided the information.
CIEL	Shared their report named 'Lowest Common Denominator'	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Coceral	Provided inputs regarding the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
CO CIR	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Cocir	Please forgive my ignorance but where are medical devices? In electrical & electronic goods sector?	The medical devices fall under the mechanical engineering sector. This sector is however analysed in a more broad view and not for all the different sub sectors separately.
Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Compassion in World Farming	Provided input regarding the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens	Provided input for the TSIA	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Council of European Dentists	Requested more information on the SME survey	Information has been shared.
CSC	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Ebay	Provided information regarding E-commerce	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Ecological Consultant	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Ecological Consultant	Improved versions of feedback attached.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
ECSA	Indicated that they will not be able to attend the CSD but would like to contribute to the study.	We very much appreciate this.
Education International	Attached 3 reports for the human rights impact.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Education International	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EFFAT	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EFFAT	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EFPIA	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report. Requested information on the timeline.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account. Provided information on the timeline.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Entreprise Europe Network	Provided input to the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EPHA	Provided input to the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
ePURE	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
ETNO	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
ETUC	Requested the slides of the presentation.	Indicated that the presentation and meeting report will be published on the website.
ETUCE	Provided input and comments on the workshop summary report.	Thanked for the input, adjusted the report.
Eucolait	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Euratex	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Euratex	US negotiators confirmed this week that without a specific "textile chapter" no agreement will be settled.	Thanked for the information.
Euratex	Provided comments on the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EurEau	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Eurocare	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Eurocare	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EuroCites	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EUROCOTON	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
EUROCOTON	Eurocoton invited Ecorys to hold a small presentation about their study results on a conference-seminar organized by Eurocoton.	Details were discussed.
Eurogroup for Animals	Provided input to the study and for the sector selection in particular.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Eurogroup for Animals	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Eurogroup for Animals	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Automobile Manufacturers' Association	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Dairy Association (EDA)	Indicated that they will provide comments on the draft interim report.	Looking forward to the input.
European Dairy Association (EDA)	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Digital Rights	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Economic and Social Committee	Requested information regarding the SME survey	Provided the relevant information.
European Environmental Bureau	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Environmental Bureau	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Federation of Building and Woodworkers	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions	Provided input and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
European Federation of Origin Wine	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Federation of Pubic Services Unions	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Heart Network	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Heart Network	Requested the possibility to comment on the reports.	Provided the relevant information.
European Heart Network	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Heart Network	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Liaison Committee for the Agricultural and Agri-food Trade	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Liaison Committee for the Agricultural and Agri-food Trade	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Milk Board	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Milk Board asbl	Provided input to the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Parliament	Wondered whether it was still possible to participate in the TSIA on TTIP and if so, how?	Various possibilities to participate are told.
European Plastics Converters Aisbl	Requested information about the upcoming meetings.	Information was provided.
European Policy Centre	Asked which third countries will be included in the analyses, and indicated that it would be good to look at value chains	Indicated that Turkey will be analysed separately and that the same third countries as in the CEPR 2013 study will be included in the modelling. The sector studies will include a value chain analysis.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
European Public Health Alliance	Attached a study and asked whether it was possible to submit the comments on the report later.	Thanked for the attached study. Indicated that we have a tight deadline for the sector selection and that we cannot promise that comments after the deadline will be taken into account for selection the sectors.
European Public Health Alliance	Attached a study for potential literature review.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Public Health Alliance	Provided comments on the SME survey and the stakeholder list. Indicated topics that could receive further analysis in the TSIA	Thanked for the comments. Where possible and relevant, the suggested topics will be included in the report.
European Public Health Alliance	Attached a briefing that outlined some of their areas of concern regarding ISDS.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Public Health Alliance	Attached input for the study	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Public Health Alliance	Attached inputs for the human right analysis, and indicated that they were willing to contribute to the social case studies, once selected.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Public Health Alliance	Attached input for the social case studies.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Services Forum	Provided input and comments.	Bilateral contact and interview instead of written response.
European Services Forum	Shared a statement they presented on behalf of BT to the INTA Committee during a TTIP Hearing, which outlined their priorities for TTIP.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Trade Union Confederation	Requested to include all their members in the stakeholder list and to extend the deadline for providing feedback/inputs.	Confirmed we will include his members and the extension of the deadline.
European Transport Workers' Federation	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
European Union of Wholesale with Eggs, Egg Products, Poultry and Game	Attached several studies and their input for the report.	Asked for specific clarifications on the main issues & specific questions.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
European Union of Wholesale with Eggs, Egg Products, Poultry and Game	Provided their position regarding TTIP.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EUROPIA, representing the European petroleum industry	Provided comments on the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
EUROPIA, representing the European petroleum industry	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Federation of Finnish Enterprises	Requested the SME survey questions.	Attached the survey, but asked to supply the answers via the online version.
Food & Water Europe	Provided input and comments regarding the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account. Please contact us for further questions.
FoodDrink Europe	Requested a meeting in Brussels.	Invited them to the CSD and indicated when the team would be in Brussels.
FoodDrink Europe	Indicated that they are not able to attend the CSD	Asked which specific topics they would like to discuss, so that we could get them in touch with the relevant author.
FoodDrink Europe	Indicated to be present at the CSD	Discussed during the Civil Society Dialogue
FoodDrink Europe	Attached a study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
FoodDrink Europe	Indicated that they will reach out to their members to provide the study team with more input.	Thanked for the effort.
FoodDrink Europe	Share input from one of their members.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
FoodDrink Europe	Provided input for the inception report	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
FoodDrinkEurope	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Foods and Drinks Europe	Asked which subsectors were selected for the agri-food sector study.	Indicated that the selection of the sub-sectors is still ongoing.
Formula Europe Institute; European Economic Development Society	Asked about the consultation activities of the European Commission regarding TTIP.	Pointed them towards the EC's TTIP in focus website.
Foundation for a Free Information Infrastructure (FFII)	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Freelance Consultant	Requested access to the outcomes of the SME survey, specifically the NTBs faced by SMEs.	Referred to the SME report of the European Commission, and indicated that the barriers face by SMEs will be reported in the sector studies.
Friends of the Earth Europe	Provided comments on the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
FTI Consulting	Asked if it was still possible to submit feedback on the report.	Indicated that it was still possible to submit feedback on the report.
Fuels Europe	Asked whether their comments on the draft inception report were taken into account.	Indicated how the comments have been processed.
Fundacion Galicia Europe	Requested information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
German Advisory Council on the Environment (SRU)	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
German Insurance Association	Provided comments on the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
GEU	Provide inputs and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
GMB Trade Union	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Health and Trade Network	Shared one of their articles.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Health and Trade network (HaT)	Provided input for the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Heitkamp & Thumann KG	Provided inputs and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Human Society International	Indicated that they will not be able to attend the workshop.	Indicated that they are welcome to send their input via email.
Human Society International	Indicated that they are not able to attend to the workshop. Provided input for the different case studies.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Human Society International	Provided additional information regarding the case studies.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Human Society International	Provided additional information regarding the case studies.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Independent Retail Europe	Requested information about the workshop.	Provided the relevant information.
Independent Retail Europe	Requested the slides of the workshop.	Indicated that the presentation will published on the website.
Industrial Ethanol Association	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
IndustriAll	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Inside US Trade	Journalist asked to speak to one of the authors of the TSIA	Meeting was set up.
Insurance Europe	Provided input and comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Insurance Europe	Indicated that they will provide input at a later stage.	Indicated that we very much appreciate it.
Insurance Europe	Indicated that they will provide input at a later stage.	Indicated that we very much appreciate it.
International Federation of Inspection Agencies	Provided input for the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
IOGT international	Provided input for the study, and indicated that they would like to be assistance in the future as well.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Italian Association of Pasta and Confectionery Industries	Requested more information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Italian Category Association	Requested more information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Italian farmers Confederation	Requested more information about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
Landkreis Bamber	Provided input and comments on the report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Landmark Europe	Asked whether input from US stakeholders was also welcome.	Indicated that although the focus is on the EU, input from all stakeholders is welcome.
MedTech Europe	Requested more information about the workshop.	Provided the relevant information.
MedTech Europe	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
NANOfutures Association	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
New Economics Foundation	Asked about the timeline and deliverables.	Provided the relevant information
New Economics Foundation	Asked about the 6-7 sub sectors that are selected within the agri-food sector study.	Indicated the sub-sectors.
Novacap	Asked about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
OCEANA	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Orgalime	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Paris Chamber of Commerce	Provided comments on the SME survey.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Project MORE	Indicated that they currently analyse the impact on SMEs, and that not all SMEs think TTIP will benefit them.	Asked to be kept updated on his study. Invited the relevant companies to the upcoming sector workshop.
Project MORE	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
RTE	Requested an interview, regarding the impact of TTIP on Ireland.	Scheduled an interview.
Schneider Electric	Asked for the workshop presentation.	Indicated that the presentation will be uploaded on the website.
Seldia – the European Direct Selling Association	Question about making a change in their contact details in the stakeholder list.	Changes made.
Sharda Europe	Requested information about the sector selection.	Provided the relevant information.
Sharda Europe	Provided comments on the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Sharda Europe	Provided comments on the sector selection.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
SOMO	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
SOMO	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
SOMO	Requested information about the timeline and the workshop presentation.	Provided the relevant information. The presentation will be published on the website.
SpiritsEurope	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Stadtwerke Dachau	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Standing Committee of European Doctors	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
Standing Committee of European Doctors	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Starch Europe	Provided their position paper and comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
T.M.C. Asser Institute for International and European Law	Requested information about the timeline and deliverables.	Provided the relevant information.
The Danish institute for human rights	Requested information about the European Commission's stakeholder consultation.	Referred to the TTIP in focus website.
The Fire Brigades Union	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Trades Union Congress (TUC)	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transitiegroep stroopwafel	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transitiegroep stroopwafel	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transitiegroep Stroopwafel	Requested information about the upcoming workshops.	Provided the relevant information.
Transparency International	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transport & Environment	Provided comments on the workshop report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transport & Environment	Provided comments on the case study selection.	Explained the rationale for the case study selection.
Transport & Environment	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Transport & Environment	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
UNI Europa	Provided inputs for the human rights analysis.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
UNI Europa	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

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Organisation	Comment (in summary)	Response (in summary)
UNIFE - the European Rail Industry	Had questions about the sector coverage.	Provided the relevant information.
UNIFE - the European Rail Industry	Provided input for the study.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Uniting Beet Growers	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Unternehmerverbände Niedersachsen e.V.	Had questions about the SME survey.	Provided the relevant information.
URIC-UNIMAILLE	Provided input for the SME analysis.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Vienna Chamber of Labour	Provided comments on the draft inception report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.
Vox Pop	Request for an interview.	Scheduled the interview.
War on Want	Questions about the timeline and deliverables.	Provided the relevant information.
War on Want	Questions about the timeline and deliverables.	Provided the relevant information.
WWF Germany	Requested the meeting presentation.	Indicated that the presentation will be published on the website.
ZVEI - Zentralverband Elektrotechnik- und Elektronikindustrie e. V.	Provided comments on the draft interim report.	Thanked for the input, we will take it into account.

Annex VIII: Comments from stakeholders and civil society on the draft Interim Technical Report

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
AAPC	<p>They indicated that the information used from the Ecorys 2009 report for the modelling is not correct or up to date anymore. The (competitiveness) situation has changed significantly in the American automotive industry since the crisis.</p> <p>Provided reasons why they think the negative expected impacts on the US sector are not correct.</p>	<p>It is out of the scope of this study to re-do/update the analysis of the Ecorys 2009 study (on which the modelling is indeed based). These comments will be taken into account when writing the expected impacts in this sector study in the final phase.</p>
ACEA	<p>Provided a comment regarding employment in the sector.</p> <p>They think that the negative expected impacts on the US sector are not correct.</p> <p>They indicate that there a discussion on the differences in emission standards, is currently missing in the sector study.</p>	<p>We have added the number of indirect jobs to the sector study.</p> <p>These comments will be taken into account when writing the expected impacts in this sector study in the final phase.</p> <p>We have added an additional section on differences in EU/US emission standards and fuel efficiency standards in the environmental section of the sector study</p>
ACIBEV	<p>Comment on the terminology: "unhealthy commodities"</p>	<p>Different terminology used.</p>
APE	<p>Provided comments on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation/feedback process. The readability of the report for non specialists. These are a lot of "ifs". Regret the social impact of TTIP (wages/income) is based on skill level and not on income level. Regulatory chill and investment provisions. 	<p>The feedback options follow a standard consultation procedure.</p> <p>Report has been drafted in a more clear language where possible.</p> <p>This statement is not correct. The effect of TTIP per income quintile and for other income groups is discussed in section 4.2.</p> <p>This issue has been addressed in other sections of report</p>
Arbeitskreis Indianer Nordamerikas	<p>Comments on the Human Rights Chapter concerning the absence of a Human Rights clause in TTIP and concerning ISDS/ICS</p>	<p>At the moment, the discussion on human rights has not yet taken place as far as we understand. A preamble on human rights is envisaged.</p> <p>The text on ICS has been adapted.</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
Austrian Alliance of Public Water Management	Comments relate to the fact that water management is not discussed in a separate chapter as case study.	In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.
Austrian Chamber of Labour	<p>The definition of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) or non-tariff measures (NTMs) is in many studies very vague. But in any case extremely difficult to quantify.</p> <p>Indicated that CGE models tend to over-estimate the economic effects of trade liberalization.</p> <p>Indicated potential displacement effects.</p>	<p>We base our NTM reduction on the Ecorys 2009 study, which has been well received in the field. While we acknowledge that it is difficult to correctly calculate the reduction in trade costs, it does give a good approximation.</p> <p>Our model includes a number of assumptions that are likely to underestimate the overall results.</p> <p>The displacement effects are well within market trends (6 additional workers change sectors, from a baseline of 37 out of a 1000), so that TTIP does not directly lead to additional burden on the social security system.</p>
Business Europe	Request to include a chapter on the impact of increased access to the EU and the US public procurement market. And to better explain the model's consideration of NTM reduction.	The reduction of barriers to public procurement is included in the modelling as part of the reduction in goods and services NTMs. A more detailed and reader friendly explanation will be added to Chapter 1
Caritas Germany	Comments relate to the fact that private social services and public utilities are not discussed in detail in the report	In the interim phase of the report, the EC, stakeholders and our project team have agreed to focus only on public health services in case study 3. This will not be changed for the final report
CECCM	<p>Comments on lumping tobacco, alcohol and sugar together as they are different products and may be impacted differently from trade reductions.</p> <p>Excise duties and VAT make up 80% of the price of cigarettes. Import duties therefore have less impact on prices.</p>	<p>Different terminology used.</p> <p>Added this to the report.</p>
CEEP	It would be welcomed if the report could elaborate on the aspect for water and education services/SGEIs	In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
	in general.	be changed for the final report.
CEEV	Comments on the terminology: "unhealthy commodities"	Terminology has been changed.
CEFIC	Request to update the (trade) data	The data has been updated where possible.
	Pointed out some errors in Table 8.11	Additional explanation has been added to the table and text.
	Request to have a more balanced reference to stakeholders' position	Additional stakeholder views are/will be added
CEFS	Comments on the terminology: "Unhealthy commodities" Request for the entire case study to be removed from the final report.	Terminology has been changed. It is not an option to remove the case study.
	Comments on the data used	Corrected the data
	Impact of tariff liberalisation on decrease in prices and increased consumption is speculation that is not supported by evidence. Sugar make up on small part of ingredients of processed food, so that no large price decreases for processed food can be expected.	Added this to the report.
CIBE	Comments on the terminology: "Unhealthy commodities"	Different terminology used.
	Comments on the data used	Corrected the data
	Decrease in sugar price need to not to translate into lower retail prices, due to inelasticity of sugar.	Inelasticity was already mentioned in the report, expanded on this point.
CIEL	Pointed out there study on the lowest common denominator.	The study team has read the study, however the analysis on pesticides falls out of the scope of this SIA.
COCIR	Indicated three points why TTIP is important for medical devices.	This is largely in line with existing text.
CPME	Request to highlight in the report that the assessment in many cases only relies on assumptions as to the current negotiations and eventual outcomes.	Highlighted the fact that our assessment is based on published proposal documents and is indeed solely an exploratory discussion.
	Questioned the value added of including public health services in	The case study on public health services is included in the Trade SIA to elaborate on

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
	the Trade SIA as the authors do not expect impacts	the special position of these services.
CSC	<p>They questioned the choice of the CGE model, some assumptions made and the accuracy of the full employment assumption. They regret that the Capaldo study is not used to present the short term impacts on employment of growing and shrinking sectors in the EU.</p> <p>Provided comments on the section on third country impact</p>	<p>Refer to Chapter 1 where we explain the reasons for making use of the CGE model, why we think it is best model available, and why we do not make use of the Capaldo study. The CGE model does indeed have some flaws, but that is why it is called a model, it makes assumptions and it is not a perfect reflection of reality.</p> <p>Explanation has been provided.</p>
Dr Henry Adams	Comment on case study 5, COP 21 and the diversification of the energy mix.	The case study has been drafted before COP 21. The focus of the case study is related to TTIP and fossil fuels, not on how to best diversify the energy mix.
EASL	It is essential that an independent study is conducted that looks into the adverse effects mentioned in the human health case study.	We will take this recommendation into consideration.
EC	<p>Need for a comparison of EIA/SEA EU approach with US approach.</p> <p>Use information of EIA energy outlook 2016 on coal being offset.</p> <p>Pointed out an error in one of the footnotes.</p>	<p>This analysis falls outside of the scope of the current study. A section on NEPA has been introduced to facilitate a further discussion.</p> <p>Case study on unconventional has been adjusted based on new information.</p> <p>Error has been corrected.</p>
EDRi	<p>Several comments on the human rights chapter relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of expression • Regulatory cooperation • Trade rules • Position of EDRi • ICS and IRP • Data protection <p>Indicates that the report does not explain why or how the human rights covered in the report were selected</p> <p>Comments on the definition of stakeholders and the input received from business</p>	<p>The relevant sections have been adjusted or extended.</p> <p>This is not true. In the steps we outline exactly that we start with all human rights and then filter down to those affected through scoping.</p> <p>Indicated that the reports were published online and that anyone can provide input, comments or feedback. The stakeholder</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
		consultations are not targeted on businesses, but on all key stakeholders, including NGOs and civil society.
Education International	<p>Comments relate to the fact that educated services are not discussed in sufficient detail in the report.</p> <p>The report mentions a couple of times “the GATS safeguards” without referring directly to what these are.</p> <p>Comment on the sustainable development chapter in TTIP.</p>	<p>In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.</p> <p>We have changed the terminology and referred to section with a more detailed explanation.</p>
EFFAT	<p>Comment on the term “unhealthy”</p> <p>Comment on the link to the human right to health.</p>	<p>Different terminology used.</p> <p>Removed the link the HR on health</p>
EFPIA	<p>Informed Ecorys about the position papers and other documents on regulatory convergence, IPRs and market access, a study conducted by Copenhagen Economics on the potential impacts of TTIP on the pharmaceutical sector.</p>	<p>Ecorys took notice of the documents and added information to the report where relevant.</p>
EPHA	<p>They requested that the new Clinical Trial Regulation is mentioned in the chapter on pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>Comment on the (non) potential of lower prices for medicines.</p> <p>They suggest that the TSIA compares the costs and benefits of including a detailed pharmaceutical annex in TTIP with additional structures vs. excluding pharmaceuticals from the TTIP agreement.</p>	<p>Reference to the new Clinical Trial Regulation has been made.</p> <p>Ecorys will take this into account when analysing the expected impacts in the final phase of the study.</p> <p>This is out of the scope of the study.</p>
ETUCE - TSIA CivSoc Dialogue	<p>ETUCE indicated that they had some specific comments concerning the human right to education and will send them to Ecorys in writing.</p>	<p>These comments were not received</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
Euro Cities	<p>Request to include an assessment of TTIP impacts on local governments, and public procurement in your report.</p> <p>We would value an explanation in your report on the differences between the Commission proposed commitments in TTIP and the ILO conventions.</p> <p>Indicated that they believe that new additional judicial bodies as proposed by the European Commission are not necessary to settle trade disputes.</p>	<p>In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.</p> <p>The Trade SIA already contains a comparison between the labour provisions in the proposed sustainable development chapter and the ILO conventions.</p>
Eurogroup for animals	<p>We believe the report should address the impact of TTIP on farm animals in more detail.</p> <p>Case study 2 should include the impact of tariff reduction on red meat consumption</p>	<p>Section on impact of TTIP on farm animals has been included.</p> <p>In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.</p>
European Heart Network	<p>The conclusion of the Report that there is space for complementary policy measures to compensate for decreasing prices of unhealthy foods is encouraging, but the analysis seems insufficient, given the high levels of FDI throughout the processed food supply chain, and the commitments made regarding NTMs (which were not modelled in the Report).</p>	<p>Governments retain their right to regulate, such that all adverse impact in theory can be covered.</p>
FFIA submission	<p>Comments on the IRP part Comments on the ICS part.</p> <p>Concern regarding the protection of the human right to data and that it could be affected.</p>	<p>The comment that the IPR obligations have to be in line to uphold human rights is included. Improved text on ICS</p> <p>1. In other EU trade agreements data protection is included; 2. Of course there have been talks on data flows; 3. There is a US proposal tabled. But that does not say anything. The EU has tabled an ICS proposal as well - not sure that's going to be the final word either. 4. EP TTIP view on GATS XIV is clear - we did add that point in the report. 5.</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
	<p>Comment on the transparency/openness and trade off between openness vs. protecting the negotiation details.</p>	<p>MNF leading to import of weaknesses is not clear. 6. ISDS/ICS has to be designed properly. So at this point, we do not share these concerns.</p> <p>There is a difference between negotiating position and negotiating proposals. The negotiating proposals are known, but the final consolidated positions are not. Hence we leave this distinction.</p> <p>We agree with this, but in negotiations there is a limit to that. We welcome the openness on the side of DG Trade, but it also requires openness on the side of the US to go further in consolidated text openness. We do agree that there is a friction between the human right to information and getting the best outcome for EU citizens. That is added to the report.</p>
FFII	<p>Provided comments on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall IP legislation • IP and ICS of TTIP • The report should not provide any conclusions on ICS • Right to regulate 	<p>Not within scope of this project</p> <p>Based on available information and concerns of the public, often voiced by CS groups, the adjusted ISDS -> ICS is expected to take away many concerns. The proposed ICS system is expected by many parties to take away some major concern and provide more transparency, as such it is a valid conclusion.</p> <p>The EC has often informed publicly that the right to regulate will be maintained. The report bases their statements on these public statements.</p>
Fire Brigades Union	<p>Indicated that they are alarmed that the TSIA case study contains no mention of the fire and rescue service.</p>	<p>In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.</p>
Food & Water Europe	<p>Pointed to topics (and papers) that need to be included in the ICS section in and the case study on fracking.</p>	<p>We will review these papers and make adjustments to this section if appropriate.</p>
Fooddrink Europe	<p>Comments on the term "unhealthy" Comments on the first social case study regarding tariffs.</p>	<p>Terminology has been changed. Changed the text where appropriate.</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
Friends of the Earth Europe	<p>Concerns regarding the old ISDS, the proposed ICS system and the regulatory chill effect.</p> <p>Comments on fracking and the replacement of coal.</p> <p>Comments on case study 6 regarding standards.</p>	<p>Improved text on ICS</p> <p>The case study on fossil fuels and the LNG impact compared to coal has textually been adjusted.</p> <p>The EC has informed us that standards will not be lowered and for this reason the case study does not go into-depth on impacts of lowering of standards.</p>
GMB Trade Union	<p>Comment that wages are classified as social issues in the report, not as economic issues, and that no attention has been paid to the promised 545 EUR per family.</p> <p>The US does not respect the ILO conventions that it has not ratified. The claim that the US cannot ratify ILO conventions due to technicalities is based on a 3 decades' old study</p> <p>The report seems to contradict itself by urging the negotiators to include stronger social protections to protect public health services, but then claim that civil society's claims are unnecessary because public health services are outside the scope of the negotiations. The report incorrectly states that there will be no 'ratchet' clause in TTIP, as the EC has told trade unions that it will probably be included.</p>	<p>Wages are also discussed in the economic chapter (3.2.4).The differences between the earlier claim of 545 EUR per family and our results are explained in Chapter 4.</p> <p>This is in line with our text. Updated the source used.</p> <p>The use of 'stronger social protections' does not relate to public health services, as we do not anticipate these to be under threat in TTIP, as can be read in the case study. Without an official statement/proof that counters the 'no ratchet for public health services' statements made by the EC, we will have to follow the official point of the EC.</p>
Health and Trade	<p>Request to dedicate a full chapter to public health and access to health care.</p> <p>Request to highlight that tariff reductions, regulatory cooperation and investment protection are all dangerous for public health.</p>	<p>In the interim phase of the report the case study topics have been agreed on together with stakeholders and the EC. This will not be changed for the final report.</p> <p>We discuss the possible impact of these issues on human health in the case study.</p>
IHK Nord	Concerns a position paper to trade commissioner Malmström about the importance of taking up the Jones	We have read it with interest.

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
	Act in the TTIP negotiations.	
IOGT	<p>Provided an opinion or comments regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcome of the first social case study. • The weakening of a government's ability to regulate because of a reduction in NTBs. • The reduction of tariffs and its impact on health. • The SIA completely fails to address and analyse TTIP's Impact on the rights of the child. • In order to mitigate the negative health consequences of TTIP resulting from tariff reductions, the SIA must state that the final text of TTIP should commit the EU do adjusting the EU alcohol minimum tax rate to inflation levels, regularly. And the final text should commit Member States to maintaining at least the same price levels for alcohol products. 	<p>This is incorrect. Yes, tariffs are reduced - as we indicate in the report. But a reduction of NTBs of 25% does NOT mean less regulation or lower levels of protection.</p> <p>Lowering of NTBs has nothing to do with lowering government's ability to regulate commodities - that is a big myth: lowering NTBs means lowering the regulatory differences between the EU and US system - most likely leading to a race to the top in terms of alcohol regulation as regulatory agencies in either the EU nor US would - or could (because of their mandates) - accept lower levels of protection.</p> <p>Impact of TTIP on the rights of the child are mentioned in sections 4.4.1, 4.5.5, 4.5.7, Table 4.13, Table 4.14, etc. so this statement is not correct.</p> <p>This statement contains a misconception of what can be put in a trade agreement and/or what can be imposed by the EU onto EU MS. The EU cannot commit Member States to maintain price levels - this is an EU MS competence according to the TFEU. So this cannot be done.</p>
MedTech Europe	There are a number of typos and wrong abbreviations in the report	A number of typos and wrong abbreviations were corrected.
SEA Europe	They requested to also include the building of ships and vessels in the transport services sector study as in their opinion the expected impacts of TTIP are larger in this sector than in the transport services sector. Due to the importance of the sector the building of ships and vessels is more interesting to study as well.	The selection of the sectors for in-depth analysis has already been made final in 2014.

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
SOMO	<p>Letter from SOMO providing their position and comments on the description of competition and risky strategies, stakeholder input, the social/environmental section.</p>	<p>While the concerns raised by SOMO et al are acknowledged, the current assessment is based on the assumption that regulatory cooperation for financial services is included in TTIP and that it leads to a reduction in trade barriers (lower costs). This is what underlies the modelling outcomes. A qualitative assessment subsequently considers the further implications of the initial effects predicted by the model. However, this does not include a full legal analysis of the potential impact of the agreement on so-called policy space.</p> <p>Additional stakeholder input has been added.</p> <p>Additional text has been added to the social, environmental and competitiveness section.</p>
Spirits EUROPE	<p>Comment on the terminology “unhealthy commodity”.</p> <p>Comments regarding the reduction of tariffs, elasticities, and regulatory space regarding the adoption of measures to tackle the harmful use of alcohol.</p>	<p>Changed the terminology used.</p> <p>Points are already reflected in the data used in the case study.</p>
SRU	<p>Requests further analysis in various environmental fields.</p> <p>Recommends to use a concrete case for the ISDS/ ICS discussion (Vattenfall-German state).</p> <p>The precautionary principle should be included.</p>	<p>The study has been set up in such a way that extra focus is given to the 6 case studies, for which an in-depth analysis can be carried out. In the report some additional effort is put to facilitate your request (i.e. animal welfare).</p> <p>The mock case approach has been done, because a full legal analysis of a past/ on-going investor-state dispute is not within the scope of this analysis.</p> <p>This has been added in Chapter 8</p>
Swedish Trade Union	<p>Provided comments on the ILO case study regarding the inclusion of certain (labour) rights in TTIP.</p>	<p>In the ILO Fundamental Convention case study, we state that this will not be a risk of TTIP; the EU MS remain a party to the ILO conventions that safeguard these rights. The report notes in many instances that the right to regulate in the public interest will not be</p>

Organisation	Issue raised	Comment Ecorys
		limited.
T&E	<p>Comments regarding the motor vehicle sector study and missing parts in the environmental section.</p> <p>Missing the Open Skies Agreement in the transport sector study.</p> <p>Missing the precautionary principle.</p> <p>Comment on the methane impact of shale gas.</p> <p>Questions regarding the model (presentation) in Chapter 5.</p>	<p>The environmental section has been extended</p> <p>The Open Skies Agreement has been added to the sector study.</p> <p>A small section has been added to Chapter 8.</p> <p>This is discussed in case study 5.</p> <p>Wording has been changed.</p>
TUC	<p>Comment regarding the reference of a source</p> <p>Comment on the ILO case study regarding the US law. Provided a source for further clarification.</p> <p>Comment on public services in the public health case study.</p> <p>The SIA report also states that the deal will not contain a 'ratchet' mechanism (p.142), yet analysis by the European Parliament suggests there will be a ratchet clause in the EU's offer for services in TTIP.</p>	<p>The source has been updated.</p> <p>The case study already mentions that the freedom of association is one of the areas in which the US does not follow the ILO Fundamental Conventions. Suggested TUC source was useful to prove this point, added to report and incorporated in the text.</p> <p>The case study deals with the public health sector, not with public services in general.</p> <p>The source you mention states: 'it is currently not possible to say whether TTIP will include such a ratchet clause.' No changes made, Trade SIA text follows your source (and other sources) regarding the ratchet clause.</p>

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