



The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Benefits and
Challenges of an
Agreement Fit for the
21st Century





What is the European Union?

Today's European Union is a unique economic and political partnership among 28 diverse European nations united in their commitment to peace, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.

The EU has raised the standards of living of its 500 million citizens by creating a single market among its Member States and conducting a unified trade policy vis-à-vis third countries. As a major economic and commercial power and the world's biggest donor of official development assistance, the EU's influence stretches far beyond its physical borders. In cooperation with partners like the United States, the EU works to achieve a more secure, peaceful, and prosperous world and to tackle global challenges ranging from poverty to disease to terrorism.

The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War, when six European nations—Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands—merged their coal and steel industries in an effort to establish close economic ties, prevent war, and ensure an enduring peace.

Sixty years later—in 2012—the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of its contributions to peace, reconciliation, democracy, and human rights in Europe. In addition, the EU has created a single Europe-wide market where goods, services, people, and capital move freely. As part of this effort, in 2000 the EU introduced a single European currency, the euro, and thanks to the Schengen area, people can travel without border checks among most European nations.

The EU is unlike anything else—it is not a government, an association of states, or an international organization. Rather, the 28 Member States have relinquished part of their sovereignty to EU institutions, with decisions in agreed areas made at the European level. The legal foundation of the EU is built on a complex system of treaties among its members, which have been adapted over the years to meet the needs of an evolving and expanding EU and a changing world.

Introduction from Ambassador João Vale de Almeida

Head of Delegation

Delegation of the European Union to the United States

The European Union knows something about breaking down barriers. Sixty years of European integration have resulted in the world's largest integrated economic area and the longest period of peace in modern European history.

But we were not alone. From the beginning, the United States was our most important partner and a staunch supporter of the European project.

Today, the EU and the U.S. are engaged in an important new undertaking. Last year, we began working to build the world's largest free trade and investment zone across the Atlantic, joining the EU and the U.S. economies through what is known as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, or TTIP.

The scale and interconnected nature of the transatlantic economic relationship—including trade, investment, and affiliate income—is already unparalleled in the world. It accounts for nearly 30 percent of global merchandise trade and about 40 percent of world trade in services. It also supports around 15 million jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

Free and open trade is the least expensive way to stimulate our economies. By negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, we are creating the prospect of greater shared prosperity. We want to eliminate barriers that unnecessarily cost us both time and money, while continuing to ensure that citizens on both sides of the Atlantic benefit from the highest levels of health, safety, and environmental protection.

Our overriding objective is to create jobs and foster growth, so we are looking to take measures that can encourage companies to export, firms to hire, entrepreneurs to invest, and consumers to buy. Eliminating tariffs will make it less expensive for companies to export their products. Consumers will benefit from lower prices and a greater choice in international products. Investors will be more secure knowing that their investments will be protected without discrimination.

Because our trade relationship is so massive, standards that we develop together could pave the way toward global standards. This will save costs for our companies and increase their competitiveness. But global standards benefit third countries as well, so an ambitious transatlantic agreement could be a global



public good.

Such a “transatlantic economic alliance” can be groundbreaking. It goes beyond anything we have done before. It could boost our economies by between 0.5 percent and 1 percent of GDP. This would translate into estimated benefits of at least \$700 for a family of four each year. A successful TTIP could create two million additional jobs at no cost to taxpayers.

In the pages that follow, we have compiled a user-friendly guide to what TTIP is all about. We hope it helps explain the details of the negotiations that have already started, and demonstrates how we will all benefit from an ambitious outcome.

Reaching an ambitious result will not be easy. Trade negotiations never are. However, our leaders have understood the potential of this agreement and its importance for our economies. If the EU and the U.S. can lead the way through a successful TTIP, a powerful signal will reach the rest of the world that we intend to continue to lead with open and well-regulated markets.

Won't you join us?

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a long horizontal line that curves upwards at the end.



Why Is TTIP Important?

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations, launched in 2013, are designed to increase trade and investment between the EU and the United States by reducing and, where possible, eliminating remaining barriers to transatlantic trade and investment, whether they are tariffs on farm or manufactured products, restrictions on foreign service suppliers, or limitations on investment possibilities.

A successful agreement will generate new job opportunities for growth through increased market access and greater regulatory compatibility, while facilitating the development of international standards. By liberalizing most sectors of the transatlantic economy—including manufactured goods, agricultural products, services, and investment—a TTIP agreement will not only remove the main trading obstacles of the past, but also look toward the future: preventing new regulatory barriers; establishing mechanisms that enable a further deepening of economic integration over time; and enhancing cooperation for the development of rules and principles on global issues of common concern.

Once concluded, TTIP will be the first legally binding economic treaty between the European Union and the United States. The sheer scale of the partnership—a common European-American market of 800 million people that together accounts for almost half of global GDP—will deliver higher significant economic benefits. Studies by the London-based Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) project that an ambitious and comprehensive agreement could boost the EU economy by nearly €120 billion euro (more than \$156 billion) and the U.S. economy by around €90 billion (\$117 billion), translating into millions of new jobs for workers on both sides of the Atlantic.

These benefits are equivalent to an extra €545 (\$725) per year for a family of four in the EU, and an additional €655 (\$871) per American family annually.

As for jobs, prospective gains in the United States are particularly impressive, according to a 2013 study on “TTIP and the Fifty States” by the Bertelsmann Foundation, the Atlantic Council, and the British Embassy

in Washington. Once TTIP is fully implemented, the United States would stand to benefit from a net gain of almost 750,000 jobs, a number comparable to the working population of New Hampshire.

A core objective of both the U.S. and the EU is to enhance the ability of their businesses to compete in the globalized economy. Additional benefits to both sides include enhanced innovation and the ability for each of the respective transatlantic economies to keep high-end jobs at home. New and emerging economic activities, driven primarily by scientific research and innovation, stand to benefit from TTIP. Finally, establishing the rules and norms for TTIP will help advance the development of global rules fit for the 21st century.

The Center for Economic Policy Research says that these gains would cost very little, and would result from eliminating tariffs and “unnecessary rules and bureaucratic hurdles” that can make transatlantic commerce costly and complicated.

CEPR estimates that up to 80 percent of TTIP’s economic benefits would come from cutting costs imposed by bureaucracy and regulations, as well as from liberalizing trade in services and government procurement, as illustrated by the following:

- TTIP could pave the way for the EU and U.S. to recognize some of each other’s car safety standards, removing the necessity of duplicative testing.
- Liberalizing services could make it possible for American companies to engage in certain activities that are currently off-limits in the EU, and vice versa.
- Opening up U.S. federal and state-level government tendering to European construction firms would enable them to compete for large building and public transport projects in the U.S. Similar market opening would be offered on the EU side.

Both partners stand to gain from further opening their markets to trade and investment—a win-win situation.



Setting Global Standards

TTIP could benefit the rest of the world by more than €100 billion (\$130 billion), according to CEPR estimates. It would also pave the way toward improved global governance in trade and investment, for example, by:

- Leading to a global positive economic spillover effect of \$100 billion for third countries from a successful TTIP accord.
- Developing global rules in areas where multilateral agreement is absent could benefit from the unique EU-U.S. “laboratory” for developing regulatory solutions and filling the gaps in the multilateral rule-book.
- Re-energizing WTO negotiations could follow from EU and U.S. willingness to open markets and tackle complex regulatory issues.



The Negotiation Process

Trade policy is one of the EU’s exclusive powers, so the European Commission, the EU’s executive arm—not the individual EU Member States—negotiates international trade agreements on behalf of the entire EU, in close cooperation with the EU’s “co-legislators,” the Council of the EU (the Member States assembled) and the European Parliament.

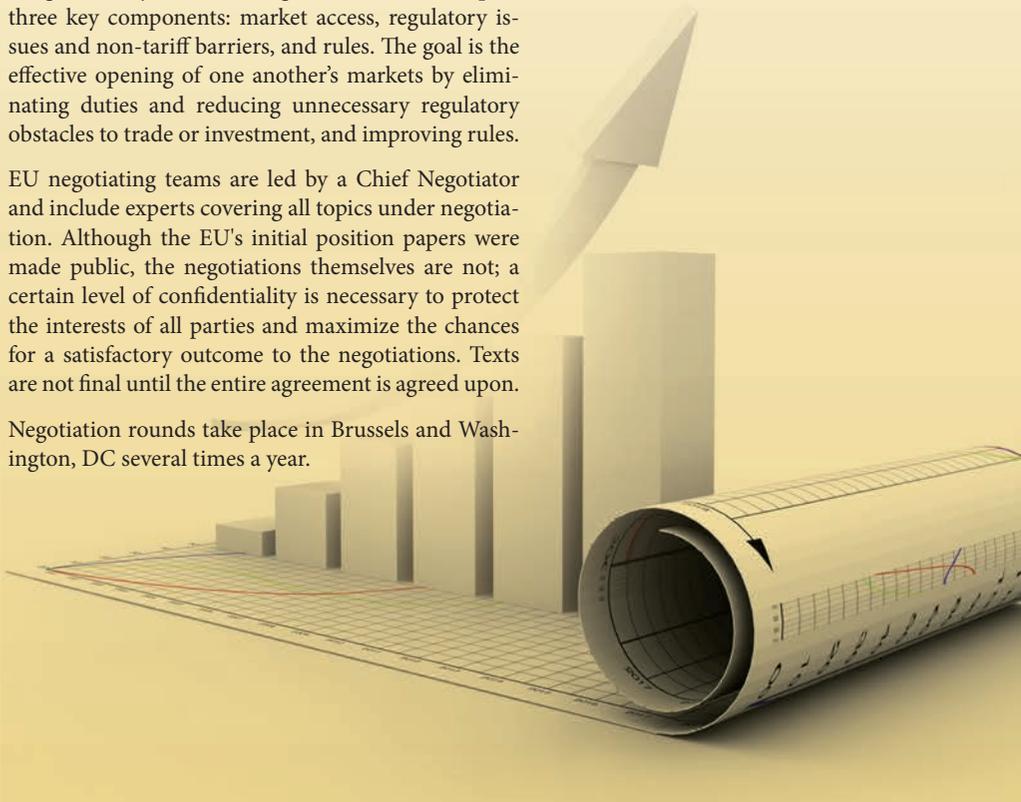
Negotiations only begin once they are authorized by the Council on the basis of a mandate proposed by the European Commission, and the final agreement is subject to the approval of both the Council and the European Parliament. Some trade agreements are “mixed” and include matters that are also subject to Member State jurisdiction; these also require ratification by the legislatures of the Member States.

On June 14, 2013, the Member States gave the European Commission the green light to begin talks with the United States on the basis of a negotiation mandate. The EU and the U.S. share the objective of concluding the negotiations as rapidly as possible, without lowering the agreed ambitious targets.

The EU’s mandate (negotiating directives) given to the European Commission for the TTIP negotiations sets out general objectives—the agreement will encompass three key components: market access, regulatory issues and non-tariff barriers, and rules. The goal is the effective opening of one another’s markets by eliminating duties and reducing unnecessary regulatory obstacles to trade or investment, and improving rules.

EU negotiating teams are led by a Chief Negotiator and include experts covering all topics under negotiation. Although the EU’s initial position papers were made public, the negotiations themselves are not; a certain level of confidentiality is necessary to protect the interests of all parties and maximize the chances for a satisfactory outcome to the negotiations. Texts are not final until the entire agreement is agreed upon.

Negotiation rounds take place in Brussels and Washington, DC several times a year.



What Is Being Negotiated?

Negotiations will cover nearly all sectors of economic activity, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture.

TTIP is a single undertaking, and the results of many different negotiating groups will be folded into one agreement. The EU and the U.S. intend to include a number of clauses that, once the agreement enters into force, will allow for regular upgrades by regulators so that it can be adapted to the changing needs of the transatlantic economy.

Conventional barriers to market access, such as tariffs and tariff-rate quotas, are at the top of the negotiating list. All but a handful are likely to be eliminated. Other key areas under consideration include market access for agricultural and industrial goods and investment services; public procurement; investment; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; services; sustainable development; and regulatory issues.

Negotiations also will cover customs and trade facilitation—ensuring that procedures for import, export, and transit are modernized and simplified—as well as access to energy and raw materials; provisions addressing trade-related aspects of small- and medium-sized businesses; provisions to guarantee market based conduct by state-owned enterprises; and an appropriate dispute settlement mechanism.

Industrial Goods

The EU economy is already one of the most open to trade: EU import tariffs for industrial products are among the lowest in the world.

A basic goal of the TTIP agreement is to eliminate virtually all duties on bilateral trade according to an agreed schedule, with tariff cuts on more sensitive items phased in over a specified period, with the parties expected to consider various options for the treatment of the most sensitive products, including tariff rate quotas.

The EU and the U.S. also will focus on reconciling their differing rules of origin, rules that help determine duty rates and access by other countries that benefit from more preferential trade relationships with either partner.

Agriculture

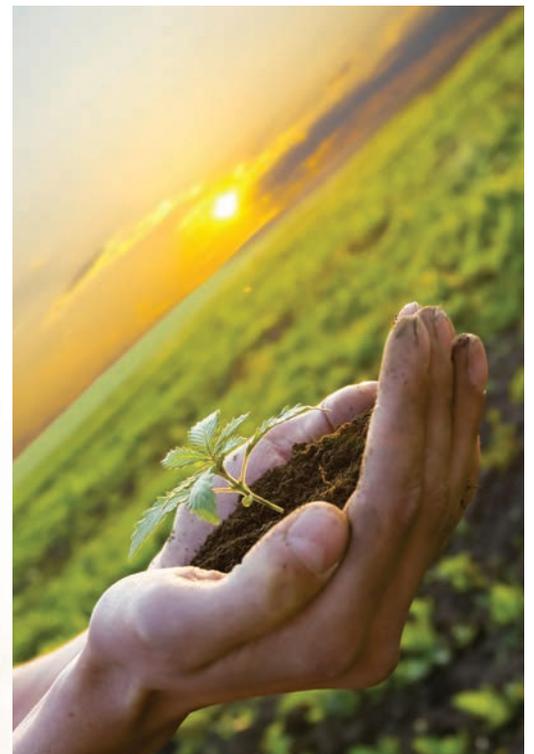
Opening up agriculture markets will benefit both sides of the transatlantic partnership by allowing for increased export market diversification and more consumer choice, which ultimately translates into more jobs, growth, and investment.

The United States wants to sell Europe more of its agricultural commodities, like meat, corn, and soy. The EU would like to increase its agricultural exports to the U.S., which consist mostly of higher value food products, including spirits, wine, beer, and processed food (such as cheeses, ham, and chocolate).

Areas of focus include the removal of tariffs on agricultural products and the possibility of eliminating market access barriers that are outdated or serve no consumer health or safety purpose, while still respecting each other's cultural sensitivities and applicable laws.

Geographic Indications. Many agricultural products bear geographical indications, or GIs. GIs are distinctive signs—often place names—that identify products as originating in a particular geographical area, where its quality, characteristics, method of cultivation and production, or reputation are essentially determined by its geographical origin.

GIs, such as Parma ham, Idaho potatoes, Roquefort cheese, or Vidalia onions, matter economically and culturally and can create value for local communities through products that are deeply rooted in tradition, culture, and geography. Because these products are premium quality and often expensive to produce, geographical names with commercial value are exposed to misuse and counterfeiting. Fraudulent use of GIs hurts both producers and consumers, and the EU is counting on TTIP negotiations to ensure adequate protection of GIs for the benefit of both partners.





Wine, Beef, and Organic Products. Although relations in the agricultural sector are commonly perceived as challenging, significant bilateral accommodation has already occurred in key areas and will be used as a foundation for further opening up two-way agricultural trade.

For example, a 2006 agreement on trade in wine between the EU and the U.S. addressed several issues, reaching pragmatic solutions in areas including wine names, winemaking practices, and labeling, an accomplishment that TTIP can build upon.

In 2009, the EU and the U.S. reached an agreement aimed at resolving the long-standing dispute on hormones in beef, which provides the U.S. with increased preferential access to the EU market for hormone-free beef. This has helped to achieve a favorable level of market access for U.S. ranchers who raise livestock hormone-free, and European consumers get access to high-quality beef from the U.S., all the while respecting applicable EU laws.

In 2012, the EU and the U.S. reached an agreement on the equivalence of organic products—organic products certified in the EU or in the U.S. may be sold as organic in either region. Previously, organic growers and companies interested in selling products on both sides of the Atlantic had to obtain two separate certifications, with two sets of fees, two sets of inspections, and two sets of paperwork. The 2012 agreement eliminates this duplication.

Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures (SPS). SPS rules safeguard consumer health and safety through rules affecting animal and plant health and hygiene. The TTIP will build on the key principles of the WTO SPS Agreement, including the requirement that all SPS measures be based on science and on international standards, where these exist, while recognizing the right of each partner to manage risks in accordance with the level of protection it deems appropriate. This is particularly important in cases where scientific evidence is insufficient. All measures must be implemented with the objective of minimizing negative trade effects.

Services and Investment

The services sector contributes more to economic growth and job creation in the EU than any other sector. More than three-quarters of EU jobs are in the services sector, accounting for some three-quarters of the EU's gross domestic product. In the United States, the contribution of the services sector is equally vital, representing 68 percent of U.S. GDP and four out of five U.S. jobs.

TTIP aims to increase market access for the transatlantic services sector by further opening existing services markets and by liberalizing services markets in new areas. Lowering or removing barriers to services trade will provide a significant payoff for the transatlantic economy.

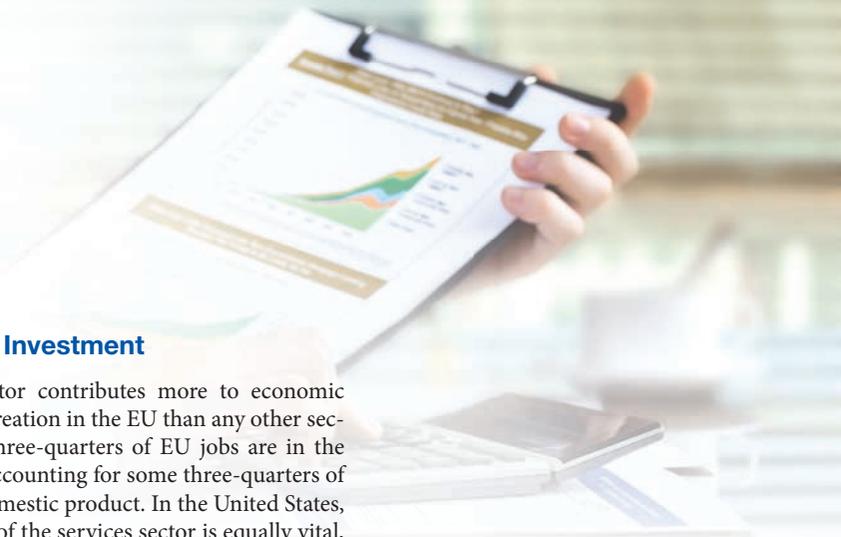
Professional Qualifications. Ensuring that the professional qualifications of service providers like doctors, nurses, and architects are recognized on both sides of the Atlantic and that both EU and U.S. subsidiaries can operate in each other's markets under the same conditions as domestic companies are key to maximizing trade in the services industries. Mechanisms to provide transparency, impartiality, and due process for licensing and qualification requirements and procedures will be agreed upon to the mutual benefit of both the United States and the European Union.

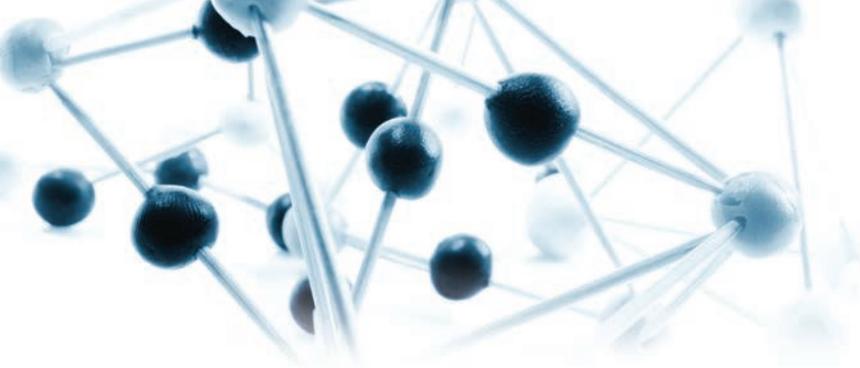
Financial Services. The financial crisis demonstrated that financial services are a global and deeply interconnected sector and that countries like the EU and the U.S.—which together account for 70 percent of world trade in financial services—need to work together to manage risk effectively.

The EU and the U.S. have similar rules on financial services, and together have been promoting high international standards for global regulation through multilateral fora including the G20, the Financial Stability Board, and the Basel Committee. However, inconsistencies and gaps in the respective regulatory regimes still exist. Duplication of rules, and rules with extraterritorial effects, can weaken financial resilience and slow the recovery of the transatlantic financial market.

Investment. By providing investors with market access, legal certainty, a stable, predictable, fair, and properly regulated environment in which to conduct their business, the EU and the U.S. can attract the foreign direct investment (FDI) that is essential to generating economic growth and jobs and reducing poverty.

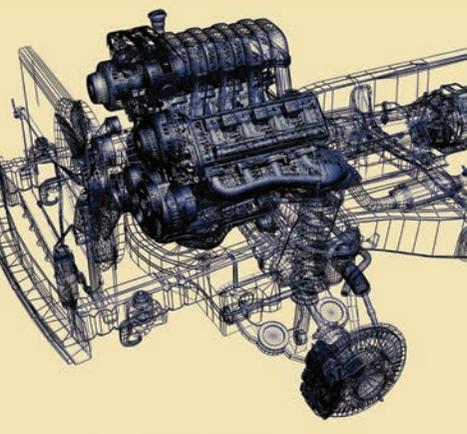
TTIP negotiations regarding investment aim to achieve the highest possible levels of liberalization and protection. Areas under discussion include protection against expropriation, the free transfer of funds, and





In Focus: Electric Vehicles

Both sides are starting fresh with this innovative technology. As a result, bilateral cooperation early in the process has resulted in an agreement to set up testing laboratories on both sides of the Atlantic that will work together and exchange information on safety and performance requirements for electric vehicles and batteries. Regulators are also working on common transatlantic standards for the plugs, sockets, and other equipment needed to charge these cars of the future. Such standards are expected to accelerate the uptake of new technologies and expand the transatlantic market, delivering more jobs, safer and cheaper electric cars for consumers, enhanced competitiveness for transatlantic companies in the global marketplace, and more efficient resource use.



In Focus: Chemicals

The EU and U.S. regulate chemicals in different ways. European regulations require that all chemicals sold in Europe be registered with the European Chemicals Agency. Although U.S. requirements differ, both sides have procedures in place to make sure products are safe.

By coordinating transatlantic safety assessments of the same chemicals—assessing the same products at the same time and exchanging information—companies could save costs for both companies and regulators. Additionally, regulators could also agree to fully implement an existing worldwide agreement on how to classify and label different chemicals.

the establishment of the right to due process and fair treatment, all leading to a more level playing field for EU and U.S. companies investing in each other's markets.

In particular, an effective investor-to-state dispute settlement mechanism, designed to guarantee adequate protection or compensation for foreign investors, is a priority. Oftentimes, investors abroad lack clear rights and recourse in the event of a government expropriation. With TTIP, the EU and U.S. have a unique opportunity to help craft a state-of-the-art system whereby investors receive first rate protections, governments clarify the rights they provide, pledge not to discriminate and uphold their right to regulate, while also discouraging frivolous claims to ensure only valid claims are brought forward. Such a tool would guarantee transparency, independence of arbitrators, and predictability of the agreement, including its legal interpretation.

A strong EU-U.S. investment chapter has the potential to provide a new gold standard for investment protection that provides strong protections while discouraging misuse of the system.

Regulatory Compatibility

The EU is the world's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and, like the U.S., is a global market leader for high-quality products. During the TTIP negotiations, the EU and the U.S. will explore ways to increase the compatibility of their regulatory systems without reducing the protection afforded to the European and American citizens.

Currently, EU and U.S. product standards often provide equivalent levels of consumer protection but differ in how companies should meet them. The costs of such non-tariff barriers (NTBs) can be enormous, especially when duplicative regulatory requirements

on each side of the Atlantic cause production costs to go up unnecessarily.

For example, in the automotive industry, the EU and the United States have different safety requirements for lights, door locks, brakes, steering, seats, seat belts, and electric windows. Although the end result is a comparable level of safety, car manufacturers must currently satisfy two separate sets of tests. Agreeing on mechanisms of mutual recognition would eliminate the need for fragmented production and testing, saving money for businesses and ultimately for consumers.

Such regulatory duplication also exists in industries ranging from chemical products to pharmaceuticals and medical devices. In the latter industries, regulators have already brought these procedures closer in line with one other, eliminating unnecessary duplication, and reducing costs significantly, but without sacrificing safety. Further progress is anticipated through TTIP.

In fact, an estimated 80 percent of TTIP's benefits would result from reducing regulatory burdens and bureaucracy, as well as from opening up services and public procurement markets.

There are multiple options for fostering greater regulatory compatibility: the two sides can agree to recognize and accept one another's regulations; they can adapt their regulations to meet internationally accepted criteria; or they can cooperate more closely when putting regulations in place. TTIP promotes all three avenues.





Sustainable Development

Sustainable development—achieving economic prosperity alongside a high level of environmental and labor protection and social cohesion—is a priority of both the EU and the U.S. By building on the existing shared commitment to protecting both workers and the environment, TTIP can pave the way for a comprehensive and ambitious approach to trade and sustainable development issues fit for a “21st century deal.”

Negotiations will aim to secure commitments on the labor and environmental aspects of trade and sustainable development, including ways to facilitate and promote trade in environmentally friendly, low-carbon, and resource-efficient goods, services, and technologies.

TTIP will also seek to reinforce existing laws and ensure that expanded trade and investment does not compromise labor and environmental protection, sending a powerful message globally about the importance of sustainable development.

Finally, it can provide opportunities to strengthen transatlantic cooperation to promote improved working conditions and environmental management and conservation worldwide, and to fight against environmentally and socially harmful practices (e.g., illegal logging or child labor).

Public Procurement

Public procurement—government expenditures for public works, goods, or services—contributes approximately €1 trillion (\$1.3 trillion) to world trade flows each year. It also constitutes somewhere between 10 percent and 25 percent of individual national GDP.

In the EU, the public purchase of goods and services is estimated at about 16 percent of GDP; in the United States, the figure is estimated to be approximately 11 percent.

Open, competitive, and transparent public procurement markets enhance a government’s ability to ob-

tain better value for the money and increase the efficient use of public resources, while ensuring that goods, services, and suppliers can take advantage of competing in the public procurement of a country’s trading partners. Opening up non-discriminatory access to government procurement markets at all levels of government is expected to create substantial new business opportunities on both sides of the Atlantic.

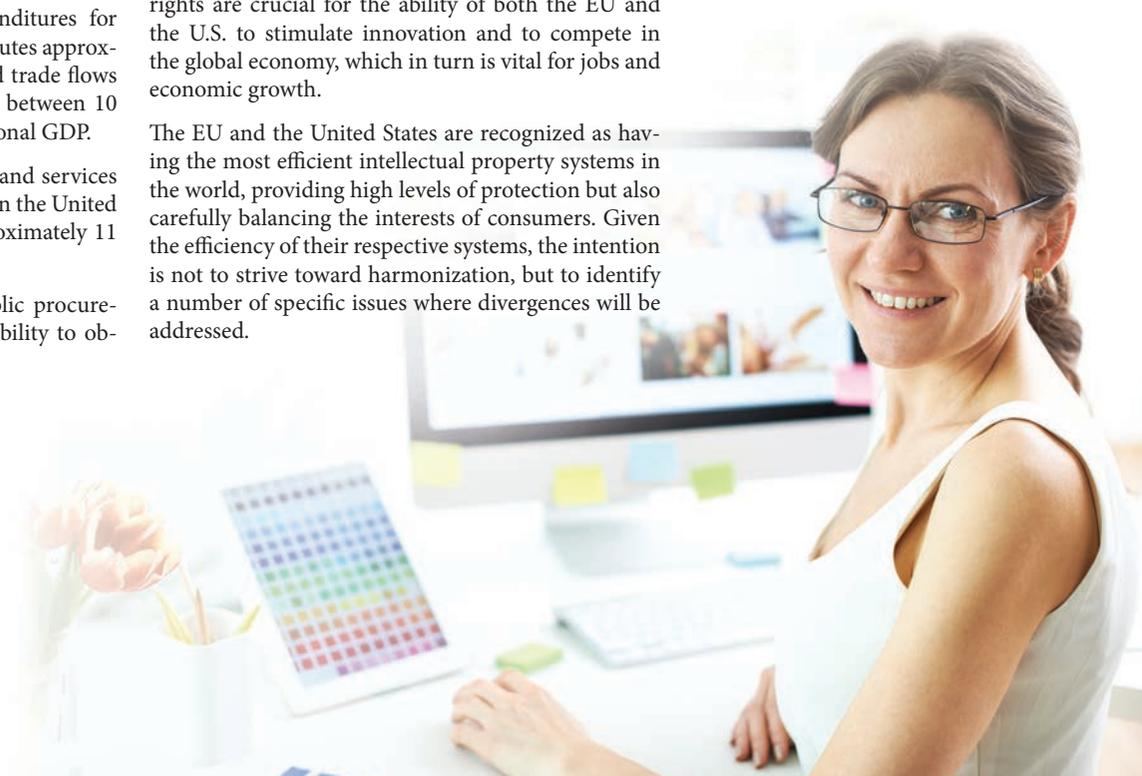
While the EU procurement market is already one of the most open in the world, the TTIP Agreement will target improved EU-U.S. mutual access to public procurement markets at national, regional, and local levels. Barriers to accessing one another’s procurement markets—such as local content or local production requirements—will be addressed, as will improved transparency in tendering procedures.

Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property rights (IPRs)—patents, trademarks, designs, copyrights, or geographical indications—enable artists, inventors, creators, and businesses to exploit their creations and receive just compensation for their effort. IPRs also guarantee consumers a certain level of health and safety standards, since trademarks and geographical indications identify the origin and underlie the credibility of the goods concerned.

Protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights are crucial for the ability of both the EU and the U.S. to stimulate innovation and to compete in the global economy, which in turn is vital for jobs and economic growth.

The EU and the United States are recognized as having the most efficient intellectual property systems in the world, providing high levels of protection but also carefully balancing the interests of consumers. Given the efficiency of their respective systems, the intention is not to strive toward harmonization, but to identify a number of specific issues where divergences will be addressed.



Facts and Figures

The EU-U.S. Economic Partnership: Size Matters

The European Union is the world's largest trading bloc, accounting for almost one-fifth of global trade and one-quarter of the global economy.

The scale and interconnected nature of the transatlantic economic relationship is unparalleled in the world, with the EU and U.S. together accounting for nearly 30 percent of global merchandise trade, about 40 percent of world trade in services, and well over half of foreign direct investment. In 2012, 45 of 50 U.S. states exported more to Europe than to China – by a wide margin in many cases.

Investment is the real driver of the transatlantic relationship, contributing to jobs and growth on both sides of the Atlantic. Despite recent economic challenges, the United States consistently directs half of its total foreign direct investment (FDI) each year toward the European Union, and the EU's FDI in the U.S. continually accounts for almost two-thirds of America's total incoming investment. Approximately 15 million jobs are linked to the transatlantic economy.

In 2012, U.S. investment in the EU was more than three times the total U.S. FDI in the entire Asia-Pacific

region. During the same period, EU FDI in the U.S. was almost four times larger than the combined investment by the Asia-Pacific region in the U.S.

Globally, either the EU or the U.S. is the largest trade and investment partner for almost all other countries in the world.

The Free Flow of Goods and Services across the Atlantic

The EU and the United States are each other's leading partners by trade volume (imports plus exports). Every day, the EU and the U.S. trade goods and services worth \$2.7 billion. However, the enormous potential of the transatlantic commercial relationship is far from fully exploited—potential the TTIP negotiations aim to tap into.

Given the low average tariffs—under 3 percent—the key to maximizing transatlantic trade lies in not only eliminating these but also tackling non-tariff barriers, including customs procedures, diverging regulatory systems, or measures that can hinder small and medium-sized companies. These non-tariff obstacles generally concern differing requirements for products and procedures that can increase costs, decrease trading efficiency, and limit consumer choice.

Did You Know?

- 27 of 50 U.S. states had record-breaking trade flows with the EU in 2012.
- \$1.6 trillion + in 2012 for EU investment in the U.S.—almost 2/3 of total FDI in the U.S.
- 15 million workers are employed by U.S. or EU companies established in each other's markets.
- U.S. affiliate income earned in Europe was \$214 billion—a record high.

Mechanisms for Continuous Dialogue and Constant Cooperation

The European Union and the United States are in regular contact through many bilateral and multilateral mechanisms—including the G7, G8, G20, and IMF—that help shape the global response in areas like macro-economic and financial stability. This EU-U.S. cooperation contributes to shaping international norms, resulting in more effective governance of the international economic and monetary system.

In the field of trade and investment, the EU and the U.S. are vigorous supporters of the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**, and view its rules as the best way to ensure that trade between countries is fair and open. Although all EU Member States are individual members of the WTO, trade policy is the exclusive jurisdiction of the European Union. The European Commission represents the interests of all 28 EU Member States at bilateral and multilateral levels and negotiates on their behalf.

The Transatlantic Economic Council (TEC) advances EU-U.S. economic integration by bringing together governments, business, and consumers to work on key areas where greater regulatory convergence and understanding can reap rewards on both sides of the Atlantic. The goal is to prevent or remove barriers and create new business opportunities that in turn contribute to jobs and growth.

The bilateral **EU-U.S. High-Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth (HLWG)** was set up in 2011 to identify and assess options for deepening the EU-U.S. trade and investment relationship, particularly in the areas of greatest potential for supporting jobs and growth. The launch of the TTIP negotiations is built on the work of this group.

The Transatlantic Business Council (TABC) is a private business association comprising leading U.S. and European companies with strong transatlantic credentials. It has developed recommendations for establishing a barrier-free transatlantic market with safe and efficient regulations that will serve as a catalyst for global trade liberalization and prosperity.

The Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) is a forum of EU and U.S. consumer organizations that develops joint policy recommendations in areas including food safety, nanotechnology, trade, health, and intellectual property issues.

The **Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (TLD)** is a forum of European Parliament and U.S. Congressional delegations that promotes dialogue and awareness of the transatlantic impact of legislation and regulations.



Comparative Statistics

Highlights

2012	GDP	% World GDP	Population millions	% World Population
EU 28	\$16.6 trillion	23.3%	509	7.2%
U.S.	\$15.7 trillion	21.8%	314	4.5%
China	\$8.2 trillion	11.5%	1,351	19.2%
Japan	\$6.0 trillion	8.3%	128	1.9%

World Bank

EU/U.S. Foreign Direct Investment (Historic-Cost Basis)

Year	U.S. FDI in EU (\$ millions)	U.S. FDI in EU as % Total U.S. FDI	EU FDI in U.S. (\$ millions)	EU FDI in U.S. as % Total U.S. FDI
2012	2,239,580	50%	1,647,567	62%
2011	2,094,413	50%	1,573,371	62%
2010	1,895,229	50%	1,444,090	64%
2009	1,760,041	50%	1,352,012	64%
2008	1,626,351	50%	1,289,929	63%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis

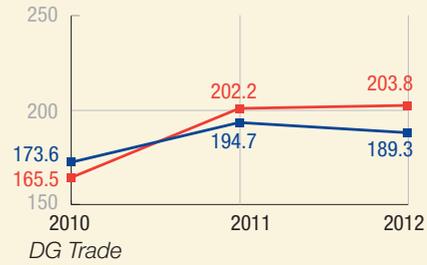
Global Foreign Direct Investment (Historic Cost Basis)

2012	FDI in U.S. (\$ millions)	% Total FDI in U.S.	U.S. FDI Abroad (\$ millions)	% Total U.S. FDI
Total	2,650,832	100%	4,453,307	100%
Canada	225,331	8.5%	351,460	7.9%
Switzerland	203,954	7.7%	130,315	2.9%
Japan	308,253	11.6%	133,967	3.0%
Asia & Pacific	427,679	16.1%	651,305	14.6%
China	5,154	0.2%	51,363	1.1%
European Union	1,647,567	62.2%	2,239,580	50.3%

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis

Transatlantic Trade

EU-U.S. Trade in Services (\$ billions)



Legend:

- EU Imports
- EU Exports

EU-U.S. Trade in Goods (\$ billions)



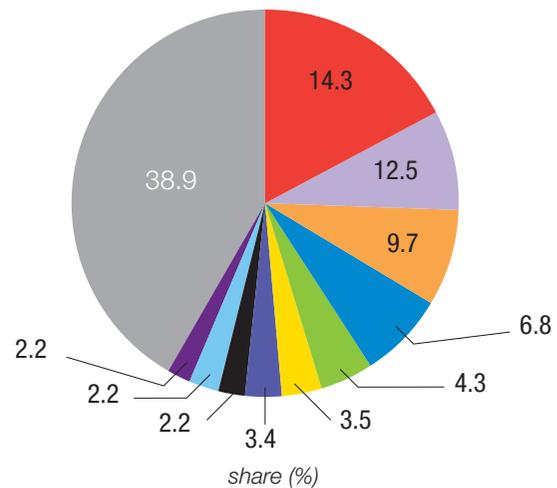
EU Trade with the World (value %) (2012, excluding intra-EU trade)

EU Trade with...

EXTRA EUROPEAN UNION 1,352,012

497,694
433,803
336,522
237,886
150,260
123,011
119,303
76,685
75,765
75,624

million euro



Legend:

- China
- Russia
- USA
- Switzerland
- Norway
- Other
- Japan
- Turkey
- South Korea
- India
- Brazil

Source: Eurostat



On the Web

European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade—TTIP in Focus

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ttip/>

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Delegation of the European Union to the United States

2175 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
202.862.9500

www.EUintheUS.org

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email: delegation-usa-info@eeas.europa.eu

