

EU and Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement – CETA



Main benefits:

Provisional application of CETA starts on 21.09.

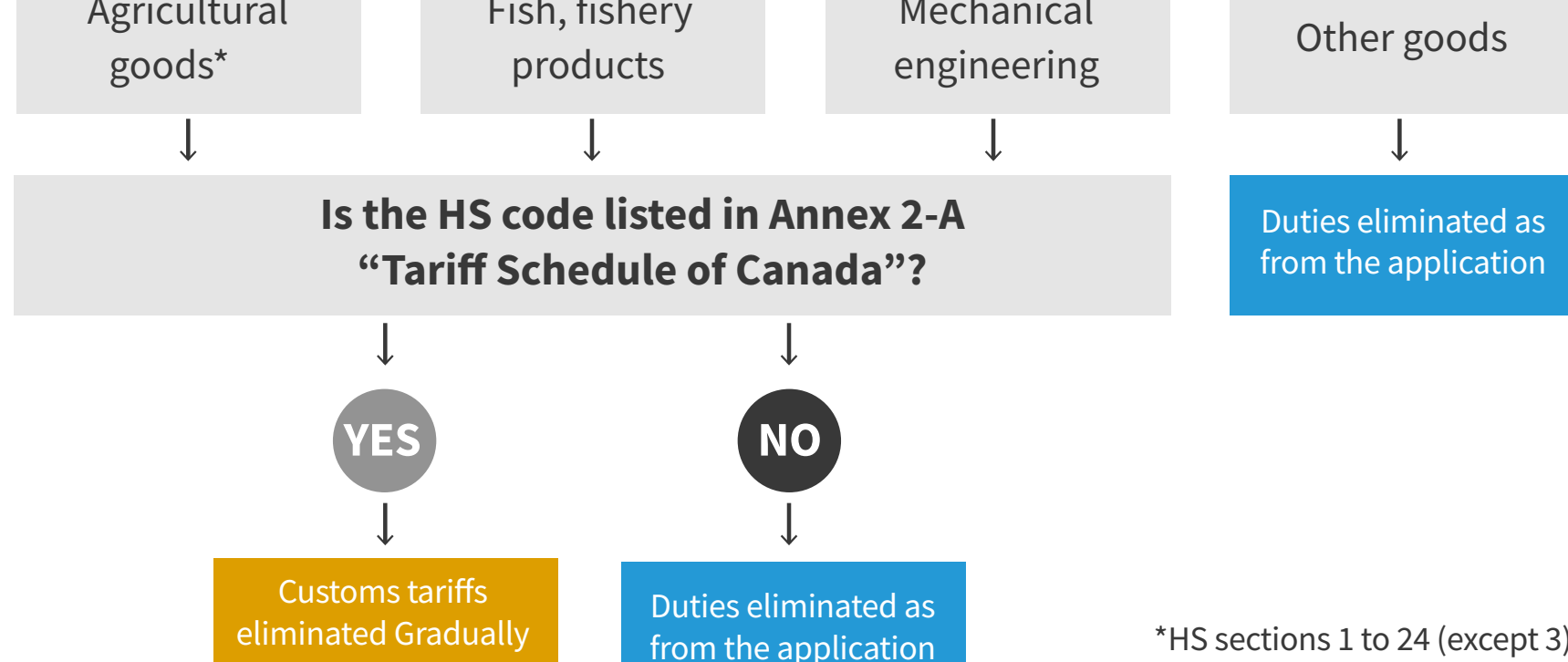


Elimination of 98.6% of customs tariffs, which will make our goods more competitive in the Canadian market and increase our goods export to Canada

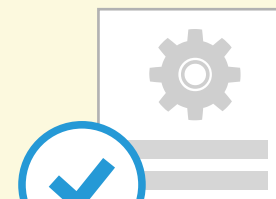


Join the Registered Exporter System – REX!

How to find out customs tariffs on goods exported to Canada



Opening up the services market, which brings new opportunities for providing both traditional services and services in rapidly developing and prospective industries such as IT and transport



Provisions on recognising professional qualifications to offer wider opportunities to our service providers in regulated professions



Access to public procurement markets in Canada, including at the level of provinces and local governments, which in fact creates a “new unprecedented market” and new opportunities also for Latvian entrepreneurs



Recognition in conformity assessment to remove the need for a repeated product certification in Canada

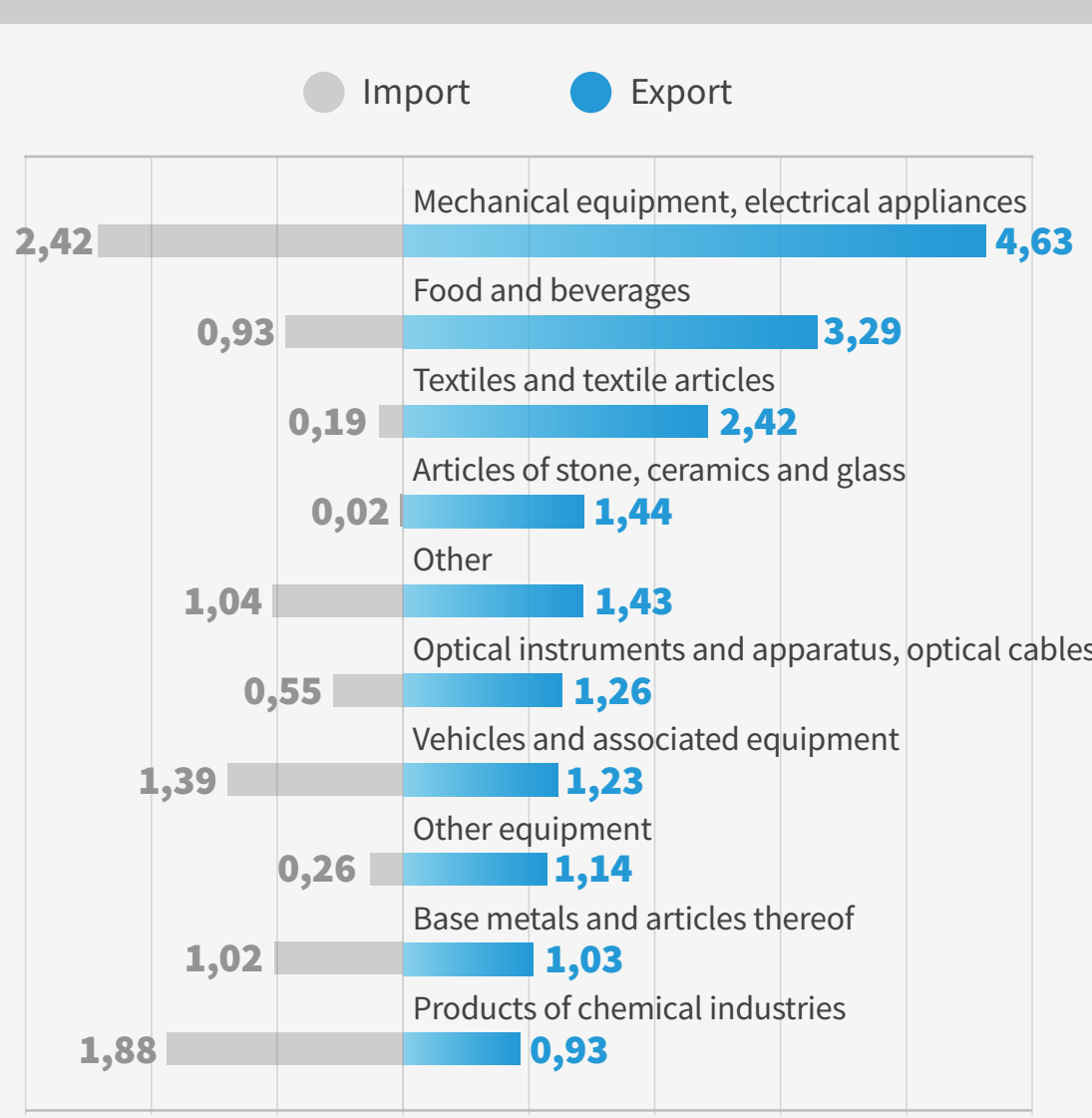
Latvia-Canada trade:

Elimination of tariffs on main Latvian exports to Canada (examples)

	Export 2016	Tariffs
Cosmetics or decorative cosmetics	125 901	6,5%
Prepared or preserved fish	445 865	9%
Agglomerated or non-agglomerated peat	431 762	6,5%
Chocolate and other food preparations with cocoa additive	146 604	6,0%
Strong alcoholic beverages	2 264 653	12,28 cents/l

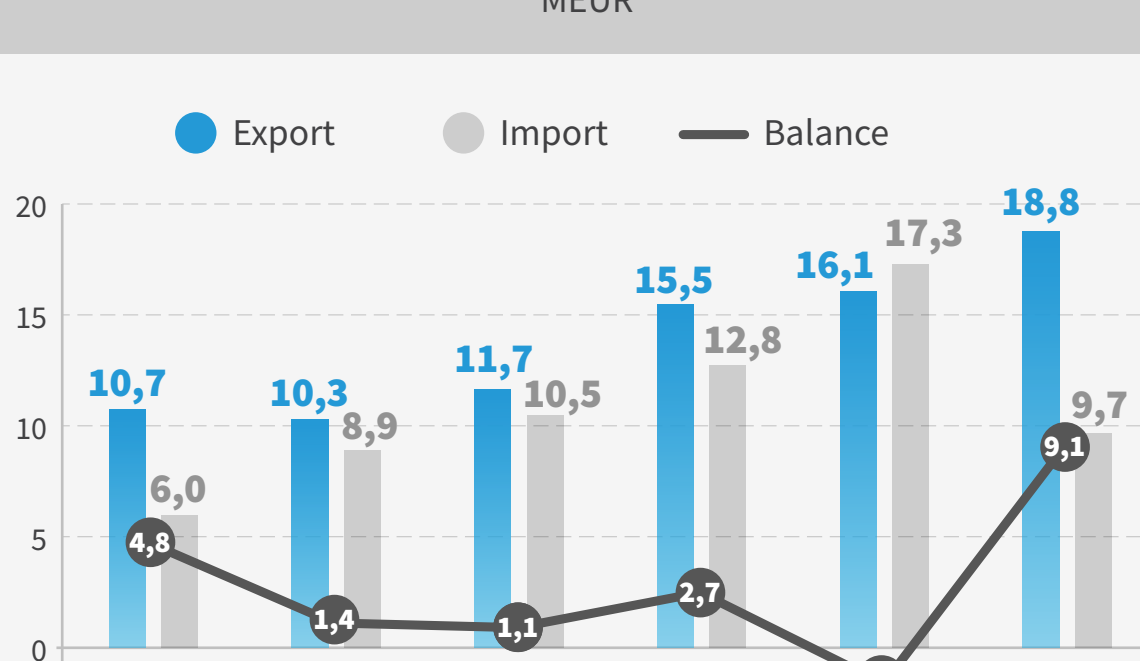
Trade by group of commodities

2016, mIn EUR



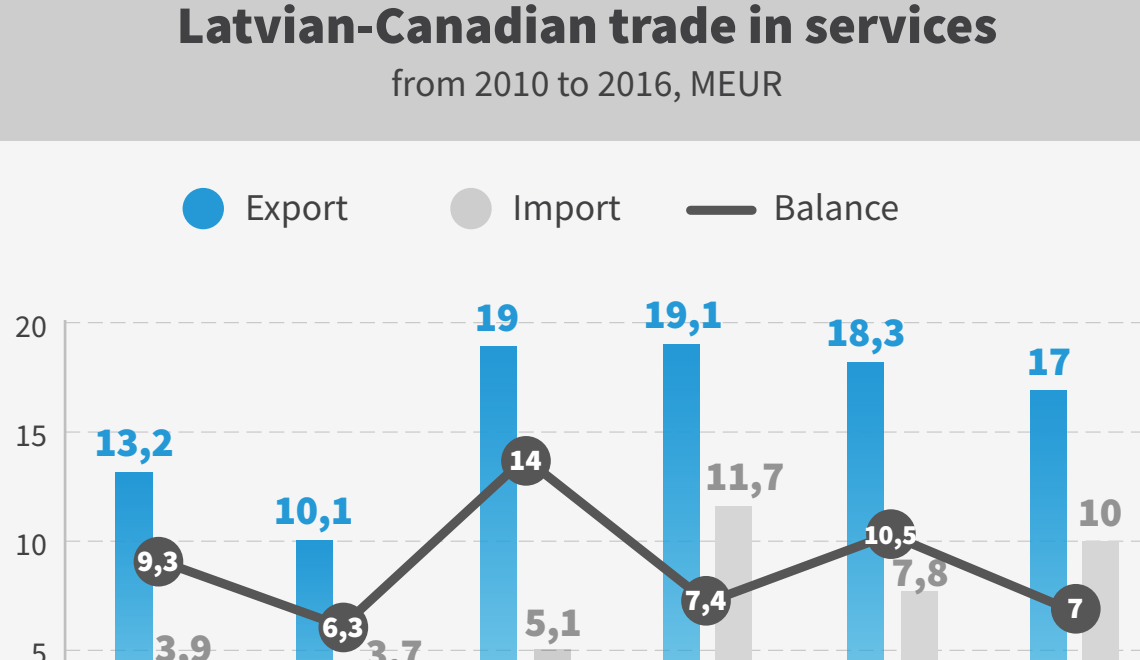
Latvian-Canadian trade in goods

MEUR



Latvian-Canadian trade in services

from 2010 to 2016, MEUR



CETA will not change:



CETA will not reduce the effect of, or amend EU legislation; it will not amend, reduce or cancel **EU standards applicable to any regulated area.** Standards and rules in food safety, product safety, consumer protection, health, environment, social or professional standards will remain unaffected. Entire import from Canada will have to comply with all rules and regulations applied to EU products with no exception.



CETA will not affect **risk assessment and certification procedure of genetically modified organisms (GMO)** as well as rules on labelling and tracking of genetically modified (GM) products. Member states can restrict or prohibit the growing of GMOs in their territory under the applicable EU legislation.



CETA does not forbid governments to **regulate provision of public services**, e.g., public health and education, social services and housing, and water supply.



Ārlietu ministrija