European Commission

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) in support of Free Trade Agreement and Investment Protection Agreement negotiations between the European Union and the Republic of India

Inception Report

Annex

April 2023

Prepared by consortium led by Trade Impact B.V.
April 2023

Trade Impact B.V.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Trade
Directorate C – Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, Asia (II), Trade and Sustainable Development, Green Deal
Unit C2, South and South-East Asia, Australia, and New Zealand

European Commission
B-1049 Brussels

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023

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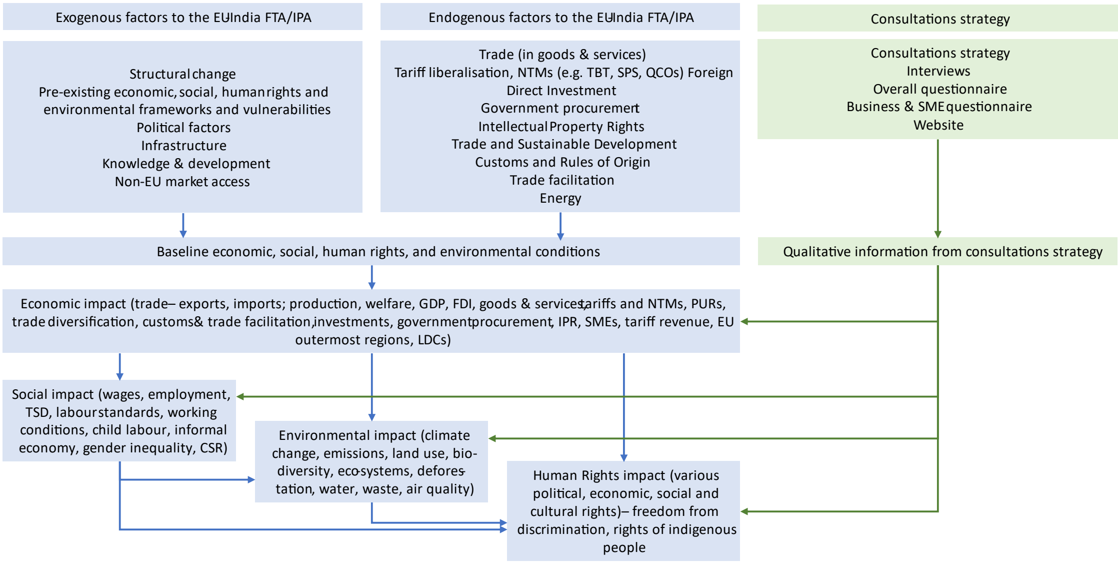
1 MODELS AND METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

1.1 Causal chain approach

Figure 1.1 outlines the causal chain approach that will be used in the study, where results from the economic analysis will provide inputs for the analysis conducted in other pillars. Likewise, outcomes of the social and environmental part of the analysis will feed into the human rights pillar, and consultations will complement the desk research in all parts.

Figure 1.1: Causal chain analysis approach



1.2 Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model

For the CGE simulations, DG Trade has used the dynamic MIRAGE CGE model and Version 10 of the GTAP database, with GDP projections for 2014-2032 and with results representing effects by 2032. The model incorporates FTAs into baselines (up until 2014, all FTAs are included in the database). MIRAGE is a static CGE model of the world economy extending the comparative static framework of the standard GTAP model developed by Hertel (1997), while preserving the features of the standard GTAP, such as constant returns to production technology, perfectly competitive markets and product differentiation by countries of origin (the so-called Armington assumption)[1]. The model has a neoclassical closure (employment is taken as given but wages show the macro-economic effect on supply and demand of labour, while sectoral employment variations indicate which sectors gain or lose). The methodological details are presented below.

CGE model specifications

- The GTAP10 database is the basis for the modelling exercise. It splits out all countries needed for this exercise.
- To address the questions raised in the ToR, incl. for countries and regions explicitly mentioned, the following country split out has been considered:
  - EU27
  - India
  - Türkiye
  - US
  - UK
  - China
  - Japan
  - Russia + Belarus

[1] More information about GTAP-dyn is available at https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/models/Dynamic/model.asp.

  - ASEAN
  - South Korea
  - Rest of OECD
  - LDCs South Asia + Maldives (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Bangladesh, Nepal)
  - Rest of South Asia (Pakistan, Sri Lanka)
  - LDCs in Africa
  - Rest of LDCs (mainly Asia/Pacific)[2]
  - Rest of World

- To address the questions in the ToR regarding different products, as well as evolution in trade in goods and trade in services between the EU and India, the following sector split out has been considered:

GTAP No	GTAP Code	Description	Sector aggregation
1	Pdr	Paddy Rice: rice, husked and unhusked	Rice
2	Wht	Wheat: wheat and meslin	Grains
3	Gro	Other Grains: maize (corn), barley, rye, oats, other cereals	Grains
4	v_f	Veg & Fruit: vegetables, fruit and nuts, potatoes, cassava, truffles	Vegetables & fruits
5	Osd	Oil Seeds: oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; soybeans, copra	Plant oil
6	c_b	Cane & Beet: sugar cane and sugar beet	Sugar
7	Pfb	Plant Fibres: cotton, flax, hemp, sisal, and other raw vegetable materials used in textiles	Other agrifood
8	Ocr	Other Crops: live plants; cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds and fruit seeds; vegetable seeds, beverage and spice crops, unmanufactured tobacco, cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets; swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets, plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, sugar beet seed and seeds of forage plants, other raw vegetable materials	Other agrifood
9	Ctl	Cattle: cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, and hinnies; and semen thereof	Cattle & meat
10	Oap	Other Animal Products: swine, poultry, and other live animals; eggs, in shell (fresh or cooked), natural honey, snails (fresh or preserved) except sea snails; frogs' legs, edible products of animal origin n.e.c., hides, skins and furskins, raw, insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured	Cattle & meat
11	Rmk	Raw milk	Dairy
12	Wol	Wool: wool, silk, and other raw animal materials used in textile	Other agrifood
13	Frs	Forestry: forestry, logging, and related service activities	Forestry
14	Fsh	Fishing: hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities, fishing, fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing	Fish
15	Coa	Coal: mining and agglomeration of hard coal, lignite, and peat	Primary products
16	Oil	Oil: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (part), service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying (part)	Primary products
17	Gas	Gas: extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (part), service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying (part)	Primary products
18	Oxt	Other Extraction: mining of metal ores, uranium, gems. other mining and quarrying	Mining

[2] Some LDCs are grouped by GTAP in "Rest of Oceania" and "Rest of Caribbean".

19	Cmt	Cattle Meat: fresh or chilled meat and edible offal of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, and hinnies. Raw fats or grease from animal or bird.	Cattle & meat
20	omt	Other Meat: pig meat and offal. preserves and preparations of meat, meat offal or blood, flours, meals and pellets of meat, inedible meat offal; greaves	Cattle & meat
21	vol	Vegetable Oils: crude and refined oils of soya-bean, maize (corn), olive, sesame, groundnut, olive, sunflower-seed, safflower, cottonseed, rape, colza and canola, mustard, coconut palm, palm kernel, castor, tung jojoba, babassu and linseed, perhaps partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised. Also, margarine and similar preparations, animal or vegetable waxes, fats and oils and their fractions, cotton linters, oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils; flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, except those of mustard; degras and other residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.	Plant oil
22	mil	Milk: dairy products	Dairy
23	pcr	Processed Rice: rice, semi- or wholly milled	Rice
24	sgr	Sugar	Sugar
25	ofd	Other Food: prepared and preserved fish or vegetables, fruit juices and vegetable juices, prepared and preserved fruit and nuts, all cereal flours, groats, meal and pellets of wheat, cereal groats, meal and pellets n.e.c., other cereal grain products (including corn flakes), other vegetable flours and meals, mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares, starches and starch products; sugars and sugar syrups n.e.c., preparations used in animal feeding, bakery products, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products, food products n.e.c.	Other food
26	b_t	Beverages and Tobacco products	Beverages & Tobacco
27	Tex	Textiles: textiles and man-made fibres	Textiles
28	Wap	Wearing Apparel: Clothing, dressing, and dyeing of fur	Wearing & Apparel
29	Lea	Leather: tanning and dressing of leather; luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness, and footwear	Leather
30	Lum	Lumber: wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials	Wood
31	Ppp	Paper & Paper Products: includes publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media	Paper
32	p_c	Petroleum & Coke: coke oven products, refined petroleum products, processing of nuclear fuel	Petroleum & coke
33	Chm	Chemical products: basic chemicals, other chemical products	Chemicals
34	Crp	Basic pharmaceutical products	Pharmaceuticals
35	Rpp	Rubber and plastics products	Chemicals
36	nmm	Non-Metallic Minerals: cement, plaster, lime, gravel, concrete	Non-metallic minerals
37	i_s	Iron & Steel: basic production and casting	Iron & steel
38	Nfm	Non-Ferrous Metals: production and casting of copper, aluminium, zinc, lead, gold, and silver	Non-ferrous metals
39	Fmp	Fabricated Metal Products: Sheet metal products, but not machinery and equipment	Metals
40	Ele	Electronic Equipment: office, accounting and computing machinery, radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	Electronic and electrical equipment
41	Eeg	Electrical equipment: electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.,	Electronic and electrical equipment
42	ome	Other Machinery & Equipment: medical, precision, and optical instruments, watches, and clocks	Machinery

43	mvh	Motor mph vehicles and parts: cars, lorries, trailers, and semi-trailers	Motor vehicles
44	otn	Other Transport Equipment: Manufacture of other transport equipment	Transport equipment
45	omf	Other Manufacturing: includes recycling	Other manufacturing
46	ely	Electricity: production, collection, and distribution	Other services
47	gdt	Gas Distribution: distribution of gaseous fuels through mains; steam and hot water supply	Other services
48	wtr	Water: collection, purification, and distribution	Other services
49	cns	Construction: building houses factories offices and roads	Other services
50	trd	Trade: all retail sales; wholesale trade and commission trade	Trade and distribution
51	afs	Hotels and restaurants; repairs of motor vehicles and personal and household goods; retail sale of automotive fuel	Other services
52	Otp	Other Transport: road, rail; pipelines, auxiliary transport activities; travel agencies	Transport services
53	wtp	Water transport	Transport services
54	Atp	Air transport	Transport services
55	whs	Warehousing and support activities	Transport services
56	cmn	Communications: post and telecommunications	Other services
57	Ofi	Other Financial Intermediation: includes auxiliary activities but not insurance and pension funding (see next)	Other services
58	Ins	Insurance: includes pension funding, except compulsory social security	Other services
59	Rsa	Real estate activities, renting	Other services
60	obs	Business Services n.e.c.	Business Services
61	Ros	Recreation & Other Services: recreational, cultural, and sporting activities, other service activities; private households with employed persons (servants)	Other services
62	osg	Government services: public administration and defence; compulsory social security, health and social work, sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities, activities of membership organizations n.e.c., extra-territorial organizations and bodies	Other services
63	edu	Education	Other services
64	hht	Human health and social work activities	Other services
65	dwe	Dwellings: ownership of dwellings (imputed rents of houses occupied by owners)	Other services

- To address the ToR questions (e.g., on budgets, competitiveness, trade effects, economic and social effects), understanding that the Commission uses the Mirage model with GTAP10, the variables in bold could be extracted from Mirage into excel:

Dimension	Label for results	Name of parameter in model
i,r,s,t (sector, exporter, importer, time)	**Trade Value (nominal) at cif = nominal imports**	**MVal_irs**
	Trade Value (nominal) at fob = nominal exports	**XVal_irs**
	Real imports	**MVol_irs**
	Real exports	**XVol_irs**
	Tariffs (incl. AVE of NTBs), in baseline (ref) and scenario (sim)	**Tariff**
r,s,t (exporter, importer, time)	**Nominal imports**	MVal_rs
	Nominal exports	XVal_rs
	Real imports	MVol_rs
	Real exports	XVol_rs
i, r, t (sector, country, time)	**Nominal exports**	XVal_ir
	Nominal exports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	**XValIE_ir**
	Real exports	XVol_ir

	Real exports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	XVolIE_ir
	Nominal imports	MVal_is
	Nominal imports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	**MValIE_is**
	Real imports	MVol_is
	Real imports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	MVolIE_is
	Real sectoral output	**YTVol**
	Nominal value added	**VAVal**
	Real value added	**VAVol**
	Employment – unskilled	**L_**
	Employment – skilled	**H_**
	CO2 emissions by firms	**EmissCO2J**
i,t (sector time)	Real exports	XVol_i
	Real exports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	XVolIE_i
	Real imports	MVol_i
	Real imports excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	MVolIE_i
r,t (country, time)	**CO2 emissions by country (total = firms + households)**	**EmissCO2R**
	CO2 emissions by firms	EmissCO2RJ
	CO2 emissions by households	EmissCO2H
	Real Consumption	ConsoVol
	Nominal imports by country	MVal_s
	Nominal imports by country including intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	MValIE_s
	Real imports by country	MVol_s
	Real imports by country including intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	MVolIE_s
	Nominal exports by country	XVal_r
	Nominal exports by country excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	XValIE_r
	Real exports by country	XVol_r
	Real exports by country excluding intra-regional trade (e.g., intra EU trade)	XVolIE_r
	Nominal GDP	**GDPVal**
	Real GDP	**GDPVol**
	Real effective exchange rate	REER
	Real wages for skilled workers	**WHreel**
	Real wages for unskilled workers	**WLreel**
	Real returns to capital	WKreel
	Real returns to land	WTEreel
	Real returns to natural resources	PRNmoy
	Nominal Capital Revenue	CapRev
	Nominal Labour Revenue	LaborRev
	Nominal Land Revenue	LandRev
	Nominal revenue for skilled labour	SkRev
	Nominal revenue for unskilled labour	UnskRev
	Terms of Trade	**T_Trade**
	Tariff revenue	**TariffREVTot**
Welfare	**Welfare baseline**	**UtilBase(r,t,'sim')**
	Welfare scenario	**Util(r,t,'sim')**

- To address questions raised in the ToR, including linking the evaluation to the Paris Climate Agreement, it is now possible to link more satellite account data to the CGE model to facilitate the causal chain sustainability analyses[3]. For example:
    - Greenhouse gas emissions: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), fluorinated gases (FGAS).

[3] Academic literature sources for these satellite accounts, matched to GTAP 10, include Ahmed et al (2014), Ifanoglu and Van der Mensbrugghe (2015), Chepeliev (2018), Fernandez-Amador et al. (2017, 2019), Schietzke et al. (2016).

    - Air pollution: black carbon (BC), carbon monoxide (CO), ammonia (NH_3), non-methane volatile organic compounds (short cycle carbon (NMVB), non-methane volatile organic compounds (long cycle carbon) (NMVF), NOx (nitrogen oxides), organic carbon (OC), particulate matter 10 (PM_{10}), Particulate matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$), sulphur dioxide (SO_2).
    - Resource use: forest land use intensity (FLAND), grazing land use intensity (GLAND) agricultural land use intensity (ALAND), mining intensity (MNG).

- The scenarios have been modelled as follows:
    - Tariffs will be reduced symmetrically by 95% (ambitious) or 90% (conservative) in the two scenarios.
    - Some Indian sectors will be excluded based on information from the India-Australia FTA and Indian pushback to preserve the status quo.
    - Tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) are also modelled and are incorporated in tariff reductions.
    - NTMs will be reduced by 10% (ambitious) and 5% (conservative) scenarios.
    - Marginal NTM reductions are modelled in agriculture.
    - Based on the CEPII estimates, 3% of TCE reductions happen.
    - Further environmental analysis excludes decarbonisation of the economy in the baseline but adds further environmental variables and makes use of GTAP satellite account.

1.3 Structural gravity model used for investment analysis

As described in the section 3.1.9 of the main Report, we propose estimating the effect of preferential investment liberalisation in the EU-India FTA/IPA on their bilateral investment by using structural gravity model with the most recent data on bilateral FDI from UNCTAD. This is an established and scientifically validated approach that has been described in detail below.

The proposed methodology would examine the investment effect at both the extensive (incidence or occurrence) and intensive (value) margins using the two-step Heckman (1979) estimation, leading to the following estimating equations:

Selection equation

(1) $$Pr(FDI_{ijt}>0) = \beta_0+\beta_1 BIT_{ijt}+\beta_2 PTA_{ijt}+\beta_3 GPA_{ijt}+\beta_4 EV_{ijt}+\lambda_{it}+\lambda_{jt}+\lambda_{ij}+\mu_{ijt}$$

Outcome equation

(2) $$\ln(FDI_{ijt}/FDI_{ijt}>0) = \beta_0+\beta_1 BIT_{ijt}+\beta_2 PTA_{ijt}+\beta_3 GPA_{ijt}+\eta_{ijt}+z_{ijt}+\lambda_{it}+\lambda_{jt}+\lambda_{ij}+\mu_{ijt}$$

where the dependent variable in equation (1) is a binary dummy indicating the presence of bilateral FDI from country i to country j at time t, and the dependent variable in equation (2) is the log of FDI stock and flows in distinct equations.

Amongst explanatory variables, BIT_{ijt} is a binary dummy indicating membership of a bilateral investment treaty between the two countries; PTA_{ijt} is a binary dummy indicating membership of trade agreements with provisions on investment; GPA_{ijt} is a binary dummy indicating membership of the WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement; EV_{ijt} is the exclusion variable in the selection equation; η_{ijt} is the inverse mill's ratio to control for the sample selection bias and the cube polynomial of z_{ijt} is used to control for firm heterogeneity biases in the outcome equation. μ_{ijt} is the error term.

Both equations include three-way fixed effects (λ_{it}, λ_{jt}, λ_{ij}) to account for multilateral resistance (for instance see Anderson and Yotov, 2012) as well as endogeneity-related concerns (for instance see Baier and Bergstrand, 2007; Baier et al. 2014) in estimation.

The results from this analysis will yield the average investment-creating effect of a bilateral trade and investment agreement which will inform us on the potential for increased foreign direct investment emanating from an FTA between the EU and India.

1.4 Structural gravity model used for public procurement

As described in the section 3.1.10 of the main Report, we propose estimating the effect of preferential procurement liberalisation in the EU-India FTA on their bilateral procurement relations by using a structural gravity model with data on public imports from the World Input Output Database (WIOD; Timmer et al., 2015) over 2000-2014. The proposed methodology, which is established and peer-reviewed, would examine the procurement effect at both the extensive (incidence or occurrence) and intensive (value) margins using the two-step Heckman (1979) estimation, leading to the following estimating equations:

Selection equation

(1) $Pr(Proc_{ijkt}>0) = \beta_0+\beta_1 GPA_{ijt}+\beta_2 PTA_{ijt}+\beta_3 EV_{ijkt}+\lambda_{ikt}+\lambda_{jkt}+\lambda_{ij}+\mu_{ijkt}$

Outcome equation

(2) $\ln(Proc_{ijkt}/Proc_{ijkt}>0) = \beta_0+\beta_1 GPA_{ijt}+\beta_2 PTA_{ijt}+\eta_{ijkt}+z_{ijkt}+\lambda_{ikt}+\lambda_{jkt}+\lambda_{ij}+\mu_{ijkt}$

where the dependent variable in equation (1) is a binary dummy indicating bilateral procurement in sector k from country i to country j at time t, and the dependent variable in equation (2) is the log of procurement value.

Amongst explanatory variables, GPA_{ijt} is a binary dummy indicating membership of the GPA; PTA_{ijt} is a binary dummy indicating membership of trade agreements with provisions on government procurement; EV_{ijkt} is the exclusion variable in the selection equation; η_{ijkt} is the inverse mill's ratio to control for the sample selection bias and the cube polynomial of z_{ijkt} is used to control for firm heterogeneity biases in the outcome equation. μ_{ijkt} is the error term.

Both equations include three-way fixed effects (λ_{ikt}, λ_{jkt}, λ_{ij}) to account for multilateral resistance (for instance see Anderson & Yotov, 2012) as well as endogeneity-related concerns (for instance see Baier & Bergstrand, 2007; Baier et al. 2014) in estimation.

The results from this analysis will yield the average effect on procurement of a bilateral trade agreement which will inform us on the potential for increased public procurement emanating from an FTA between the EU and India.

2 THE MAIN INDICATORS AND INFORMATION AND DATA SOURCES TO BE USED IN THE ANALYSIS

2.1 Economic analysis

Boxes 2.1. and 2.2 provide a preliminary list of main indicators, as well as data and information sources that will be used in the economic part of the analysis. Both lists are not exhaustive and will be further developed as the study will progress. A more detailed list of information sources, with links, has been provided at the end of this Annex, in the list of references.

Box 2.1: Economic and investment indicators

In our analysis, we will seek to use the following indicators, provided data is available. The list is not exhaustive and other indicators may be used as well. Moreover, whenever available, we will use data in a break-down by categories relevant for our study (e.g., by country, sector, or issue).

Evolution of trade in goods and services	**Tariff & NTM obstacles to EU-India trade**
• Bilateral EU-India trade in goods (in € mln)	

• Bilateral EU-India trade in services (in € mln) • Total EU trade in goods and services (in € mln) • Total Indian trade in goods/services (in € mln) • Growth in EU-Indian trade in goods and services over time (%, € mln) • Trends in EU-Indian product-level trade over time (%, € mln) • Trends in EU-Indian sectoral level services trade over time) (%, € mln)	• Indian tariffs on imports from the EU (MFN, Applied) – overall and at product level • Indian tariffs on imports from third countries (MFN, Applied) – overall and at product level • EU tariffs on imports from India (MFN, Applied) – overall and at product level • EU tariffs on imports from third countries – overall and at product level • Amounts of bilateral trade impacted by the different tariff lines at overall and product level
Overall and sectoral impact analysis • Overall effect on welfare in EU/India • Overall effect on exports, imports and the trade (and services) balance in EU/India • Overall effects on prices in EU/India • Overall effect on fiscal revenues (revenues foregone) in EU/India • Overall effect on global value chains and value chain integration in EU/India • Overall effect on real wages in EU/India and returns to other factors (e.g., land) • Overall effect on CO2 emissions in EU/India • Overall effect on poverty • Sectoral effects on output in EU/India • Sectoral effects on employment EU/India • Sectoral effects on total trade EU/India • Sectoral effects on bilateral trade EU/India • Sectoral effects on CO2 emissions EU/India	**Investments and investment conditions** • FDI statistics (EU and India) • Bilateral EU-Indian investments (in € mln) • EU investment conditions • EU investment agreement templates • Indian investment conditions • Indian investment agreement templates • Bilateral investment treaty elements and evolution • Ease of Doing Business in EU and India **Government procurement issues** • Access to government procurement in India for EU actors • Government procurement policy India • Access to government procurement in the EU for Indian actors • Government procurement policy EU
Small- and Medium Sized Enterprises • Number of SMEs and their contributions to the economy (GDP, employment, exports) • Participation of SMEs in international trade • Barriers to internationalisation/exports for SMEs • Sensitivity of SMEs to external events (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic) • Degree of legal uncertainty for SMEs • SME-Test • Competitiveness of SMEs	**Customs issues** • EU and Indian practices on Rules of Origin • WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement • Indian customs capacity

Source: own compilation

Box 2.2: Economic and investment information sources

The list of information and data sources to be used in the economic impacts analysis and cross-cutting topics with economic aspects (SMEs, LDCs, EU Outermost Regions) provided below is not exhaustive. Further sources will be identified during project delivery.

Evolution of trade in goods and services	**Tariff and NTMs in EU-Indian trade**
• Eurostat (2022) import and export data • UN Comtrade (2022) time series, overall and HS6 product level data of imports and exports • OECD Statistics (2022) for services trade data • GTAP 10 for sectoral services data • From Europe to the world: understanding challenges for European businesswomen (EC, ITC)	• UNCTAD Trains database • World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) • GTAP 10 database • Berden et al. (2009) NTM database • WTO TPRB Reports for India and the EU • EU Access2Markets database • WTOs e-Ping and I-TIP portals • USTR National Trade Estimate reports • USTR Special 301 reports • OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness indicators

	• OECD Services trade restrictiveness indicators • OECD Trade Facilitation Index • Indian Quality Control Orders • Cross-country data on trade costs by UNESCAP and World Bank
Overall and sectoral impact analysis • GTAP 10 data on welfare, exports, imports, prices, fiscal revenues, GVC, wages, CO2 emissions, poverty, output, employment sectoral exports, imports, services data • Eurostat (2022) import and export data • UN Comtrade (2022) time series, overall and HS6 product level data of imports and exports • World Input Output Database (WIOD) • OECD Statistics (2022) for services trade data **Government procurement** • World Input Output Database (WIOD) • World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report • Indian Ministry of Commerce 'Ease of Doing Business – at sub-national level'	**Investments and investment conditions** • International Growth Centre research • UNCTAD Bilateral Investment Treaties 1959 – 1999 • US State Department investment climate statements for India • Ranjan (2022) India's investment treaty practice • UNCTAD bilateral FDI statistics • World Bank 'Doing Business Indicators' • World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report • Indian Ministry of Commerce 'Ease of Doing Business – at sub-national level' • State competitiveness Report of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) • Cross-country data on trade costs by UNESCAP and World Bank • OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index • GATS Trade Restrictiveness Index
Small- and Medium Sized Enterprises • Eurobarometer SME survey (2015) • Eurobarometer SME survey (2022) • EU User Guide to SME definition • Indian Ministry of MSMEs data • Tandon, A. n.d. Making FTAs more inclusive – a case for promoting SMEs in India • Mukherjee A. and Mukherjee E. (2021) COVID-19: Impact on Indian SMEs and their Trade Integration • Reddy, K. and Sasidharan, S. 2020. Driving small and medium-sized enterprise participation in global value chains: Evidence from India, ADBI Working Paper Series, No. 1118, ADB, Tokyo. • Menezes et al. (2020) "'Under Pressure': Integrating Online Dispute Resolution Platforms into Preinsolvency Processes and Early Warning Tools to Save Distressed Small Businesses"	**Customs issues** • EU Rules of Origin regime • Indian Rules of Origin regime • WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement • World Bank data on customs and border barriers • ICRIER survey for express industries

Source: own compilation

2.2 Social analysis

Boxes 2.3. and 2.4 provide a preliminary list of main indicators, as well as data and information sources that will be used in the social part of the analysis. Both lists are not exhaustive and will be further developed as the study will progress. A more detailed list of information sources, with links, has been provided at the end of this Annex, in the list of references.

Box 2.3: Social indicators

In our analysis, we will seek to use the following indicators, provided data is available. The list is not exhaustive and other indicators may be used as well. Moreover, whenever available, we will use data in a break-down by categories relevant for our study, e.g., by gender, education level, age group, sector, the area of residence (i.e., rural, or urban), or in a geographic break-down (e.g., by state).

Employment • Labour force participation rate (in %) • Employment rate (in %) • Unemployment rate (in %) • Inactivity rate (in %) • Shares of formal and informal employment (in %) • Sectoral employment shares in total employment	**Poverty, inequality, and public policies/services** • Poverty rate (in %) • Extreme poverty rate (in %) • Working poor / in-work poverty (in %) • Income inequality (% of the total income) • Gini coefficient • Access to basic services, e.g., healthcare (in %) • Expenditures for healthcare (% of GDP) • Expenditures for education (% of GDP) • Spending sources for public services (in % shares)
Job quality / working conditions • Wage levels (monthly, annually, daily, and hourly) • Available benefits (e.g., paid leave) • Employment type: permanent, temporary, casual, self-employed, full-time, part-time (% of workers) • Written job contract (the existence for % of workers) • Working hours (per week) • Coverage by social security scheme (% of workers) • Type, number, and duration of training provided or paid by employer (e.g., on health and safety at work) • The rate (and absolute numbers) of fatal and non-fatal accidents at work • The number of labour inspectors • The number of labour inspections at workplaces	**Labour standards** • Child labour rate or the number of working children • The rate of hazardous child labour • The rate of children enrolled in education • The number of trade unions/employer organisations • Trade union density (share in the total of workers) • The number of collective agreements • The number of persons in forced labour conditions • The number of cases of human trafficking • The number of investigations / convictions in cases on human trafficking • The share of vulnerable persons (e.g., persons with disabilities) active on the labour market • Employment and unemployment rate for youth

Source: own compilation

Box 2.4: Social information sources

The list of information and data sources to be used in the social impacts analysis and cross-cutting topics, with social aspects (CSR, informal economy, and consumers) provided below is not exhaustive. A more comprehensive list of titles, which have been identified so far, have been provided under references and in the description of the preliminary analysis under each topic. Moreover, further sources will be identified during project delivery.

Employment, including informal, and women • EU Joint Employment Report (annual editions) • Employment and social developments in Europe (annual editions) • **EU Labour Force Survey (EUROSTAT)** • European Platform tackling undeclared work, Member State factsheet; Work Programme 2021-22 • Overview of the informal economy in the European Union (ILO)	**Labour standards and CSR** • Reports of the ILO monitoring bodies • EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 (EC) • EU contribution to the upcoming thematic report on the 10th anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (EC) • Just and sustainable economy: Commission lays down rules for companies to respect human rights and environment in global value chains (EC)

- More important than ever: employment content of extra-EU exports (Kutlina-Dimitrova, Rueda-Cantuche, 2021)
- Gender patterns of EU exports: jobs and wage differentials (Kutlina-Dimitrova, Rueda-Cantuche and Piñero, 2022)
- ILO Working Paper No. 254. Informal Employment Trends in the Indian Economy: Persistent informality, but growing positive development
- Informal Workers in India: A Statistical Profile (WIEGO)
- Measuring Informal Economy in India - Indian Experience (Murthy, S.)
- EU Gender equality strategy (2020-2025)
- From Europe to the world: understanding challenges for European businesswomen (EC, ITC)
- Women's Entrepreneurship 2020/2021 (GEM)
- Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs
- Mainstreaming Gender in FTAs (ITC)
- Trade and Gender. A framework for analysis (OECD)
- Trade and Gender Toolbox (UNCTAD)
- Women Entrepreneurship in India (Bain & Co.)
- Trading across borders: Women can take India to greater heights (Mukewar, 2022)
- All India report of sixth economic census (MoSPI)

Poverty, inequality, and public policies/services

- EU Joint Employment Report (annual editions)
- European Child Guarantee
- New Consumer Agenda. Strengthening consumer resilience for sustainable recovery (EC)
- Periodic Labour Force Survey (India) – Annual Report 2020–2021 and 2017-2018 (MoSPI)
- Poverty in India has declined over the last decade but not as much as previously thought (World Bank)
- The Great Indian Poverty Debate, 2.0 (Sandefur, 2022)
- Pandemic, Poverty, and Inequality: Evidence from India (Bhalla et al, 2022)
- Current health expenditure (% of GDP) – India (World Bank)
- Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP) – India (World Bank)
- National Health Accounts Estimates 2018-2019
- National New Education Policy 2022: NEP 5+3+3+4 Structure (iShiksha, 2022)
- Indian Government's National Education Budget 2022 (Baruah, 2022)
- India's health expenditure down to 3.2% of GDP in 2018-19 (Deol, 2022)
- The state of inequality in India (Institute for Competitiveness, 2022)

- Commission Staff Working Document. Corporate Social Responsibility, Responsible Business Conduct, and Business & Human Rights. Overview of Progress
- Commission moves to ban products made with forced labour on the EU market (EC)
- EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021- 2025
- Commission Communication: Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions
- Union of Equality: European Commission presents Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030
- Progress Report on the implementation of the European Disability Strategy (2010 - 2020)
- Disability statistics - poverty and income inequalities (EUROSTAT)
- Commission holds consultation with social partners on the forthcoming social dialogue communication
- EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child
- Commission Staff Working Document, Trade and Worst Forms of Child Labour
- India's Business & Human Rights National Action Plan
- National CSR Portal (India)
- Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Linking CSR and R&D (EIAS, 2022)
- Challenges of Social Dialogue in India in Times of Crisis and Pandemic Implications on Securing of SDGs (FES, 2022)
- 100 years on, India's trade unions face a tough road ahead (Nanda, 2020)
- India: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining (NDA, 2019)
- Global Slavery Index (2018), Country studies. India
- Trafficking in persons report. India (US Dep. of State)
- Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022. India
- Measuring Children's Work in South Asia. Perspectives from national household surveys (ILO)
- India's Pledge to End Child Labour by 2025 Needs a Resolute Time-Bound Action Plan Now (Pandey, 2022)
- NSS report no. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India NSS 76th round (July – December 2018)
- Just 15% of India's disabled employed in regular jobs (Times of India)

Job quality / working conditions • EU Joint Employment Report (annual editions) • Employment and social developments in Europe (annual editions) • Hours of work – annual statistics (EUROSTAT) • Accidents at work – statistics by economic activity (EUROSTAT) • Periodic Labour Force Survey (India) – Annual Report 2020–2021 and 2017-2018 (MoSPI) • India wage report. Wage policies for decent work and inclusive growth (ILO)	

Source: own compilation

2.3 Environmental analysis

Boxes 2.5. and 2.6 provide a preliminary list of main indicators, as well as data and information sources that will be used in the environmental part of the analysis. Both lists are not exhaustive and will be further developed as the study will progress. A more detailed list of information sources, with links, has been provided at the end of this Annex, in the list of references.

Box 2.5: Environmental indicators

In our analysis, we will seek to use the following indicators, provided data is available. The list is not exhaustive and other indicators may be used as well.	
GHG Emissions / Climate change • Atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations (ppm) • GHG emissions overall and by sector (million tonnes CO2 equivalent) • GHG emission intensity of electricity generation (g CO2 / Kwh) • Mean near-surface temperature deviation (degrees C°) • Contribution to climate finance (EUR) • Economic losses from climate-related extremes (EUR) • Energy productivity (EUR / Kg oil equivalent) • Share of renewable energy in energy consumption (%) • Share of renewable energy in energy consumption by sector (%)	**Air quality** • PM10 and PM2.5 levels (μg/m³) • Air emission intensity from industry (g/EUR) • Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (tonnes)
Waste management and water • Generation of municipal waste, including per capita (Kg & Kg/capita) • Waste generation by category (Kg) • Recycling rate of municipal waste (%) • Recycling rate of e-waste (%) • Recovery rates for packaging waste (%) • Diversion of waste from landfill (million tonnes) • **River pollution such as nitrates etc.** (mg/L) • River floods (death related to floods)	**Biodiversity & ecosystems** • Surface of protected area, land and marine (Ha) • Built-up areas (Ha) • Ecological Footprint of European countries (Ha / capita) • Drought impact on ecosystems (impacted area as % of total country area).
Agriculture and land use • Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (% of overall emissions)	**Transport** • New registrations of electric vehicles (units)

• Final energy consumption of agriculture sector (million tonnes of oil equivalent) • Area under organic farming (% of total utilised agricultural area) • Gross nutrient balance in agricultural land (Kg/Ha) • Harmonised risk indicator for pesticides (Index, average =100).	• Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP (Index, 2010 = 100) • Share of buses and trains in total passenger transport (%) • Share of rail and inland waterways in total freight transport (%)
Circular Economy and resource efficiency • EU Circular Economy Monitoring Framework indicators: o EU self-sufficiency for raw materials (%) o Green public procurement (%) o Waste generation (Kg/cap., %) o Food waste (million tons) o Recycling rates (%) o Recycling / recovery for specific waste streams (%) o Contribution of recycled materials to raw materials demand (%) o Trade in recyclable raw materials (tonnes) o Private investment, jobs & gross value added related to circular economy sectors (%) o Number of patents related to recycling and secondary raw materials. • Eco-innovation index (Index, EUR = 100) • Research & Investment in relevant sectors (EUR) • Patents related to recycling and secondary raw materials • Private investment, jobs and gross value added related to circular economy sectors (EUR) • Share of environmental taxes in total tax revenues (%)	

Source: own compilation

Box 2.6: Environmental information sources

The list of information and data sources to be used in the environmental impacts analysis and cross-cutting topics provided below is not exhaustive. A more comprehensive list of titles, which have been identified so far, have been provided under references and in the description of the preliminary analysis under each topic. Moreover, further sources will be identified during project delivery.

GHG Emissions / Climate change • Environmental accounts (Eurostat, 2022). • Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EC). • CEEW database on India's industrial energy consumption and related GHG emissions. • Sustainable development in the European Union Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context (Eurostat, 2022). • The European Green Deal (EC, 2019) • Climate Adaptation Strategy (EC, 2021) • Regulation 841 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework (EU, 2018) • Regulation 1119 establishing the Framework for Achieving Climate Neutrality (EU, 2021). • Effort Sharing Regulation 842 (EU, 2018) • Proposal for a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (EC, 2021).	**Air quality** • Air pollution data portal (WHO). • Air quality Database 2022 (WHO). • Environmental accounts (Eurostat, 2022). • World's Air Pollution: Real-time Air Quality Index. • World air quality report (IQair, 2022). • Air Pollution (Our World in Data). • Air and climate - Air pollution exposure (OECD). • Explore air pollution data (EEA). • Ambient Air Quality Directive 50 (EU, 2008).
Waste management and water • Database Waste (Eurostat). • Trends in Solid Waste Management (World Bank).	**Biodiversity & ecosystems** • Database Biodiversity (Eurostat). • Dashboard Indicator (Biodiversity Indicators Partnership).

• Municipal waste, Generation and Treatment (OECD). • Environmental and Waste Management Services (GlobalData). • Global waste generation (Statista). • Global Waste Management Outlook (UNEP). • Annual Report on Solid Waste Management (Central Pollution Control Board of Delhi). • Global waste index by SENSONEO. • Urban Waste Treatment Directive 271 (EEC, 1991). • Nitrates Directive 676 (EEC, 1991). • Water Framework Directive 60 (EU, 2000). • Renovation Wave Strategy (EC, 2020)	• Global forest Watch dashboard. • Country profile (CBD). • EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing Nature Back into Our Lives (EC, 2020). • EU deforestation-free product regulation (EC, 2022) • Forest Strategy (EC, 2021). • Roadmap to Planting 3 billion Trees by 2030 (EC, 2021). • Proposal for a revision of the Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (EC, 2021) • Proposal for a Nature Restoration Law (EC, 2022)
Agriculture and land use • Database Agriculture (Eurostat). • Data Agriculture (OECD). • Data dissemination (FAO). • Data Agriculture & Rural Development (World Bank). • UNCTADstat (UNCTAD). • Agriculture and Rural Convention 2020 (2021). CAP Strategic Plans. ARC2020, Brussels: Heinrich Böll Stiftung. • Agricultural and Food Trade (DG AGRI, EC, 2017). • A Farm to Fork Strategy for a Fair, Healthy and Environmentally Friendly Food System (EC, 2020). • Soil Strategy for 2030 (EC, 2021) • Organic Production Action Plan (EC, 2021) • Proposal for a revision of the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry Regulation (EC, 2021)	**Transport** • Transport services data (WTO) • Travel: Transportation Analytics Overview (GlobalData). • Transport data (Our World in Data). • Transport (World Bank). • Freight transport Data (OECD) • A European Strategy for low-emission mobility (EC, 2016) • Proposal for a revision of the Emissions Trading System (ETS) – Extension to Road Transport, Building and Maritime Sectors (EC, 2021)
Circular Economy and resource efficiency • EU Circular Economy Monitoring Framework (Eurostat) • Environmental accounts (Eurostat). • Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 (EC, 2020) • New Circular Economy Action Plan (EC, 2020) • EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles (EC, 2022) • Proposal for an Eco-design for Sustainable Products Regulation (EC, 2021). • EU Knowledge base for the Sustainable Development Goals platform (EC, 2022); • Delivering on the UN's SDGs – a comprehensive approach (EC, 2020c)	

Source: own compilation

2.4 Human rights analysis

Boxes 2.7. and 2.8 provide a preliminary list of main indicators, as well as data and information sources that will be used in the human rights part of the analysis. Both lists are not exhaustive and will be further developed as the study will progress. A more detailed list of information sources, with links, has been provided at the end of this Annex, in the list of references.

Box 2.7: Human rights indicators

In our analysis, we will seek to use the following indicators, provided data is available. The list is indicative and will vary for different steps of the analysis. More detailed data, specific for a particular human right, will be used for the selected human rights in detailed assessment. For other steps of the analysis, we aim to use more general data. Whenever available, we will use data in a break-down by categories relevant for our study, e.g., by gender, education level, age group, sector, the area of residence (i.e., rural, or urban), or in a geographic break-down (e.g., by state).

Overall human rights indicators

- Status of ratification of human rights treaties
- Acceptance of 9 individual complaints procedures
- Reporting compliance by State parties to the human rights treaty bodies
- Standing invitations for country visits to the Special Procedures
- Accreditation of National Human Rights Institutions
- Social Progress Index
- Freedom House Civil Liberties Index
- Freedom House Political Rights Index
- Human Development Index
- World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
- World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators
- Reporters Without Borders World Press Index

Illustrative indicators on the right to food

- Prevalence of undernourishment
- Severity of food security
- Prevalence of stunting
- Prevalence of malnutrition
- Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years
- Global Hunger Index
- Food Price Index

Illustrative indicators on the right to health (access to medicines)

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

- Total next official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
- Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Source: own compilation

Box 2.8: Human rights information sources

The list of information and data sources to be used in the human rights impact assessment provided below is not exhaustive, especially regarding specific issues related to specific human rights / issues. During the project, the list will be adapted, and further sources will be identified related to specific rights that will be analysed.

- Reports of the UN treaty monitoring bodies
- Reports of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UN Universal Periodic Review reports
- Contributions of civil society stakeholders to the Universal Periodic Review
- Reports of Special Rapporteurs to the UN on several topics
- EU Annual Reports on Human Rights and Democracy on India
- EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 (EC)
- Human Rights Watch annual reports
- Amnesty International annual reports
- Reports of other international human rights organisations

On women's rights and gender equality:

- Annual reports of the World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index
- Mainstreaming Gender in FTAs (ITC)
- Trade and Gender. A framework for analysis (OECD)
- Trade and Gender Toolbox (UNCTAD)
- The Commission's Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025

On corporate social responsibility

- EU contribution to the upcoming thematic report on the 10th anniversary of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (EC)
- Just and sustainable economy: Commission lays down rules for companies to respect human rights and environment in global value chains (EC)
- Commission Staff Working Document. Corporate Social Responsibility, Responsible Business Conduct, and Business & Human Rights. Overview of Progress
- India's Business & Human Rights National Action Plan
- National CSR Portal (India)
- Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Linking CSR and R&D (EIAS, 2022)

On human trafficking

- EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021- 2025
- Commission Communication: Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions
- Global Slavery Index (2018), Country studies. India
- Trafficking in persons report. India (US Department of State)

On rights of persons with disabilities

- Union of Equality: European Commission presents Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030
- Progress Report on the implementation of the European Disability Strategy (2010 - 2020)
- Disability statistics - poverty and income inequalities (EUROSTAT)
- NSS report no. 583: Persons with Disabilities in India NSS 76th round (July – December 2018)
- Just 15 percent of India's disabled employed in regular jobs (Times of India)

Freedom of association and the right to form and join trade unions

- 100 years on, India's trade unions face a tough road ahead (Nanda, 2020)
- India: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining (NDA, 2019)
- Decent Work Country Programme 2018-2022. India

Right to an adequate standard of food

- The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2022 & 2021) prepared by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP an WHO
- The wheat on the matter Disruption of supply chains due to Ukraine war has implications for India's food security (2022)
- Evaluation of India WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2022
- UN WFP India Quarterly Bulletins 2022
- UN WFP India annual report 2021

Source: own compilation

3 CASE STUDY SELECTION AND METHODOLOGY

As part of the proposal, we have conducted a preliminary assessment of issues for the EU-India FTA/IPA and what case studies could be contemplated (see Table 3.1). This is a first long list that will be discussed with the Commission and shared with the EU and Indian stakeholders for comments. Moreover, during the interim phase of the project, baseline analysis, outcomes of the economic modelling and inputs from experts are expected to provide additional guidance regarding areas, where additional analysis may be required. In this way, we expect to be able to narrow down the list to three topics to conduct three case studies. They should represent an added value and be complementary to the general part of the analysis (the approach to case study analysis has been outlined in section 3.5 of the main report).

Table 3.1: Preliminary list of potential case study topics

Nr.	Suggested topic for case study (and sustainability pillar it relates to)
1	Impact of the EU-India Agreements on sustainable business practices in India (economic pillar)
2	Impact of the EU-India Agreements on access to public procurement markets in India for EU firms (economic pillar).
3	Impact of the EU-India Agreements on India's intellectual property regimes from the perspective of the EU pharmaceutical industry (economic and human rights pillar).

Nr.	Suggested topic for case study (and sustainability pillar it relates to)
4	Impact of the EU-India IPA on India's tax regime that is applied on EU investors.
5	Impact of the EU-India Agreements on labour market conditions, especially child labour, in India's textile industry (social pillar).
6	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on adherence to the fundamental principles and rights at work, including ILO fundamental conventions' ratifications and implementation (social pillar).
7	Impact of potential EU-India Agreements on the informal economy and working conditions (with a focus on India), in particular in labour-intensive sectors.
8	Impact of potential EU-India Agreements on job creation and destruction for vulnerable groups (e.g., women, young people indigenous populations, disabled persons) and how to strengthen positive and mitigate negative effects.
9	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on the informal economy, focusing on agriculture as a labour-intensive sector (social pillar).
10	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on iron and steel trade between India and the EU and its labour and environmental effects (social and environmental pillars).
11	Impact of the labour standard provisions in a potential EU-India Agreement on services trade between India and the EU (social pillar).
12	Impact of the potential EU-India Agreements on workers employed in Special Economic Zones (social pillar).
13	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on access to medicines and medical treatments in India (human rights pillar).
14	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on the right to food, especially for the most marginalised citizens in India (human rights pillar).
15	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on the freedom of association in the EU and India, including the possible impact of the TSD Chapter (social and human rights pillar).
16	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on the transition of India to a low-carbon, climate-neutral and resource efficient economy, including the way trade in environmental goods and services and FDI can contribute to this transition (environmental pillar).
17	Impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on sustainability practices in agricultural in India, in particular use of pesticides, groundwater exploitation and residue burning (economic and environmental pillar).
18	Sectoral impact of a potential EU-India Agreement on water quality and water resources in India (environmental pillar).
19	Environmental effects of shipping between the EU and India in case of increased bilateral trade and port activities (environmental pillar).
20	Analysis of trade and investment conditions needed to facilitate green technology development and trade in environmental goods via a potential EU-India FTA and IPA (environmental pillar).

4 CONSULTATION PLAN

4.1 Identification of key stakeholders in the EU and India

The identification of key stakeholders is needed to enable us to conduct a high-quality and inclusive consultation process both, in the EU and India. We define key stakeholders as "those who are affected by, interested in or in any way related to negotiating, implementing and/or monitoring the trade and investment measures under negotiation, irrespective of their access opportunities to the consultations". The groups of key stakeholders we will focus on for this consultation plan are the following:

- civil society organisations in the EU and India covering the economic (e.g., business associations), social (e.g., trade unions), human rights (NGOs), and environmental (NGOs) pillars,
- (academic) experts from the EU and India,
- international organisations that could provide important inputs and angles, including *inter alia* the ILO, OECD, WTO, UNCTAD, UN Global Compact and others,
- to a more limited extent (and separate from the civil society consultations) also Indian government officials as well as EU Commission, the EEAS, EESC[4] and other staff inputs,

[4] EESC Members, as civil society representatives will be consulted, as appropriate, under engagement with the EU civil society, while additional consultations may take place with the EESC staff.

- communities (e.g., indigenous people, marginalised groups) that might be affected directly locally by the measures under negotiation and run the risk of being excluded.

4.2 Stakeholder mapping in the EU and India

To reach out effectively to and engage with stakeholders, especially in India, it is important to understand well the status of the civil society landscape, i.e.,

- who the key stakeholders are,
- what capacities for engagement they have, acknowledging differences between groups, i.e., NGOs, business, trade unions, international organisations, communities,
- where the representations are strong and where they are lacking,
- how the stakeholders engage with each other domestically,
- what role the international organisations (have to) play,
- what other factors affect stakeholder engagement.

4.2.1 Stakeholders for each of the sustainability pillars

In Tables 4.1-4.3 further down, we present a preliminary list of EU, Indian and international stakeholder that we have identified to-date. That list will be further developed, as the study will progress and there will be more clarity, e.g., regarding sectors likely to be affected by the agreements under negotiation and their representatives.

When we look in detail at those lists, we find that:

- There is a good coverage of stakeholders for all sustainability pillars: economic, social, environmental, and human rights. Business and employers' associations, trade unions and other civil society organisations (e.g., NGOs), research and public sector are more horizontally organised across sustainability pillars (see Figure 4.1 for the EU and Figure 4.2 for India).
- The number of business stakeholders is the largest among stakeholder groups in the EU, but these organisations are strongly concentrated around the economic pillar and their high number results from a high degree of (sub)-sector specific representation (see Figure 4.1). For Indian stakeholders, the share of NGOs and other civil society organisations is larger than for business.
- When we look at sector-specific coverage, it is very strong and diversified among business stakeholders in the EU and India, and very similar when split out between agriculture, manufacturing, and services (see Figure 4.3). This is very helpful given a diversity of economic impacts to analyse and also because of the need to consult on both, the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Investment Protection Agreement (IPA).

Figure 4.1: Stakeholder type representation across sustainability pillars in the EU (%)

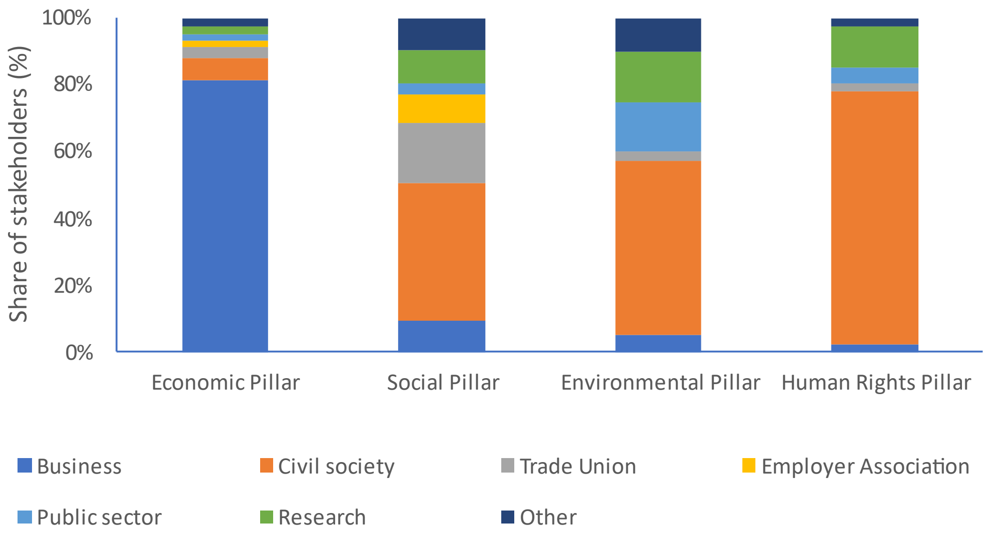


Figure 4.2: Stakeholder type representation across sustainability pillars in India (%)

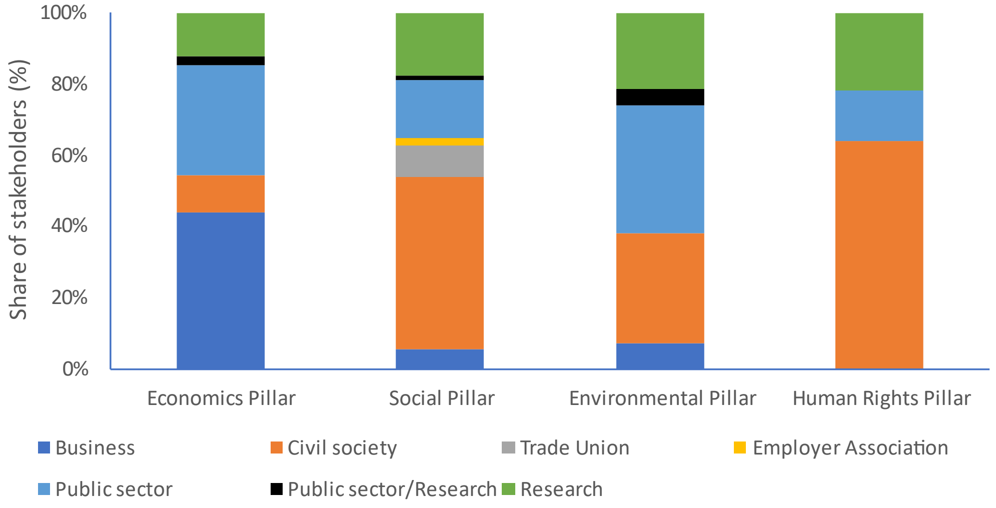
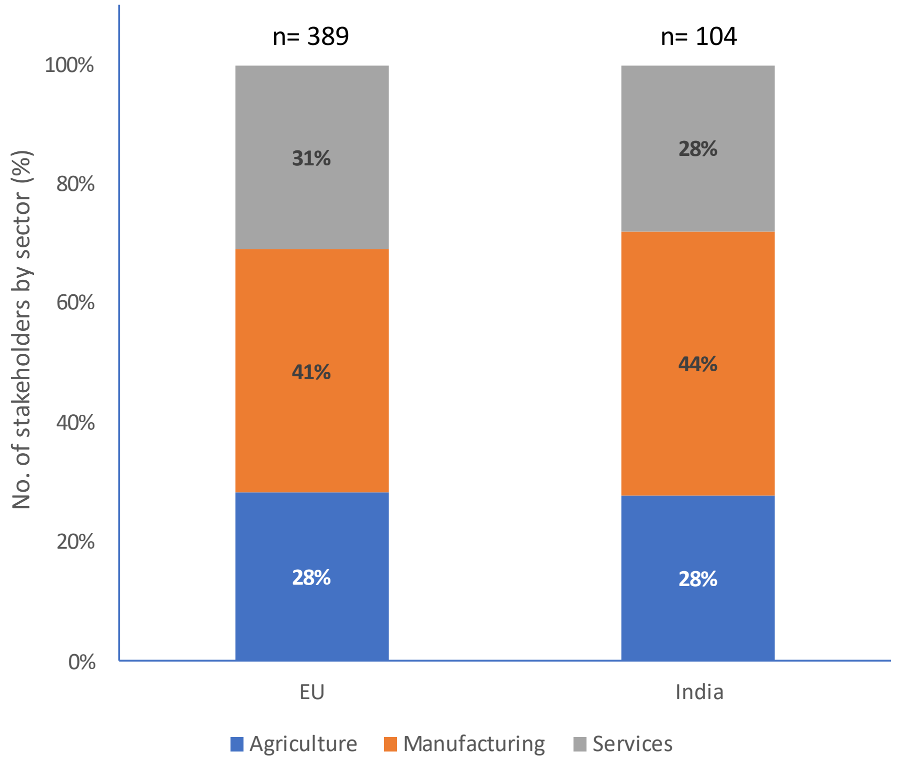


Figure 4.3: Business sector stakeholders in EU and India divided by sector (% shares)



4.2.2 Addressing gaps in stakeholder representation

We have considered the following dimensions to assess if there are gaps in the stakeholder map for this study and concluded the following:

- Sectoral coverage is ensured by both, (sub)sector business coverage and horizontal coverage across the sustainability pillars by social partners, other civil society organisations (e.g., NGOs) and international organisations.
- For each of the pillars, we have a strong coverage of stakeholders both, in the EU and India. In particular, we find it important to have civil society organisations (illustrative) included in our list, like:
  - Aadhar Bahuudeshiya Sanshtha (on sustainable development and societal equality with special emphasis on women, children, and marginalised groups in society),
  - Organic Farmers Society,

  - Apne Aap (working to end sex-trafficking, promote rights of at-risk girls and women),
  - Bharat Krishak Samaj (promoting farmer prosperity, alongside healthy, sustainable, inclusive, and equitable food systems),
  - DHAN Foundation (improving livelihoods of the poor through innovations in themes and institutions),
  - Kandratikuri Wood Craft welfare society (looking to address issues like poverty, women's development, children's education, and legal awareness in rural areas).
- Regarding social pillar, a challenge is that few of the social pillar stakeholders in India have been effective vis-à-vis the government due to locational, language, and various other capacity constraints.
- Larger organisations and actors have greater sway than those working exclusively at provincial and/or grassroots level in geographically more remote locations. We have managed to include these stakeholders and will pay particular attention to ensure we capture their inputs.

While we are not aware of any gaps at this point, we remain focused to expand our stakeholder network, based on inputs from the EU Delegation to India and already included stakeholders.

4.2.3 Collaboration between stakeholders

Regarding collaboration between stakeholders, we have identified a few patterns:

- In the EU, there is a strong stakeholder engagement and collaboration between stakeholders exists. We understand that cases of collaboration are not necessarily structural, but rather 'issue-based' where interests between stakeholders are aligned. For example, social stakeholders discuss and share key inputs, e.g., on labour standards and labour rights, with each other to reinforce their messages and engage with governments and study assessment teams.
- In India, the level of collaboration is much lower. We have found some evidence of ad hoc collaboration, rather than a more systemic approach. Civil society stakeholders often rather compete with each other (e.g., to secure funding).
- Most Indian civil society organisations work with a clear focus on their own objectives and in siloes, without much collaboration, also not for specific issues. Two exceptions to this pattern are:
  - Collaboration between some of the India-focused civil society actors on human rights and international organisations (e.g., Amnesty International) where the international organisation provides support for the Indian NGOs. However, more recently Amnesty International has practically ceased to operate in India.
  - Collaboration of some civil society stakeholders in India that are supported (also financially) by the World Resources Institute (WRI) on environmental issues.
- Some civil society organisations are set up to benefit from funding lines and opportunities.

4.2.4 Role of international organisations

Looking at international organisations, we find that the identified international stakeholders are highly relevant for inputs for both, the EU, and Indian sides, covering, for example:

- International civil society organisations like Amnesty International, Biodiversity International, Oxfam, or the International Union for Nature,
- International organisations like the Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, World Customs Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The roles of international organisations are considered important, especially in their roles to:

- Support some Indian civil society actors, helping them financially and also encouraging them to collaborate more (e.g., IISD, WRI, Amnesty International). However, more recently, many civil society organisations have been emasculated: registrations have been cancelled; funding from foreign sources has come under attack. This has greatly reduced the work of the international organisations.

- Support via setting up and running some project that also engage other civil society actors (e.g., under the Global Centre for Learning on Future of Work programme, the Ford Foundation supported the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) to look at the impact of trade and trade agreements on the informal sector workers in the agriculture and textiles sectors, aiming to amplify the informal sector stakeholders).
- Support to promote 'big policy files' (e.g., promoting trade by the World Bank) with some sustainability issues (e.g., gender dimensions of trade) being factored into such projects.

The World Bank and Asian Development Bank are the biggest lenders in India and India is an important borrower. ADB focused on infrastructure projects across the country, but also loans for skill development have been given (e.g., to Kerala). Large civil society organisations in India have had to operate under significant constraints since 2014.

4.2.5 Strengths and weaknesses in the stakeholder landscape

As part of this stakeholder mapping, we have come across a list of civil society's strengths and weaknesses (notably in India) that are important for this study.

- Strengths:
    - Civil society actors have a deep level of knowledge on key issues within their remit and they understand very well local conditions.
    - Stakeholders understand what does and does not work in practice in the Indian context.
    - Some organisations have many years of experience on the ground.
    - Indian stakeholder landscape is very diverse in its views.
    - Social pillar stakeholders are instrumental in helping the State machinery improve the implementation of welfare-oriented governmental schemes.
    - Some long-term achievements of stakeholder engagement include evolution of the right to information and public hearing practice.
    - There is a very large number of civil society organisations and historically they have enjoyed a considerable clout.
- Weaknesses:
    - Indian stakeholders collaborate very little with each other; with rather siloed focus on own mission statements. This limits their effectiveness as partnerships could amplify civil society impact and effectiveness.
    - Civil society stakeholders in India are not empowered much (anymore), with the exception of those working on implementation of welfare-enhancing schemes of the government (more locally). One issue mentioned during our research is that often they are not consulted regarding important environmental legislation and regulatory changes.
    - International sources of funding – that helped empower India's civil society – have dried up recently due to government policies.
    - Many civil society actors compete for limited resources and funding. This can lead to discontinuity of activities when funding ends or is reallocated to other stakeholders.
    - Civil society engagements are hampered by many onerous rules.
    - Few civil society stakeholders have the full capacity to understand the complex interlinkages between economic policy and social impact on vulnerable groups.
    - Only a handful of civil society actors working on social aspects at grassroots level may achieve scale, where their voices reach decision making platforms.
    - In India, stakeholder consultations regarding trade and investment issues tend to prioritise the producer side, also leading to more weight given to economic issues rather than other sustainability issues.
    - More efforts are needed to bridge the gap between macro-economic level of analysis and micro/grassroots effects. Stakeholders occupy both sides, but not the interface/middle ground.

- Very often civil society stakeholders position themselves on the extremes: either strongly pro-trade or very much anti-trade and there are not enough evidence-based assessments for more nuanced discussions.

One final issue is that the degree to which the stakeholders have organisational and financial capacity/strength varies greatly with size, location and networks of the organisation, institutional quality, and degree of administrative support from the government or international organisations.

Table 4.1: List of EU (and International) stakeholders

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
ACT Alliance	Civil Society
Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee	Business
AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe	Business
AETMD - Association Européenne des transformateurs de maïs doux	Business
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB)	Business
Airlines for Europe	Business
Airports Council International Europe	Business
Amnesty International - EU Institutions Office	Civil Society
Antislavery EU	Civil Society
Architects' Council of Europe (ACE)	Business
ASINCA	Business
Asociación Española de Mayoristas, Transformadores, Importadores y Exportadores de Productos de la Pesca y la Acuicultura	Business
Assifonte	Business
Assocalzaturifici - Italian Footwear Manufacturers' Association	Business
Associação Portuguesa Ind. Calçado Componentes Artigos Pele Sucedaneos	Business
Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'Union Europeenne Asbl	Business
Association de producteurs de cinéma et de télévision (EUROCINEMA)	Business
Association des Industries du Poisson de l'U.E. – Comité des Organisations Nationales des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Poisson de l'U.E. (AIPCE – CEP)	Business
Association Européenne Du Commerce De Fruits Et Légumes De L'UE - European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association	Business
Association nationale interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (Interbev)	Business
Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery - EUROBAT	Business
Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry (EUROCHAMBRES)	Business
Association of European Heating Industry	Business
Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition	Business
Associazione Italiana dell'Industria Olearia (Assitol)	Business
BDI - Federal Association of German Industries	Business
Beltrade	Business
BNP Paribas Securities	Business
Bruegel	Research
Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	Trade Union
Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich	Employer Association
Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen e. V.	Business
Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM)	Public Sector
Bureau Européen de l'Agriculture Française	Business
Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances (BIPAR)	Business
Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)(OECD)	Business
Business Europe	Business
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria da Horta	Business
Cámara de Comércio e Indústria da Madeira	Business
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Ponta Delgada	Business
Câmara do Comércio de Angra do Heroismo	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA)	Business
Casa do arroz – associacao interprofissional do arroz (Portugal)	Business
CEFS – Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre	Business
CEN – CENELEC	Other
Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP)	Business
Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones	Civil Society
Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)	Research
Chambers of Commerce of Ireland (Chambers Ireland)	Business
Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de région Paris Ile-de-France	Business
Cia - Agricoltori italiani	Business
CNV Internationaal	Trade union
Cobalt Development Institute (CDI)	Business
Comité des Constructeurs Français d'Automobiles (CCFA)	Business
Comité du Commerce des Céréales, Aliments du Betail et Oleagineaux, de l'U.E. (COCERAL)	Business
Comité du commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures de l'U.E.	Business
Comité Européen de fabricants de sucre (CEFS)	Business
Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins (CEEV)	Business
Committee for European Construction Equipment	Business
Committee of the European Sugar Users (CIUS)	Business
Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas Agrícolas e do Crédito Agrícola de Portugal	Business
Confederatia Sindicala Nationala MERIDIAN (CSN MERIDIAN)	Business
Confédération des Industries Agro-Alimentaires de l'Union européénne (CIAA)	Business
Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens	Trade Union
Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail (CFDT)	Trade Union
Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)	Employer Association
Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers	Business
Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)	Business
Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK)	Business
Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	Business
Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations (HOTREC)	Business
Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW)	Employer Association
Confederation of the food and drink industries of the EU (CIAA, FoodDrinkEurope)	Business
Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry	Business
Confederazione Cooperative Italiane	Business
Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti	Business
Conférence des Notariats de l'Union Européenne	Business
Conseil des barreaux de la Communauté Européenne (CCBE)	Business
Conservation International (CI)	Civil Society
Consorzio Remedia	Civil Society
Construction Products Europe	Business
Cooperativas Agro-alimentarias de España	Business
COPA COGECA – business (agri) association	Business
Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association	Business
Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries (CEEMET)	Employer Association
Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank	Business
Critical Raw Materials Alliance (CRM Alliance)	Business
Danish Agriculture & Food Council	Business
Danish Dairy Board Brussels s.a.	Business
Danish Shipping	Business
Dassault Aviation	Business
Deutsche Bahn	Business
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Public Sector
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e.V.	Employer Association

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
DG Agriculture and Rural Development	Public sector
DG CLIMA	Public Sector
DG Climate Action	Public sector
DG Competition	Public sector
DG Economic and Financial Affairs	Public sector
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)	Public Sector
DG Energy	Public sector
DG Environment	Public sector
DG GROW	Public Sector
DG Health and Food Safety	Public sector
DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	Public sector
DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Public sector
DG Regional and Urban Policy	Public sector
DG TAXUD	Public Sector
DG Trade	Public sector
DIGITALEUROPE	Business
Direct Selling Europe AISBL	Business
Dutch Dairy Trade Association (GemZu)	Business
E-commerce Europe	Business
Electrical and Electronic Portuguese Enterprises Association (ANIMEE)	Business
Ente Nazionale Risi (Italian rice producers)	Business
Estonian Chamber of Disabled People	Business
Estonian Employers' Confederation (ETTK)	Employer Association
Estonian Investment Agency	Public Sector
EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	Public Sector
EU Civil Society Contact Group	Civil Society
EU Delegation to India	Public sector
EU Fish Processors and Traders Association (AIPCE)	Domestic industry association
EURATEX (The European Textile and Apparel Confederation)	Business
EURISY	Civil Society
EUROALLIAGES	Business
Eurochambres	Business
EuroCommerce	Business
EURODOM	Business
EuroGeoSurveys - The Geological Surveys of Europe (EGS)	Other
Eurogroup for Animals	Civil Society
Eurometal	Business
Euromilk	Business
EuropaBio - European Association for Bioindustries	Business
Europe - India SME Business Council (EISBC)	Business
Europe India Business Council (EIBC)	Business
Europe India Chamber of Commerce (EICC)	Business
Europe-India Chamber of Commerce & Industry (EUICCI)	Business
European & International Federation of Natural Stone Industries (EUROROC)	Business
European Accounting Association	Business
European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company N.V.	Business
European Aerosol Federation	Business
European Aggregates Association (UEPG)	Business
European Aluminium AISBL	Business
European Apparel & Textile Organisation (EURATEX)	Business
European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC)	Civil Society
European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA)	Business
European Association of Chemical Distributors (Fecc)	Business
European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)	Business
European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - UEAPME, SMEUnited	Business
European Association of Dairy Trade (Eucolait)	Business
European Association of Fashion retailers	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors - PROFEL	Business
European Association of Internet Services Providers (ISPA)	Business
European Association of Metals Eurometaux	Business
European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals (Euromines)	Business
European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies	Business
European Association of Sugar Manufacturers	Business
European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)	Business
European Association of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO)	Business
European Association representing the agricultural machinery industry (CEMA)	Business
European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA)	Business
European Aviation Clusters Partnership	Business
European Banking Federation (EBF)	Business
European Biodiesel Board	Business
European Bioplastics E.V.	Business
European Branded Clothing Alliance	Business
European Brands Association	Business
European Broadcasting Union (EBU)	Business
European Builders Confederation	Business
European Business Aviation Association (EBAA)	Business
European Business Services Round Table	Business
European Cement Association (CEMBUREAU)	Business
European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)	Research
European Ceramic Industry Association (Cerame-Unie)	Business
European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)	Business
European Cocoa Association	Business
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	Other
European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED)	Business
European Committee of Environmental Technology Suppliers Association	Business
European Community Shipowner's Associations	Business
European Competitive Telecommunications Association	Business
European Concrete Paving Association	Business
European Confederation of the Footwear Industry	Business
European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER)	Business
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises	Business
European Confederation of Medical Devices Associations (EUCOMED)	Business
European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)	Business
European Construction Industry Federation	Business
European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)	Civil Society
European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry (COCIR)	Business
European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI)	Business
European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR)	Business
European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA)	Business
European Crop Protection Association	Business
European Culturaland Creative Industries Alliance (ECCIA)	Business
European Dairy Association aisbl	Business
European Diagnostic Manufacturers Association (EDMA)	Business
European Digital SME Alliance	Business
European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association	Business
European Disposables & Nonwovens Association (EDANA)	Business
European DIY Retail Association	Business
European Ecommerce and Omni-Channel Trade Association	Business
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	Public sector
European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association	Business
European Engineering Industries Association (EUnited)	Business
European Environment Agency (EEA)	Public sector
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	Public Sector
European Expanded Clay Association (EXCA)	Business
European Express Association	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
European External Action Service (EEAS)	Public sector
European Family Businesses	Business
European Farmers	Business
European Federation for Construction Chemicals	Business
European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients	Business
European Federation of Biotechnology Section of Applied Biocatalysis	Business
European Federation of Cleaning Industries	Business
European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations	Business
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions - EFFAT	Business
European Federation of Foundation Contractors	Business
European Federation of Geologists (EFG)	Other
European Federation of National Associations of Water and Wastewater Services	Business
European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries & Associations (EFPIA)	Business
European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)	Trade Union
European Fish Processors & Traders Association	Business
European Franchise Federation	Business
European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association (EUCOFEL)	Business
European Furniture Industries Confederation	Business
European Health Industry Business Communications Council (EHIBCC)	Business
European Industrial Gases Association	Business
European Institute for Gender Equality	Public sector
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Business
European Lime Association (EULA)	Business
European Man-made Fibres Association (CIRFS)	Business
European Medical Technology Industry Associations (MedTech Europe)	Business
European Milk Board	Business
European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	Business
European Organisation for Security	Public Sector
European Organisation of Tomato Industries (OEIT)	Business
European Panel Federation	Business
European Patent Office	Public Sector
European Petroleum Refiners Association (FuelsEurope)	Business
European Petroleum Industry	Business
European Photonics Industry Consortium (EPIC)	Business
European Plaster and Plasterboard Manufacturers Association (EUROGYPSUM)	Business
European Policy Centre (EPC)	Research
European Potato Processors' Association	Business
European Potato Trade Association	Business
European Power Tool Association	Business
European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol	Business
European Property Federation	Business
European Public and Real Estate Association (EPRA)	Business
European Public Health Alliance	Civil Society
European Regions Airline Association (ERA)	Business
European Renewable Ethanol Association – EPURE	Business
European Retail Round Table	Business
European Robotics Association (EUnited Robotics)	Business
European Round Table of Industrialists	Business
European Satellite Operator's Association	Business
European Savings Banks Group (ESBG)	Business
European Semiconductor Industry Association (ESIA)	Business
European Services Forum (ESF)	Business
European Services Strategy Unit	Civil Society
European Shippers' Council	Business
European Small Business Alliance	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
European Steel Association (EUROFER)	Business
European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP)	Business
European Steel Tube Association (ESTA)	Business
European Strategic Partnerships Observatory (ESPO)	Public Sector
European Sugar Refineries Association	Business
European Technology Platform on Sustainable Mineral Resources (ETP SMR)	Other
European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association (ETNO)	Business
European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)	Other
European Textile Collectivities Association	Business
European Trade Union Committee for Education	Trade Union
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)	Trade Union
European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Trade Union/ Research
European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations	Business
European Travel Commission	Business
European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)	Business
European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)	Public Sector
European Union Road Federation	Business
European Whey Processors Association	Business
European Women's Lobby	Civil Society
Eurospace - Trade association of the European space industry	Business
Eurothon (representing the tuna canning and fishing industry in Europe).	Business
Fair Trade Advocacy Office (FTAO)	Civil Society
Fairwatch	Civil Society
Family Business Network International	Business
Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA)	Public Sector
Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE)	Business
Fédération Européenne des Emballeurs et Distributeurs de Miel (European Federation of Honey Packers and Distributors or FEEDM)	Business
Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)	Business
Fédération Internationale du Recyclage	Business
Federation of European Employers (FedEE)	Employer Association
Federation of European Publishers	Business
Federation of European Rice Millers	Business
Federation of International Employers (FedIE)	Business
Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry	Business
FederlegnoArredo - Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento	Business
FEDIOL, the EU vegetable oil and protein-meal industry association	Business
FEDOLIVE (Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huîle d'Olive de l'UE)	Business
Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises (FEM)	Civil Society
Fertilizers Europe	Business
Finpro of Finland	Public Sector
Foreign Trade Association	Business
Forest-based Sector Technology Platform (FTP)	Business
Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (FhG)	Research
Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European freshfruits and vegetables chain	Business
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	Civil Society
Friends of Europe	Civil Society
Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	Civil Society
Gelatine Manufacturers of Europe (GME)	Business
German Federal Association of Senior Citizens' Organisations - BAGSO	Civil Society
German Federation of Liberal Professions (BFB)	Business
German Marshall Fund of the United States	Civil Society
German Trade Union Confederation (DGB)	Trade Union
Germany Trade & Invest	Public Sector
Glass Alliance Europe	Business
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI)	Research

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Global Witness	Civil Society
Green Earth Center	Civil Society
Health Action International (Europe)	Civil Society
Health First Europe	Civil Society
Human Rights Watch	Civil Society
Humane Society International/Europe	Civil Society
ICMP - the global voice of music publishing	Business
IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide	Business
IHK Nord e.V. - Arbeitsgemeinschaft norddeutscher Industrie- und Handelskammern	Business
Independent Retail Europe	Business
Indian Embassy to the EU	Public Sector
Industrial Ethanol Association	Business
Industrial Minerals Association - Europe (IMA-Europe)	Business
IndustriAll European Trade Union (industriAll)	Trade Union
INFORSE-Europe	Civil Society
Institouto Geologikon kai Metalleftikon Erevnon (IGME)	Business
Instituto Cuestiones Agrarias y Medioambientales	Business
Insurance Europe	Business
Insurers of Europe (CEA)	Business
Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe (ERTICO)	Business
International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural Silk	Business
International Co-operative Alliance	Civil Society
International Confederation of European Beet Growers (CIBE)	Business
International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organizations	Other
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	Civil Society
International Federation of Inspection Agencies	Other
International Federation of Reproduction Rights	Civil Society
International Land Coalition	Civil Society
International Network for Sustainable Energy - INFORSE-Europe	Civil Society
International Office for Human Rights	Civil Society
International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME)	Civil Society
International Society of Transport Aircraft Trading	Business
International Tin Association Ltd (ITRI)	Business
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Trade Union
International Trademark Association	International Organisation
Irish Farmers' Association	Business
Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)	Public Sector
Italian Trade Promotion Agency	Public Sector
Italian Trade Union Confederation	Trade Union
Justice et Paix	Civil Society
Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord – Zuidbeweging	Business
Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich	Business
Lateinamerika Verein e.V.	Business
Le Syndicat des riziculteurs de France et filière	Business
Lighting Europe	Business
Lithuanian Education Trade Union	Trade Union
The London Story	Civil Society
Maa-ja metsätaloustuottajain Keskusliitto - Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners	Business
Médecins Sans Frontières International	Civil Society
Medicines for Europe	Business
Montanuniversitaet Leoben (MUL)	Research
Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)	Business
Nemzeti Agrárgazdasági Kamara	Business
Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion	Public Sector
Network Women in Development Europe (WIDE)	Civil Society
ORGALIME (European Engineering Industries Association)	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Organic Processing and Trade Organisation (OPTA)	Business
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques	Civil Society
Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund	Business
Oxfam International	Civil Society
Plastics Recylers Europe	Business
Platform of European Social Civil Societies	Civil Society
The Regional Council of La Réunion	Public authorities
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung	Research
SMEunited	Business
Social Economy Europe	Civil Society
Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques	Business
Solar Power Europe	Business
Spanish Association of Soft Drinks Manufacturers	Business
Spanish General Workers' Union - UGT	Trade Union
Spirits Europe	Business
Starch Europe	Business
Swedish Enterprise	Business
The Association of European Producers of steel for packaging (APEAL)	Business
The Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	Business
The EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry	Business
Trade Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Public Sector
Trade Union Advisory Committee (of the OECD) (TUAC)	Trade Union
Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)	Civil Society
UEAPME	Business
Umicore	Business
UNIFE	Business
Union des Confédérations de l'Industrie et des Employeurs d'Europe - UNICE	Trade Union
Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	Business
Union of the Czech Production Cooperatives	Business
US Dairy Export Council	Business
Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.	Business
Verband Deutscher Maschinen-und Anlagenbau e.V. (VDMA)	Business
VZBV: Federation of German Consumer Organisations – Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband	Civil Society
WIEGO - Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	Civil Society
Wind Europe	Business
Wirtschaftskammer Österreich	Business
World Spirits Alliance	Business
WWF	Civil Society
WWF European Policy Programme (WWF EPO)	Civil Society
Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks e.V.	Business
Zentralverband Elektrotechnik-und Elektronikindustrie e.V.	Business

Table 4.2: List of Indian stakeholders

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
4B foundation	Civil Society
A z silk industrial association	Civil Society
Aadhar Bahuddeshiya Sanstha	Civil Society
Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)	Research
Action Aid India	Civil Society
Action For India	Civil Society
Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	Public sector
Agro Inputs Manufacturers Association of India (AIM)	Business

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Air Pollution Action Group	Civil Society
AKRSP: Pan India (good presence in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar)	Civil Society
Al Haj S B Patel Educational and Charitable Trust	Civil Society
All India Association of Industries (AIAI)	Business
All India Consumer Education Society	Civil Society
All India Electronics Association	Business
All India Food Processors' Association	Business
All India Kisan Sabha	Civil Society
All India Manufacturers' Organisation - Lagdhu Udyog Bharati (AIMO)	Business
All India Organic Farmers Society	Business
All India Organisation of Employers (AIOE)	Employer Association
All India Rice Exporters' Association (AIREA)	Business
All India Road Transport Workers' Federation	Business
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	Trade Union
All India Transporters Welfare Association	Business
All-India Confederation of Goods Vehicle Owners' Association (ACOGOA)	Business
Alliance for Sustainable & Holistic Agriculture (ASHA)	Civil society
The Ambekar Institute for Labour Studies	Research
Anthra	Civil Society
Animal Quarantine	Public Sector
Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Centre, Pratham	Civil Society
APEDA	Public Sector
Apne Aap	Civil Society
Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)	Public sector
Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)	Civil Society/Research
Asia Foundation	Think tank
Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	Business
Association for Consumers Action on Safety and Health (ACASH)	Civil Society
Association for Multimodal Transport Operators of India (AMTOI)	Business
Association of India organic farmers (AIOFS)	Business
Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India	Civil Society
Association of Oil & Gas Operators in India	Business
Association of Small & Medium Knowledge Industries (ASMKI)	Business
Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry	Business
Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India (ACMA)	Business
Automotive Tyre Manufactures Association (ATMA)	Business
AYUSH Export Promotion Council (Ayushexcil)	Public Sector
Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA)	Civil Society
Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council	Public sector
Bharat Krishak Samaj	Civil Society
Bharatiya Kisan Union	Civil Society
Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)	Trade union
BRIEF Empowering growth	Research
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	Public Sector
C.I.G.S. News & Views, (Consumer & Investors' Guidance Society)	Civil Society
CARE India	Civil Society/Research
Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA)	Business
Center for Human Rights and Subaltern Studies (NLU)	Research
Central Pollution Control Board	Public Sector
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)	Public sector
Centre for Civil Society (CCS)	Research
Centre for Environment Education (CEE)	Public Sector/Research
Centre for Human Rights Studies (RV University)	Research
Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)	Research
Centre for Responsible Business	Research
Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)	Research
Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)	Research

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion (CSEI)	Research
Centre for Social Impact & Philanthropy	Civil Society
Center for Social Research	Research
Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL)	Public sector/Research
Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT	Public sector/Research
Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)	Trade union
Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group	Civil Society
Chemical & Allied Product export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL)	Public sector
CIVIDEP India	Civil society
Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI)	Business
Coffee Board	Public sector
Common Cause, India	Research
Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT)	Business
Confederation of Horticulture Association of India	Business
Confederation of Indian Alcoholic Beverage Companies (CIABC)	Business
Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)	Business
Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)	Business
Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs	Business
Consumer Action & Network Society (CANS)	Civil Society
Consumer Action Forum (CAF)	Civil Society
Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI)	Civil Society
Consumer Protection Education Research Centre (CPERC)	Civil Society
Consumer Rights, Education and Awareness Trust (CREAT)	Civil Society
Council for Leather Exports	Public sector
Council of Indian Employers (CIE)	Employers' Association
Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)	Research
CREA	Civil Society
CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute	Public sector
CUTS International (Consumer Unity & Trust Society)	Think tank
Deccan Development Society	Civil Society
Delhi Network of Positive People (DNP+)	Civil Society
Dhan Foundation	Civil Society
Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF)	Research
Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)	Public Sector
Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)	Public Sector
DSC: Gujarat	Business
EICI (Export Inspection Council of India)	Public Sector
Eklavya Foundation	Civil Society
Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers Association (IEEMA)	Business
Electronic and Computer Software Export Promotion Council	Business
Electronic Industries Association of India (ELCINA)	Business
Employers' Federation of India (EFI)	Employers' Association
Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC)	Public sector
Environics Trust	Civil society
EU Delegation in India	Public Sector
Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)	Public sector
Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank)	Public sector
Fairtrade India	Civil Society
Fair Trade Forum – India	Civil Society
Fair Wear Foundation	Civil society
Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (FASII)	Business
Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations in India (FFFAI)	Business
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	Business
Federation of Indian Export Organisations	Business
Federation of Indian Food Importers (FIFI)	Business
Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises (FISME)	Business
Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI)	Business
Federation of Industry & Commerce of Northeastern Region (FINER)	Business
Fish Importer's Association	Business
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)	Public sector
Forum for Trade Justice	Civil society
Foundation for Economic Growth & Welfare (EGROW)	Research

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Gene Campaign	Civil Society
GRAVIS: Rajasthan	Other
Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)	Public sector
HAQ Centre for Child Rights	Civil Society
Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)	Trade union
Human Rights & Consumer Protection Society	Civil Society
Human Rights Law Network (HRLN)	Civil Society
Initiative for Medicines, Access & Knowledge (I-MAK) India	Civil Society
IFMR Lead	Research
India Impact Investment Council	Business
India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)	Public Sector
India Water Organization	Public Sector/Research
Indian Beverages Association	Business
Indian Chemical Council	Business
Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)	Research
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Public sector/Research
Indian Direct Selling Association (IDSA)	Business
Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association (IDMA)	Business
Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers Association (IEEMA)	Business
Indian Federation of Consumer Organisation (IFCO)	Civil society
Indian Industries Association	Business
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)	Public sector/Research
Indian Institute of Human Rights	Research
Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)	Public sector
Indian Machine Tools India Manufacturers Association (IMTMA)	Business
Indian Merchants Chamber (IMC)	Business
Indian National Consumers Federation (INCF)	Civil society
Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)	Trade Union
Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)	Public sector
Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA)	Business
Indian Polyurethane Association (IPUA)	Business
Indian Printing, Packaging and Allied Machinery Manufacturers' Association (IPAMA)	Business
Indian Tea Association	Business
Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Public Sector
Indian Wine Academy	Business
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID)	Research
Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS)	Research
Institute of Small Enterprises and Development (ISED)	Research
International Center for Research on Women	Research
International Coopérative Alliance	Civil Society
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Research
IT for Change	Civil society/Research
Janmitram Kalyan Samiti	Civil Society
Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	Civil society
Jan Pahal	Civil society
Jan Sahas Social Development Society	Civil society
Kandratikuri wood craft welfare society	Civil Society
Kubernein Initiative	Research
Labour Progressive Union (LPF)	Trade union
Laudes Foundation	Civil Society
Maniben Kara Institute	Research
Manufacturers Association of Information Technology (MAIT)	Business
Maratha Chamber of Commerce	Business
Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	Public Sector
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)	Civil society
Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) India	Civil society
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	Public Sector
Ministry of Commerce and Industry (incl. logistics division)	Public Sector
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	Public Sector
Ministry of Cooperation	Public Sector

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Ministry of Education	Public Sector
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Public Sector
Ministry of External Affairs	Public Sector
Ministry of Finance	Public Sector
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Public Sector
Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Public Sector
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Public Sector
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Public Sector
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	Public Sector
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Public Sector
Ministry of Rural Development	Public Sector
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Public Sector
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Public Sector
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI)	Public Sector
Ministry of Textiles	Public Sector
Ministry of Women and Child Development	Public Sector
MMTC Limited	Public sector
MPEDA	Public Sector
MSME Foundation	Public sector
M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)	Civil Society
Mukti	Civil Society
National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM)	Business
National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)	Civil Society
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Public sector
National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)	Research
National Dairy Board	Business
National Front of Indian Trade Unions (NFTI)	Trade union
National Horticulture Board	Public sector
National Human Rights Commissioner, New Delhi India	Public body
National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP)	Research
NITI Aayog	Public Sector
Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI)	Business
Organization of Plastics Processors of India (OPP)	Business
Oxfam India	Civil society
Panruti ondrupatta ilaigner kazhakam	Civil Society
PEC Limited	Public sector
People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)	Civil society
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI)	Business
Plant Quarantine	Public Sector
Praxis and Partners in Change	Civil Society
Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action	Civil society
Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC)	Public Sector
Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)	Research
Quality Council of India (QCI)	Public sector
Rashtriya Kisan Mahasangh	Civil Society
Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)	Research
Reserve Bank of India	Public Sector
Responsible Mica Initiative	Civil society/Business
Rubber Board	Public sector
Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra	Civil society
SAKHEE | Working for Child Rights	Civil Society
Samata	Civil Society
Samyukt Kisan Morcha (SKM)	Civil Society
Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)	Civil Society
Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation	Research/Civil Society
Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC)	Public sector
Small Industries Development Bank of India	Public sector
Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)	Research
Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)	Business
Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles (SMEV)	Business
Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)	Industrial park
Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)	Public sector

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Southern India Mills Association (SIMA)	Business
Spices Board	Public sector
Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE)	Business
State Trading Corporation (STC)	Public sector
Swadeshi Jagran Manch (SJM)	Civil Society
Swaniti Initiative	Research
Tea Board	Public sector
Textile Committee	Public Sector
The Clothing Manufacturers' Association of India (CMAI)	Business
The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council	Public sector
The Dyes and Pigments Manufacturers Association (DMAI)	Business
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	Research
The Federation of All India Farmer Associations [FAIFA]	Business
The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC)	Public sector
The Indian Leather Products Association	Business
The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	Public sector
Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council,	Business
The Plastics Export Promotion Council	Public sector
The Seafood Exporters Association of India	Public sector
The Textile Association (India)	Business
Third World Network	Civil society
Tobacco Board	Public sector
Trade Union Coordination Centre (TUCC)	Trade union
V.V. Giri National Labour Institute	Public sector/Research
Vegetables and Fruit Exporters Association	Business
Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF)	Research
Voluntary Action Network India (VANI)	Civil society
Voluntary Organization in Interest of Consumer Education (VOICE)	Civil society
Wildlife Crime Control Bureau	Public Sector
Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) India	Civil Society

Table 4.3: List of international stakeholders

Stakeholder name	Type of stakeholder
Asian Development Bank	International organisation
Amnesty International	NGO
Biodiversity International	NGO
Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité (CIDSE)	NGO
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	International organisation
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Research
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	NGO
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	NGO
International Labour Organization (ILO)	International organisation
International Union for Nature	NGO
Oxfam	NGO
Smithsonian Institute	Research
SOLIDAR	NGO
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	International organisation
UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)	International organisation
World Bank (WB)	International organisation
World Customs Organisation	International organisation
World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF)	NGO

5 RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Risks and mitigation strategies related to the consultation process

In relation to the preceding chapter, we start with risks and mitigation strategies linked to the consultation process and follow with those applicable to the whole project.

Risk 1: Limited feedback from online consultations

Issue: The experience with online questionnaires is that feedback received is often limited and that reduces its usefulness for the assessment of complex issues, such as the ones to be tackled under this study.

Mitigation strategies: 1) We will actively promote the questionnaires from the moment they are online and propose a 16-week period for responses and feedback. CSD meetings in the EU can also be used to further promote the online survey, as will be social media. Further promotion activities will also be planned for India. 2) We will complement the online survey with comprehensive targeted consultations, incl. interviews.

Risk 2: The lack of balance in received feedback

Issue: It may happen that business associations or other organisations that are more familiar with the consultation process and have larger capacities to collect evidence and to engage will provide feedback, e.g., replies in online surveys, while the others remain silent.

Mitigation strategies: 1) Through the EU-based team and India-based experts, we have already identified and will continue identifying stakeholders relevant for all pillars of the analysis and will include them in our communications. 2) We plan targeted interviews with chosen stakeholders, including some conducted in person, as appropriate, by India-based experts to get views from groups/organisations who may otherwise do not engage actively. Likewise, we will reach out to EU stakeholders who will be important for our study and who will not engage from their own initiative. 3) We will also seek views of horizontal or international organisations relevant for the issue / area not covered otherwise.

Risk 3: One-sided consultations

Issue: It may happen that stakeholder consultations end up with the project team sending out information and asking for feedback, without getting much in return, especially, if the local stakeholders are not familiar with the SIA approach and economic modelling.

Mitigation strategies: 1) We will inform the stakeholders in advance about the steps in the project, the expected timeline, and opportunities to provide feedback. We will use the project website, meetings, and social media channels to promote the study and to engage. 2) We will prepare short information materials for the stakeholders we will approach for meetings and interviews to help them familiarise with project objectives and understand our requests.

Risk 4: The lack of representation of some interests

Issue: It may happen that some organisations, due to capacity constraints or other reasons turn out to be unwilling or not able to engage, in particular in India, potentially creating a coverage gap.

Mitigation strategies: As outlined in section 4.2, and in tables 4.1-4.3, we have already identified a number of relevant stakeholders in the EU and India covering in total all pillars of the analysis. In case some of them are not willing or able to engage, we will look for the "second best option", i.e., other representatives of the same group or sector, horizontal organisations with a broader thematic coverage or international organisations active in the same area.

Risk 5: Outreach to vulnerable groups

Issue: It is always most challenging to reach the most vulnerable groups in the society to engage with.

Mitigation strategies: In addition to a thorough overall screening of key stakeholders in the EU and India, we have included in our team experts who know well the stakeholder networks in India. This should enable us to also reach vulnerable groups in ways that are customised to India and that work in practice.

Risk 6: Stakeholder engagement culture

Issue: We are aware that the EU stakeholder engagement culture is one of the most developed anywhere in the world. But in India this culture is also very developed, although not as well resourced.

Mitigation strategies: We do not envisage there to be challenges in reaching out to established and internationally supported civil society actors in India, nor to more established local civil society stakeholders. In order to facilitate interactions with the research team, we propose:

- To ensure that the in-depth interviews are conducted in confidence and in a safe environment for stakeholders to speak their minds.
- To gather all results of the stakeholder consultations anonymously and only report them with the contributor after explicit approval to do so. This is also GDPR compliant.

Risk 7: COVID-19 pandemic

Issue: The COVID-19 pandemic is still potentially a risk for the study. Not so much for the analytical parts, but for consultations and outreach activities in India (e.g., face-to-face interviews through the local team members may not be possible due to the pandemic).

Mitigation strategies: While most consultations may be done virtually in general and in the case of returning COVID-19 pandemic in particular, a small share of Indian civil society is not digital, and therefore, some face-to-face outreach is envisaged. With respect to this, we propose: 1) planning the face-to-face outreach carefully in between COVID waves; 2) using the local reserve staff available across India (as part of our partners' networks) to accommodate any shift towards more local works on outreach than currently envisaged.

5.2 Main risks and mitigation strategies related to the whole project

Given the importance of the study, as well as budgetary and timeline-related constraints, it is important to identify the main risks for the delivery and related mitigation strategies.
Risk 1: Two EU-India negotiating processes running in parallel: the FTA and IPA

Issue: This SIA has to be conducted for two EU-India agreements, both currently being negotiated, i.e., the EU-India FTA and IPA. This represents a challenge from a coordination perspective, given the workload, as well as a need to feed into two processes, each of which may have its own dynamic.

Mitigation strategies: 1) The economic team within the study team has been divided into two sub-teams, one focusing on the FTA, the other on the IPA to ensure the necessary expertise, a reasonable workload, but also a possibility to work independently from each other in case a major difference between the two processes occurs, which would have an impact on the study. 2) The study team management includes, in addition to the Team Leader, a Deputy Team Leader responsible for the economic part of the analysis to ensure sufficient capacity at the management level in case there is pressure on the economic part of the team. 3) The study team management will work closely with the Commission to ensure timely information flow regarding negotiations and the related needs.

Risk 2: Limited value of the economic modelling results for the analysis

Issue: The results of the economic modelling which underpin the impact analysis in all its pillars will be provided by the Commission. Therefore, it is important that the model is built in a way enabling generation of comprehensive and sound results. This includes a need to insert certain specifications in the model, such as a need to cover the non-tariff measures, to group the countries and sectors in a way singling out those that are important for the analysis, and to match the outcomes of the economic model with other databases (satellite accounts) to facilitate generation of additional results for the environmental part of the analysis. In case the model is structured differently, it may not be able to produce the full set of results necessary for the SIA study.

Mitigation strategies: The study team has discussed with the Commission the required specification for the model and provided its suggested parameters in writing. Once the modelling results and the final model specification are available, the study team will review them and discuss with the Commission the type and scope of the analysis they will enable.

Risk 3: Lack of access to information and data required for the analysis

Issue: The quality of the analysis in all parts depends to a large extent on information and data availability related to the analysed thematic areas, individual economic sectors, and other aspects, including objectives of the negotiating Parties and their approaches. While some data may be easily available (e.g., basic statistics), other may require longer search, including with help of the local stakeholders, or may not be publicly available.

Mitigation strategies: 1) The study team has already identified a lot of data and many data sources to provide a good starting point for the analysis. 2) Based on the experience from previous projects, the study team intends to reach out to the relevant stakeholders with data requests, where these cannot be satisfied through own search. 3) A discussion with the Commission and/or the Indian government representatives may be needed in case some information is not publicly available but may nevertheless be shared for the study. 4) A more qualitative analysis or a change in focus may be needed in aspects where data availability imposes constraints on conducting the analysis, as originally planned.

Risk 4: The COVID-19 pandemic (or staff dropping out for other reasons)

Issue: The COVID-19 pandemic may have an impact on the execution of the project in several ways: 1) team members may become infected and (temporarily) drop out; 2) stakeholders may be more difficult to reach or be unavailable; 3) face-to-face or hybrid meetings in Brussels may have to be replaced by fully virtual meetings.

Mitigation strategies: 1) The study team structure and the available expertise allows for a temporary replacement of individual team members by others from the sub-team or from team management, thus enabling continuation of work without a (major) impact on the study. 2) The timeline envisaged for consultations (e.g., 16 weeks for the online survey) should enable stakeholders to engage, even if they are temporarily not available. Likewise, a long preliminary list of stakeholders (to be further developed) should enable the study team to find additional persons or organisations to talk to, should some stakeholders be out of reach for some time. 3) The organisation of meetings and interviews in a hybrid or fully virtual format should provide some flexibility in case there are constraints to travel. The availability of the already tested online platforms would facilitate it.

Risk 5: Timely delivery for the fast-paced process

Issue: Given the overall SIA objective to feed into the negotiations (ideally at an early stage) and in any case to finish before the end of the process represents a challenge in the analytical and project management work, given the comprehensive analysis that needs to be conducted and the uncertainty regarding the pace of negotiations.

Mitigation strategies: 1) In the team structure and the project management, our team has senior experts who have delivered successfully many SIAs and understand very well how to manage them well and timely. 2) Our quality control procedures are designed to ensure that high quality outputs are delivered to the Commission, reducing any potential delays in discussing large numbers of comments. 3) We have prepared proposals for time needed at each stage (see also the next chapter) and will ensure a clear communication with all interested parties, as the study will progress.

Risk 6: Project time management

Issue: The experience with earlier ex-ante impact assessments and ex-post evaluation-related work suggests that a timely delivery towards the deadlines depends as much on the study team, as on all other parties that contribute to the process, incl. the Commission, partners countries' governments and other stakeholders. To ensure a high-quality analysis, a comprehensive engagement with interested parties and taking on board their views may sometimes require a compromise on the timeline if – for any reason – getting feedback or inputs takes more time than originally planned (the alternative might be a timely delivery compromising, however, the quality of the study).

Mitigation strategies: The sound planning and a clear communication may address this issue at least to some extent, e.g., 1) planning all steps in the project in a way that includes time for comments and approval procedures, both internally within the team, as well as in exchanges with all external parties, 2) maintaining a clear and frequent communication with the Commission to understand the necessary procedures and the related timeline, and to share estimates regarding time needed by the study team at each stage, 3) to the extent possible, preparing deliverables (e.g., those that do not depend on other elements in the project) early enough to leave ample time for reviews, 4) communicate early to other stakeholders the next steps in the study and occasions where feedback or inputs may be needed to facilitate planning of time and resources.

6 THE PROPOSED STUDY TIMELINE

The proposed timeline for the study has been provided on three following pages, outlining the inception, the interim and the final phase of the project, with tasks envisaged for each stage, deliverables, and the suggested deadlines. Please, note that dates for meetings should be considered at this stage as indicative and will be confirmed or adapted, depending on the availability of participants and other factors, as the study will advance.

The inception phase[5]:

Phase / task / deliverable	Jan '23	Feb '23	Mar '23	Apr '23	May '23	Jun '23	Jul '23	Aug '23	Sep '23	Oct '23
Inception phase										
Kick-off meeting with Commission in Brussels	18									
Project key features and structure										
Objectives										
EU's strategic objectives in the study										
List of key and contentious issues for negotiations										
Proposed methodological approach and data sources										
Outline of the three case studies				14						
Draft consultation plan and stakeholder consultation strategy		10								
Website dedicated to the project, Twitter and LinkedIn accounts		10								
Preliminary list of representative sample of relevant stakeholders		10								
Draft questionnaires		10								
Inception reporting										
Drafting of the Inception Report										
Draft Inception Report		18								
Review meeting: Commission ISG			8							
Civil society dialogue in Brussels			21							
Revision and finalisation of the Inception Report										
Translation of the executive summary (EN, FR, DE)										
Final Inception Report				3						

[5] While the Terms of Reference foresee the submission of the outline of three case studies in the inception phase, it has been agreed to move the selection of topics for case studies to the interim phase, once the preliminary (baseline) analysis has been finished, the results of the economic modelling are available and there are the first inputs from stakeholders, experts and negotiators to enable an informed choice, in line with the methodology provided in the section 3.5 of the main report.

The interim phase:

Phase / task / deliverable	Jan '23	Feb '23	Mar '23	Apr '23	May '23	Jun '23	Jul '23	Aug '23	Sep '23	Oct '23
Interim phase										
Step 1: Work on baselines (description of the current situation in the EU and India)				3						
Step 2: Heat map of sustainability issues				14						
Heat map with topic proposals for three case studies				14						
Prepare questionnaires for putting online										
16-week general online quesstionnaire						26				
16-week online business/SME questionnaire						26				
Other targeted consultations (Interim Phase)										
Step 3: Analyse potential economic effects (FTA)					31					
Step 3: Impact for Turkey, LDCs, EU Outermost Regions, SMEs					31					
Step 3: Analyse potential investment effects (IPA)					31					
Step 3: Analyse potential social effects					31					
Step 3: Analyse potential environmental effects					31					
Step 3: Analyse potential human rights effects					31					
Case study No. 1					31					
Reporting chapters Interim Phase										
Drafting of chapters for Interim Phase					31					
Annexes: Quantitative tables; Consultations update					31					
Draft chapters Interim Phase					31					
Review meeting: Commission ISG						14				
Civil society dialogue in Brussels						14				

The final phase:

Phase / task / deliverable	Jan '23	Feb '23	Mar '23	Apr '23	May '23	Jun '23	Jul '23	Aug '23	Sep '23	Oct '23
Final phase										
Finalise 16-week consultations on general online questionnaire						26				
Finalise 16-week consultations on online business/SME questionnaire						26				
Other targeted consultations (Final Phase)										
Step 3: Finalise analysis of potential economic effects (FTA)									11	
Step 3: Finalise impact analysis for Turkey, LDCs, EU Outermost Regions, SMEs									11	
Step 3: Finalise analysis of potential investment effects (IPA)									11	
Step 3: Finalise analysis of potential social effects									11	
Step 3 : Finalise analysis of potential environmental effects									11	
Step 3: Finalise analysis of potential human rights effects									11	
Case studies No. 2 and 3									11	
Step 4: Conclusions and recommendations									11	
Final reporting										
Drafting of draft Final Report (incl. Annexes)									11	
Executive Summary									11	
Briefing document									11	
Draft Final Report									11	
Review meeting: Commission ISG									27	
Civil society dialogue in Brussels									27	
Finalisation of the Final Report										13
Translation of the executive summary (EN, FR, DE)										
Final report										13

7 OUTLINE OF THE INTERIM / FINAL REPORT[6]

ABSTRACT

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- ANNEX 6: 2-page Briefing

[6] As the Terms of Reference for this study do not envisage a separate Interim Report, a selection of chapters will be submitted in the interim phase and will represent around half of the text foreseen for the draft Final Report. Annexes envisaged for the Final Report will be provided in its draft, in September 2023.

8 GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Public Consultation on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) in support of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) negotiations between the EU and its Member States and the Republic of India
Standard questionnaire: 10 March 2023

A. Introduction

About the negotiations of the EU-India Free Trade Agreement and Investment Protection Agreement

In 2022, the European Union (EU) and the Republic of India formally relaunched EU-India negotiations on a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive, and mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and launched separate negotiations on an Investment Protection Agreement (IPA). Initial negotiations between the EU and India for a Free Trade Agreement were launched in 2007 but were suspended in 2013.

In line with the statements released by the European Commission, the overall objective of the current negotiations is "to maximise the considerable trade and investment potential between the EU and India". India and the EU are already important trading partners. The EU is India's third largest trading partner, accounting for almost 11% of Indian trade in 2021. India is the EU's 10th most important trading partner, accounting for over 2% of EU trade in 2021. Liberalisation of trade and investment between India and the EU, therefore, represents an opportunity for economic growth and the creation of jobs. Moreover, like all EU FTAs, this future agreement is expected to include ambitious and enforceable provisions on trade and sustainable development and to promote high environmental and labour standards in the EU and India.

About Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs)

SIAs analyse the potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts of trade agreements being negotiated by the EU. They are based on a robust analysis of the changes that the trade agreement would be likely to cause in the EU, in the partner country and in specified other countries. Equally important, they include wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders in the EU and the partner country. SIA findings and recommendations feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the related policy choices.

The SIA in support of the EU-India FTA and IPA negotiations is implemented by Trade Impact, a Netherlands-based consulting firm, in cooperation with BKP Economic Advisors and the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP). More information about the SIA is available on a dedicated website: https://www.eu-india-tsia.eu/

About this survey

The purpose of the present consultation is to seek inputs to the SIA. All citizens, organisations, and public authorities, regardless of where they are located, are welcome to participate in the present survey. This questionnaire is available in English, French and German.

Please note that a separate questionnaire for businesses is available – if you are responding on behalf of a business, including an SME, please (also) participate in the business survey: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/TC-SIA-EU-India-FTA-2023

The business questionnaire is only available in English. Completing it should take no more than 20 minutes.

If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire. The survey will be available online until 26 June 2023.

[Note: Red text indicates questions; black text response options.]

A.1 Publication privacy settings

Please indicate your preference when replying to this questionnaire:

i) I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part, **including my name or my organisation's name**. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication.

ii) I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done **anonymously**. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication. In this case, respondents should not include in their submissions any data or information that would allow themselves, or their organisations, to be identified.

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

Note: If you prefer to remain anonymous, you should not include in your submission (open answer questions) any data or information that would allow you, or your organisation, to be identified.

Please also note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under the EU Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

O I agree with the personal data protection provisions [LINK]

B. About you

B.1 Language of my contribution [drop-down list with all EU languages]

i) Bulgarian
ii) Croatian [etc. the list continues over all EU languages]

B.2 Where are you based? [single choice, drop-down]

[List of other countries, alphabetically]

B.3 How would you classify your organisation (Please select one of the following options):

i) Academia/research institute/think tank
ii) Business association / employer association
iii) Company/business organisation
iv) Consumer organisation
v) Environmental organisation
vi) EU citizen
vii) Non-EU citizen
viii) Non-governmental organisation
ix) Public authority (public body)
x) Trade union
xi) Other

B.4 What is your name?

B.5 What is your gender? [single choice]

i) Female
ii) Male
iii) Other/I prefer not to state.

B.6 Scope of the organisation [single choice, drop-down]

i) International
ii) Local
iii) National
iv) Regional

B.7 What is your organisation's name?

B.8 Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge (management) of your organisation or a majority owner of your organisation and/or are more than half of the board members women)? [single choice]

i) Yes
ii) No

B.9 Organisation size [single choice, drop-down]

i) Micro (1 to 9 employees)
ii) Small (10 to 49 employees)
iii) Medium (50 to 249 employees)
iv) Large (250 or more)

B.10 In which sector(s) does your organisation operate (if applicable)? [multiple choice]

i. Agriculture: wheat and grain production
ii. Agriculture: rice production
iii. Agriculture: fruit and vegetable production
iv. Agriculture: other crops (incl. oilseeds, sugar)
v. Agriculture: livestock raising, meat production, and other animal products
vi. Agriculture: dairy products
vii. Other agriculture
viii. Processed food products
ix. Forestry, wood, and wood products
x. Fishing and aquaculture
xi. Mining and quarrying
xii. Primary product production (oil, gas, coal)

xiii. Renewable energy production (solar, wind, water)
xiv. Beverages and tobacco
xv. Leather, footwear, textiles, and garments
xvi. Chemical, plastics, and rubber products
xvii. Pharmaceuticals
xviii. Electrical equipment
xix. Electronics
xx. Machinery
xxi. Automotive and transport equipment
xxii. Other manufacturing
xxiii. Utilities (gas, electricity, water supply, urban transport, railways, airports, and ports) services
xxiv. Construction services
xxv. Trade, distribution, and storage services
xxvi. Transportation services
xxvii. Information and communication services
xxviii. Financial and insurance services
xxix. Business services (including professional services)
xxx. Other services

B.11 Transparency register's number (if applicable)

B.12 If you are, in principle, available to respond to follow-up questions, please provide your email address.

B.13 Please choose from the options below the ones that best describe the area of interest of your organisation in the context of the EU-India FTA and IPA negotiations. [More than one answer possible] [at least one choice]

i) Economic (agricultural productions, manufacturing, services, and investment, etc.)
ii) Social (levels of employment, job quality, labour standards, poverty, inequality, informality, etc.)
iii) Environment (greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, waste management, water quality, biodiversity, land use, etc.)
iv) Human Rights (economic, social, cultural, civil, and political human rights)

C. Your awareness of the ongoing EU-India FTA / IPA negotiations and negotiated agreements.

C.1 Did you know that the EU and India are currently negotiating bilateral FTA and IPA agreements? [single choice]

i) Yes, and I know what main issues of the negotiations are.
ii) Yes, but I don't know much about the main issues of the negotiations.
iii) No, I did not know.

C.2 Which sources have provided you with information about the agreements? Check all answers that apply. [more than one answer possible]

i) Information provided by EU or government entities (including export or investment promotion agencies)
ii) Non-state organisations (such as business associations, civil society organisations)
iii) Own research (such as market research, own studies)
iv) Traditional media (TV, radio, press)
v) Social media
vi) Personal contacts
vii) I have not received any information about the agreements so far

D. Your views on the economic effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA

D.1 Do you want to answer the questions on the economic effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA?

i) Yes => Go to D.2
ii) No => Go to E.1

D.2 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation will affect the EU and Indian economies **overall** (e.g., GDP, trade, growth, investments)?

	Strongly negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Strongly positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In India						

D.3 How do you think the EU-India trade and investment agreements currently under negotiation will affect the economies of India and the EU? [Please note that the following statements are all positively phrased. They are not necessarily the views of the consultant, but they allow you to indicate by agreeing or not how much you align with the statement (or not)]

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	There will be no effect	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Goods exports from India to the EU will grow						
ii) Services exports from India to the EU will grow						
iii) Goods exports from the EU to India will grow						
iv) Services exports from the EU to India will grow						
v) The Indian economy will become stronger because of the FTA/IPA						
vi) The EU economy will become stronger because of the FTA/IPA						
vii) Indian investments in the EU will increase						
viii) EU investments to India will increase						
ix) There will be more opportunities for Indian companies to participate in government/public procurement in the EU						
x) There will be more opportunities for EU companies to participate in government/public procurement in India						
xi) EU investors will have an improved access to the Indian market						
xii) Indian investors will have an improved access to the EU market						
xiii) Protection of EU investment in India will improve						
xiv) Protection of Indian investment in the EU will improve						
xv) Transparency on regulatory aspects applicable in India (for EU exporters) will improve						
xvi) Transparency on regulatory aspects applicable in the EU (for Indian exporters) will improve						
xvii) More EU companies will be exporting to India						
xviii) More Indian companies will be exporting to the EU						
xix) New products (goods and services) will be exported from the EU to India						
xx) New products (goods and services) will be exported from India to the EU						
xxi) Production costs will decrease in the EU due to cheaper inputs						
xxii) Production costs will decrease in India due to cheaper inputs						
xxiii) More EU firms will become involved in bilateral value/supply chains						
xxiv) More Indian firms will become involved in bilateral value/supply chains						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	There will be no effect	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
xxv) EU firms will obtain better access to new technologies						
xxvi) Indian firms will obtain better access to new technologies						
xxvii) Government revenues in the EU and its Member States will increase thanks to the agreements currently under negotiation						
xxviii) Government revenues in India will increase thanks to the agreements currently under negotiation						
xxix) Small and medium-sized enterprises in India will benefit						
xxx) Small and medium-sized enterprises in the EU will benefit						
xxxi) Intellectual property rights (patents, trademarks, as well as geographical indications) will be better protected						
xxxii) Governance will improve						
xxxiii) Corruption will decrease						
xxxiv) Other	(=> expand D.4)	(=> expand D.4)		(=> expand D.4)	(=> expand D.4)	

D.4 What "other" effect(s) do you envisage?

D.5 Name a maximum of three economic sectors (NB: the sectors could be **broad**, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or **narrow**, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.) that you think will be strongly influenced by the EU-India trade and investment agreements currently under negotiation.

	Name of sector	Where? (EU/India)	Negative or positive effect of the Agreements?	Why do you think the sector has been affected?
Sector 1				
Sector 2				
Sector 3				

D.6 What impact do you think the EU-India trade and investment agreements currently under negotiation will have on trade with the following third countries/regions?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) Other South-Asian countries (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives)						
ii) South-Asian Least-Developed Countries (Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh)						
iii) Other LDCs						
iv) US						
v) UK						
vi) China						
vii) Russia						
viii) Japan						
ix) Turkey						

E. Your views on the social effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA

E.1 Do you want to answer the questions on the social effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA?

i) Yes => Go to E.2
ii) No => Go to F.1

E.2 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation will affect social development indicators **overall** (including gender equality, respect for labour standards (e.g., freedom of association or child labour), working conditions (job quality, e.g., wages, number of accidents, contracts and working hours), the informal sector and vulnerable groups (e.g., poverty levels) in the EU and India)?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In India						

E.3 The following table lists a number of socio-economic issues. How do you think these issues will be affected **in the EU** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	No impact	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know

i) Employment level in general, and in individual sectors						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty levels						
iv) Income inequality						
v) Women's participation in the labour market and job opportunities in individual sectors						
vi) Women's wages compared to wages received by men						
vii) Working conditions offered to women						
viii) Women's entrepreneurship						
ix) Quality of work (e.g., working hours, type and duration of contract)						
x) Child labour						
xi) Forced labour						
xii) Health and safety at work conditions						
xiii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
xiv) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xv) Operation of labour inspection services						
xvi) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xvii) Wages in the informal sector						
xviii) Transition from informal to formal employment						
xix) People/employees with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (e.g., youth)						
xx) The rights and protection of migrant workers						
xxi) Prices of goods and services						
xxii) Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxiii) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxiv) Provision of consumer information						
xxv) Protection of consumer rights (e.g., enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
xxvi) Social protection (e.g., pensions, other benefits)						
xxvii) Access to education						
xxviii) Access to health care						

xxix) Other	(=> expand E.4)	(=> expand E.4)		(=> expand E.4)	(=> expand E.4)	

E.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other social impacts **in the EU**, please also explain here.

E.5 The following table lists a number of socio-economic issues. How do you think these issues will be affected **in India** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	No impact	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Employment level in general, and in individual sectors						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty levels						
iv) Income inequality						
v) Women's participation in the labour market and job opportunities in individual sectors						
vi) Women's wages compared to wages received by men						
vii) Working conditions offered to women						
viii) Women's entrepreneurship						
ix) Quality of work (e.g., working hours, type and duration of contract)						
x) Child labour						
xi) Forced labour						
xii) Health and safety at work conditions						
xiii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
xiv) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xv) Operation of labour inspection services						
xvi) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xvii) Wages in the informal sector						

xviii) Transition from informal to formal employment						
xix) People/employees with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (e.g., youth)						
xx) The rights and protection of migrant workers						
xxi) Prices of goods and services						
xxii)Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxiii) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxiv) Provision of consumer information						
xxv) Protection of consumer rights (e.g., enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
xxvi) Social protection (e.g., pensions, other benefits)						
xxvii) Access to education						
xxviii) Access to health case						
xxix) Other	(=> expand E.6)	(=> expand E.6)		(=> expand E.6)	(=> expand E.6)	

E.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other social impacts **in India**, please also explain here.

E.7 Which three social groups do you think will be most affected by the agreements between the EU and India? [NB: social groups could be **broad**, such as women, youth, consumers, etc., or **narrow**, such as informal workers in rural areas, etc.

	In the EU	Positive or negative effect	In India	Positive or negative effect
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				

E.8 Please elaborate.

F. Your views on the <u>environmental</u> effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA

F.1 Do you want to answer the questions on the environmental effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA?

i) Yes => Go to F.2
ii) No => Go to G.1

F.2 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation will affect the environment overall in the EU and India?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In India						

F.3 The following table lists a number of environmental factors. How do you think these factors will be affected **<u>in the EU</u>** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Greenhouse gas emissions						
ii) Transport and the use of energy						
iii) Air quality						
iv) Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
v) Biodiversity						
vi) Water quality and resources						
vii) Waste and waste management						
viii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
ix) Use of renewable energy						
x) Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						
xi) Circular economy processes and activities						
xii) Other	(=> expand F.4)	(=> expand F.4)		(=> expand F.4)	(=> expand F.4)	

F.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other environmental effects **in the EU**, please also explain here.

F.5 Which three environmental indicators **in the EU** do you think will be most affected by the agreements currently under negotiation?

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]
ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]
iii) 3rd most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]

F.6 Please elaborate.

F.7 The following table lists a number of environmental factors. How do you think these factors will be affected **<u>in India</u>** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Greenhouse gas emissions						
ii) Transport and the use of energy						
iii) Air quality						
iv) Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
v) Biodiversity						
vi) Water quality and resources						
vii) Waste and waste management						
viii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
ix) Use of renewable energy						
x) Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						
xi) Circular economy processes and activities						
xii) Other	(=> expand F.8)	(=> expand F.8)		(=> expand F.8)	(=> expand F.8)	

F.8 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the agreements may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other environmental effects **in India**, please also explain here.

F.9 Which three environmental indicators **in India** do you think will be most affected by the agreements currently under negotiation?

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]
ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]
iii) 3rd most affected: [dropdown list of the environmental indicators listed in the matrix above]

F.10 Please elaborate.

G. Your views on the <u>human rights</u> effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA

G.1 Do you want to answer the questions on the human rights effects of the EU-India FTA/IPA?

i) Yes => Go to G.2
ii) No => Go to H.1

G.2 How do you think the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation will affect the enjoyment of human rights **overall** (e.g., civil and political rights, right to just and favourable conditions of work, right to join and form trade unions, freedom of association, land rights, right to food, women's rights, child labour, rights of minorities, etc.?)

	Strongly negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Strongly positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In India						

G.3 The following table lists a number of human rights. How do you think these rights will be affected **<u>in the EU</u>** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know

i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						

xx) Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children's rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its Optional Protocols)						
xxii) Other	(=> expand G.4)	(=> expand G.4)		(=> expand G.4)	(=> expand G.4)	

G.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the agreements may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other human rights effects **in the EU**, please also explain here.

G.5 Which three human rights do you think will be most affected by the agreements **in the EU**?

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]
ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]
iii) 3rd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

G.6 Please elaborate.

G.7 The following table lists a number of human rights. How do you think these rights will be affected **in India** because of the FTA/IPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						

v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
xx) Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children's rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions						

No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its Optional Protocols)						
xxii) Other	(=> expand G.8)	(=> expand G.8)		(=> expand G.8)	(=> expand G.8)	

G.8 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the agreements may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements may lead to any other human rights effects **in India**, please also explain here.

G.9 Which three human rights do you think will be most affected by the agreements **in India**?

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]
ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]
iii) 3rd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

G.10 Please elaborate.

H. Your views on negotiation topics

H.1 Which of the issues listed below should be addressed in the negotiations for the EU-India trade and investment agreements?

	Very low priority	Low priority	Neutral	High priority	Very high priority	I don't know
For the EU-India FTA negotiations i) Further tariff reduction						
ii) Removal of tariff rate quotas for agricultural goods						
iii) Less strict and / or simpler rules of origin, particularly for SMEs						
iv) More transparent and less burdensome customs procedures						
v) Improving access to government procurement						
vi) Improved protection of intellectual property rights (including geographical indications)						

vii) Liberalisation of trade and services						
viii) Addressing regulatory obstacles (e.g., TBT, SPS)						
ix) Use of international standards in the regulatory area						
x) Rules on digital trade and e-commerce						
xi) Rules on anti-corruption and bribery						
xii) Rules on competition/anticompetitive practices						
xiii) Stronger rules on labour and social standards						
xiv) Stronger rules for environmental protection						
xv) Improving access to energy and raw materials						
For the EU-India IPA negotiations xvi) Strengthened mechanism for dispute settlement						
xvii) Liberalisation of bilateral investment						
xviii) Improved investment protection						
xix) Other	(=> expand H.2)	(=> expand H.2)	(=> expand H.2)	(=> expand H.2)	(=> expand H.2)	

H.2 Which other issues should be addressed in the negotiations? Name as many as you consider important.

H.3 What, in your view, should be the key issues in the negotiations for the EU-India trade and investment agreements?

I. Strategic Implications of the agreements currently under negotiation

For respondents from the European Union:

I.1 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know

Competitiveness of EU companies in India vis-à-vis India's other international partners (e.g., China, Japan, UK, US, Russia)						
Security in the EU's global supply chains through diversification of supply						
Alternative outlets and sources of supply for EU companies (e.g., alternatives to Russia)						
Role of the EU as a strategic partner for India in the Indo-Pacific						
EU's new approach to trade and sustainability, including advancing the EU's climate and environmental agenda						

I.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

For respondents from India:

I.3 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don’t know
Competitiveness of Indian companies in the EU vis-à-vis EU’s other international partners (e.g., US, UK, Switzerland, China Japan)						

Security in India's global supply chains through diversification of supply						

I.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

For respondents from other countries:

I.5 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know
Competitiveness of EU companies in India vis-à-vis your own country's companies						
Competitiveness of Indian companies in the EU vis-à-vis your own country's companies						

I.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

J. Concluding Questions

J.1 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA)?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know
i) For the EU						
ii) For India						

J.2 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India Investment Protection Agreement (IPA)?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know
i) For the EU						
ii) For India						

J.3 Please elaborate.

J.4 What is your biggest fear when you think about the EU-India trade and investment agreements?

J.5 What is your greatest hope when you think about the EU-India trade and investment agreements?

J.6 Are there any other comments you would like to make?

J.7 Do you want to receive the Newsletter to be informed about progress of the EU-India Trade SIA study? Please only leave your email address here if you do:

J.8 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-India trade relations, please do so here. [LINK]

Many thanks!

9 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BUSINESSES

Business/MSME survey on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) in support of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) negotiations between the EU and its Member States and the Republic of India

Standard questionnaire: 10 March 2023

Introduction

About the negotiations of the EU-India Free Trade Agreement and Investment Protection Agreement

In 2022, the European Union (EU) and the Republic of India formally relaunched EU-India negotiations on a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive, and mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and an Investment Protection Agreement (IPA). Initial negotiations between the EU and India for a Free Trade Agreement were launched in 2007 but were suspended in 2013.

In line with the statements released by the European Commission, the overall objective of the current negotiations is "to maximise the considerable trade and investment potential between the EU and India". India and the EU are already important trading partners. The EU is India's third largest trading partner, accounting for almost 11% of Indian trade in 2021. India is the EU's 10th most important trading partner, accounting for over 2% of EU trade in 2021. Liberalisation of trade and investment between the EU and India therefore represents an opportunity for the economic growth and the creation of jobs. Moreover, like all EU FTAs, this future agreement is expected to include ambitious and enforceable provisions on trade and sustainable development and to promote high environmental and labour standards in the EU and India.

About Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs)

SIAs analyse the potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts of trade agreements being negotiated by the EU. They are based on a robust analysis of the changes that the trade agreement would be likely to cause in the EU, in the partner country and in specified other countries. Equally importantly, they include wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders in the EU and the partner country. SIA findings and recommendations feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the related policy choices.

The SIA in support of the EU-India FTA and IPA negotiations is implemented by Trade Impact, a Netherlands-based consulting firm, in cooperation with BKP Economic Advisors and the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP). More information about the SIA is available on a dedicated website: https://www.eu-india-tsia.eu/

About this survey

The purpose of this consultation is to understand how entrepreneurs and business leaders see the EU-India Agreements currently under negotiation and their effects – both for businesses in general and for their own businesses in particular. SMEs are particularly welcome to fill in the survey.

If you would like to provide your views on the wider (sustainability) effects of the agreements currently under negotiation, please also participate in the general survey: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/OPC-SIA-EU-India-FTA-2023

The questionnaire is available in English. Completing it should take no more than 20 minutes. If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper or letter), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire.

The survey will be available online until 26 June 2023.

[Note: Red text indicates questions; black text response options; path dependency of questions will be added in the online version]

A.1 Publication privacy settings

Please indicate your preference when replying to this questionnaire:

i) I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part, **including my name or my organisation's name**. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication.

ii) I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done **anonymously**. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication. In this case, respondents should not include in their submissions any data or information that would allow themselves, or their organisations, to be identified.

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected.

Note: If you prefer to remain anonymous, you should not include in your submission (open answer questions) any data or information that would allow you, or your organisation, to be identified.

Please also note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under the EU Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

O I agree with the personal data protection provisions [LINK]

B. About you

B.1 How large is your company? [single choice, drop-down]

i) Micro (1-9 employees)
ii) Small (10-49 employees)
iii) Medium-sized (50-249 employees)

iv) Large (250 or more employees)

B.2 Is your company women-owned (i.e., women own more than 50% of the company)? [single choice]

i) Yes
ii) No

B.3 Is your company women-led (i.e., the top manager is a woman, or women have a majority among top management)? [single choice]

i) Yes
ii) No

B.4 In which sector(s) do you operate? [multiple answers possible]

i) Agriculture: wheat and grain production
ii) Agriculture: rice production
iii) Agriculture: fruit and vegetable production
iv) Agriculture: other crops (incl. oilseeds, sugar)
v) Agriculture: livestock raising, meat production, and other animal products
vi) Agriculture: dairy products
vii) Other agriculture and food products
viii) Forestry, wood, and wood products
ix) Fishing and aquaculture
x) Mining and quarrying
xi) Primary product production (oil, gas, coal)
xii) Renewable energy production (solar, wind, water)
xiii) Beverages and tobacco
xiv) Leather, footwear, textiles, and garments
xv) Chemical, plastics, and rubber products
xvi) Pharmaceuticals
xvii) Electrical equipment
xviii) Electronics
xix) Machinery
xx) Automotive and transport equipment
xxi) Other manufacturing
xxii) Utilities (gas, electricity, water supply, urban transport, railways, airports, and ports) services
xxiii) Construction services

xxiv) Trade, distribution, and storage services
xxv) Transportation services
xxvi) Information and communication services
xxvii) Financial and insurance services
xxviii) Business services (including professional services)
xxix) Other services

B.5 What is your name? (this information will only be published if you have agreed to do so)

B.6 What is your company's name? (this information will only be published if you have agreed to do so)

B.7 If you are, in principle, available to respond to follow-up questions, please provide your email address (this will never be published).

B.7.a Did you know that the EU and India are currently negotiating a bilateral Free Trade Agreement and investment Protection Agreement?

i) Yes, and I am following the negotiations/know what the issues are.
ii) Yes, but I do not know any details about it.
iii) No

B.8 Please choose from the options below the ones that best describe the area of interest of your organisation in the context of the EU-India FTA and IPA negotiations and the SIA study. [more than one answer possible]

i) Economic (agricultural production, manufacturing, services, investment, etc.)
ii) Social (levels of employment, job quality, labour standards, poverty, inequality, informality, etc.)
iii) Human Rights (economic, social, cultural, civil, and political human rights)

iv) Environment (greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, water quality, biodiversity, land use, etc.)

B.9 Where is your company based? [single choice, drop-down]

i) EU => Expand to B.10-B.28 and B.48 – B.58
ii) India => Expand to B.29-B.47 and B.60 – B.69
iii) Others=> Expand to B.70 – B.89

For respondents from the European Union:

B.10 Has your company been involved in international trade (i.e., exporting or importing across country borders) recently?

i) Yes (=> continue at B.14)
ii) No (=> continue at B.11)

B.11 What are the main reasons why you have not traded internationally so far?

i) The domestic market is big enough for my company.
ii) I don't have enough knowledge about requirements in other markets / sourcing in other markets.
iii) It is difficult to access other markets.
iv) The paperwork required to import/export is too burdensome.
v) My company does not meet the required international standards.
vi) The cost of importing or exporting is too high.
vii) I don't know.
viii) Other => Expand to B.12

B.12 Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from engaging in international trade.

B.13 Is your company potentially interested in trading internationally?

i) Yes
ii) No

B.14 Has your company been an importer?

i) Yes => Expand to B.15-B.21
ii) No (continue to B.24)

B.15 What is the approximate share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.16 What is the approximate share of your imports that comes from India?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.17 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in the EU
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the supplier (e.g., quantities available, problems with product quality)
viii) Other

B.18 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.19 Has your company also been an exporter?

i) Yes => Expand to B.20-B.23
ii) No

B.20 What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.21 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to India?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.22 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to India?

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.23 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.24 Has your company been an exporter?

i) Yes => Expand to B.25-B.28
ii) No

B.25 What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.26 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to India?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.27 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to India?

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.28 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

=> Go to B.48

For respondents from India:

B.29 Has your company been involved in international trade (ie, exporting or importing across country borders) recently?

i) Yes (=> continue at B.33)
ii) No (=> continue at B.30)

B.30 What are the main reasons why you have not traded internationally so far?

i) The domestic market is big enough for my company.
ii) I don't have enough knowledge about requirements in other markets / sourcing in other markets.
iii) It is difficult to access other markets.
iv) The paperwork required to import/export is too burdensome.
v) My company does not meet the required international standards.
vi) The cost of importing or exporting is too high.
vii) I don't know.
viii) Other => Expand to B.31

B.31 Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from engaging in international trade.

B.32 Is your company potentially interested in trading internationally?

i) Yes
ii) No

B.33 Has your company been an importer?

i) Yes => Expand to B.34-B.42
ii) No (continue to B.43)

B.34 What is the approximate share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.35 What is the approximate share of your imports that comes from the EU?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.36 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in the EU
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the supplier (e.g., quantities available, problems with product quality)
viii) Other

B.37 Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.38 Has your company also been an exporter?

i) Yes => Expand to B.39-B.42
ii) No

B.39 What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.40 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to the EU?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.41 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to the EU? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.42 Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.43 Has your company been an exporter?

i) Yes => Expand to B.45-B.47
ii) No

B.44 What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.45 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to India?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.46 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.47 Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

=> Go to B.60

If respondent from the European Union

B.48 Has your company made any international investments (i.e., investments across country borders) recently?

i) Yes (=> continue at B.49)
ii) No (=> continue at B.56)

B.49 For how many years have you been investing internationally?

i) 1-2 years
ii) 2-5 years
iii) 5-10 years
iv) More than 10 years

B.50 What is the approximate share of investments in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.51 What is the approximate share of investments in India in your total investments?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.52 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures
ii) Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions
iii) Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.
iv) Multiple rules/regulations/clearances
v) Other (=> expand B.53)

B.53 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.54 What are the key strengths of the Indian investment environment?

B.55 What are the main weaknesses of the Indian investment environment?

B.56 What are the main reasons why you have not made any international investments so far?

i) The barriers for accessing market are too high.
ii) The market size and/or market opportunities are not sufficiently interesting for us.
iii) The administrative procedures and paperwork are too complicated and take too long.
iv) I don’t know.
v) Other

B.57 Please specify which “other” reasons have stopped you from making international investments?

B.58 Is your company potentially interested in making international investments?

i) Yes
ii) No

If respondent from India

B.59 Has your company made any international investments (i.e., investments across country borders) recently?

i) Yes (=> continue at B.60)
ii) No (=> continue at B.67)

B.60 For how many years have you been investing internationally?

i) 1-2 years
ii) 2-5 years
iii) 5-10 years
iv) More than 10 years

B.61 What is the approximate share of investments in your total turnover?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.62 What is the approximate share of investments in the EU in your total investments?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.63 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in the EU? [multiple answers possible]

i) Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures
ii) Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions
iii) Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.
iv) Multiple rules/regulations/clearances
v) Other (=> expand B.64)

B.64 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.65 What are the key strengths of the EU investment environment?

B.66 What are the main weaknesses of the EU investment environment?

B.67 What are the main reasons why you have not made any international investments so far?

i) The barriers for accessing market are too high.
ii) The market size and/or market opportunities are not sufficiently interesting for us.
iii) The administrative procedures and paperwork are too complicated and take too long.
iv) I don’t know.
v) Other (=> expand B.68)

B.68 Please specify which “other” reasons have stopped you from making international investments?

B.69 Is your company potentially interested in making international investments?

i) Yes
ii) No

If respondent from other countries (neither EU, nor India)

B.70 Has your company been involved in exports to India?

i) Yes
ii) No

B.71 Please specify why

B.72 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to India?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.73 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.74 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.75 Has your company been involved in exports to the EU?

i) Yes
ii) No

B.76 Please specify why

B.77 What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to the EU?

v) Less than 25%
vi) 25% to 50%
vii) 50% to 75%
viii) 75% or more

B.78 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Tariffs and border taxes in India
ii) Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g., requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
iii) Paperwork related to imports (e.g., customs procedures, certificates of origin)
iv) Logistics issues (e.g., availability of transport, delays)
v) High logistics / transport costs
vi) Trade finance
vii) Issues related to the buyer (e.g., payment problems)
viii) Other

B.79 Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.80 Has your company been investing in India?

i) Yes
ii) No

B.81 Please specify why

B.82 What is the approximate share of investments in India in your total investments?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.83 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing to India? [multiple answers possible]

i) Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures
ii) Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions
iii) Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.
iv) Multiple rules/regulations/clearances
v) Other (=> expand B.84)

B.84 Please describe which “other” bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

B.85 Has your company been investing in the EU?

i) Yes (continue to B.87)
ii) No (continue to B.86)

B.86 Please specify why

B.87 What is the approximate share of investments in the EU in your total investments?

i) Less than 25%
ii) 25% to 50%
iii) 50% to 75%
iv) 75% or more

B.88 What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in the EU? [multiple answers possible]

i) Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures
ii) Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions
iii) Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.
iv) Multiple rules/regulations/clearances
v) Other (=> expand B.89)

B.89 Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face

C Effects of the agreements currently under negotiation specifically on your company

C.1 In which way do you expect the EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to affect your company specifically?

i) Very positively
ii) Somewhat positively
iii) No impact
iv) Somewhat negatively
v) Very negatively

C.2 Please describe which positive or negative effects from the FTA you expect for your company

C.3 In which way do you expect the EU-India Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) to affect your company specifically?

i) Very positively
ii) Somewhat positively
iii) No impact
iv) Somewhat negatively
v) Very negatively

C.4 Please describe which positive or negative effects from the IPA you expect for your company

If EU-based respondent:

C.5 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and India will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?

	Strongly decrease / worsen	Somewhat decrease / worsen	No change	Somewhat increase / improve	Strongly increase / improve	I don't know
i) Exports to India						
ii) Imports from India						
iii) Opportunities to invest in India						
iv) Level of output (production)						
v) Competitive position in the market / sector						
vi) Foreign competition in the market / sector						
vii) Profitability						
viii) Employment						
ix) Production costs						

x)	Access to raw materials						
xi)	(Business) risk diversification						
xii)	Integration in global value chains						
xiii)	Access to technology/innovation capacity						
xiv)	Indian investments in my company						
xv)	Investments from my company in an Indian company						

If India-based respondent:

C.6 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and India will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?

		Strongly decrease / worsen	Somewhat decrease / worsen	No change	Somewhat increase / improve	Strongly increase / improve	I don't know
i)	Exports to the EU						
ii)	Imports from the EU						
iii)	Opportunities to invest in the EU						
iv)	Level of output (production)						
v)	Competitive position in the market / sector						
vi)	Foreign competition in the market / sector						
vii)	Profitability						
viii)	Employment						
ix)	Production costs						
x)	Access to raw materials						
xi)	(Business) risk diversification						
xii)	Integration in global value chains						
xiii)	Access to technology/innovation capacity						
xiv)	EU investments in my company						
xv)	Investments from my company in an EU company						

If respondent based in a 3rd country:

C.7 How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and India will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?

	Strongly decrease / worsen	Somewhat decrease / worsen	No change	Somewhat increase / improve	Strongly increase / improve	I don't know
i) Exports to India						
ii) Imports from India						
iii) Exports to the EU						
iv) Imports from the EU						
v) Opportunities to invest in the EU						
vi) Opportunities to invest in India						
vii) Level of output (production)						
viii) Competitive position in the market / sector						
ix) Foreign competition in the market / sector						
x) Profitability						
xi) Employment						
xii) Production costs						
xiii) Access to raw materials						
xiv) (Business) risk diversification						
xv) Integration in global value chains						
xvi) Access to technology/innovation capacity						
xvii) Indian investments in my company						
xviii) EU investments in my company						
xix) Investments from my company in an Indian company						
xx) Investments from my company in an EU company						

C.8 Please explain how (through what mechanism) you anticipate that the agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements will have any other impacts on your business, please also describe them here.

D. Effect of the agreements on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) generally

If EU-based respondent:

D.1 How do you think the EU-India trade and investment Agreements currently under negotiation will affect micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) **in the EU?** [Please note that the formulation of the following statements does not necessarily reflect the views of the study team]

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) EU MSMEs will export more to India						
ii) EU MSMEs will import more from India						
iii) EU MSMEs will face more competition from Indian imported goods or services						
iv) EU MSMEs will have better chances to plug into global value chains (or bilateral value chains)						
v) EU MSMEs will benefit more from the Agreements than large companies						
vi) More EU MSMEs will start to export						
vii) EU MSMEs will gain more access to new technologies						
viii) The business environment for EU MSMEs will improve						
ix) The administrative requirements for trading under the FTA will be less burdensome for EU MSMEs						
x) EU MSMEs will invest more in India						
xi) EU MSMEs will attract more investment from India						
xii) The administrative requirements for investments under the IPA will be less burdensome for EU MSMEs						
xiii) Overall, EU MSMEs will benefit from the Agreements						
xiv) Other (=> expand D.2)						

D.2 Which "other" effects for EU MSMEs do you expect?

D.3 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the agreements may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements can have any other effects for MSMEs **in the EU**, please also describe them here.

If India-based respondent:

D.4 How do you think the EU-India trade and investment agreements currently under negotiation will affect micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) **in India**? [Please note that the formulation of the following statements does not necessarily reflect the views of the study team]

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Indian MSMEs will export more to the EU						
ii) Indian MSMEs will import more from the EU						
iii) Indian MSMEs will face more competition from EU imported goods or services						
iv) Indian MSMEs will have better chances to plug into global value chains (or bilateral value chains)						
v) Indian MSMEs will benefit more from the Agreements than large companies						
vi) More Indian MSMEs will start to export						
vii) Indian MSMEs will gain more access to new technologies						
viii) The business environment for Indian MSMEs will improve						
ix) The administrative requirements for trading under the FTA will be less burdensome for Indian MSMEs						
x) Indian MSMEs will invest more in the EU						
xi) Indian MSMEs will attract more investment from the EU						
xii) The administrative requirements for investments under the IPA will be less burdensome for Indian MSMEs						
xiii) Overall, Indian MSMEs will benefit from the Agreements						
xiv) Other (=> expand D.5)						

D.5 Which "other" effects for EU MSMEs do you expect?

D.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the agreements may lead to these effects. If you think that the agreements can have any other effects for MSMEs **in India**, please also describe them here.

D.7 Do you have any recommendations on how the agreements can better support MSMEs?

E. Social, human rights and environmental issues related to the currently negotiated EU-India agreements

Regarding Corporate Social Responsibility

E.1 Does your business have any policies specifically related to corporate social responsibility (CSR)?

i) Yes => Expand to E.2 – E.7
ii) No => Go to E.8
iii) I don't know => Go to F.1

E.2 Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its Corporate Social Responsibility?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.3 Is the policy publicly available?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.4 Do you perform CSR "due diligence"? [N.B. CSR due diligence is an ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for negative impacts which your business may cause or contribute to through its own activities; or which may be directly linked to your business's products, operations, or services by a business relationship.]

i) Yes
ii) No

E.5 Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (for example, a corporate social responsibility report, or integrated financial and non-financial reporting) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse impact?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.6 Has your business sign up to the UN Global Compact and/or does your business engage in sustainability certification by eco-labels of their facilities?

i) Yes (=> expand E.7)
ii) No

E.7 Please specify.

E.8 Have there been any reported incidences of adverse impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or India?

i) No
ii) Yes, in the EU but not in India (=> expand E.9)
iii) Yes, in India but not in the EU (=> expand E.9)
iv) Yes, in the EU and in India (=> expand E.9)

E.9 Please describe briefly.

E.10 Do you think that the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on CSR?

i) Yes (=> expand E.11)
ii) No

E.11 Please specify.

Regarding human rights

E.12 Does your business have any policies specifically related to human rights?

i) Yes => Go to E.14
ii) No => Go to E.18
iii) I don't know => Go to F.1

E.13 Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect human rights?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.14 Is the policy publicly available?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.15 Do you perform human rights "due diligence"? [N.B. human rights due diligence is an ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for negative human rights impacts which your business may cause or contribute to through its own activities; or which may be directly linked to your business's products, operations or services by a business relationship.]

i) Yes
ii) No

E.16 Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (for example, as part of corporate social responsibility /sustainability reports, or of integrated financial and non-financial reporting) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse human rights impact?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.17 Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse human rights impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.18 Have there been any reported incidences of adverse human rights impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or India?

i) Yes, in the EU but not in India (=> expand E.19)
ii) Yes, in India but not in the EU (=> expand E.19)
iii) Yes, in the EU and in India (=> expand E.19)
iv) No

E.19 Please describe briefly.

E.20 Do you think that the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on human rights?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.21 Please specify.

Regarding employment and labour

E.22 Does your business have any policies specifically related to employment and labour standards?

i) Yes => Go to E.23
ii) No => Go to E.28
iii) I don't know => Go to F.1

E.23 Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect labour rights?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.24 Is the policy publicly available?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.25 Do you perform labour rights "due diligence"? [N.B. labour rights due diligence is an ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for negative labour rights impacts which your business may cause or contribute to through its own activities; or which may be directly linked to your business's products, operations, or services by a business relationship.]

i) Yes
ii) No

E.26 Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (for example, as part of corporate social responsibility /sustainability reports, or of integrated financial and non-financial reporting) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse labour rights impact?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.27 Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse labour rights impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.28 Have there been any reported incidences of adverse labour rights impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or India?

i) Yes, in the EU but not in India (=> expand E.29)
ii) Yes, in India but not in the EU (=> expand E.29)
iii) Yes, in the EU and in India (=> expand E.29)
iv) No

E.29 Please describe briefly.

E.30 Do you think that the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on employment and labour standards?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.31 Please specify.

Regarding the environment

E.32 Does your business have any policies specifically related to environmental policy?

i) Yes => Go to E.33
ii) No => Go to E.38
iii) I don't know => Go to F.1

E.33 Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect environmental standards?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.34 Is the policy publicly available?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.35 Do you perform environmental “due diligence”? [N.B. environmental due diligence is an ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for negative environmental impacts which your business may cause or contribute to through its own activities; or which may be directly linked to your business’s products, operations, or services by a business relationship.]

i) Yes
ii) No

E.36 Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (for example, as part of corporate social responsibility / sustainability reports, or of integrated financial and non-financial reporting) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse environmental impact?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.37 Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse environmental impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.38 Have there been any reported incidences of adverse environmental impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or India?

i) Yes, in the EU but not in India (=> expand E.39)
ii) Yes, in India but not in the EU (=> expand E.39)
iii) Yes, in the EU and in India (=> expand E.39)
iv) No

E.39 Please describe briefly.

E.40 Do you think that the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business environmental policy?

i) Yes
ii) No

E.41 Please specify.

F. Strategic implications of the agreements currently under negotiation

For respondents from the European Union:

F.1 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know
Competitiveness of EU companies in India vis-à-vis India's other international partners (e.g., China, Japan, UK, US, Russia)						
Security in the EU's global supply chains through diversification of supply						
Alternative outlets and sources of supply for EU companies (e.g., alternatives to Russia)						
Role of the EU as a strategic partner for India in the Indo-Pacific						
EU's new approach to trade and sustainability, including advancing the EU's climate and environmental agenda						

F.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

For respondents from India:

F.3 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA Agreements on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know
Competitiveness of Indian companies in the EU vis-à-vis EU's other international partners (e.g., US, UK, Switzerland, China Japan)						
Security in India's global supply chains through diversification of supply						

F.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

For respondents from 3rd countries:

F.5 Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the EU-India FTA/IPA Agreements on the following strategic objectives?

	Very adverse/ very negative	Adverse/ negative	No effect	Favourable/ Positive	Very favourable/ very positive	I don't know

Competitiveness of EU companies in India vis-à-vis your own country's companies						
Competitiveness of Indian companies in the EU vis-à-vis your own country's companies						

F.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation may lead to these effects.

G. Concluding Questions

G.1 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the EU-India agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for your business?

G.2 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for your business?

G.3 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for businesses in your country generally?

G.4 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for businesses in your country generally?

G.5 Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Indian trade or on the agreements currently under negotiation?

G.6 Do you want to receive the Newsletter to be informed about progress of the EU-India Trade SIA study? Please leave your email address here:

G.7 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-India trade relations, please do so here. [LINK]

Many thanks!

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