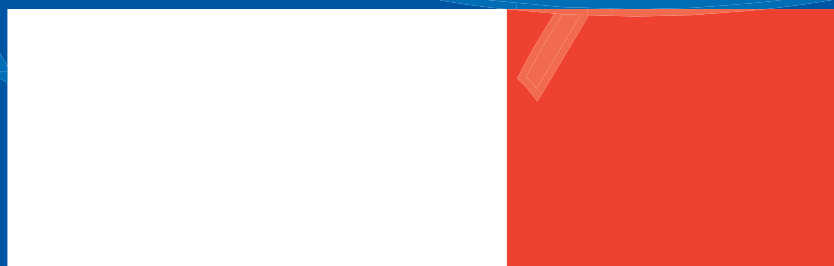




# The European Union and Canada





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# **European Union – Canada Partnership Agenda**

Adopted at the EU-Canada Summit,  
Ottawa, 18 March 2004





# EU–Canada partnership agenda

The relationship between the EU and Canada dates back to 1976, the EC's oldest formal relationship with any industrialised country. Much has changed since the framework agreement of 1976 was signed, and our bilateral relationship has evolved in the light of new realities, even since the joint political declaration on EU–Canada relations of 1996. As a result, it was decided at the Ottawa summit in December 2002 to launch a comprehensive review of our relations. This report sets out the results of that review, and recommends new action to enhance our relationship and strengthen dialogue, with a number of specific priorities for enhanced cooperation.

## The strategic importance of the relationship

Canada and the EU share common values that underpin the fundamental nature of our societies.

Our close historical and cultural ties, as well as our respect for multilateralism, are the foundations of our partnership. As the EU evolves and enlarges, and as we both face diverse and evolving global challenges, it is critically important to expand our multifaceted relationship and build upon these foundations. The increasing frequency with which we vote together in international organisations — well over 90 % of the time during the most recent session of the UN General Assembly — is a clear indication of our mutual understanding of the importance of the United Nations and other international and regional organisations.

This strong demonstration of our like-mindedness has encouraged Canada and the EU to deepen consultative mechanisms still further across the multilateral system. We will enhance our relationship and strengthen our contacts at the political level in order to:

- advance international security and effective multilateralism;
- further global economic prosperity;
- deepen cooperation on justice and home affairs;
- address global and regional challenges;
- foster closer links between the people of the EU and Canada.

## Strengthening dialogue and contacts at the political level

Faced by the constant challenges to our common values posed by internal and external pressures, it is imperative that we intensify our dialogue to benefit from our mutual experiences. We will actively strengthen our contacts at the political level by ensuring that appropriate mechanisms are in place to facilitate direct timely contacts, and to implement promptly and effectively the decisions taken. This intensified dialogue will allow a more strategic, sustained and coherent approach to issues affecting Canada and the EU, involving an increasingly wide range of sectors. This rich dialogue will be conducted at many different levels, including interparliamentary contacts, and including areas beyond trade and foreign policy <sup>(1)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> Such as the environment, justice and security, migration and integration, fisheries, education, culture, northern development and indigenous issues, youth exchanges and transport security.



In order to manage the growing EU–Canada relationship effectively and to identify areas in which our dialogue should be strengthened, Canada and the EU will:

- maintain the high-level dialogue at summit and ministerial level on critical issues facing the international community;
- make full use of opportunities for contacts between Canadian ministers and their EU counterparts on policy issues of mutual relevance;
- establish a coordination group to ensure the prompt and effective implementation of decisions taken at the political level, to review all elements of the relationship and ongoing discussions between Canada and the EU, to identify new areas for cooperation, and to prepare meetings at summit and ministerial level;
- bring the legal framework governing EU–Canada relations up to date, once the enlarged EU has concluded its process of constitutional reform.

## Advancing international security and effective multilateralism

Canada and the EU are committed to advancing international peace and security through a more effective multilateral system and through the promotion of the international rule of law. The EU–NATO relationship is an important expression of the transatlantic partnership. We share common values of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law. We will:

- strengthen our common approaches to international issues: this includes consultations between leaders, foreign ministers, political directors, and troika meetings at the diplomatic level;
- work together to tackle the pre-eminent threats to global security: terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, failed States and poverty. The recent EU security strategy marks an important contribution to this, and Canada will cooperate with the EU as it implements its strategy. Canada and the EU will cooperate on efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly through strengthening the implementation of and compliance with disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and the further development of verification instruments. We are both supporting the G-8 ‘Partnership against the spread of weapons of mass destruction’, as agreed to at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002;
- work together to strengthen transatlantic security, taking into account the central role of the existing transatlantic security architecture between Europe and North America;
- enhance cooperation in EU crisis-management missions and peace-keeping operations and give consideration to the negotiation of ways to define Canadian participation in such missions, through agreed effective implementation of the conclusions of the Seville European Council.

Canada and the EU attach great importance to the functioning of the multilateral system, particularly the role of the United Nations in maintaining world peace and the international rule of law. To ensure the effectiveness of the multilateral system we will:

- work together to help reinvigorate the UN and to develop initiatives to make multilateralism more effective, through examining joint approaches on issues such as sustainable development, human rights, humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping;
- continue, as we have done in the past, to seek agreement on new rules governing international action on the protection of a population from the effects of civil conflict and State failure, taking into account the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, ‘The responsibility to protect’;
- work together to ensure the full establishment of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;
- enhance efforts to coordinate positions in advance of international meetings, including in the field of human rights and other humanitarian fields;



- seek greater collaboration among nations to ensure that economic policies are coherent and linked with enhanced policies and programmes in support of developing countries' efforts to:
  - (i) alleviate hunger, poverty and disease,
  - (ii) enhance their social infrastructure, and
  - (iii) help raise standards of living;
- enhance our capacity to coordinate the delivery of démarches in other third countries, through systematic and regular contact at the diplomatic level;
- share experience and expertise in engaging NGOs through formal consultations, and in the field;
- continue to reinforce our cooperation in multilateral fora in the field of development assistance, including in the context of international efforts to harmonise donor practices and cooperate more actively at the bilateral level. We will enhance the frequency and level of contact between the Canadian International Development Agency and EU agencies responsible for development assistance, in order to capitalise on common approaches;
- work together in the context of the Africa Partnership Forum to broaden international political and practical support for the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD), a pledge by African leaders reflecting their common vision for Africa;
- enable access to medicines for those who need it to address public health problems in developing countries, particularly, though not exclusively, in Africa. Canada and the EU are committed to contribute to this goal by encouraging companies to provide medicines to the developing world at affordable prices and by enacting legislation to implement the 30 August 2003 WTO decision on the TRIPs agreement and public health;
- explore the possibility of closer coordination in other international or regional organisations in which they participate, including, where appropriate, UN specialised agencies and subsidiary organs and regional organisations such as the OSCE and OECD;
- seek to cooperate more closely within international financial institutions such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## Advancing global economic prosperity

Canada and the EU are key trading and investment partners. We are committed to the promotion of global economic growth and prosperity, and we share the belief that the liberalisation of trade and investment plays a major role in this respect.

Canada and the EU confirm their full support for the WTO as the best framework for a strong, inclusive, rules-based, global trading system. We commit ourselves to working towards an ambitious outcome to the Doha development agenda and to making decisive progress during 2004.

In addition, we will consolidate and further enhance our bilateral economic partnership. We are living in an increasingly interdependent economic space, and, as a result, foreign direct investment and regulatory issues have increased in relative importance.

To address this new reality, we will take the necessary steps on both sides to open formal negotiations for a forward-looking bilateral trade and investment enhancement agreement with the intention of facilitating and strengthening bilateral trade and investment flows, focusing on the new challenges facing our bilateral economic relations, notably regulatory barriers to trade and investment.

Canada and the EU have also agreed to develop a voluntary framework for regulatory cooperation to enhance the use of best practices, improve the effectiveness of regulatory initiatives and facilitate trade and investment.

Science and technology and innovation are critically important to our economic prosperity. We will intensify our cooperation by organising thematic workshops to examine areas of collaboration and





increasing partnerships under the EU's sixth framework programme, by raising awareness of collaborative opportunities and by developing approaches to aid in the creation of partnerships.

There were at least 75 collaborative S & T projects under the EU's fifth framework programme (1998–2002), with the active involvement of about 80 Canadian researchers, as well as several hundred EU researchers. In addition to cooperation between Canada and the EU, there are a multitude of existing bilateral agreements between Canada and EU Member States on science and technology, involving governmental institutions, university research centres, private foundations or the private sector. The EU and Canada will continue to intensify their cooperation in the area of electronic communications and information technology.

In the field of transportation, the EU and Canada will:

- enhance cooperation in transportation so that the transatlantic flow of goods, peoples and services is not disrupted by new security measures;
- work together to promote international measures to facilitate the travel of legitimate passengers, while maintaining a high level of air transport security;
- conclude negotiations on sharing advanced passenger information and passenger name records;
- negotiate an agreement to enhance maritime security through an advanced container initiative and develop a multilateral agreement for the shipment of maritime cargo;
- pursue high-level dialogue on customs issues;
- explore options for negotiating further enhancements in air services.

## Advancing cooperation on issues of justice and home affairs

Canada and the EU share common objectives in the field of justice and home affairs, both in terms of the ongoing fight against terrorism and organised crime and in the context of safeguarding civil liberties. The movement of people, migration and asylum are also key issues in terms of global governance. To this end, we will:

- strengthen judicial cooperation through Canada's continued active engagement with Eurojust;
- conclude an operational agreement between Canada and Europol;
- consider agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance to supplement the agreements Canada already has with EU Member States;
- enhance cooperation to increase legitimate movement of people between Canada and the EU;
- continue to cooperate on migration and asylum issues — we will develop a high-level exchange of information on policy and programmes pertaining to immigration, security and protection;
- exchange information on best practices concerning the integration of immigrants, building on the success of the recent EU–Canada Immigrant Integration Forum 'Making immigrants part of society — the Canadian experience' and building on numerous initiatives between Canada and EU Member States;
- improve the exchange of strategic, tactical, technical and operational information, and cooperate in policy development, with a view to combating illegal and irregular migration;
- pursue coordinated action through international institutions to enhance the protection of refugees through the development of durable solutions, including third-country resettlement, where appropriate, while maintaining the integrity of our asylum systems;
- explore opportunities to coordinate still further our policies and procedures on return, for example in the development of strategies for dealing with uncooperative receiving countries, transiting removals, and the establishment of best practices and common principles.



# Cooperating on global and regional challenges

Canada and the EU share a number of common policy approaches and commit themselves to cooperating to address both global and regional challenges. In particular, we are committed to looking at ways of cooperating to ensure the better management of the global commons.

We both recognise the importance of dialogue and cooperation on a wide range of environmental issues. We will work towards the timely entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, thus reaffirming our strong commitment to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

We will examine ways to extend our cooperation in researching alternative energy technologies and energy efficiency. We will further our exploratory discussions on the negotiation of an agreement linking our respective emissions trading regimes within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. We will initiate consultations on the means to reinforce our efforts to combat climate change beyond 2012.

Canada and the EU will work towards common conservation objectives in regional fisheries management organisations like the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation.

Canada and the EU will maintain an open and transparent dialogue on fisheries issues with all parties concerned including the fisheries industry. Our dialogue will take into account international instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Stocks.

Canada and the EU will work together through the forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) and other multilateral processes to combat illegal logging and trade in illegally harvested wood in the world's priority problem areas.

Canada and the EU have shared interests and concerns in the north, as stated in our 1999 joint statement on northern cooperation. This EU–Canada statement has been the framework that guides our cooperation in the north. The EU's and Canada's northern dimension policies recognise each other as key partners in the north. In the context of the northern dimension, Canada and the EU will:

- identify and pursue coordinated actions in the field of the environment including climate change, sustainable development and transboundary pollutants, especially through the EU northern dimension environmental partnership;
- work in partnership on the development and implementation of the EU northern dimension partnership for health and social well-being, launched in Oslo on 27 October with Canada among its founding partners;
- identify ways to strengthen links in education through the University of the Arctic and, where appropriate, the Canada–EU higher education agreement;
- enhance cooperation in areas of emerging interest including transportation and communication, legal instruments, and economic development and capacity building in Russia.

Canada and the EU attach particular importance to cultural diversity. We have a shared interest in promoting cultural pluralism, as well as a shared need to ensure the promotion of recognition of cultural diversity multilaterally. We agree to examine ways to deepen our cooperation on cultural matters in international fora, including on the development of a Unesco Convention on Cultural Diversity.



# Fostering people-to-people links

Our long-standing cultural, linguistic and traditional links have long built bridges between our peoples. Linkages across the Atlantic exist at all levels of government and society from the supranational to national, provincial/sub-national and municipal levels. The impact of the EU–Canada relationship is significant across Canadian and European societies. We need to support these contacts and to seek new ways to foster links between our respective peoples by:

- promoting the effective participation of all citizens, especially local communities and indigenous peoples, in decision- and policy-making;
- broadening the scope of Canadian and EU exchange programmes for young people. This new cooperation will supplement the wide range of existing programmes that EU Member States and Canada have developed over the years, building on established programmes between Canada and EU Member States involving educational institutions, private and public institutions, and foundations. As a first step, Canada and the EU will organise a seminar for youth structures in 2004. Canada and the EU will welcome and encourage agreements between Canada and individual EU Member States;
- exploring avenues to reinforce and broaden the scope of our cooperation when we renew our cooperation agreement on higher education and training. We will also explore ways to upgrade the existing agreement by improving access to all higher education and training institutions, and by increasing student/trainee exchanges. We will also explore options for including a ‘work experience’ component involving language training and/or internships. We will encourage students and scholars to take advantage of the new opportunities offered by the EU Erasmus Mundus programme;
- encouraging greater opportunities for discussions between parliamentarians, building on our annual interparliamentary meetings. The most recent visit of the European Parliament’s Canada delegation in October 2003 resulted in a number of specific suggestions for areas of cooperation including the environment and justice and home affairs. We will encourage increased contacts between committees of the Canadian and European Parliaments as well as targeted visits on specific issues of mutual interest by Members of the European Parliament and the Canadian Parliament;
- devoting efforts to support the establishment of business-to-business contacts. We will reaffirm our support for the useful role of the Canada–Europe Round Table (CERT) as a valuable forum for our business community on both sides of the Atlantic. CERT has provided strong support in our work to develop a trade and investment enhancement agreement. CERT also provides a regular interface for government-to-business dialogue.





# The European Union and Canada: a strategic partnership built on common values



*Canada is one of the European Union's oldest and closest partners. What started out in the 1950s as a primarily economic relationship has evolved over the years to become a close strategic alliance. The EU and Canada now work together on a broad range of diverse issues ranging from research into alternative energy sources to providing police officers for Bosnia.*

## A joint political agenda

At the Ottawa Summit on 18 March 2004, the EU and Canada adopted a Partnership Agenda which identifies ways of working together to move forward on issues of mutual interest, especially where joint action can achieve more than both sides acting alone.

- In foreign and security policy, the EU and Canada draw on a shared commitment to effective multilateral institutions and effective global governance to project our common values on the world stage, for example by working together for the full establishment of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
- In the field of justice and home affairs, both sides are working to assure the security of their citizens and to protect their rights. For example, both sides work to make air travel more secure by exchanging information to identify potential threats, while safeguarding the privacy of their citizens.
- The EU and Canada are both committed to reinvigorating global economic growth through a successful round of multilateral trade talks in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). They have also embarked on a new type of bilateral trade agreement, a Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement (TIEA), which will eliminate regulatory obstacles and make it easier to trade and invest in each other's markets. This will be the first agreement of its kind between the EU and a partner country, with substantive negotiations started in May 2005.





- Together, the EU and Canada will tackle global challenges including climate change, and poverty in developing countries. For example, the EU and Canada work together to give people in the world's poorest countries access to affordable medicines and to help alleviate the suffering caused by infectious diseases including the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

## On the global stage

The Partnership Agenda acknowledges the great changes that have taken place in EU–Canada relations as a result of developments in the EU. With the creation of the euro and its increasingly widespread use as a global reserve currency, the establishment of an EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, and an increasingly active role in the field of justice and home affairs, the EU has grown far beyond the economic organisation it was when the relationship with Canada was first formalised in 1976. Canada recognises that the EU is now a major global actor, not least in global institutions such as the United Nations and in bodies such as the G8. With its enlargement to 10 new members on 1 May 2004, and its new Constitutional Treaty, the EU continues to evolve rapidly.

Indeed, Canada's International Policy Statement of April 2005 had the following to say about the development of EU–Canada relations:

*For Canada, relations with Europe are increasingly the story of relations with the European Union. An economic superpower now tied with the United States as the world's biggest economy, the EU is emerging as a major global player on other fronts as well, such as development and security [...]. ... While bilateral relations with EU Member States ... remain important in their own right, Canada's approach to them must take into account their role within the EU.*





The political relationship between the EU and Canada is characterised by a high degree of consensus on many of the issues facing the international community. This is demonstrated by the remarkably similar voting patterns enjoyed by the EU and Canada in the United Nations (voting together more than 95 % of the time during the 57th session of the UN General Assembly). The EU and Canada work closely together on confronting challenges to regional stability, in places as far apart as Afghanistan and Haiti.

Over the past year, Canadians and Europeans have been cooperating around the world in tangible ways to advance our common goal under the Partnership Agenda to create a safer and fairer world for all.

- Canadian soldiers are serving side-by-side with counterparts from EU nations in EUFOR's Operation Althea in Bosnia, contributing to peace and security in that country and helping with its stabilisation as it embarks on the road to closer association with the EU.
- EU and Canadian diplomats worked together to achieve co-sponsorship by the EU and Canada on a UN resolution which condemned human rights violations in Iran and the worsening situation in that country with regard to freedom of opinion, expression and the media.
- The EU's election observer mission in Palestine at the 9 January 2005 elections, in which Canadian election observers participated, helped to further the cause of stability and democracy in the Middle East.

## Regular bilateral summits

European and Canadian leaders meet regularly to exchange views and take initiatives on a wide range of issues. Political contacts between the EU and Canada are notable for the mutually supportive positions taken by both sides on many, indeed most, aspects of global affairs. At their summit in Ottawa in December 2002, European and Canadian leaders decided to find a way of moving beyond joint statements expressing their agreement, and to translate their common understanding into concrete joint actions.

### ***Did you know?***

The Delegation of the European Commission to Canada was established in 1976. As a fully-fledged diplomatic mission, its 17 staff are working to promote the EU's positions and policies.

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Additional information on relations between the EU and Canada can be found at the following websites: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/canada/intro/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/canada/intro/index.htm)  
<http://www.delcan.cec.eu.int/>





# A long-lasting partnership

The Partnership Agenda builds on an established track record of economic and political cooperation between the EU and Canada.

- In 1976, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Canada signed a framework agreement on economic cooperation, the first formal agreement of its kind between the EEC and an industrialised partner country.
- In 1990, European and Canadian leaders adopted a declaration on transatlantic relations, extending the scope of their contacts and establishing regular meetings at summit and ministerial level.
- In 1996, a new political declaration on EU–Canada relations was made at the Ottawa summit, adopting a Joint Action Plan identifying additional specific areas for cooperation.

## The EU and Canada: a solid economic partnership

The economic partnership between the EU and Canada dates back to 1959, when Canada accredited its first ambassador to the European Economic Community (EEC). Under the 1976 framework agreement for commercial and economic cooperation, Canada and the EEC committed themselves 'to develop and diversify their reciprocal commercial exchanges and to foster economic cooperation'. Since then, the EU and Canada have concluded several agreements covering a wide range of economic activities ranging from fisheries and wines and spirits to veterinary issues, atomic energy and nuclear research as well as customs cooperation.

As the EEC has evolved into the European Union (EU), at the heart of the EU–Canada relationship remains the fact that we are major stakeholders in each other's economies. In 2004, trade in merchandise between the EU-25 and Canada accounted for EUR 38.1 billion, while trade in services between Canada and the EU-15 amounted to EUR 13.2 billion in 2003 <sup>(1)</sup>. EU–Canada investment has become a defining feature of the relationship, and, in the same year, was worth EUR 124.7 billion <sup>(2)</sup>. After the United States, the EU is Canada's most important trading partner, while Canada ranks ninth among the EU's trading partners. The EU is also the second biggest investor in Canada (after the United States), while Canada is the fourth investor in the EU (after the United States, Switzerland and Japan) <sup>(3)</sup>. The EU and Canada are committed to building on these strong economic ties.



After agreement in principle at the March 2004 EU–Canada Summit on the outlines of the TIEA, both sides approved their initial negotiating mandates in December 2004, and negotiations got underway in May 2005. For additional information on the trade and investment enhancement agreement (TIEA), and on economic ties between the EU and Canada, please visit:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/countries/canada/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/bilateral/countries/canada/index_en.htm)

<sup>(1)</sup> Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total EU and Canadian FDI stocks in each other's market in 2003. Source: Eurostat.

<sup>(3)</sup> Investment refers here to FDI stocks in the EU.





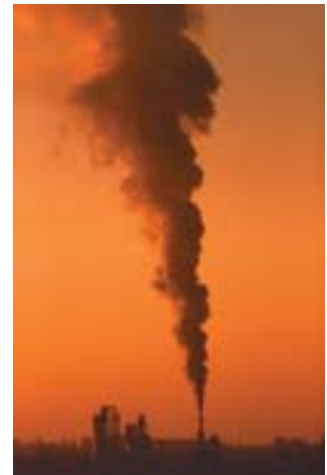
## Science and technology



Science and technology, as well as innovation, are critically important to the economic prosperity of both the EU and Canada. Cooperation has therefore been intensified by various means in order to examine areas of collaboration and to increase partnerships under the EU's sixth framework programme. There were at least 75 collaborative S & T projects under the EU's fifth framework programme (1998–2002), with the active involvement of about 80 Canadian researchers, as well as several hundred EU researchers. The 195 proposals submitted to the thematic programmes under the sixth framework programme in 2003 include 223 Canadian participants. In the first specific programme, 24 projects (with 26 Canadian participants) out of 113 proposals were retained for contracting. Contracts signed in 2004 where there has been Canadian participation have included areas such as life

sciences, information and communication technologies, nanotechnologies, aerospace and the environment.

In addition to cooperation between Canada and the EU, there are a multitude of existing bilateral agreements between Canada and EU Member States on science and technology, involving governmental institutions, university research centres, private foundations or the private sector. Further, the EU and Canada continue to intensify their cooperation in the area of electronic communications and information technology.



## Fisheries issues

Both the European Union and Canada are committed to the conservation of fish stocks. Stocks of some fish in the North Atlantic are in imminent danger of extinction. Europe and Canada have long been closely tied to the sea, and their respective fishing communities have links going back centuries. Fishing communities on both sides of the Atlantic have suffered considerable hardship as a result of the depletion of their traditional North Atlantic fishing grounds. The EU and Canada are committed to saving species such as cod, halibut and plaice from extinction, and rebuilding stocks so that sustainable fishing activities



can be resumed, and are committed to working together in the North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) to ensure the survival and long-term health of this vital natural resource. Although political sensitivities sometimes make for negative headlines on fisheries issues, the underlying reality is that EU and Canadian inspectors are working together increasingly closely to ensure the enforcement necessary to safeguard fish stocks for future generations. Annual high-level consultations help the two sides to focus their work together in this domain.



## Northern dimension



The 1999 joint summit statement on northern cooperation provides the framework for cooperation between the EU and Canada in the north. The EU's and Canada's Northern Dimension Policies recognise each other as key partners in the region and, in this context, the EU and Canada will pursue coordinated actions in particular in the field of environment, through the EU Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership, and health, through the EU Northern Dimension Partnership for Health, social Well-being and Education, including through the University of the Arctic.

## Education

Under the Agreement on Higher Education and Training, which has run since 1995, renewed in 2000, some 137 European and 106 Canadian institutions participate in over 25 joint projects, and about 3 000 students have spent a transatlantic study period in Europe or Canada. Education links between the EU and Canada continue to bring together hundreds of students from both sides, serving to enrich both communities through the exchange of ideas and experience and to reinforce the ties of friendship between Europeans and Canadians.

In the framework of these agreements, a transatlantic education and training conference was held in Lisbon, Portugal from 7 to 9 December 2003. A joint conference on youth policy followed in November 2004. Particular emphasis is given to the importance of cooperation in higher education as one means to overcome transatlantic misconceptions and misunderstandings.

The European Commission also supports five EU centres at Canadian universities (Université de Montréal — McGill, Carleton University, University of British Columbia, University of Toronto and University of Victoria). The centres help to increase awareness about the political, economic and cultural importance of the EU–Canada relationship, through research, teaching, and public events such as conferences and workshops.





# Other areas of cooperation

EU and Canadian officials regularly cooperate in a number of other frameworks, including:

- the Joint Customs Cooperation Committee — cooperation on customs matters includes for instance the issue of container security;
- the Joint Management Committee under the veterinary agreement — this agreement has proved to work well, facilitating smooth trade at the highest possible standards by enabling equivalence to be determined between Canadian and EU regulations in areas such as pork meat and bovine semen;
- the EU–Canada Working Group on Satellite Navigation — Canada participates in the industrial work, run by the European Space Agency, of the EU’s Galileo satellite navigation programme;
- the High-Level Consultations on the Environment — these annual consultations help Canada and the EU to cooperate in pushing forward high levels of global environmental protection, including on issues such as climate change and associated policies such as emissions trading.



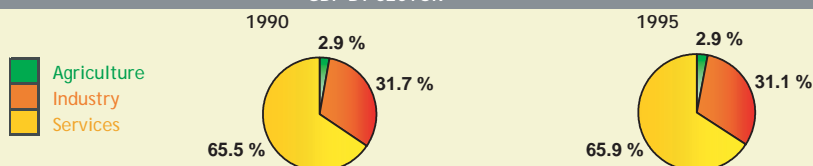


# EU-Canada trade data

## CANADA

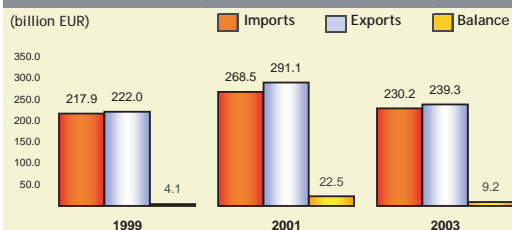
Population	2003	31.5 million inhabitants	(United Nations 2003)			
Area	2003	9 958 000 km <sup>2</sup>				
Gross domestic product	2003	769 billion EUR	Exports-to-GDP ratio:	31.1 % in 2003		
GDP per capita	2003	24 405 EUR				
(IMF, World Economic Outlook)			2000	2001	2002	2003
Real GDP (% growth)			5.2	1.8	3.4	2.0
Inflation rate (%)			2.7	2.5	2.3	2.7
Current account balance (% of GDP)			2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0

## GDP BY SECTOR



Source: World Bank (WDI)

## CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH THE WORLD



Source: IMF (Direction of Trade Statistics)

(\* excluding intra EU Trade.)

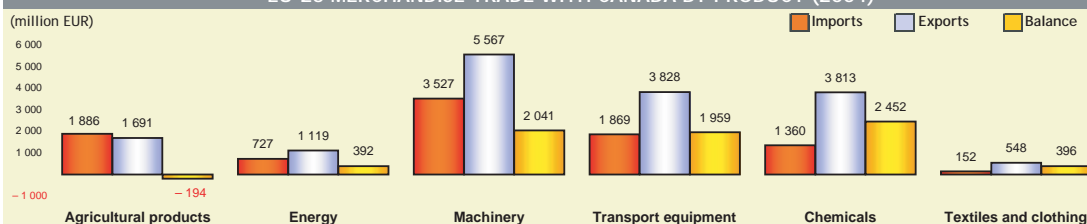
## EU-25 MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH CANADA



Source: Eurostat, statistical regime 4.

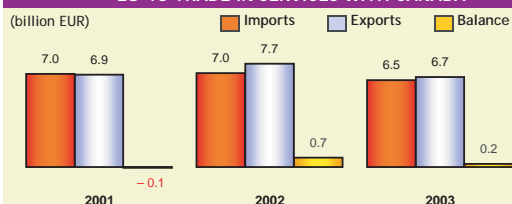
% OF THE WORLD *	1999	2001	2003	% OF EU TOTAL	2000	2002	2004
Imports	5.30	4.89	4.51	Imports	1.90	1.76	1.58
Exports	5.76	5.72	5.03	Exports	2.46	2.54	2.28

## EU-25 MERCHANDISE TRADE WITH CANADA BY PRODUCT (2004)



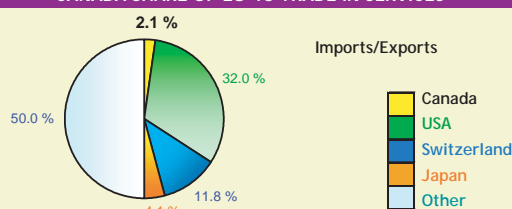
Source: Eurostat, statistical regime 4

## EU-15 TRADE IN SERVICES WITH CANADA

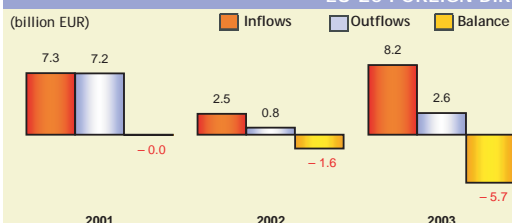


Source: Eurostat (excluding government services)

## CANADA SHARE OF EU-15 TRADE IN SERVICES

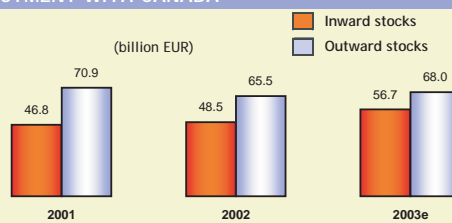


## EU-25 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WITH CANADA



Source: Eurostat

(billion EUR)



2003, estimated FDI stock = stock 2002 + flows 2003