



Study in support of an impact assessment to prepare the review of GSP Regulation No 978/2012

Inception Report

18 May 2020

Appendix B: Consultation Strategy

Prepared by BKP Economic Advisors
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The views expressed in the report are those of the consultant,
and do not present an official view of the European Commission.



APPENDIX B: CONSULTATIONS STRATEGY AND PLAN

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the strategy and actions planned to be undertaken in the context of preparing the “study in support of an impact assessment to prepare the review of GSP Regulation No 978/2012”, which is undertaken by a team led by BKP Economic Advisors GmbH (BKP). The document has been prepared based on an initial consultations plan presented by BKP as part of the proposal for the study, and takes into account the outline consultation strategy included in the Commission’s inception impact assessment,¹ as well as the work undertaken during the study’s inception phase. The consultation strategy is also based on the guidelines for consultations as set out in the European Commission’s Better Regulation toolbox² as well as the Commission’s minimum standards for consultation of interested parties.³

This document describes the consultation objectives and scope (section 2), the identification of key stakeholders in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries, including those expected to be affected by a new EU GSP regulation (section 3), as well as the various planned consultation means and activities (section 4) and the planned reporting on the consultation activities and feedback received (section 5).

2 CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

2.1 Consultation objectives

The main objectives of the consultations, as specified in the Terms of Reference, are:

- To actively engage with the main categories of interested parties in order to reflect their experience, priorities and concerns;
- To contribute to the transparency of the analysis through an open and ongoing process where presented results are not carved in stone, but draft outcomes and findings are openly and transparently discussed; and
- To collect inputs from stakeholders that will help, first, in further developing the formulation of problems related to the various policy options being studied, where relevant, and assess their magnitude, and second, in examining and assessing the possible economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the policy options.

2.2 Consultation scope

The scope of the consultations is based on the above objectives as well as the scope of the study itself.

In terms of the **technical scope**, consultations will be restricted to the specific research questions to be addressed by the study, as described in the main body of the inception report. This means, for example, that generic responses about the benefits or not of the EU GSP as such will not be addressed.

¹ European Commission (2019), Inception impact assessment, Ares(2019)3145531, 13 May 2019: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/2136-Towards-the-future-Generalised-Scheme-of-Preferences-legal-framework-granting-trade-advantages-to-developing-countries>

² See https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/better-regulation-why-and-how/better-regulation-guidelines-and-toolbox/better-regulation-toolbox_en#viistakeholderconsultation

³ Commission of the European Communities (2002), Communication from the Commission. Towards a reinforced culture of consultation and dialogue - General principles and minimum standards for consultation of interested parties by the Commission, COM(2002) 704 final, 11 December 2002, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52002DC0704&from=EN>

With regard the **geographical scope**, this is in principle universal, i.e. communication with stakeholders from anywhere will form scope of the activities, e.g. through the website and electronic communication means. At the same time, more in-depth consultations will be held with stakeholders in the EU and in the GSP countries potentially most affected by the various policy options being studied.

Regarding the **stakeholders** addressed, again the scope of the consultations is universal. Nevertheless, similar to the geographical scope, key stakeholders are distinguished from other stakeholders, and may play a more active role in consultations. Key stakeholders are those which could be affected by the GSP policy options being studied, those who would be involved in the implementation of any of the policy options, and those that will have expressed an interest (e.g. by getting in touch with the study team) in the issues being studied. The following section provides more detail regarding the identification of stakeholders.

3 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The first step that is needed when carrying out a high-quality and inclusive consultation process is to identify the key stakeholders in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries that we need to engage with. Key stakeholders are defined as “those who could be affected by, are interested in, or are in any way related to implementing and/or monitoring the GSP regulation, irrespective of their access opportunities to the consultations.”

The groups of key stakeholders identified are the following:

- Business representatives (normally business associations) both in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries;⁴
- Social partners (employer associations and worker representatives/trade unions) both in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries;
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society representatives in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries – covering the economic, social, human rights, and environmental pillars;
- (Academic) experts from the EU and GSP beneficiary countries, as well as those working on trade and development (and specifically GSP) issues in general;
- International organisations that could provide important inputs and angles, such as *inter alia* the ILO and UN, including relevant monitoring bodies, WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, UN Global Compact and others;
- GSP beneficiary countries government officials;
- Representatives of EU institutions and Member States;
- Vulnerable groups (e.g. women, youth, indigenous people, migrant workers and marginalised groups) that might be affected directly locally by the GSP reform options and run the risk of being excluded from the consultations.

An initial database of stakeholders has been prepared during the inception phase based on the following sources and activities:

- For EU stakeholders, the basis for the list was an existing database developed in the context of previous similar studies undertaken by us, including sustainability impact assessments in support of various free trade negotiations which the EU has been undertaking;

⁴ Potentially, stakeholders in countries competing with GSP beneficiary countries will also be included. A selective approach for this will be taken to avoid inflating the database, e.g. by consulting third country stakeholders only in the context of specific case studies. This remains to be further developed as the study progresses.

- Past reports and GSP related work such as the MTE as well as (sustainability) impact assessments and evaluations of EU FTAs with GSP beneficiary countries (e.g., Indonesia and Philippines);
- Invitation/participant lists for recent workshops related to the GSP, including those in beneficiary countries and DG TRADE civil society dialogue (CSD) meetings.

Based on an initial review of the CGE modelling results and further analysis, proposals for case studies have been identified, several of which are country case studies. On this basis, and also focussing on those GSP beneficiaries that could be relatively more affected by the reform options, a particular effort has been made to identify stakeholders in the following countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The initial list of key stakeholders identified so far is provided in Annex A (excluding EU institutions, and national governments and public institutions both in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries). Table 1 provides an overview of the current status by type of stakeholder and location. Additional efforts will be made to identify more stakeholders in additional GSP countries, across all types of stakeholders.

Table 1: Composition of identified stakeholders in GSP countries and the EU (number of entities in database)

Type of stakeholder	Number in GSP	Number in EU	Total number
Civil society	72	70	142
Private sector	197	281	478
Social partners	33	24	57
Think Tank/Academia	32	31	63
International organisations	Na	Na	12
Total	334	406	752

Note: Public sector institutions/governments are not listed here. EU institutions, EU Member States, and GSP beneficiary country governments will also be consulted.

Source: Compiled by study team.

In order to effectively reach out and engage with stakeholders, including those in risk of being excluded in GSP countries, and also to ensure that the various types of impact are addressed in a balanced way, further mapping of stakeholders will be undertaken as the study progresses. For this, the following questions are considered:

- Who are the main stakeholders in the country for each of the various types of impact (economic, social, human rights, environmental)?
- Where are gaps in stakeholder representation from the perspective of the various types of impact?
- What level of resources have stakeholders and what historical evidence of engagement is available?
- Do the different stakeholders work together (or not)?

The responses to these questions will be used to identify both those stakeholders that are likely to be central for the consultations (primarily those with a high level of interest in exporting to the EU), and those that could be affected by the reform options but are in risk of being excluded from the consultations.

Additional stakeholders will continue to be identified as the study work progresses. In particular, further stakeholders related to case studies will be identified upon approval of the case study selection. Likewise, stakeholders registering through the website or other means will continuously be added to the database and be kept informed of the study's activities and progress.

4 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

The consultation activities are grouped into four consultation “pillars”, characterised by different target groups and channels used:

- a. Pillar 1: Digital engagement with stakeholders and interested persons in general, through website and electronic communication channels;
- b. Pillar 2: Interviews and roundtables/workshops with key stakeholders in the EU and selected GSP beneficiary countries;
- c. Pillar 3: Contribution to the Commission’s public consultation (online survey);
- d. Pillar 4: Meetings in Brussels with EU civil society (CSD meetings), EU Member States representatives (Expert Group) and European Commission and EEAS officials (Inter-Service Group, ISG).

The feasibility of direct (personal) consultations with stakeholders under pillars 2 and 4 will be assessed based on developments regarding the coronavirus pandemic, and if needed alternative means of consultations (webinars, conference calls and/or written consultations) may have to be used. The situation is being monitored, and decisions will be taken in consultation with the Commission.

Compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be ensured across all consultation activities. This implies that only personal data strictly needed for the study purposes will be collected and that any personal data will:

- Be securely stored;
- Be used only for the purposes of the consultations within the study;
- Be made available to study team members only on a need-to-know basis, and will not be made available to third parties except where this is legally required or the person has given his or her prior consent.

The personal data protection policy, including the contact for queries or complaints, is available on the study website, and any communications with stakeholders will refer to it.

The following sections provide more details about each of the pillars and activities.

4.1 Pillar 1: Dedicated website and other electronic communication

The establishment and continuous updating of a website, as well as ongoing electronic communications with stakeholders are one element of the consultation strategy. During the inception phase, the website has been established and launched, and initial communication has been sent out to identified stakeholders.

Electronic communication with stakeholders will take place through email newsletters as well as Twitter, using BKP’s Twitter account (@BKPEconAdvisors). Headline tweets are planned to be re-tweeted by DG TRADE’s account (or be tweeted first by DG TRADE and then re-tweeted in the BKP account).

4.1.1 Website

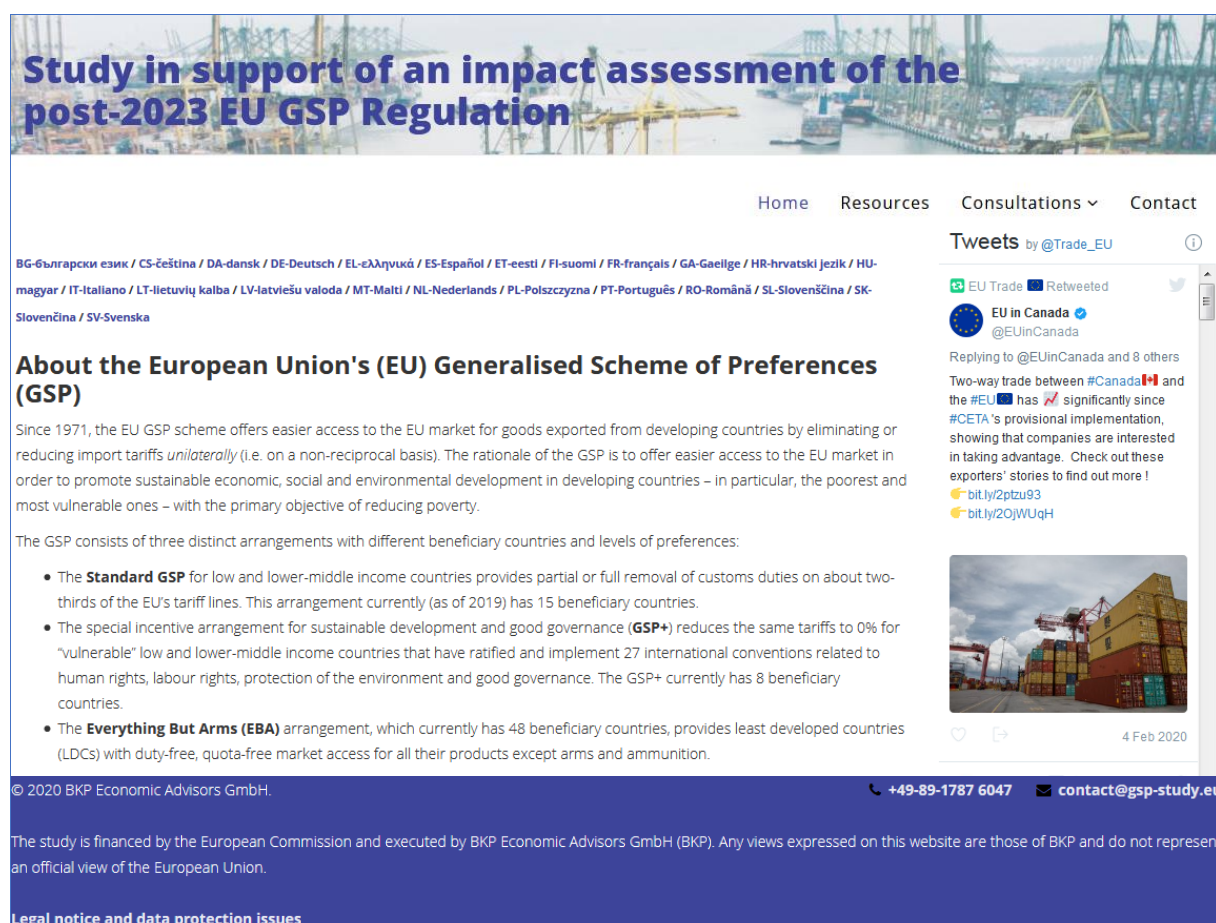
The website was launched mid-January 2020 and is available at:

<http://www.gsp-study.eu>

It has the following characteristics and functionalities:

- It has been intentionally designed to be very simple and accessible, with few sections and without multiple layers that require clicking through various pages before one reaches the information needed;
- The front page (Figure 1) provides concise information about the GSP and the study, a timeline for the preparation of the study, including the main consultation activities, and embedded Twitter account. The concise information can be accessed, with one click, in any of the EU official languages;
- A section where relevant documentation is (or will be) presented and stored, including the main deliverables of the study: the inception report, the interim report and the final report. Also, any presentations given will be provided here (pdf format). Other relevant information to help the reader put the study in a wider context (e.g. links to other studies and documents related to GSP) is already available on the website;
- A section presenting the consultations activities. This will be developed as further information about specific consultation activities becomes available: for instance, it will provide specific information (venue, agenda, how to register, etc.) for the planned workshops:
 - The (upcoming and past) CSD events (also on the study timeline);
 - Visits by study team members to GSP beneficiary countries;
 - A link to the public consultation online survey;
- A section/contact form where anyone can leave feedback (of any nature) regarding the study and the website.

Figure 1: Screenshot of study website



The use of meta data (keywords and strings of words) will ensure that the website is found easily on search engines in order to increase visitor counts and further impact. The website address will also be promoted among a large range of stakeholders and partners.

Website use will be monitored through a visitor count.

4.1.2 Twitter

We intend to use Twitter for:

- Announcing the (draft) findings and outputs of the study as well as important milestones, such as the start or imminent closure of the online surveys, upcoming workshops and meetings, and directing followers to the website or relevant internet site (e.g. for the surveys);
- Informing followers about work/articles/postings related to the study and the EU GSP;
- At regular intervals, highlighting relevant quotes from the report to keep the audience tuned in;
- Presenting the various consultation and outreach activities organised in the context of the study (e.g. visits to GSP beneficiary countries or the CSD events).

It has been decided to use BKP's Twitter account for the purposes of the study. This decision has been taken as it allows more frequent tweets than would have been possible using the DG TRADE account, thereby ensuring "closer" interaction with stakeholders. This comes at the expense of lower outreach but to a focused group of subscribers. Increased outreach will be ensured through retweets by DG TRADE's twitter account of selected, particularly important tweets.

In order to increase outreach, all identified stakeholders have been contacted by email to inform them of the Twitter activities, inviting them to follow. This has been done as part of the first mailing. Furthermore, selected stakeholders will be asked to support our efforts by retweeting.

4.1.3 Email and electronic newsletter

Email is a useful complementary tool to reach specific stakeholders throughout the study. Through email, we will inform stakeholders of the events taking place, send questions, encourage stakeholders to send additional information and data, as well as policy positions, receive feedback and make appointments for in-depth interviews.

For keeping identified stakeholders – i.e. those in the stakeholder database – informed, email newsletters are a useful tool which we have used in other studies for DG TRADE. Such newsletters will be sent at the following stages of the study:

- Launch of the online public consultation;
- About 1-2 weeks prior to the closure of the online public consultation;
- Upon publication of the draft inception, interim and final reports (also informing about the subsequent CSD meetings; and
- Other major milestones or events in the course of the study.

For email newsletters, we use a cloud-based newsletter app, hosted in Germany, which guarantees compliance with rules on the protection of personal data (i.e. in particular the GDPR). Newsletters will be used to promote the different elements of the consultation plan at the start of the study, inviting stakeholders to follow the Twitter messaging as well as to visit the study website.

4.2 Pillar 2: Interviews and roundtables/workshops

The second pillar for engagement with key stakeholders consists of interviews and focus group meetings/roundtables. These are planned to be held with public and private sector representatives, civil society organisations and experts. Interviews will be conducted both in the EU and GSP beneficiary countries.

The purpose of the interviews and roundtables will be to obtain specific information and views from stakeholders to test and clarify initial findings from the desk research as well as to get feedback on preliminary recommendations. It is therefore planned to hold most interviews once initial findings from the research are available, i.e. in May and June 2020.

While some field visits of study team members to GSP beneficiary countries are foreseen (see below), the use of video-conferencing is also planned, both to save resources (time spent travelling, travel costs, and carbon footprint), and to expand the outreach of interviews to more countries. Written contributions, where stakeholders prefer to respond in writing, will also be received.⁵ For physical interviews in GSP beneficiary countries, senior local experts might also be recruited.

In total, we envisage to consult at least 200 stakeholders (face-to-face on site and through VC, in focus group meetings, and written contributions), as follows:

- Stakeholders in EU Member States: at least 30;
- Stakeholders in 10 GSP countries to be visited/covered by local experts: about 15 per country (total of 150);
- Stakeholders in other countries (GSP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries): at least 10;
- Experts/researchers (including representatives of relevant international organisations): at least 10.

Meetings with members of the EESC and the European Parliament – in particular the Committees on Development (DEVE), on Human Rights (DROI), and on International Trade (INTA) – are also planned.

Face-to-face interviews and focus group meetings/roundtables in GSP beneficiary countries are planned for those countries which are covered by the case studies. In particular, these are:

- Bangladesh;
- Bhutan;
- Ethiopia;
- India;
- Lao PDR;
- Myanmar;
- Pakistan;
- Uzbekistan.

Initial lists of stakeholders for these countries have been prepared during the inception phase and have been included in the stakeholder database (see the list in Annex A). A detailed schedule for consultation activities (including interviews and roundtables/workshops), by country, will be prepared upon approval of the inception report and will then be shared with the Commission and EEAS (also the relevant EU Delegation) prior to finalising the interview schedules. The schedules will also indicate which study team member would undertake the interviews and/or if local experts would be involved.

Particularly with respect to the tasks related to positive conditionalities, a roundtable with representatives of GSP beneficiary countries as well as representatives of relevant international organisations (ILO, other UN agencies, and WTO) is planned to be held in Geneva. Such a meeting is expected to provide useful insights into the potential amendments to the list of conventions listed in Annex VIII of the GSP Regulation, but also other impacts that the reform options might have, from the point of view of GSP beneficiary

⁵ Experience has shown that especially membership-based organisations often prefer to consult with their members and provide a written response that has been validated by the members.

country governments (through their missions in Geneva). This meeting would also take place after the submission of the draft interim report.

Interviews will be based on a structured questionnaire framework that will be constructed with inputs from the economic, social, human right and environmental study team members.

4.3 Pillar 3: Contribution to public consultation – online survey

The Commission will hold an open public consultation on the GSP and the reform options defined. The consultation has been launched on 11 March 2020 and will be open for 12 weeks (i.e. until 03 June 2020). The study team supports the Commission in undertaking this consultation in the following ways.

First, assistance has been provided to the Commission during the inception phase in preparing the questionnaire. This was based on a draft questionnaire provided by the Commission to which the study team provided comments and suggestions.

Stakeholders listed in the database will be informed about the public consultation through the email newsletter, and the consultation will also be featured on the study website. In addition, we will encourage stakeholders met in interviews, meetings and workshops to participate in the survey. This is to broaden dissemination of the consultation to as many stakeholders as possible and ensure a high number of responses.

Third, upon completion of the consultation period, the study team will analyse the responses provided and incorporate the results in the quantitative and qualitative analysis. A separate section with a statistical analysis of the survey will be prepared in the consultations report, while incorporating the main findings into the analysis presented in the main body of the study.

In addition to the public consultation, more targeted surveys might be carried out during the assignment. A decision on whether this would be useful and if so, the number and nature of surveys, will be made in coordination with Commission services as the research progresses further. An update on this will be provided in the interim report.

4.4 Pillar 4: Meetings in Brussels

The final pillar of the consultations consists of the use of established consultation mechanisms in Brussels, i.e. DG TRADE's CSD (Civil Society Dialogue) meetings, meetings with the Commission Group of Experts on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences, and meetings with the Commission's Inter-Service Steering Group (ISG).

DG TRADE's **CSD** is a system of regular meetings where civil society and the Commission discuss about EU trade policy issues. As the GSP Regulation is an element of this trade policy and the study being directly related to it, presentation and discussion of key outputs under the study in the CSD meetings is important.

Study progress and draft outputs are planned to be discussed in CSD meetings at three stages:

- Discussion of the draft inception report – this was originally scheduled for 23 March 2020, and as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic was postponed and held in virtual form on 06 May 2020;
- Discussion of the draft interim report – tentatively scheduled for mid/late June 2020; and
- Discussion of the draft final report – tentatively scheduled for September 2020.

To ensure that meetings are effective in presenting the ongoing study work, receiving feedback and using this feedback to further improve and advance the work, draft reports will be published at least 1-2 weeks ahead of the meeting in order for the participants to have sufficient time to prepare and study the materials.

Meetings with the **Commission Group of Experts on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences** as well as the **Commission ISG** will be technical in nature, and will be more inward oriented and of a coordinative nature, rather than outward oriented towards civil society and other key stakeholders. These meetings will take place back-to-back with CSD meetings, at the stages mentioned above (i.e. draft inception, draft interim, and draft final report).

Table 2 provides an overview of the planned meetings in Brussels. Depending on progress and issues arising, additional meetings notably with the Commission could become necessary.

Table 2: Overview of meetings in Brussels

	CSD	Expert Group	ISG
Kick-off			✓
Draft inception report	✓		✓
Draft interim report	✓	✓	✓
Draft final report	✓	✓	✓

For each of the meetings (CSD, Expert Group and ISG), the study team will:

- Provide relevant materials in advance of the meeting;
- Prepare a draft meeting agenda;
- Present (supported by slides) the work completed to date, draft findings, and the way forward;
- Engage in a constructive discussion with the meeting participants on the progress made and results obtained; and
- Prepare the minutes of the meeting.

5 REPORTING

While key findings from the consultations will be presented in the main study report as part of the analysis, a separate consultations report will be prepared (and will become an appendix to the main study, and hence also be published). This will describe the implementation of the various consultation activities, including metrics such as the number of stakeholders interviewed/participating in roundtables; responses to the consultation received; website visitors; etc. It will also present the findings from the study team's engagement with stakeholders across the four consultation pillars.

Original contributions provided by stakeholders will be made available, where consent has been given, on the study website.

ANNEX A: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED

Name	Region	Country
ACP Civil Society Forum	EU	
ACT Alliance Advocacy to the European Union	EU	
ActionAid	EU	
Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee	EU	
AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe	EU	
Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network	EU	
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB)	EU	
Airlines for Europe	EU	
Airports Council International Europe	EU	
Alliance Européenne des Engrais Phosphatés	EU	
Antwerp World Diamond Centre	EU	
Apex-Brasil Brussels-Europe	EU	
Architects' Council of Europe (ACE)	EU	
Asia Centre –Paris	EU	
Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	EU	
ASINCA	EU	
Asociación Española de Mayoristas, Transformadores, Importadores y Exportadores de Productos de la Pesca y la Acuicultura	EU	
Assocalzaturifici - Italian Footwear Manufacturers' Association	EU	
Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'Union Européenne asbl	EU	
Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles	EU	
Association Européenne Du Commerce De Fruits Et Légumes De L'UE - European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association	EU	
Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst	EU	
Association nationale interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (Interbev)	EU	
Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery - EUROBAT	EU	
Association of European Heating Industry	EU	
Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition	EU	
Associazione Italiana Lattiero Casearia	EU	
ASSUC- European Association of Sugar Traders	EU	
Außenhandelsvereinigung des Deutschen Einzelhandels e.V.	EU	
BDI - Federal Association of German Industries	EU	
Bertelsmann Stiftung	EU	
Bocconi University	EU	
Both ENDS	EU	
BREIZ EUROPE	EU	
Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	EU	
Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich	EU	
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.	EU	
Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen e. V.	EU	
Bureau Européen de l'Agriculture Française	EU	
Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances (BIPAR)	EU	
Business & Professional Women Europe (BPWE)	EU	
BUSINESSEUROPE	EU	
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria da Horta	EU	
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria da Madeira	EU	
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Ponta Delgada	EU	
Câmara do Comércio de Angra do Heroísmo	EU	
Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA)	EU	
CEEP - European Centre of Employers and Enterprises providing Public Services and Services of General Interest	EU	
CEN - CENELEC	EU	
Center for European Migration and Ethnic Studies	EU	
Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS)	EU	
Center for International Relations Poland	EU	
Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP)	EU	
Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones	EU	
Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)	EU	
Centre for South East Asian Studies at Lund University	EU	
Centrefor South East Asian Studies at Lund University	EU	
Centro de Estudios de Asia Oriental (CEAO; Centre for East Asian Studies) Madrid	EU	
Chambers of Commerce of Ireland (Chambers Ireland)	EU	
Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de région Paris Ile-de-France	EU	

Name	Region	Country
Cia - Agricoltori italiani	EU	
CIRAD - Agriculture Research for Development	EU	
ClientEarth	EU	
Comité du commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures de l'U.E.	EU	
Comité Européen des Assurances (CEA)	EU	
Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins (CEEV)	EU	
Committee for European Construction Equipment	EU	
Committee of the European Sugar Users	EU	
Confederaç�o Nacional das Cooperativas Agr�colas e do Cr�dito Agr�cola de Portugal	EU	
Confederatia Sindicala Nationala MERIDIAN (CSN MERIDIAN)	EU	
Conf�d�ration des Syndicats Chr�tiens	EU	
Conf�d�ration Europ�enne de l'Industrie de la Chaussure	EU	
Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail (CFDT)	EU	
Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)	EU	
Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers	EU	
Confederation of European Environmental Engineering Societies	EU	
Confederation of European Paper Industries	EU	
Confederation of Finnish Industries EK	EU	
Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	EU	
Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations (HOTREC)	EU	
Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW)	EU	
Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry	EU	
Confederazione Cooperative Italiane	EU	
Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti	EU	
Conseil des barreaux de la Communaut� Europ�enne (CCBE)	EU	
Conservation International Europe	EU	
Consorzio Remedia	EU	
Cooperativas Agro-alimentarias de Espa�a	EU	
Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association	EU	
Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology - Based Industries (CEEMET)	EU	
Critical Raw Materials Alliance (CRM Alliance)	EU	
CUTS	EU	
Danish Agriculture & Food Council	EU	
Danish Chamber of Commerce	EU	
Danish Dairy Board Brussels s.a.	EU	
Danish Shipping	EU	
Deutsche Gesellschaft f�r Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	EU	
Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund - DGB	EU	
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e.V.	EU	
Deutsches Institut f�r Entwicklungspolitik - DIE/GDI	EU	
DIGITALEUROPE	EU	
Direct Selling Europe AISBL	EU	
Dutch Dairy Trade Association	EU	
ECDPM	EU	
Ecommerce Europe	EU	
EFI - European Forest Institute	EU	
EKD-B�ro Br�ssel / EKD-Office Brussels	EU	
Electrical and Electronic Portuguese Enterprises Association (ANIMEE)	EU	
ePure - European renewable ethanol industry	EU	
Estonian Employers' Confederation (ETTK)	EU	
Estonian Investment Agency	EU	
EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	EU	
EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry	EU	
EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry	EU	
EU-LAC Foundation	EU	
EU-LAT Network/Red EU-LAT	EU	
EUROALLIAGES	EU	
Eurochambres	EU	
EuroCommerce	EU	
Eurogroup for Animals	EU	
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor	EU	
Eurometal	EU	
EuropaBio - European Association for Bioindustries	EU	

Name	Region	Country
European & International Federation of Natural Stone Industries (EUROROC)	EU	
European Accounting Association	EU	
European Aerosol Federation	EU	
European Aggregates Association (UEPG)	EU	
European Alliance Of Catholic Women's Organisations	EU	
European Aluminium AISBL	EU	
European Apparel and Textile Confederation EURATEX	EU	
European Association Automotive Suppliers	EU	
European Association for Coal and Lignite	EU	
European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration	EU	
European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA)	EU	
European Association of Chemical Distributors (Fecc)	EU	
European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)	EU	
European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - UEAPME	EU	
European Association of Dairy Trade (Eucolait)	EU	
European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors - PROFEL	EU	
European Association of Internet Services Providers (ISPA)	EU	
European Association of Metals Eurometaux	EU	
European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals (Euromines)	EU	
European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies	EU	
European Association of South East Asian Studies (EUROSEAS)	EU	
European Association of Sugar Manufacturers - CEFS	EU	
European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)	EU	
European Association of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO)	EU	
European Association representing the agricultural machinery industry (CEMA)	EU	
European Aviation Clusters Partnership	EU	
European Banking Federation (EBF)	EU	
EUROPEAN BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION	EU	
European Biodiesel Board	EU	
European Biomass Association	EU	
European Branded Clothing Alliance	EU	
European Brands Association	EU	
European Broadcasting Union (EBU)	EU	
European Builders Confederation	EU	
European Business Aviation Association (EBAA)	EU	
European Business Services Round Table	EU	
European Cement Association (CEMBUREAU)	EU	
European Centre for Development Policy Management	EU	
European Centre for International Political Economy	EU	
European Ceramic Industry Association (Cerame-Unie)	EU	
European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)	EU	
European Coalition on Homeopathic and Anthroposophic Medicinal Products	EU	
European Cocoa Association	EU	
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization	EU	
European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED)	EU	
European Community Shipowner's Associations	EU	
European Competitive Telecommunications Association	EU	
European Concrete Paving Association	EU	
European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (CESI)	EU	
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises	EU	
European Confederation of Private Employment Agencies	EU	
European Confederation of the Footwear Industry	EU	
European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)	EU	
European Construction Industry Federation	EU	
European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)	EU	
European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry (COCIR)	EU	
European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI)	EU	
European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR)	EU	
European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA)	EU	
European Council on Refugees and Exiles	EU	
European Crop Protection Association	EU	
European Dairy Association aisbl	EU	
European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association	EU	
European Disposables & Nonwovens Association (EDANA)	EU	
European DIY Retail Association	EU	

Name	Region	Country
European Ecommerce and Omni-Channel Trade Association	EU	
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	EU	
European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association	EU	
European Engineering Industries Association (EUnited)	EU	
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	EU	
European Expanded Clay Association (EXCA)	EU	
European Express Association	EU	
European Family Businesses	EU	
European Farmers	EU	
European Federation for Construction Chemicals	EU	
European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients	EU	
European Federation for Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services	EU	
European Federation of Biotechnology Section of Applied Biocatalysis	EU	
European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations	EU	
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions	EU	
European Federation of Foundation Contractors	EU	
European Federation of Geologists (EFG)	EU	
European Federation of National Associations of Water andWaste Water Services	EU	
European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)	EU	
European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)	EU	
European Federation of the Footwear industry	EU	
European Federationof Waste Management and Environmental Services	EU	
European Fish Processors & Traders Association	EU	
European Franchise Federation	EU	
European Furniture Industries Confederation	EU	
European Health Industry Business Communications Council (EHIBCC)	EU	
European Heat Pump Association	EU	
European Industrial Ethanol Association - iEthanol	EU	
European Industrial Gases Association	EU	
European Institute for Asian Studies	EU	
European Institute for Gender Equality - EIGE	EU	
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade	EU	
European Lime Association (EULA)	EU	
European Major Exhibition Centres Association	EU	
European Man-made Fibres Association (CIRFS)	EU	
European Medical Technology Industry Associations (MedTech Europe)	EU	
European Milk Board	EU	
European Network of Migrant Women	EU	
European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRI)	EU	
European Network of Political Foundations	EU	
European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	EU	
European Organisation for Security	EU	
European Organisation of Tomato Industries (OEIT)	EU	
European Organization for Packaging and the Environment	EU	
European Panel Federation	EU	
European Patent Office	EU	
European Petroleum Industry	EU	
European Plaster and Plasterboard Manufacturers Association (EUROGYPSUM)	EU	
European Policy Centre	EU	
European Potato Processors' Association	EU	
European Potato Trade Association	EU	
European Power Tool Association	EU	
European Producers Union of Renewable Ethanol	EU	
European Property Federation	EU	
European Public and Real Estate Association (EPRA)	EU	
European Public Health Alliance	EU	
European Public Real Estate Association	EU	
European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association	EU	
European Regions Airline Association (ERA)	EU	
European Renewable Ethanol Association - EPURE	EU	
European Retail Round Table	EU	
European Robotics Association (EUnited Robotics)	EU	
European Round Table of Industrialists	EU	
European Satellite Operator's Association	EU	
European Sea Ports Organisation	EU	
European Seeds Association	EU	

Name	Region	Country
European Services Forum	EU	
European Services Strategy Unit	EU	
European Shippers' Council	EU	
European Small Business Alliance	EU	
European Smoking Tobacco Association	EU	
European Steel Association (EUROFER)	EU	
European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP)	EU	
European Sugar Refineries Association	EU	
European Technology Platform on Sustainable Mineral Resources (ETP SMR)	EU	
European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association (ETNO)	EU	
European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)	EU	
European Textile Collectivities Association	EU	
European Toner & Inkjet Remanufacturers' Association	EU	
European Trade Union Committee for Education	EU	
European Trade Union Confederation - ETUC	EU	
European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	EU	
European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations	EU	
European Travel Commission	EU	
European Turbine Network	EU	
European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)	EU	
European Union Road Federation	EU	
European Whey Processors Association	EU	
European Wildlife	EU	
European YWCA	EU	
Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance	EU	
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	EU	
Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE)	EU	
Fédération Européenne des Fabricants d'Aliments Composés	EU	
Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)	EU	
Fédération Internationale du Recyclage	EU	
Federation of European Publishers	EU	
Federation of European Rice Millers	EU	
Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry	EU	
FederlegnoArredo - Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento	EU	
FEDUSTRIA	EU	
Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises (FEM)	EU	
Fern	EU	
Fertilizers Europe	EU	
Finpro of Finland	EU	
FoodDrinkEurope	EU	
Foreign Trade Association - Amfori	EU	
Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European fresh fruits and vegetables chain	EU	
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	EU	
Friends of Europe	EU	
Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	EU	
FruitVegetablesEUROPE	EU	
Fur Europe	EU	
Gelatine Manufacturers of Europe (GME)	EU	
German Federal Association of Senior Citizens' Organisations - BAGSO	EU	
Germany Trade & Invest	EU	
GINETEX	EU	
Glass Alliance Europe	EU	
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI)	EU	
Global Witness	EU	
Greenpeace European Unit	EU	
GSP Reform Platform	EU	
Health Action International (Europe)	EU	
Health First Europe	EU	
Human Rights Watch	EU	
Humane Society International/Europe	EU	
ICMP - the global voice of music publishing	EU	
IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide	EU	
IHK Nord e.V. - Arbeitsgemeinschaft norddeutscher Industrie- und Handelskammern	EU	
IISD	EU	
Independent Retail Europe	EU	
Industrial Ethanol Association	EU	

Name	Region	Country
Industrial Minerals Association - Europe (IMA-Europe)	EU	
industriAll European Trade Union (industriAll)	EU	
INSTITOUTO GEOLOGIKON KAI METALLEFTIKON EREVNON (IGME)	EU	
Institute for Economic and Social Research (LPEM)	EU	
Institute for European Environmental Policy	EU	
Institute of Asian Affairs (IFA)	EU	
Instituto Cuestiones Agrarias y Medioambientales	EU	
Insurance Europe	EU	
Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe (ERTICO)	EU	
International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural Silk	EU	
International Confederation of European Beet Growers	EU	
International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organizations	EU	
International Co-operative Alliance	EU	
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	EU	
International Federation of Inspection Agencies	EU	
International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations	EU	
International Institute for Asian Studies –Netherlands	EU	
International Network for Sustainable Energy - INFORSE-Europe	EU	
International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR)	EU	
International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME)	EU	
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	EU	
International Trademark Association	EU	
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	EU	
Irish Co-operative Organisation Society Ltd	EU	
Irish Farmers' Association	EU	
Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)	EU	
Italian Trade Union Confederation	EU	
Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. European Office	EU	
Japan Business Council in Europe	EU	
Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuidbeweging - 11.11.11	EU	
Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich	EU	
Latvijas Tirgotāju asociācija	EU	
Leiden University Asia Centre	EU	
Lighting Europe	EU	
Lithuanian Education Trade Union	EU	
Maa-ja metstaloistuottajain Keskusliitto - Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners	EU	
Médecins Sans Frontières International	EU	
Medicines for Europe	EU	
Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Latvia in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture	EU	
Mouvement des Entreprises de France (Medef)	EU	
Nanofutures	EU	
NanoMEGAS	EU	
Nature Conservancy	EU	
Nemzeti Agrárgazdasági Kamara	EU	
Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS)	EU	
Orgalim – Europe's Technology Industries	EU	
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques	EU	
Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund	EU	
Oxfam International	EU	
PETITA I MITJANA EMPRESA DE CATALUNYA	EU	
Plastics Recyclers Europe	EU	
Primary Food Processors	EU	
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Brussels Office	EU	
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	EU	
SMERU Research Institute	EU	
SMEUnited	EU	
Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques	EU	
SOL (alternatives agroécologiques et solidaires)	EU	
Solar Power Europe	EU	
SOS Faim Action pour le développement	EU	
Spanish Association of Soft Drinks Manufacturers	EU	
Spanish General Workers' Union - UGT	EU	
spiritsEUROPE	EU	

Name	Region	Country
STARCH EUROPE	EU	
Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen	EU	
Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne / Clean Clothes Campaign	EU	
Swedish Enterprise	EU	
Terre des Femmes	EU	
Tobacco Europe	EU	
Trade Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	EU	
Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)	EU	
UNIFE	EU	
Union des Confédérations de l'Industrie et des Employeurs d'Europe - UNICE	EU	
Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	EU	
UNION FLEURS - The International Flower Trade Association	EU	
Union of the Czech Production Cooperatives	EU	
UNITEE AISBL	EU	
Universität Heidelberg –Asia and Europe Cluster of Excellence	EU	
US Dairy Export Council	EU	
Utrecht Sustainability Institute	EU	
Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.	EU	
Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau e.V.	EU	
Verband Kommunalen Unternehmen e.V.	EU	
VZBV	EU	
WECF Women in Europe for a Common Future	EU	
Wind Europe	EU	
Wirtschaftskammer Österreich	EU	
WO=MEN Dutch Gender Platform	EU	
Women in Development Europe (WIDE)	EU	
Women in Europe for a Common Future	EU	
Women's Eco-nomic and Social Think Tank - WESTT	EU	
Women's Environment & Development Organization	EU	
Women's International Studies Europe (WISE)	EU	
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	EU	
Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks e.V.	EU	
Zentralverband Elektrotechnik-und Elektronikindustrie e.V.	EU	
Aceh Green Community;	GSP	Indonesia
Aceh NGO Coalition for Human Rights;	GSP	Indonesia
ACP Secretariat	GSP	
Agribusiness Competitiveness Center	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Aliansi Demokrasi untuk Papua;	GSP	Indonesia
Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara	GSP	Indonesia
All India Association of Industry	GSP	India
All Pakistan Business Forum	GSP	Pakistan
All Pakistan Marble Industry Association	GSP	Pakistan
All Pakistan Textile Mills Association	GSP	Pakistan
Alliance of Independent Journalist AJI;	GSP	Indonesia
Animal Health Companies Association of Bangladesh (AHCAB)	GSP	Bangladesh
ARUS Pelangi;	GSP	Indonesia
Asian and Pacific Coconut Community;	GSP	Indonesia
Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	GSP	India
Association "Souztextile"	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of Customs Brokers	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of fruit and vegetable enterprises	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of Indonesian Indigenous Businessman	GSP	Indonesia
Association of Indonesian Small and Middle Enterprises;	GSP	Indonesia
Association of International Business and Technologies - AMBIT	GSP	Uzbekistan
Association of Lao Garment Industry (ALGI)	GSP	Lao PDR
Association of leather and footwear producers of Uzbekistan	GSP	Uzbekistan
Association of Light Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic "Legprom"	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of manufacturers, exporters and importers of alcohol products	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of markets, trade and services	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of Nigerian Exporters	GSP	Nigeria
Association of Nigerian Women Business Network	GSP	Nigeria
Association of producers and processors of meat Kyrgyz Et	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Association of suppliers (manufacturers and distributors)	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB);	GSP	Indonesia
Bangladesh Center for Worker Solidarity	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Enterprise Institute	GSP	Bangladesh

Name	Region	Country
Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute - BFTI	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Free Trade Union Congress	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Freight Forwarders Association (BAFFA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh frozen foods exporters association (BFFEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetables & Allied Products Exporters Association (BFVAPEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Ganotantrik Sramik Federation	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Garments Accessories & Packaging Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGAPMEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh German Chamber of Commerce & Industry - BGCCI	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies - BIDS	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies – BILS	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Jatiya Sramik League	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Jatyatabadi Sramik Dal	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Jute Association (BJA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Jute Mills Association (BJMA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Jute Spinners Association (BJSa)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BKMEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh National Garment Workers Federation	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Organic Products Manufacturers Association (BOPMA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BPGMEA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Sanjukta Sramik Federation	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Tanners Association (BTA)	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Trade Union Kendra	GSP	Bangladesh
Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC)	GSP	Bangladesh
BaSE Bangladesh	GSP	Bangladesh
Bhutan Association of Women Entrepreneurs	GSP	Bhutan
Bhutan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCCI)	GSP	Bhutan
Bhutan Exporters Association	GSP	Bhutan
Bina Nusantara University (BINUS);	GSP	Indonesia
Boqor Agricultural University;	GSP	Indonesia
British Chamber of Commerce Indonesia	GSP	Indonesia
Bumi Sehat Foundation International;	GSP	Indonesia
Business Women Association of Uzbekistan	GSP	Uzbekistan
Cabo Verdean Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CCSL)	GSP	Cabo Verde
Cabo Verdean Institute for the Child and Adolescents (ICCA)	GSP	Cabo Verde
Cabo Verdean Institute of Equity and Gender	GSP	Cabo Verde
Camara de Comercio, Industria e Servigos de Sotavento	GSP	Cabo Verde
Camara de Comercio, Industria, Agricultura e Servicos de Barlavento	GSP	Cabo Verde
Cambodia Alliance of Trade Union (CATU)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodia Business Association	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodia Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodia Rice Federation	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Human Rights Action Coalition (CHRA)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association "ADHOC"	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Indigenous People Organization (CIPO)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Labour Congress (CLC)	GSP	Cambodia
Cambodian Youth Network (CYN)	GSP	Cambodia
Center for Gender Mainstreaming and Children's Rights;	GSP	Indonesia
Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS);	GSP	Indonesia
Center for International Forestry Research;	GSP	Indonesia
Centre for Indonesian Policy Studies;	GSP	Indonesia
Centre for Policy Research - CPR	GSP	Bangladesh
Centre for Support of International Protection	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Centre of Alliance for Labor and Human Rights (CENTRAL)	GSP	Cambodia
Chamber of Commerce and Industry	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tajikistan	GSP	Tajikistan
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan	GSP	Uzbekistan
Coalition Free Trade Union of Women Textile (CFTUWT)	GSP	Cambodia
Cocoa Processors Association of Nigeria	GSP	Nigeria
Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence;	GSP	Indonesia
Confed. of All Indonesian Trade Union (Kongres Jakarta)	GSP	Indonesia
Confed. of All Indonesian Trade Union (Rekonsiliasi);	GSP	Indonesia
Confed. of Indonesian Prosperity Trade Union;	GSP	Indonesia
Confed. of Indonesian Trade Unions (CITU);	GSP	Indonesia

Name	Region	Country
Confederation of Employers of Kyrgyzstan	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	GSP	India
Confederation of Indian Textile Industry	GSP	India
Council For Leather Exports	GSP	India
CUTS	GSP	India
CUTS	GSP	Kenya
Dabindu Collective	GSP	Sri Lanka
DanCham	GSP	Indonesia
Danish Business Association in Indonesia	GSP	Indonesia
Diponegoro University;	GSP	Indonesia
Economic Chamber	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Economic Research Institute for Trade (ERIT)	GSP	Lao PDR
Employers' Association	GSP	Tajikistan
Environment Council Bangladesh	GSP	Bangladesh
EU-Indonesia Business Network	GSP	Indonesia
European Business Association of Uzbekistan (EUROBAU)	GSP	Uzbekistan
European Business Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia (Eurocham)	GSP	Indonesia
European Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Laos	GSP	Lao PDR
European Chamber of Commerce in Cambodia	GSP	Cambodia
European Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia	GSP	Indonesia
Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Pakistan
Federation of Associations for Small and Medium Enterprises of Cambodia (FASMEC)	GSP	Cambodia
Federation of Bhutanese Trade Unions	GSP	Bhutan
Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Bangladesh - FBCCI	GSP	Bangladesh
Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry	GSP	Pakistan
Federation of Independent Trade Unions	GSP	Tajikistan
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	GSP	India
Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)	GSP	India
Federation of Pakistani Chambers of Commerce & Industry	GSP	Pakistan
Federation of Trade Unions	GSP	Uzbekistan
Food Security Working Group (FSWG)	GSP	Myanmar
Foundation for Keeping Moluccan Civil and Political Rights (FKMCPR)	GSP	Indonesia
Free Trade Union of Workers of Kingdom of Cambodia (FTUWKC)	GSP	Cambodia
Free Trade Zones and General Services Employees Union	GSP	Sri Lanka
French Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Indonesia
Gadjah Mada University (UGM);	GSP	Indonesia
Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia	GSP	Cambodia
Garteks	GSP	Indonesia
Gender Equality Network (GEN, formerly the Women's Protection Technical Working Group)	GSP	Myanmar
German Business Group Cambodia: ADW	GSP	Cambodia
German Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Indonesia
German Indonesian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (EKONID)	GSP	Indonesia
Give2Asia – Indonesia;	GSP	Indonesia
HRWG Human Rights Working Group;	GSP	Indonesia
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	GSP	Pakistan
Human Rights Organisation of Pakistan	GSP	Pakistan
ICDHRE – Islamic Center for Democracy and Human Rights Empowerment;	GSP	Indonesia
IDEP Foundation;	GSP	Indonesia
IFI Watch Myanmar	GSP	Myanmar
Importers Association of Indonesia;	GSP	Indonesia
Independent Trade Union Federation (INTUFE)	GSP	Cambodia
Indian Cotton Industries	GSP	India
Indian electrical and Electronics Manufacturer's Association (IEEMA)	GSP	India
Indian finished leather manufacturers and exporters association	GSP	India
Indian Sugar Mills Association	GSP	India
Indian Technical Textile Association	GSP	India
Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN);	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesia Anti-Discrimination Movement;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD);	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesia Forum for Human Dignity;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesia Trade Association;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Biodiversity Research Center (IBRC);	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Business Women Association;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian French Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IFCCI)	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Human Rights Monitor IMPARSIAL;	GSP	Indonesia

Name	Region	Country
Indonesian Legal Studies Foundation;	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI IPOA);	GSP	Indonesia
Indonesian Petroleum Association;	GSP	Indonesia
IndustriALL Bangladesh Council (IBC)	GSP	Bangladesh
INGO Forum	GSP	Myanmar
Institute for Economic and Social Research (LPEM);	GSP	Indonesia
Institute for Global Justice (IGJ)	GSP	Indonesia
Institute for Human Rights Study and Advocacy;	GSP	Indonesia
Institute of Economy and trade, TSUC	GSP	Tajikistan
Institute of Export Operations & Management	GSP	Nigeria
Institute of India Entrepreneurship Development	GSP	India
Institute of Management Consultants	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
International Business Chamber of Cambodia	GSP	Cambodia
International Business Council	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
International Institute of Import & Export Management (IIEM)	GSP	India
Investment and Export Promotion Agency (APIEX)	GSP	Mozambique
Italian Business Association	GSP	Indonesia
Italian Cambodian Business Association (ICBA)	GSP	Cambodia
Jatio Sramik Federation	GSP	Bangladesh
Karachi Cotton Association	GSP	Pakistan
Karen Human Rights Group	GSP	Myanmar
KemBali;	GSP	Indonesia
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	GSP	Kenya
Lahore Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Pakistan
Lao Agro Processing Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Biodiversity Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Business Women's Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Coffee Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Disabled People's Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Front for National Construction	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Furniture Association (LFA)	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Handicraft Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Manufacturing Group	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao National Chamber of Commerce (LNCCI)	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Plantation for Industry Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Women Union	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Wood Processing Industry Association (LWPIA)	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Wood Products Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Lao Young Entrepreneur Association	GSP	Lao PDR
Leather goods & Footwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association of Bangladesh (LFMEAB)	GSP	Bangladesh
Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN)	GSP	Nigeria
Masyarakat Energi Terbarukan Indonesia (METI);	GSP	Indonesia
Minority Rights Organization (MIRO)	GSP	Cambodia
Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Association of Industrial Producers of Prawns (AMAPIC)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Association of Producers of Fruits, South of Mozambique (FRUTISUL)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Confederation of Business Associations (CTA)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Cotton Association (AAM)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Fisheries Inspection Institute (INIP)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Ministry of Industry and Trade	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Mozal Aluminium (smelter and exporter)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique National Forum of Cotton Producers (FONPA)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique National Institute of Quality and Standards (INNOQ)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Tax Revenue/Customs Authority	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Industrial Association of Cashew (AICAJU)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Ministry of Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Mozambican Association of Sugar Producers (APAMO)	GSP	Mozambique
Mozambique Workers' Organization of Mozambique	GSP	Mozambique
Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA)	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Automobile Manufacturer and Distributor Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Computer Industry Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Construction Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Container Trucks Association	GSP	Myanmar

Name	Region	Country
Myanmar Customs Brokers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Edible Oil Dealers' Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Farm Crop Producers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Federation of Mining Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Fertilizer Seed and Pesticides Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Fisheries Federation	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Food Processors and Exporters Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Producer and Exporter Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Gems & Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Gold Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Hotelier Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Industries Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar International Freight Forwarders' Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Lawyers' Network	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Legal Aid Network (MLAW)	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Livestock Federation	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Marine Engineers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Mercantile Marine Development Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar NGO Contingency Plan (MNGO-CP)	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar NGO Network (MNN)	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Oil Palm Producers' Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Onion, Garlic and Culinary Crops Production and Exporting Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Paddy Producer Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Perennial Crop Producers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Petroleum Trade Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Pharmaceuticals & Medical Equipment Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Plastic Industries Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Positive Group National PLHIV Network (MPG)	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Printers & Publishers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Publishers & Booksellers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Pulp and Paper Industry Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Pulses, Beans & Sesame Seeds Merchants Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Real Estate Services Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Retailers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Rice & Paddy Traders Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Rice Federation	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Rice Millers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Rubber Producers' Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Seafarer Employment Services Federation	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Sugar Cane and Sugar Related Products Merchant and Manufacturers Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Timber Merchants Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Tourism Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Travel Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Wheat Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
Myanmar Young Entrepreneurs Association	GSP	Myanmar
National Alliance of Business Associations	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
National association of business women of Tajikistan (NABWT)	GSP	Tajikistan
National Association of Govt. Approved Freight Forwarders	GSP	Nigeria
National Association Of Nigerian Traders	GSP	Nigeria
National Association of Small and Medium Business	GSP	Tajikistan
National Association of Small Scale Industrialists (NASSI)	GSP	Nigeria
National Cashew Associaton of Nigeria (NCAN)	GSP	Nigeria
National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC)	GSP	Cabo Verde
National Coordination Committee on Workers Education (NCCWE)	GSP	Bangladesh
National Employers' Consultative Organisation (NECA)	GSP	Nigeria
National Human Rights Commission India	GSP	India
National Independent Federation of Textile Union of Cambodia (NIFTUC)	GSP	Cambodia
National Institute for Economic Research	GSP	Lao PDR
National Shea Products Association Of Nigeria	GSP	Nigeria
National Union of Workers of Cabo Verde (UNTC-CS)	GSP	Cabo Verde
NGO Forum on Cambodia	GSP	Cambodia
Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC)	GSP	Nigeria
Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNGO)	GSP	Nigeria

Name	Region	Country
Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Agriculture (NACCIMA)	GSP	Nigeria
Nigerian Association of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (NASME)	GSP	Nigeria
Nigerian Chamber Of Shipping	GSP	Nigeria
Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC)	GSP	Nigeria
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	GSP	Nigeria
Nigerian-German Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Nigeria
Nota Bene Tajikistan	GSP	Tajikistan
NSIC - National Small Industries Corporation	GSP	India
Open Society Programme;	GSP	Indonesia
Overseas Chambers of Commerce and Industry (OICCI)		
Pakistan Bedsheets & Upholstery Manufacturers Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Business Council	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Fruit & Vegetable Exporters, Importers & Merchant Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Leather Garments Manufacturers & Exporter Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Petroleum Exploration and Production Companies Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Poultry Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Sports Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Steel Melters Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Sugar Mills Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Textile Exporters Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Textile Processing Mills Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association	GSP	Pakistan
Pakistan Yarn Merchants' Association	GSP	Pakistan
Parami Development Network (PDN)	GSP	Myanmar
Paung Ku (Bridge)	GSP	Myanmar
Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (PBHI);	GSP	Indonesia
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India	GSP	India
Phnom Penh Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Cambodia
Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI)	GSP	Bangladesh
President University;	GSP	Indonesia
Public Association of Entrepreneurs BPN	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Rattan Association of Cambodia	GSP	Cambodia
Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan	GSP	Pakistan
SAMIN;	GSP	Indonesia
Sialkot Chamber of Commerce	GSP	Pakistan
SMERU Research Institute, Indonesia;	GSP	Indonesia
Social Policy and Poverty Research Group (SPPRG)	GSP	Myanmar
Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child	GSP	Pakistan
Solid Minerals Association of Nigeria	GSP	Nigeria
Solidarity Trade Union of Myanmar	GSP	Myanmar
Sweden-Bangladesh Business Council (SBBC)	GSP	Bangladesh
Swedish Business Association	GSP	Indonesia
Tajikistan Federation of Trade Unions (TFTU)	GSP	Tajikistan
Textile Associations of India	GSP	India
The Employers' Association of Indonesia (Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia ([Apindo])	GSP	Indonesia
The Highway Freight Transportation Services Association	GSP	Myanmar
The Khmer Leather Association (HA)	GSP	Cambodia
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry (UMFCCI)	GSP	Myanmar
The Wahid Foundation;	GSP	Indonesia
Trade Union Congress Of Nigeria	GSP	Nigeria
Union Alliance of Labor (UCL)	GSP	Cambodia
Union of Entrepreneurs of Kyrgyzstan	GSP	Kyrgyzstan
Universitas Airlangga;	GSP	Indonesia
Universitas Brawijaya (UB);	GSP	Indonesia
Universitas Padjadjaran;	GSP	Indonesia
University of Indonesia;	GSP	Indonesia
Uzbek-German Forum for Human Rights	GSP	Uzbekistan
Uzbekistan's textile industry association	GSP	Uzbekistan
Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Indonesian Forum for the Environment);	GSP	Indonesia
Watch Indonesia;	GSP	Indonesia
Women Entrepreneur Association of Bangladesh (WEAB)	GSP	Bangladesh
Women's League of Burma (WLB)	GSP	Myanmar
Women's Organizations Network (Myanmar) (WON)	GSP	Myanmar

Name	Region	Country
Women's Research Institute;	GSP	Indonesia
Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia YLBHI;	GSP	Indonesia
Yayasan Pembinaan Masyarakat Desa;	GSP	Indonesia
Yayasan Senyum – Smile Foundation;	GSP	Indonesia
African Development Bank	Other	
Asian Development Bank	Other	
Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)(OECD)	Other	
Enhanced Integrated Framework	Other	
Food and Agricultural Organisation - FAO	Other	
International Labour Organisation - ILO	Other	
International Trade Centre	Other	
Trade Union Advisory Committee (of the OECD) (TUAC)	Other	
UNCTAD	Other	
UNIDO	Other	
World Health Organisation	Other	
World Trade Organisation	Other	

ANNEX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultation on a new Regulation establishing the European Union's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (the GSP scheme)

A. Introduction

About the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)

In 1971, the EU introduced a Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) as part of its external trade policy. The rationale of the GSP is to offer easier access to the EU market in order to promote sustainable economic, social and environmental development in developing countries – in particular, the poorest and most vulnerable ones – with the primary objective of reducing poverty. Increased access to the EU market helps developing countries generate additional revenue through international trade, which can be reinvested to foster sustainable development, including the promotion and protection of human rights and labour rights and diversify their economies.

The GSP scheme offers easier access to the EU market for goods exported from developing countries by eliminating or reducing import tariffs *unilaterally* (i.e. on a non-reciprocal basis). Through GSP, the EU also supports developing countries' efforts to achieve sustainable development. The use of tariff reductions as an incentive to promote respect for human rights, labour rights, environmental protection and good governance is an integral part of the European Commission's [Trade for All](#) strategy.

The scheme operates on the basis of [Regulation \(EU\) No 978/2012](#) of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 October 2012 (the "GSP Regulation"). That regulation will expire on 31 December 2023. Without the adoption of a new GSP Regulation by the EU, imports from developing countries under the scheme would pay higher duties as from 1 January 2024 – except for imports from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which would still be covered by the open-ended "Everything But Arms" (EBA) regime. Higher duties could, depending on how much a beneficiary country exports to the EU, negatively affect growth, employment and investment.

The GSP Regulation sets up three distinct arrangements, adapted to the needs of different categories of beneficiary countries:

- (1) [Standard GSP⁶](#) for low and lower-middle income countries. This means a partial or full removal of customs duties on two-thirds of the EU's tariff lines;
- (2) [GSP+⁷](#): the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance. It reduces these same tariffs to 0% for "vulnerable" low and lower-middle income countries that have ratified and implement 27 international conventions related to human rights, labour rights, protection of the environment and good governance. To qualify for GSP+, the beneficiary countries must be developing countries that are considered to be "vulnerable" on account of the low level of diversification of their exports to the EU, and their insufficient integration in the international trading system.

⁶ Standard GSP beneficiary countries (as of 1 January 2019): Congo, Cook Island, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Micronesia, Nauru, Nigeria, Syria, Niue, Samoa, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

⁷ GSP+ beneficiary countries (as of 1 January 2019): Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

- (3) [EBA⁸](#) (“Everything But Arms”): the special arrangement for least developed countries (LDCs), providing them with duty-free, quota-free access to the EU for all products except arms and ammunition.

About the review of the EU GSP

A recent [midterm evaluation](#) published in October 2018 concluded that the current GSP framework is effective and it is delivering on its objectives. The midterm evaluation also found areas for improvement, including the GSP’s contribution to export diversification, sustainable development and the protection of the EU’s economic and financial interests.

The European Parliament adopted a [non-legislative resolution on the implementation of the GSP Regulation](#) on 14 March 2019. The resolution acknowledges the positive impact the GSP Regulation has had on developing countries and makes a number of recommendations for the review of the GSP Regulation. Recommendations focus on encouraging export diversification, placing more emphasis on improving environmental standards, stakeholder engagement and better monitoring of the implementation of the GSP.

On 13 May 2019, the Commission launched the preparations for a new GSP Regulation by publishing an [Inception Impact Assessment](#).

The present review of the GSP Regulation takes into consideration the recognition that the economic and social problems of developing countries cannot be solved exclusively by means of trade instruments like the GSP. To achieve that objective, a comprehensive toolbox is needed, of which trade instruments are a part. EU action in this area must also comply with the relevant international legal framework, in particular the requirements of the [WTO Enabling Clause](#), which allows developed countries to grant unilateral and non-reciprocal trade preferences to developing countries “to respond positively to the development, financial and trade needs of developing countries”.

About this survey

The purpose of the present consultation is to gather input to the Commission's work to prepare a future proposal to the Council and Parliament for a regulation to replace the current GSP Regulation upon its expiry.

All citizens, organisations and public authorities, wherever in the world they are located, are welcome to participate in this survey.

The survey consists of **12** sections (**A to L**). This first section (**A**) provides contextual and explanatory information. The second section (**B**) collects information about the respondent. The substantive questions are located in sections **C to K**. The final section (**L**) provides a space where – if you wish to do so – you can submit further information (such as a position paper) to the European Commission.

The **odd-numbered** questions in sections **C to F** (except questions E3 and E5) are compulsory; so are the questions in section **B**. All other questions are optional.

The questions in sections **G to K** are likely to be of particular interest to the business community, but anyone who wishes to do so may respond to them.

⁸ EBA beneficiary countries (as of 1 January 2019): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania and Mozambique, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

NB. This consultation does not concern issues related to the rules of origin applied under the GSP, as these are set out in a separate legal instrument.

C. Your views on the potential of international trade for eradicating poverty and the role of the GSP scheme in that regard

C.1 Do you think that international trade can contribute to eradicating poverty in developing countries?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ Yes, it can make an important contribution
- ☐ Yes, but it can make only a minor contribution
- ☐ No, international trade has no positive impact on poverty in developing countries
- ☐ I don't know

C.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here.

C.3 How do you think the EU can best support the eradication of poverty in developing countries?

- ☐ By helping developing countries to increase their exports to the EU by reducing or eliminating tariffs
- ☐ By providing development assistance
- ☐ A combination of the above
- ☐ Other (please use the space below to clarify)
- ☐ I don't know

C.4 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here.

C.5 To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"The EU should continue to offer developing countries unilateral access for their exports to the EU (i.e., without requiring reciprocal market opening) in order to support the eradication of poverty in those countries".

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ strongly agree
- ☐ agree
- ☐ disagree
- ☐ strongly disagree
- ☐ I don't know

C.6 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

C.7 The current GSP Regulation is the result of a major reform introduced in 2014, which had three basic objectives:

- a) to promote economic development and eradication of poverty in developing countries – by reducing or eliminating import tariffs on their eligible exports to the EU;*
- b) to promote sustainable development and respect for human and labour rights in qualifying developing countries – by eliminating entirely import tariffs on their eligible exports to the EU;*
- c) to protect the EU's financial and economic interests – through adequate safeguards and surveillance in relation to imports causing serious difficulties to Union producers.*

Do you think that these objectives are still relevant for the future?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ All three objectives are still relevant
- ☐ At least one (but not all) of the objectives is still relevant
- ☐ None of the three objectives are now relevant
- ☐ I don't know

C.8 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

--

C.9 Currently the EU GSP scheme consists of the following three arrangements – Standard GSP, GSP+ and EBA (“Everything But Arms”) – which offer different levels of tariff incentives corresponding to differing development needs and circumstances of developing countries.

Should a new GSP scheme maintain the same structure, and continue with these three arrangements?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ Yes, the existing structure with the same three elements should be maintained
- ☐ No, the basic structure needs to be changed
- ☐ I don't know

C.10 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

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D. Your views on the use of GSP to promote sustainable development and respect for human rights

D.1 *Do you think that the GSP scheme can have an impact on:*

	a strongly negative impact	a somewhat negative impact	no impact	a somewhat positive impact	a strongly positive impact	I don't know
A) The enjoyment of human rights in the beneficiary countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B) The enjoyment of labour rights in the beneficiary countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C) the protection of the environment,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D) promoting low carbon development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E) increasing resilience of society to climate change impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F) combating illegal drug trafficking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G) combating money-laundering and terrorist financing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H) combating corruption	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I) migration flows from beneficiary countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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D.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answers, please do so here:

- D.3 In order to qualify for GSP+, beneficiary countries currently have to ratify and effectively implement [27 international conventions](#) related to human rights, labour rights, protection of the environment and good governance.

In the list of international conventions, do you think there are some that have become less relevant for promoting respect for core human and labour rights, protection of the environment and good governance?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

(FREE TEXT) D.4 If your answer is "yes", please explain which of the international conventions have become less relevant, and why:

- D.5 Are there other international conventions/agreements that GSP+ beneficiary countries should be required to ratify and implement effectively as a condition for complete elimination of the tariffs paid on their eligible exports to the EU?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

(FREE TEXT) D.6 If your answer is "yes", please explain which international conventions should be added to the list, and why:

E. Your views on monitoring of compliance with the GSP scheme

Eligibility for the enhanced tariff benefits of GSP+ requires GSP+ beneficiary countries to effectively implement the 27 international conventions specified in the GSP Regulation. The EU regularly monitors the actions taken by governments of GSP+ beneficiary countries in order to implement the conventions.

E.1 In your opinion, is it important for the EU to continue monitoring the level of implementation of the 27 international conventions by GSP+ beneficiary countries?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ very important
- ☐ rather important
- ☐ rather unimportant
- ☐ very unimportant
- ☐ I don't know

E.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

- E.3 What information source(s) do you consider the most relevant for the EU to take into account when monitoring the implementation of the international conventions?

(YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE)

- Reports of the UN (United Nations) and ILO (International Labour Organisation) and other international organisations;
- Information provided/published by the government of the beneficiary country;
- Information provided directly to the EU by the government of the beneficiary country;
- Information provided by the European Parliament;
- Information provided by EU Member States;
- Information provided by businesses, or by workers' or employers' organisations in the beneficiary country;
- Information provided by NGOs (non-governmental organisations) involved in human and labour rights, protection of the environment and good governance; by human rights defenders; or by journalists or others from broadcast or print media;
- other, (please use the space below to clarify)

E.4 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

E.5 Do you think that the EU's monitoring process should be made more transparent? If so, how?

(FREE TEXT)

F. Your views on withdrawal of GSP benefits

The EU may withdraw GSP benefits from a beneficiary country under **any** of the three GSP arrangements (Standard GSP, GSP+ and EBA) for "serious and systematic violations of principles laid down" in the international human and labour rights conventions listed in the Regulation.

Making GSP benefits conditional upon the continuing respect of beneficiary countries for fundamental principles of human and labour rights offers both advantages and risks in relation to the actual achievement of set objectives.

Making GSP benefits conditional in this way can also have unintended consequences, depending on the variety of circumstances, needs and specificities of beneficiary countries.

F.1 In your opinion, can withdrawal of GSP benefits from a beneficiary country contribute to ending or improving situations where human and/or labour rights are seriously and systematically violated?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Yes, it can make an important contribution
- Yes, but it can make only a minor contribution
- No, withdrawal of GSP benefits will have no impact on situations where human and/or labour rights are seriously and systematically violated
- No, withdrawal of GSP benefits will have a further negative impact on situations where human and/or labour rights are seriously and systematically violated
- I don't know

F.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

F.3 Do you think that withdrawing GSP benefits from a beneficiary country can have an impact on:

	a strongly negative impact	a somewhat negative impact	no impact	a somewhat positive impact	a strongly positive impact	I don't know
Employment and social development in the beneficiary country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduction of poverty in the beneficiary country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
the EU's political and diplomatic relations with the beneficiary country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
the protection of the environment in the beneficiary country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
migration flows from the beneficiary country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

F.4 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answers, please do so here:

F.5 To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"If there is sufficient information which indicates that a beneficiary country is violating core human and/or labour rights, the EU should immediately engage with the country and use its leverage to push it to resolve the violation; and – in case of failure to do so – the EU should initiate a procedure for withdrawal of the GSP benefits."

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ strongly agree
- ☐ agree
- ☐ disagree
- ☐ strongly disagree
- ☐ I don't know

F.6 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

F.7 Under the present GSP Regulation, the EU can withdraw standard GSP and EBA benefits only in the case of serious and systematic violations by beneficiary countries of principles laid down in certain human rights and labour rights conventions.

Do you believe that this should also be the case for serious and systematic violations of the principles laid down in international conventions related to the protection of the environment (including climate change), and good governance?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

F.8 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here. If possible, provide arguments either for or against expanding the basis for temporary withdrawal of Standard GSP and EBA benefits

G. Your views on beneficiary countries

GSP beneficiary countries with large economies that develop a more competitive and diversified export sector over time could crowd out the export potential of other beneficiary countries that are more vulnerable. The reform of the GSP Regulation in 2012 aimed precisely at focusing the benefits of the EU's GSP scheme on the **countries most in need**, and resulted in a lower number of beneficiary countries.

G.1 *Looking at the list of all the countries that currently benefit from GSP, do you think there should be an even tighter focus on the countries most in need?*

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

G.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

G.3 *Are there any specific developing countries that currently do not benefit from the EU's GSP scheme – but in your view, should do so? If so, please state which ones, and why.*

H. Your views on product coverage (for Standard GSP and GSP+ arrangements)

The list of eligible products included in the Standard GSP arrangement is set out in Annex V of the [current GSP Regulation](#). The list of eligible products included in the GSP+ arrangement is set out in Annex IX of the same regulation. The EU is examining and reflecting upon the list of eligible products under Standard GSP. One option under consideration could be to prioritise sustainably produced products.

H.1 *Do you think that sustainably produced products could make an important contribution (as part of a revised GSP scheme) to the objectives of eradication of poverty and support for sustainable development?*

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

H.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

H.3 *An expanded product coverage under the EU's revised GSP scheme might contribute positively to export diversification in GSP beneficiary countries.*

Do you think that the EU's GSP scheme should be extended so as to cover a wider range of products – even if this could result in increased import competition for EU industries?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

H.4 If your answer is "yes", in which product sectors/categories?

- Agricultural products and processed foods
- Industrial and manufactured products
- Environmentally-friendly goods
- Other (please use the space below to specify).

H.5 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

H.6 *Are there products among those listed in [Annex V](#) (for Standard GSP) or in [Annex IX](#) (for GSP+)[LINK]of the current GSP Regulation which in your view should no longer be covered by the EU's revised GSP scheme? If so, please state which products, and why?*

(FREE TEXT)

I. Your views on product graduation

"Product graduation" removes GSP benefits for a specific category of products from a particular country that benefits from the Standard GSP arrangement when imports into the EU of that category of products from that particular country have reached a certain level.

The rationale is that GSP benefits are no longer needed to support the country's exports of those products.

I.1 Do you think that the EU should maintain product graduation in a revised GSP scheme?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

I.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

I.3 Under the current GSP Regulation, product graduation applies only to Standard GSP beneficiary countries. Product graduation does not apply to either GSP+ or EBA beneficiary countries, which share a similar economic profile that makes them vulnerable on account of their low, non-diversified export base.

Should product graduation apply to GSP+ and EBA beneficiaries as well?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Yes, to GSP+ beneficiary countries only

- Yes, to EBA beneficiary countries only
- Yes, to both GSP+ and EBA beneficiary countries
- No
- I don't know

I.4 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

- I.5 Product graduation currently applies to a group of related products ("product sections"), rather than to individual products.

Applying product graduation to a group of related products reduces the unpredictability that would arise – if graduation were applied to individual products – because of fluctuating levels of imports of those products.

What are your views on the way product graduation applies currently?

(FREE TEXT)

J. Your views on country graduation

For a country no longer classified by the United Nations as a least developed country (LDC), a **transitional period** of three years is provided in order to alleviate any adverse effect caused by the ending of tariff elimination granted under the EBA arrangement. Transition of EBA beneficiary countries to another GSP arrangement (GSP+ or Standard GSP) also entails the application of more stringent rules of origin.

J.1 Do you think that the transitional period should be:

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Extended
- Reduced
- Remain unchanged
- I don't know

J.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

K. Your views on safeguard mechanisms

The current GSP Regulation includes **safeguard mechanisms** that allow the EU to withdraw GSP preferences for imports of a specific product from a specific GSP beneficiary country if it is demonstrated that such imports hurt or can hurt EU producers.

K.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

"The GSP Regulation should provide safeguard mechanisms in order to protect EU producers, despite the risk that use of the safeguard mechanisms may have negative consequences for developing countries."

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- strongly agree
- agree

- disagree
- strongly disagree
- I don't know

K.2 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

- K.3 The current GSP Regulation contains two safeguard mechanisms: a general safeguard mechanism that applies to all products and all beneficiary countries; and a specific safeguard mechanism for specific products (textiles, clothing and certain agricultural products) that only applies to Standard GSP and GSP+ beneficiary countries.

Do you think these safeguard mechanisms contribute to protecting EU producers from unfair competition?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

K.4 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here:

- K.5 The beneficiary countries of the EU's "Everything But Arms" (EBA) arrangement are least developed countries (LDCs) – the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries.

Do you think that the world's least developed countries should continue to be exempt from some of the existing procedures (such as product graduation or the specific safeguard mechanism) that are intended to protect the interests of EU producers?

(SINGLE CHOICE)

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

K.6 If you would like to explain or give reasons for your answer, please do so here: