



Workshop Report

Latin America Regional Workshop on the Liberalisation of Trade in Environmental Goods and Services

Organised under the pervuew of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assesment on the Environemtnal Goods Agreement

INTRODUCTION

On 24 January 2014 at the World Economic Forum in Davos, the EU, together with 13 other WTO members pledged to launch negotiations to liberalise global trade in environmental goods. The relevance of the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) in terms of the size and scope of potential impacts is significant: states currently engaging in the plurilateral negotiations account for approximately 90 percent of global trade in the environmental goods sector.

A key objective of the negotiations is to create a 'living agreement' that would be able to respond to the changes in technologies in the years to come, to add new products, as well as to potentially address trade in environmental services and non-tariff barriers. The list of environmental goods is being determined in the negotiations, in which each participant can submit their own proposals. The Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (Trade SIA) on the EGA is a European Commission initiative to analyse the impacts of trade liberalisation in environmental goods and services and seek broad stakeholder input.

WORKSHOP DETAILS

Title: **Latin America regional workshop on the Environmental Goods Agreement: The Impacts of Trade Liberalisation of Environmental Goods and Services**

Date: **25th September 2015**

Location: **World Trade Center, Mexico City, Mexico**

Language: **Spanish (primary) and English**, simultaneous translation was provided on-site

WORKSHOP BRIEF

The Latin American Workshop was the second of the two workshops held as a part of the stakeholder outreach efforts of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement. The Workshop took place in Mexico City on 25 September 2015, as a side even of the GREEN Expo, in the World Trade Center Ciudad de México.

This Latin American Regional Workshop was a key element of the Trade SIA's stakeholder outreach. Feedback from this workshop has been presented to the EC negotiating team and has been incorporated into the Final Trade SIA Report, which will be made available to the public in early 2016. The workshop took place alongside the Global Resources Environmental & Energy Network (GREEN) Expo 2015.

MINUTES

Morning Session 1		
8:30-9:00	Registration	
9:00-9:15	Welcome and introductions: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission	
9:15-9:40	State of play of the Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations	
	9:15-9:40	Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission
9:40-9:55	Q&A	

Opening and overview of the EGA

Joachim Monkelbaan, the team leader, welcomed the attendees and explained the purpose of the SIA as well as of the workshop, and additionally gave a quick overview of the agenda for the day. He was followed by Mr. Joao Pereira of the Directorate-General for Trade of the European Commission, who explained the background of the EGA and some its key aspects.

Among the key points he made were:

- The green goods sector is expected to grow rapidly, and its continued expansion could create upward of USD 2 trillion worth of trade and millions of quality jobs by 2020.
- The EGA will eliminate all tariff barriers currently facing green goods, reducing their cost.
- By increasing the uptake of green goods, the EGA is also expected to help the world meet its climate change and energy targets that were set in UNFCCC negotiations and other frameworks.

Mr. Pereira pointed out that between 2002 and 2011, well-paying and high-quality jobs in the green sector had already increased from 3 million to 4.2 million positions within the EU. He also noted that, particularly for developing countries, the difficulty of classifying EGs and the associated customs difficulties could potentially be a barrier that prevents them from obtaining fully the benefits of the EGA. He informed the stakeholders that the negotiators have these considerations in mind as they draft the text of the EGA.

Highlights from the Q&A section:



- One stakeholder asked when the negotiation for the EGA will be completed. Mr. Pereira explained that the negotiators were aiming to have a political agreement on tariff reductions by December 2015, however the negotiation process might be extended. He emphasized that it is the ambition of the EGA to cover non-tariff barriers as well as environmental services in the near future.
- Another stakeholder brought up the issue of classifying multiple-use goods – goods that could be used for both environmental as well as non-environmental purposes – under the EGA. Mr. Pereira noted that it is often possible to distinguish products based on specific characteristics, citing the example of ball bearings – while it is true that small ball bearings are used in other products, the ball bearings used in wind turbines are much larger.
- A stakeholder also brought up the topic of defining EGs for the purpose of the EGA. Mr. Pereira explained that the EGA uses an end-use approach toward defining EGs, as this approach allows all products with an environmental end use to be considered. A secondary reason is that it has not been possible to reach an international consensus on a definition for EGs. With the current approach, negotiators are paying careful attention to defining the products as specifically as possible and using ex-outs to maintain the environmental credibility of the products on the list.

09:55-10:30	<p>A “Living Agreement”: Expanding the scope of the environmental goods agreement</p> <p>This session will discuss the administration of a “living agreement” and the inclusion of additional products and other trade related issues.</p> <p>Speaker: Joachim Monkelbaan, Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement</p>
10:30-10:40	Q&A
10:40-10:50	Coffee break

Mr. Joachim Monkelbaan explained the concept of the EGA as a as a ‘living agreement’ with a ‘living list’ of EGs that are to be liberalized. Mr. Monkelbaan explained that the ‘living list’ should be constantly replaced by more environmentally friendly products, for example compact fluorescent lights’ replacement by LED lights, in order to maintain the EGA’s environmental credibility. The list of EGs should be constantly updated to reflect the most up-to-date state of green technologies.

At the same time, the EGA should be a ‘living agreement’ that covers trade-related issues beyond tariffs that affect the trade in EGs and environmental services. Mr. Monkelbaan noted that non-tariff barriers, such as government procurement requirements, local content requirements and problematic custom procedures, among others, often have a greater trade-restricting effect than tariff barriers. He cited the non-tariff barrier provisions in the EU-Singapore FTA as a possible way forward to eliminate non-tariff barriers facing environmental goods. He also argued that barriers to the provision of environmental services should be eliminated. Mr. Monkelbaan noted that most jobs in the EGS industry lie in the service aspects rather than in the manufacturing aspects. Additionally, environmental goods need to be paired with their related services, such as engineering, technical support and financing, to

successfully implement most environmental projects. Therefore, the EGA should incorporate provisions that remove the barriers in the trade in environmental services in the near future.

Highlights from the Q&A section:

- One stakeholder noted that pirated and counterfeit products could have a significant impact on the uptake of environmental goods, though it is not an issue that will be addressed in the first iteration of the EGA. Mr. Pereira accepted that this was an issue, noting that with the opening of the local market to foreign products and services, local consumers could also obtain more knowledge on legitimate products and be more selective in their purchasing decisions.
- Another stakeholder suggested that the harmonisation of standards imposed by national level environmental regulations is an important issue, since while there are international standards in place and in use by many sovereign states, certain countries use different standards that could place a burden on foreign companies doing business in their market. Mr. Monkelbaan addressed this issue, stating that special and differential treatment have been applied in the past to companies from developing countries that are trying to participate in the global value chain for environmental goods and services.
- A stakeholder asked if the EGA negotiators are considering a 'project-based' approach to the liberalisation of trade in environmental goods. Under a project-based approach, a government can approve individual environmental projects for tariff exemption. Mr. Monkelbaan responded that while the project approach could increase environmental credibility of products that are multi-use, it could also create uncertainty for project planning as the government has discretion for the approval of each project. Mr. Monkelbaan stated that the project-approach is not on the table for the EGA negotiations.

Morning session 2	
10:50-11:30	Progress and interim conclusions of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement Speaker: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement
11:30-11:40	Q&A
Climate Mitigation and the Environmental Goods Agreement	
11:40-12:20	11:40-12:00 Climate Mitigation and Energy Efficiency Speaker: Matheus Alves de Brito , WayCarbon
	12:00-12:20 Renewable Energy Development in the Latin American region Speaker: Camilo Terranova , WayCarbon
12:20-12:30	Q&A

Mr. Monkelbaan continued the morning session by introducing the role that independent Trade SIA's that were mandated by the European Commission have had in supporting ongoing trade negotiations since 1999. Mr. Monkelbaan explained that Trade SIAs are the second of three stages of assessment conducted by the EC on all trade negotiations, and that they serve to provide the EC with an up to date overview of the projected economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts throughout the negotiation process. They also allow stakeholders within and outside of the EU to share their views on the agreements.

Mr. Monkelbaan gave an overview of the project's findings thus far: he introduced the EGA's potential of building global value chains of environmental products, where by eliminating incremental tariff barriers in different countries, more countries and regions could participate in global green goods value chains, including raw materials sourcing, manufacturing, shipping, assembly, and providing environmental services required for the uptake of these goods.

Mr. Monkelbaan also argued that the EGA could be particularly beneficial to SMEs, because larger companies tend to have the resources to overcome trade barriers while the lesser resources available to SMEs to deal with trade and other regulatory barriers mean that they are often kept out of certain protected markets, even where they could have a comparative advantage (e.g. by being more efficient and more adaptable compared to larger companies). Further, the EGA's potential benefits to SMEs include the mitigation of regulatory risk, and the possibility of global alliance building along global value chains.

Mr. Matheus Alves de Brito from WayCarbon presented on the merit of energy efficiency from an environmental perspective. By using less resources to provide the same output, less natural resource extraction needs to take place, which is not only more economical but also more environmentally friendly. Mr. Alves de Brito also believes energy efficiency legislation has a very important role in mitigating global carbon emissions; the world's carbon emission would be 58 per cent higher today if no energy efficiency legislation were passed from 1973. Finally, as regards fossil fuel subsidies, Mr Alves de Brito noted that in addition to their clear negative environmental consequences, total fossil fuel subsidies cost the world USD 5.3 trillion if one includes their damage to the environment and human health, equal to 6.5 per cent of the world's GDP, while the current annual investment in low-carbon energy technologies is only USD 250 billion. This investment in clean energy is projected to be half the amount required to keep the average global temperature from rising more than 2°C. Mr Alves de Brito recommended more policies and investments to improve energy efficiency, and the removal of fossil fuel subsidies.

Mr. Camilo Terranova followed with a presentation on renewable energy developments in Latin America. He noted the excellent renewable energy resources available in Latin America – for example, Chile has the world's best solar resources in its northern Atacama desert, while Brazil has some of the world's best wind resources. However, much of the continent still lacks stable access to electricity. Mr. Terranova highlighted that distributed energy had great potential to provide electricity to rural and remote localities in the region that are currently off the grid.

Highlights from the Q&A section:

- One stakeholder mentioned major developing countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Mexico are important exporters of EGs, yet they are not a part of the



EGA; Mr. Monkelbaan suggested several reasons why this may be the case. One of the reasons is that these countries are already engaged in a number of different trade agreements and are therefore regard themselves as already fully committed. Another reason is that it takes 90 days for the U.S. congress to review new countries joining the EGA, so at the time of the workshop it was no longer possible for countries to join the EGA before the WTO's Nairobi Ministerial in December 2015.

Afternoon Session 1	
14:30-15:45	Case studies: potential environmental and socio economic impacts of liberalising trade in environmental goods and services This session will explore the potential impact of liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services from the perspective of industry and project managers
	14:30-14:45 Air pollution control product, U.S. company
	14:45-14:55 Q & A
	Case studies continued:
	14:55-15:10 Small solar projects, Mexican company
	15:10-15:20 Q & A
	Case studies continued:
	15:20-15:35 Mechanical sealing devices, British/Mexican company
	15:35-15:45 Q & A

Mr. Monkelbaan opened the afternoon session with a presentation on Ceramic Substrates used to control particulate emission from diesel vehicles by the American ceramics manufacturer Corning. Mr. Monkelbaan began by giving a brief overview of vehicular emission control technology, which did not exist until the early 70s when the U.S. adopted the Clean Air Act. He cited several important facts about air pollution from car exhaust:

- 30 to 40 per cent of premature deaths that resulted from exposure to pollution are caused by car emissions. This is a serious problem in Latin America;
- Auto sales are growing rapidly in developing countries: the market is expected to grow at 11 per cent per year through 2019;
- Most of the production of vehicular emissions control products are concentrated in the EU, China, Japan, the U.S. and South Africa, while sales are relatively evenly distributed, with the fastest growth in emerging economies.
- Tariffs are fairly high for vehicular emissions control products; tariffs can be as high as 17.5 per cent; in Mexico the tariffs are 12 per cent.

Products such as ceramic substrates can eliminate up to 99 per cent of fine particles that result from diesel combustion. By eliminating the tariff barriers for this product, it will facilitate the trade and dispersion of this technology.

The next case study was presented by the CEO of a solar power company in Mexico. This company has installed 1,300 kWh of solar panels since 1998, and many of his clients are farmers located in the countryside. Their solar panels not only reduce the electricity bills of their clients – for example an avocado farmer reduced his electricity bill from 25,000 pesos



to 4,000 pesos – but they also prevent thousands of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. However, while some of this company’s imported solar components have low or no tariffs, other vital components to the operation of solar panels are charged high tariffs that can reach 15 per cent. Additionally, customs agencies often arbitrarily decide the tariffs imposed on products. The EGA would therefore have a positive impact by aiding in the classification of environmental goods and by clarifying the goods to be tariff exempt under customs procedures.

The third case study concerned mechanical sealing devices that were installed in Australia by John Crane, a American/British company, on sewage pumps. The sealing devices act to prevent leakage and make pumping more efficient. After the sealing devices were added to the pumps, approximately 2 tonnes of CO2 emissions were saved per pump per year, along with an Olympic-sized pool’s worth of water.

Highlights from the Q&A sections:

- One stakeholder asked the presenters’ opinions on how trade barriers have led to the proliferation of low-quality products. The CEO from the Mexican solar company replied that price is closely related to the quality of solar products. He believes that customs authorities should require quality certificates for imported products.
- Mr. Monkelbaan asked the presenter from John Crane if his company encounters significant tariff barriers. He replied that non-tariff barriers, in particular rules of origin issues affect his company’s business. He cited an example of exporting steel to Brazil via the U.S.: since Mexico has a free-trade agreement with Brazil, Mexican steel can enter the Brazilian market tariff-free; however, if he exports the steel to the U.S. first and then Brazil, the same steel products will be charged a tariff of between 30 and 40 per cent.

Afternoon session 2		
15:55-16:15	Case studies continued:	
	15:55-16:05	Cleaning products company, Costa Rica
	16:05-16:15	Q & A
16:15-16:50	Facilitated roundtable discussion on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services Moderator: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement	

The CEO of the Costa Rican cleaning products company FLOREX gave the fourth case study presentation on his internationally-certified cleaning products. His products focus on both protecting the environment and the well-being of their users. He cited the importance of technical assistance from German partners as well as financial assistance from development banks in starting his business. His products have enjoyed popularity, illustrated by the fact that Walmart is stocking his products for international distribution.

At the end of the workshop, Mr. Monkelbaan hosted a roundtable discussion for the stakeholders to engage in discussions before the conclusion of the workshop.

Highlights from the comments and questions raised during the roundtable discussion:

- One stakeholder mentioned some of the potential challenges that could affect the EGA. First, she believed the lack of a definition of environmental goods could be an issue. Secondly, free-riders could have a negative effect on local businesses in the EGA signatories. Third, there needs to be a comprehensive analysis to determine whether multiple-use goods, such as tubes and pipes, should be considered environmental goods under the EGA.
- Another stakeholder mentioned human right issues that could be exacerbated by increased trade, citing the difficult relationships developers often have with indigenous communities in Central and South America as an example. She believes that an information campaign, where all stakeholders are involved, to inform local communities that could be affected by development of renewable energy could be an effective way to form linkages between local communities and developers.
- A stakeholder believes that workers should be given incentives to work in micro, small and medium enterprises in developing countries that are active in the environmental field, as there are currently not enough well-paid employment opportunities in these sectors for qualified workers. This is because many SMEs in developing countries are much smaller than even their SME peers in developed countries, and therefore they have a hard time offering comparable benefits compared to foreign competitors, including SME competitors.
- An NGO stakeholder stated that ecotourism could be important to prevent careless touristic development that harms local environments.

16:50-17:00	Summary and closing remarks Speakers: Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission
-------------	---

In his closing remarks, Mr. Pereira stated that the many case studies and active contributions made by stakeholders had given him much material to take back to Brussels. In particular, he noted that the matter of protecting local communities is an important issue and will be looked into in more detail. However, he stated his belief that the EGA's benefits will lead to a cleaner and more ecological future, even though it may not solve every problem.

Mr. Monkelbaan closed the workshop by thanking all stakeholders for their attendance.

SUMMARY: POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES/BENEFITS OF THE EGA

- Elimination of tariff barriers facing environmental goods can contribute to their increased uptake, which will have benefits for many areas of environmental conservation and climate mitigation.
- The EGA will create opportunities for stakeholders in developing countries to gain greater access to environmental goods and services.



- The EGA could encourage the development of more inclusive global value chains for environmental products by eliminating incremental tariff barriers and streamline customs procedures of many countries.
- The EGA will create opportunities for stakeholders in developing countries (in particular SMEs) to participate more deeply in global value chains for environmental products.
- The EGA should be a living agreement allowing new products to be added in the future, and to address other issues in the green sector such as NTBs and environmental services.
- The EGA will encourage the uptake of high-quality, imported products, creating business opportunities for local stakeholders, and providing greater options for business in choosing environmental products.
- The decentralised nature of renewable energy could encourage the electrification of remote and rural areas and contribute to providing access to sustainable energy for all (in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7).

SUMMARY: POTENTIAL CHALLENGES/ISSUES OF THE EGA

- Quality assurance is more important in international traded goods due to the lack of local offices and accountability.
- Good communication between developers and local communities should be established in the development of international renewable energy or other environmental projects.
- Potential customs issues should be resolved so that all stakeholders can fully benefit from the EGA.
- In the future, harmonisation of environmental standards could be sought by signatories of the EGA to even the playing field for all stakeholders.

ANNEX I: PARTICIPANTS LIST

Participants from Mexico - 13

Cesar	Calderon Molgora		Instituto Mexicano de Tecnologia del Agua
Gloria Olimpia	Castillo Blanco	Directora <i>Director</i>	Comunicación y Educación Ambiental SC
José	Celis Alarcon	General Secretary	ANES
Lina	Dabbagh	Responsable de Política <i>Policy Officer</i>	Climate Action Network International
Ivan	Espinosa	Executive Coordinator	Instituto Mora
Danaé	Espinoza	Co-fundadora <i>Co-founder</i>	Tlalocan Alliance A.C.
Arturo	Juarez	Director General Adjunto <i>Deputy Director General</i>	Secretaria de Economía <i>Ministry of Economy (Mexico)</i>
Alejandro	Lorea	Director de Proyectos <i>Project Director</i>	MGM INNOVA
Roberto Carlos	Méndez Mendoza	LRI	Economía Verde y Energía Sustentable (ECOVES)
Carlos	Peralta	Relacionador Publico <i>Public Relations</i>	Asociacion Mexicana de Energia Eolica <i>Mexican Association of Wind Power (AMDEE)</i>
José Ramón	Sanchez Ceresuela	CEO	Cryplant
Brenda	Torea de la Rosa	Desarrollo de Negocio <i>Business Developer</i>	Iberosolar Termica y Fotovoltaica Sa de CV
Ricardo	Troncoso	Director of Development Policies of Low Emissions	WWF Mexico

Regional Participants – 20

Participants from Belize:

Andy Sutherland	Director Adjunto de Comercio Exterior <i>Deputy Director of Foreign Trade</i>	Dirección de Comercio Exterior del Ministerio de Comercio y Promoción de la Inversión, Desarrollo del sector privado y Protección del Consumidor <i>Directorate of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade and Investment Promotion, Private Sector Development and Consumer Protection (Belize)</i>
------------------------	--	--

Participants from Brazil:

Matheus Alves de Brito	Project Director	WayCarbon
Ana Laura Hurtas	Event coordinator	CAMEBRA
Helena Massote de Moura e Sousa	Diplomática Tercer Secretaria División de Acceso a Mercados, Asistente <i>Diplomat Third Secretary Division of Market Access, Assistant</i>	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Brasil <i>Ministry of External Relations Brazil</i>
Camilo Terranova	Associate	Futura Energia S.A.

Participants from Chile:

Angelica Beatriz Romero Lopez	Jefa del Departamento de Energía , Comercio y Desarrollo Sostenible <i>Head of Energy, Trade and Sustainable Development Department</i>	Director General de Relaciones Internacionales Economicas <i>General Directorate for international Economic Relations (Chile)</i>
--------------------------------------	--	--

Participants from Colombia:

Sergio Escobar Solórzano	Director de la Oficina Comercial de la Embajada de Colombia <i>Director of the Commercial Office of the Embassy of Colombia</i>	ProColombia
María Camila Jiménez Suárez	Pasante <i>Internship</i>	ProColombia
Maria Eugenia Mesa Ruiz	Asesora Direccion Relaciones Comerciales <i>Advisor Direction of Trade Relations</i>	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo <i>Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (Colombia)</i>

Participants from Costa Rica:

Carlos Enrique Araya Arias	Presidente de la empresa Florex <i>President of the company Florex</i>	FLOREX
-----------------------------------	---	--------



Daniela	Herrera	Asesora Comercio y Desarrollo Sostenible <i>Trade and Sustainable Development Advisor</i>	Ministerio de Comercio Exterior de Costa Rica <i>Ministry of Foreign Trade of Costa Rica</i>
Luis Eduardo	Obando Rojas	Asesor en Comercio Internacional <i>Advisor on International Trade</i>	Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica <i>Chamber of Industry of Costa Rica</i>

Participants from Jamaica:

Esmond	Reid	Director General, Comercio Internacional <i>Senior Director, Foreign Trade</i>	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Comercio Internacional, Jamaica <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade, Jamaica</i>
Kerrine	Senior	Manager, Sucursal de la Prevención de la Contaminación <i>Manager, Pollution Prevention Branch</i>	Agencia Ambiental y de Planificación Nacional <i>National Environment and Planning Agency (Jamaica)</i>

Participants from Uruguay:

Sofía	Tuyaré	Economista, Asesora <i>Economist, Adviser</i>	Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de Uruguay <i>Ministry of Economy and Finance of Uruguay</i>
--------------	---------------	--	---

Other regional stakeholders¹:

José Antonio	Aquino Robles	Professor- Investigador <i>Academic</i>	Latinoamérica Renovable, Instituto Politécnico Nacional
José Jaime	Constantes	General Manager, John Crane Mexico	John Crane
Debora	Ley	Miembro del Consejo Científico <i>Member of Scientific Board</i>	Latinoamérica Renovable
Jaime	Mijares	VP Government Relations and Business Dev	Smiths
José Vargas	Rodríguez	WP / Wind Sales Manager	Siemens Mesoamérica

EU participants and organisers:

Joachim	Monkelbaan	Team Leader	DEVELOPMENT Solutions
Jesper	Jansen	Event Manager	DEVELOPMENT Solutions
Joao	Pereira	Evaluation Coordinator	European Commission Directorate-General for Trade

¹ These stakeholders either work for companies or non-governmental organisations with regional presence

ANNEX II: WORKSHOP AGENDA

Latin America regional workshop on

The Environmental Goods Agreement: The Impacts of Trade Liberalisation of Environmental Goods and Services

25th September 2015

World Trade Center
Mexico City, Mexico

Contracting Authority
The Directorate General of Trade, European Commission

Introduction

The Environmental Goods Agreement is currently being negotiated between 17 WTO member states². This agreement aims to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in “environmental goods”, which are crucial for such environmental areas as solid and hazardous waste management, wastewater management and water treatment, air pollution control, renewable energy, energy efficiency, noise and vibration abatement, environmental remediation and clean-up, environmental monitoring, analysis and assessment, resource efficiency. The negotiations are on-going with the goal of reaching a political agreement by the end of 2015 to contribute to the UNFCCC climate negotiations in Paris and the WTO Ministerial meeting in Nairobi. For more information on the EGA negotiations please see the [DG TRADE website](#).

This workshop is part of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (Trade SIA) on the Environmental Goods Agreement, mandated by the European Commission to assess the potential impacts of the agreement and seek broad stakeholder input.

This workshop will gather relevant government, NGO and private sector stakeholders from the Latin America region to engage in an open discussion on the likely socio-economic and environmental impacts of liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services. Experts and government representatives from Europe and throughout Latin America will be invited to comment on the current state of the negotiations. This workshop will give regional stakeholders an opportunity to learn more about the agreement. This workshop also aims to learn about the views of civil society stakeholders on the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the agreement.

This Latin America Regional Workshop is a key element of the Trade SIA’s stakeholder outreach. Feedback from this workshop will be presented to the EC negotiating team and incorporated into the Final Trade SIA Report, which will be made available to the public in December 2015.

English: <http://www.egatradesia.com/Latin-America-Regional-Workshop>

Spanish: <http://www.egatradesia.com/Taller-de-trabajo-regional>

² Australia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Chinese Taipei, EU, Hong Kong (China), Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Turkey and the US

Morning Session 1	
8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-9:15	Welcome and introductions: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission
9:15-9:40	State of play of the Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations
9:15-9:40	Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission
9:40-9:55	Q&A
09:55-10:30	A "Living Agreement": Expanding the scope of the environmental goods agreement This session will discuss the administration of a "living agreement" and the inclusion of additional products and other trade related issues. Speaker: Speaker: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement
10:30-10:40	Q&A
10:40-10:50	Coffee break
Morning Session 2	
10:50-11:30	Progress and interim conclusions of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement Speaker: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement
11:30-11:40	Q&A
11:40-12:20	Climate Mitigation and the Environmental Goods Agreement
	11:40-12:00 Climate Mitigation and Energy Efficiency Speaker: Matheus Alves de Brito , WayCarbon
12:00-12:20	Renewable Energy Development in the Latin American region Speaker: Matheus Alves de Brito , WayCarbon
12:20-12:30	Q&A
12:30-14:30	Lunch (followed by opportunity to visit The GREEN Expo)
Afternoon Session 1	
14:30-15:45	Case studies: potential environmental and socio economic impacts of liberalising trade in environmental goods and services

	This session will explore the potential impact of liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services from the perspective of industry and project managers	
14:30-14:45	Corning, Ceramic Substrate	Presenter: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement
14:45-14:55	Q & A	
Case studies continued:		
14:55-15:10	Cryplant Solar	Presenter: José Ramón Sanchez Ceresuela , CEO, Cryplant
15:10-15:20	Q & A	
Case studies continued:		
15:20-15:35	Sealing devices, Smith's Group/John Crane	Presenter: Jaime Mijares , Vice President, Government Relations and Business Development, Smith's Group
15:35-15:45	Q & A	
15:45-15:55	Coffee break	
Afternoon session 2		
Case studies continued:		
15:55-16:15	15:55-16:05	Cleaning products, FLOREX Presenter: Carlos Enrique Araya Arias , CEO, FLOREX
	16:05-16:15	Q & A
16:15-16:50	Facilitated roundtable discussion on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services Moderator: Joachim Monkelbaan , Team Leader, Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment on the Environmental Goods Agreement	
16:50-17:00	Summary and closing remarks Speakers: Joao Pereira , Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission	