



Ex-post evaluation of the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement

Inception Report

Annex I: Consultation Plan

21 June 2023

Prepared by BKP Economic Advisors



The views expressed in the report are those of the consultant,
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1 INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the strategy and actions planned to be undertaken in the context of preparing the ex-post evaluation of EU-SADC EPA. It is also based on the guidelines for consultations as set out in Chapter 7 of the European Commission’s Better Regulation toolbox¹ and has taken into account recent literature on consultations related to the assessment of EU trade agreements².

The following sections describe the consultation objectives and scope (section 2), the identification of key stakeholders in the EU and the SADC EPA States (section 3), the various planned consultation tools and activities (section 4), the planned schedule for the consultation activities (section 5), and the planned reporting on the consultation activities and feedback received (section 6).

2 CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

2.1 Consultation objectives

Consultations are an important element of the evaluation because they contribute significantly to its transparency and participatory nature, thereby strengthening the robustness and legitimacy of the study and its findings and recommendations. This implies two main consultation objectives: the first one is to inform stakeholders, and the second one is to receive inputs from stakeholders.

Achieving the first objective requires, at each stage of the analysis, that stakeholders are provided with information about the evaluation, including the planning, methodology, evidence and findings, and draft conclusions and recommendations.

The second objective contains a number of elements regarding the type of inputs and views to be sought from stakeholders. These include:

- the identification of possible economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the EPA;
- the identification of sectors and groups which have benefited or have been negatively affected as a result of the implementation of the Agreement;
- providing evidence to support analysis of the reasons for such effects;
- the identification and the conduct of the case studies;
- feedback on findings, conclusions and recommendations developed by the evaluation team.

Furthermore, three main principles characterise the consultations. The first is that various consultation components are aimed at presenting (draft) results and holding them up against stakeholder scrutiny and feedback. The second is that consultation efforts are designed to draw in knowledge, understanding and on-the-ground experience of key stakeholders – this information will be used as input in the various analytical components of the study. The third is the emphasis on an open and transparent process where results are not carved in stone, but draft outcomes and findings are openly and transparently discussed – whereby the discussions are transparently noted down and reported also.

¹ European Commission, ‘Better Regulation Toolbox’ (Brussels: European Commission, November 2021), https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/better-regulation/better-regulation-guidelines-and-toolbox/better-regulation-toolbox_en.

² Bernard Hoekman and Hugo Rojas-Romagosa, ‘EU Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments: Revisiting the Consultation Process’, *Journal of International Economic Law* 25, no. 1 (1 March 2022): 45–60, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jiel/jgac010>.

2.2 Consultation scope

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

In terms of the **technical scope**, consultations will address all matters covered by the EPA.

In terms of **timing**, consultations will take place during the entire duration of the evaluation; some preliminary consultations of stakeholders have already taken place during the inception phase, and they will continue until the discussion of the draft final evaluation report.

With regard to the **geographical scope**, this is in principle universal, i.e. communication with stakeholders from anywhere will be part of the activities, (for example via the website and via other electronic means of communication). At the same time, more in-depth consultations will be held with stakeholders in the EU and in the six partner countries – with a particular effort in the SADC EPA States to involve stakeholders from outside the capitals.

Regarding the **stakeholders** to be consulted, again the scope of the consultations is universal and non-exclusive. 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 who have been involved in the negotiation, implementation and/or monitoring of the EPA, those that could have been affected by the Agreement – irrespective of their access opportunities to the consultations – and those that will have expressed an interest (e.g. by getting in touch with the evaluation team) in the evaluation. In addition, the evaluation ToR identify three target groups of stakeholders to be consulted both for the partner countries and the EU: (1) public administration, private sector, and civil society, (2) MSMEs, and (3) freight forwarders and importers and other economic operators, such as Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs). All of these will be consulted, but the classification used by the evaluation for the structuring of the consultations distinguishes, more traditionally, public sector (which includes conformity assessment bodies), private sector (which includes MSMEs and freight forwarders), and civil society (including academia).

The following section provides more detail regarding the identification of stakeholders.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

3.1 Stakeholder Identification

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 (sustainability impact assessments, ex-post evaluations of other EU trade agreements, and support studies for Commission impact assessments);
- This has been complemented by a review of stakeholders listed in relevant reports and documents, as well as invitation lists for recent trade-related workshops in the partner countries; for EU stakeholders, responses to recent consultations and CSD meetings on issues related to trade with Africa (such as in the context of negotiations with Angola) have also been used;
- The EU Delegations as well as the members of the evaluation team based in the SADC EPA States have added stakeholders to the list based on their local knowledge.

The list of key stakeholders identified so far is provided in Annex A. Table 1 provides an overview of the current status by type of stakeholder and location.

Table 1: Composition of identified stakeholders in the EU and SADC EPA States (number of entities in database)³

	EU	Botswana	Eswatini	Lesotho	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	Total
Public sector	46	28	16	28	19	32	30	203
Private sector	302	6	3	2	11	11	77	413
Civil society	81	3	4	4	4	12	14	135
Total	429	37	23	34	34	55	121	751

It is important to emphasise that the identification of stakeholders is work in progress. Additional stakeholders will continue to be identified throughout the whole evaluation. Further efforts will be made in particular with respect to the identification of further civil society actors (as well as MSMEs and freight forwarders). Also, based on the CGE results additional efforts will be made to identify stakeholders in sectors where the more pronounced effects of the EPA are found. Additional stakeholders will also be identified in the context of the proposed case studies. Last but not least, stakeholders registering through the website or other means will continuously be added to the database and will be kept informed of the evaluation activities and progress.

3.2 Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder mapping especially in the six partner countries is important to increase the effectiveness of stakeholder consultations. Mapping of stakeholders deepens our understanding of how certain weaknesses and imbalances may affect civil society inputs. It enables us to take corrective measures by highlighting where we need to put extra efforts to obtain views and inputs that are important for the study. In this context, ensuring fair and balanced access to consultations is important.

The mapping exercise covers the following elements:

- More fine-tuned classification of stakeholders (see Table 2);
- Identification among the “universe of stakeholders” the main ones for each of the different dimensions of the evaluation – this is based on the expected level of the effect which the EPA may have had on different groups;
- Identification of gaps in stakeholder organisation – i.e. are there groups on which the EPA has had a notable effect but which have no representative body?
- Determination of past levels of activity of stakeholders in the public debate, as well as their resources, based on knowledge of the local evaluation team members;
- Determination of the relations between stakeholders, i.e. the degree to which they work together (or not);
- Assessing how empowered stakeholders are not only for the effective participation during the consultation exercises but also what role they have played in the implementation and monitoring of the Agreement and, previously, the EPA negotiations; and
- Generally, determination of the stakeholder engagement culture in the country and what opportunities and risks can be identified.

The findings regarding these elements will be used to identify both those stakeholders that are likely to play an active role in the consultations (i.e. the influential stakeholders), and those on which the Agreement may have had strong effects (positive or negative) and who will have to be approached by the evaluation team even though they may have a low level of organisation.

³ Excluding individual companies and international organisations.

As the necessary information for some of the elements listed above remains to be determined in the evaluation desk phase, the stakeholder mapping is still ongoing. The results will be presented, for each of the partner countries, as part of the interim report.

Table 2: Classification of stakeholders

Detailed Category	Region	Category	Organisation Type
European Commission	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EEAS	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EESC	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EU Delegation	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EP	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EU MS Public Administration	EU	Public sector	National public administration
EU Business Association	EU	Private sector	Other business association
EU MS Business Association	EU	Private sector	Other business association
EU or EU MS Sector Association	EU	Private sector	Sector association
EU or EU MS Employer Association	EU	Social partners	Employer association
EU or EU MS Labour Union	EU	Social partners	Labour union
EU or EU MS Consumer Association	EU	Civil society	Consumer organisation
EU CSO	EU	Civil society	NGO
EU Academia	EU	Civil society	Research institute/university
EU General Public	EU	Civil society	Individual
EU Standards Etc Body	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
EU Company	EU	Private sector	Company
EU MSME	EU	Private sector	Company
EU other agency	EU	Public sector	Regional institution
SADC Secretariat	SADC	Public sector	Regional institution
SACU Secretariat	SADC	Public sector	Regional institution
SADC EPA State Government	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC Trade and Investment Promotion Body	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC EPA State Customs Authority	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC Other Trade Related Body	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC EPA State Embassy in EU	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC Other Public Sector	SADC	Public sector	National public administration
SADC Business Association	SADC	Private sector	Other business association
SADC Sector Association	SADC	Private sector	Sector association
SADC Company	SADC	Private sector	Company
SADC MSME	SADC	Private sector	Company
SADC Employer Association	SADC	Social partners	Employer association
SADC Labour Union	SADC	Social partners	Labour union
SADC Consumer Association	SADC	Civil society	Consumer organisation
SADC CSO	SADC	Civil society	NGO
SADC Academia	SADC	Civil society	Research institute/university
SADC General Public	SADC	Civil society	Individual
Freight Forwarder	None	Private sector	Company
International Organisation	None	Public sector	International organisation
Media	None	Private sector	Company
EU or EU MS Chamber of Commerce in SADC	EU	Private sector	Other business association
EU MS Embassy in SADC	EU	Public sector	National public administration
Development Cooperation Actor	None	Public sector	National public administration

4 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

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

- Pillar 1: Meetings with EU civil society (civil society dialogue, CSD, meetings);
- Pillar 2: Online public consultation;
- Pillar 3: Targeted consultation tools, in particular workshops in partner countries and interviews and meetings with stakeholders in the EU and partner countries;
- Pillar 4: Consultations with EU institutions;
- Pillar 5: Digital engagement with stakeholders and interested persons in general, through website and electronic communication channels.

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 evaluation 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: Civil Society Dialogue meetings

Meetings with EU civil society centre around presenting ongoing work and discussing the work with civil society in Brussels, as part of DG Trade's CSD, a system of regular meetings where civil society and the Commission discuss about the EU's trade policy.⁴

It is planned to hold CSD meetings at two stages of the evaluation:

- Presentation of the draft evaluation methodology: this is planned for 31 May 2023, in virtual form;
- Presentation and discussion of the draft final report – tentatively scheduled for March 2024.

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. In order for the participants to have sufficient time to prepare and study the materials, draft reports will be published at least 1-2 weeks ahead of the meeting.

During the meetings, attempts will be made that presentations are short and as non-technical as possible; previous experience has taught that it is preferable to leave out details in the initial presentation because this facilitates a more interactive discussion with stakeholders during the meeting.

Minutes of each meeting will be published both on DG TRADE's and the evaluation website.

4.2 Pillar 2: Online public consultation

The parameters of the online public consultation (OPC) are guided by the Better Regulation guidelines:

- The OPC will be hosted by the Commission on the EUSurvey portal;⁵
- It will be open for at least 12 weeks;
- Questionnaires will be made available in English, Portuguese, French and German, with responses accepted in any EU official language.

Given that this consultation is aimed at a wide audience (the general public) but at the same time should cover all evaluation criteria and impact dimensions, a particular challenge is to balance the desire for obtaining as much information as possible and the limited willingness of respondents to fill in long and complex questionnaires (and open

⁴ See <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/civilsoc/>.

⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/home/welcome>.

questions). We address this by reducing the number of questions that any respondent will have to answer as much as possible by using a “smart” survey approach, where responses provided to certain questions influence the selection of follow-up questions. This aims at reducing the number of questions for an individual respondent by focussing on those topics in which he or she has shown an interest.

The specific activities related to the OPC are as follows:

- Draft questionnaires for the survey have been prepared in Word-compatible format (see Annex B) as well as in EUSurvey, and have been tested by a number of team members and Commission staff;
- The final questionnaire will then be translated into Portuguese, French and German by the Commission, directly in EUSurvey;
- Launch of the OPC is planned for July 2023;
- Stakeholders listed in the database will be informed about the public consultation through the email newsletter (see section 4.5.3), and the consultation will also be featured on the evaluation website. In addition, we will encourage the stakeholders we meet 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;
- Upon completion of the consultation period, the evaluation 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.

4.3 Pillar 3: Targeted consultation activities

4.3.1 Interviews and meetings

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.

We plan to conduct a range of interviews, one-to-one and focus group meetings with public and private sector representatives and civil society organisations. These interviews will be conducted both in the EU and partner countries.

Interviews are planned to be undertaken through a mix of physical/personal interviews, virtual ones, and written ones, if so desired by a stakeholder:

- **Physical interviews** in EU countries will be held flexibly, following initial contacts and depending on the preferences of stakeholders (i.e., whether they prefer physical or virtual interviews). Physical meetings in SADC EPA States will take place during at two rounds of country missions by core evaluation team members, complemented by physical interviews and roundtables/focus group meetings held by the national evaluation team members. The first round of country missions is planned for the second half of June 2023 and will focus on initial information-gathering meetings with key stakeholders both from the public sector and non-state actors; the second round of interviews will take place on the occasion of the country workshops, in October/November 2023.
- The use of video-conferencing for **virtual interviews** is planned to expand the outreach of interviews, as such interviews can be more flexibly held.
- The provision of **written responses** will also be possible, as experience has shown that particularly membership-based organisations often prefer to consult with their members and then provide an agreed response.

In total, we envisage to consult the following number of stakeholders through physical, virtual and written interviews and small group meetings:

- Stakeholders in EU countries: at least 40, with physical consultations conducted across at least four countries. Considering total trade value with the SADC EPA States over the period 2016 to 2022, the share of SADC EPA States in the EU Member State's total trade, and changes in trade values over the period, the proposed priority countries are Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Spain (see Box 1). Selected stakeholders in other countries will however also be consulted;
- Stakeholders in partner countries: at least between 15 (in the smallest countries) and 30 (in South Africa) per country.

Box 1: Prioritisation of EU Member States for targeted consultations

For the prioritisation of EU Member States for the targeted consultations, three variables have been considered separately for each Member's exports to and imports from the six partner countries:

- Average value of trade (exports, imports) 2016 to 2022;
- Share of trade with SADC EPA States in Member's total trade (exports, imports 2016 to 2022);
- Average annual growth of exports and imports.

For each variable, scores based on Members' ranks were calculated, whereby the Member with the highest trade volume, highest share, and highest/lowest growth received the highest scores. The six individual scores were added (all weighted equally) to calculate an overall score. The table below presents the data and the resulting overall rank of Members based on the calculated score.

	Exports to SADC EPA States			Imports from SADC EPA States			Rank total
	CAGR 2016-22	Av value 2016-22 (€ M)	Share SADC EPA in total	CAGR 2016-22	Av value 2016-22 (€ M)	Share SADC EPA in total	
Austria	7.5%	570	1.1%	15.9%	234	0.6%	10
Belgium	6.6%	1,767	1.2%	2.7%	5,120	3.1%	2
Bulgaria	19.8%	235	2.1%	17.2%	58	0.4%	11
Croatia	7.0%	14	0.3%	27.0%	11	0.2%	27
Cyprus	5.4%	8	0.4%	5.9%	9	0.2%	26
Czechia	4.7%	509	1.4%	13.0%	152	0.4%	13
Denmark	-0.5%	307	0.7%	31.5%	156	0.5%	14
Estonia	19.7%	25	0.5%	47.0%	11	0.3%	22
Finland	10.9%	360	1.2%	-5.7%	127	0.6%	6
France	-1.6%	1,806	0.8%	5.8%	835	0.4%	7
Germany	1.7%	8,894	1.4%	12.8%	8,164	1.9%	1
Greece	15.5%	81	0.5%	22.8%	124	0.4%	18
Hungary	5.7%	169	0.7%	10.8%	41	0.1%	25
Ireland	9.3%	325	0.4%	25.6%	131	0.2%	21
Italy	7.0%	2,050	0.9%	11.3%	2,236	1.1%	8
Latvia	48.7%	54	1.0%	4.6%	2	0.0%	23
Lithuania	20.6%	90	0.7%	-6.7%	42	0.4%	16
Luxembourg	-0.1%	45	1.6%	-8.8%	7	0.2%	17
Malta	-3.2%	7	0.5%	4.3%	7	0.3%	24
Netherlands	8.1%	2,521	1.2%	16.8%	3,603	1.0%	3
Poland	6.9%	672	1.1%	35.1%	411	0.5%	9
Portugal	5.8%	399	2.2%	5.7%	281	1.3%	4
Romania	-0.6%	211	1.1%	6.8%	51	0.2%	19
Slovakia	8.7%	128	0.8%	45.1%	76	0.4%	15
Slovenia	13.1%	52	0.4%	12.3%	103	0.6%	20
Spain	5.2%	1,369	1.2%	11.3%	1,556	1.0%	5
Sweden	7.1%	785	1.1%	2.7%	161	0.3%	12

In-depth interviews and one-to-one meetings will be based on interview guides which will be developed depending on the stakeholder type and country, ahead of the interviews. Broad questions will be shared with interviewees ahead of the meetings, and more specific questions upon request by the stakeholders. Questionnaires will cover, depending on the stakeholder met, implementation/institutional, economic, social, environmental and

human rights issues, and be developed with inputs from the team's experts in both the EU and partner countries.

4.3.2 Workshops in partner countries

An important consultation part – also because on its margins we carry out in-depth interviews – are the workshops in the partner countries. Workshops are excellent opportunities to present draft findings to a wide range of partner country stakeholders and get feedback from them; the main goal of a workshop is to encourage an open discussion and exchange of ideas with a diverse set of stakeholders including government and agencies, business, social partners, civil society organisations, international organisations with presence in the partner country, and academics and think tanks. The media will also be invited.

Four one-day workshops are planned to be organised, in Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa. Stakeholders in Eswatini and Lesotho will be invited to the workshop in South Africa.

In terms of timing, workshops are planned to be held at around the time of the interim report publication, as that will allow the evaluation team to present initial findings while being early enough in the process to adequately reflect stakeholder contributions made at the workshop during the subsequent analysis. Tentative dates are the second half of October to mid-November 2023:

- Botswana: week of 16 October 2023;
- Mozambique: week of 23 October 2023;
- South Africa: week of 30 October 2023;
- Namibia: week of 6 November 2023.

In this section, we explain in detail how we plan to carry out this part of the consultations (excluding purely operational and logistical tasks, such as those related to the booking of the venue, catering, equipment rental, hiring of interpreters, and supporting sponsored participants, the conditions for which are clearly mentioned in the evaluation ToR).

Workshop Target Groups and Participants

A wide range of stakeholders is planned to participate in the workshops; at the same time, capacity at the workshops will be limited (to about 50 persons in Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia, and 80 persons in South Africa, including participants from Eswatini and Lesotho). As a result, in order to achieve a balanced and representative participation the evaluation team will consider an appropriate diversity in terms of types of stakeholders, sectors, interest in different topics, and regions. Appropriate levels of participation by women and stakeholders in risk of exclusion will also be ensured, including through giving preference to them for funded spots. (In principle, funded spots will be allocated on a first come first serve basis.)

To achieve a broad-based participation, we will start to reach out to stakeholders as soon as the date of the workshop is fixed. This will be done via the various communications channels outlined in this plan. Also, although we do not expect many EU stakeholders to be travelling to the partner countries and be present, we will ask them to alert their counterparts and/or networks to the upcoming workshop.

Draft lists of participants will be submitted to the EU Delegation in the partner country (for approval of sponsored participants).

Workshop Content and Programme

A tentative overall agenda for the workshop is shown in Box 2; this will be further developed, and invited speakers be identified, in cooperation with the EU Delegation in the partner country. Generally, the aim will be to have short presentations in order to have sufficient time for questions and discussion. Also, local speakers and representatives of organisations, companies and institutions are planned to be invited to present their views on the EPA and feedback on draft findings.

Box 2: Tentative workshop agenda

Morning	
09:30-10:00	Introductory session Opening addresses by the EU Delegation and partner country government (if agreed upon by the EU Delegation and government) Introduction to the workshop (purposes, participants, agenda) – evaluation team
10:00-11:00	Overview: The Agreement and its evaluation, and societal views Presentations by evaluation team and discussants (business sector, civil society) Q&A and discussion
11:00-11:15	Coffee/tea break
11:15-13:00	Evaluation methodology and economic impacts of the Agreement at global and sector level – initial findings Presentations by evaluation team and discussant (academia) Q&A and discussion
13:00-14:00	Lunch break
Afternoon	
14:00-14:45	Social impact of the Agreement Presentations by evaluation team and discussant Q&A and discussion
14:45-15:30	Environmental impact of the Agreement Presentations by evaluation team and discussant Q&A and discussion
15:30-15:45	Coffee/tea break
15:45-16:30	Human rights impact of the Agreement Presentations by evaluation team and discussant Q&A and discussion
16:30-17:00	Closing session: Summary and way forward Workshop evaluation

The workshops will be held in English in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, and in Mozambique in English and Portuguese, with simultaneous interpretation.

Workshop materials and documentation

In order for the workshops to be as effective as possible, we will prepare documentation ahead of the event and a welcome package for all participants. Pre-workshop documentation will be made available on the website as well as sent to confirmed participants and will include:

- The interim report (if already available) or a summary fact sheet of preliminary findings;
- A document with links to other reports and research conducted regarding the EPA.

The welcome pack upon arrival will include the following documents:

- A fact sheet of the evaluation and initial findings (if already available);
- The workshop agenda;
- Printed questionnaires of the online surveys for participants to fill in during the workshop and to be collected before the closure of the workshop;
- A list of project team members with their contact details for further contact after the workshop;
- Practical details regarding venue, rooms, reimbursements (if applicable), etc.; and
- The workshop evaluation form.

During the workshop, we will take photographs, a selection of which will be sent to participants and posted on the evaluation website, Twitter and Facebook.

After the workshop, minutes containing the views expressed by the participants will be sent to participants and published in English (and Portuguese, for Mozambique). Furthermore, the evaluation report will explain how the views expressed during the workshop by civil society and other key stakeholders have been taken into account.

4.4 Pillar 4: Consultations with EU institutions

Engaging closely with the European Commission and other EU institutions is an important part of the consultation process. Consultations will be held with the Commission, the EEAS, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), and other European institutions (such as the EIB and trade-related organisations).

Finally, meetings with the European Commission Inter-Service Steering Group (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 at least after the submission of each draft report.

4.5 Pillar 5: Dedicated website and other electronic communication

The establishment and continuous updating of a website, as well as ongoing electronic communications with stakeholders constitute the last pillar of the consultation strategy and will be used mostly for sharing and distributing information by the evaluation team to stakeholders. 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.

4.5.1 Website

The main aim of the website is to provide relevant information about the evaluation – both in terms of process and outputs – to stakeholders, while also providing the opportunity to stakeholders to easily get in contact with the study team.

During the inception phase, the website has been established and launched. It is available, in English and Portuguese, at:

<http://eu-sadc.fta-evaluation.eu>

The website 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 evaluation, a timeline for its preparation, 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 by the evaluation team 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 the EPA) 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:
 - The (upcoming and past) CSD events (also on the study calendar);
 - The national workshops (venue, agenda, how to register, etc.);
 - Link to the online survey;
 - Contributions received from stakeholders in the consultations (where permission has been granted).
- A contact form where anyone can leave feedback (of any nature) regarding the evaluation and the website.

Figure 1: Screenshot of evaluation 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 is being monitored through a visitor count.

4.5.2 Social media

We intend to use Twitter and Facebook throughout the evaluation for the following purposes:

- Announcing the (draft) findings and outputs of the evaluation 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 evaluation and EU-SADC EPA State trade;
- Presenting the various consultation and outreach activities organised in the context of the evaluation (e.g. country visits or the CSD events).

BKP's Twitter account (@BKPEconAdvisors) will be used for the purposes of the study. This allows more frequent tweets than is possible using the DG TRADE and EU Delegation accounts, thereby ensuring "closer" interaction with stakeholders. Increased outreach will be ensured through retweets by the DG TRADE and EU Delegation twitter accounts of selected, particularly important tweets.

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

4.5.3 Email, messaging and electronic newsletters

Email is a useful complementary tool to reach specific stakeholders throughout the study. We can inform them of the events taking place, send questions, receive feedback and make appointments for interviews and focus group meetings, complemented by messenger services such as WhatsApp.

For keeping identified stakeholders – i.e. those in the stakeholder database – informed, email newsletters are a useful tool. They are planned to be sent at least at the following stages:

- 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 draft final reports (also informing about subsequent CSD meetings); and
- Other major milestones or events in the course of the evaluation.

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, inviting stakeholders to follow the Twitter messaging as well as to visit the evaluation website.

5 CONSULTATIONS SCHEDULE

The detailed work plan and schedule for the consultation activities is presented in Table 3.

6 REPORTING

While key findings from the consultations will be presented in the main evaluation 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 evaluation team's engagement with stakeholders across the five consultation pillars.

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

Table 3: Consultations schedule

Task Name	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Task 7: Consultations																	08/04/24
7.1: Civil society dialogue meetings																	15/05/24
CSD meeting on draft inception report						31/05/23											
CSD meeting on draft final report																15/05/24	
7.2: Online Public Consultation																	11/12/23
Questionnaire formulation																	
<i>(Approval process within Commission)</i>																	
<i>(Translation by Commission)</i>																	
Online survey launch																	
Online survey open																	
Analyse survey contributions																	
7.3: Workshops																	
Botswana																	
Mozambique																	
South Africa																	
Namibia																	
7.4: Targeted consultations																	
Virtual interviews in SADC EPA States																	
First mission to SADC EPA States																	
Virtual and personal interviews EU & Member States																	
7.5: Communications and outreach																	

ANNEX A: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED SO FAR

Note: European Commission bodies, embassies of the Parties as well as international organisations and individual companies are not listed in the table.

Organisation	Category	Location
Bank of Botswana	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Bureau of Standards	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Communication Regulatory Authority	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations	Civil society	Botswana
Botswana Development Corporation	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Exporters and Manufacturers Association	Private sector	Botswana
Botswana Farmers Association	Private sector	Botswana
Botswana Horticulture Council	Private sector	Botswana
Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)	Civil society	Botswana
Botswana Investment and Trade Centre	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Meat Commission	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Office of the Ombudsman	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Textile and Clothing Association	Private sector	Botswana
Botswana Trade Commission (BOTC)	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS)	Public sector	Botswana
Botswana Vaccine Institute	Public sector	Botswana
Business Botswana (BB)	Private sector	Botswana
Companies and Intellectual Property Authority	Public sector	Botswana
Competition and Consumer Authority	Public sector	Botswana
GIZ Office Gaborone	Public sector	Botswana
Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana	Private sector	Botswana
Local Enterprise Authority	Public sector	Botswana
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Public sector	Botswana
Ministry of Communications, Knowledge and Technology	Public sector	Botswana
Ministry of Entrepreneurship	Public sector	Botswana
Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Public sector	Botswana
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Public sector	Botswana
SADC - Climate Service Centre	Public sector	Botswana
SADC - Directorate of Finance, Investment and Customs	Public sector	Botswana
SADC - Directorate of Industry, Development and Trade	Public sector	Botswana
SADC - Directorate of Infrastructure and Services	Public sector	Botswana
SADC - Gender Unit	Public sector	Botswana
SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organisation	Civil society	Botswana
SADC Standards Authority	Public sector	Botswana
Special Economic Zones Authority	Public sector	Botswana
Statistics Botswana	Public sector	Botswana
Coordinating Assembly of Non-governmental Organisations (CANGO)	Civil society	Eswatini
Council of Swaziland Churches	Civil society	Eswatini
Deputy Prime Minister's Office	Public sector	Eswatini
Eswatini Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration Integrity	Public sector	Eswatini
Eswatini Multi-Stakeholder Forum	Civil society	Eswatini
Eswatini Sugar Association	Private sector	Eswatini
Ministry Finance	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Agriculture	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Trade	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Education	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of ICT (MICT)	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Justice	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Labour	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Public Works & Transport	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Sport, Cultural and Youth Affairs	Public sector	Eswatini
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Public sector	Eswatini
National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC)	Public sector	Eswatini
Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civil Society Organizations	Civil society	Eswatini
Swaziland Oil Mill Industries	Private sector	Eswatini
Swaziland Poultry Processors	Private sector	Eswatini
11.11.11	Civil society	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
3F	Private sector	EU
ACP Secretariat	Public sector	EU
ACT Alliance Advocacy to the European Union	Civil society	EU
ActionAid	Civil society	EU
Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee	Private sector	EU
AEGIS Europe	Private sector	EU
AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe	Private sector	EU
Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network	Civil society	EU
Agence Francaise de Developpement (Afd)	Public sector	EU
Agricoltori italiani	Private sector	EU
Agriculture Research for Development	Civil society	EU
Airlines for Europe	Private sector	EU
Airports Council International Europe	Private sector	EU
Alliance Européenne des Engrais Phosphatés	Private sector	EU
Antwerp World Diamond Centre	Private sector	EU
Architects' Council of Europe	Private sector	EU
Asociación de Empresas de Consultoria Terciario Avanzado (AECTA)	Private sector	EU
Asociación Española de Mayoristas, Transformadores, Importadores y Exportadores de Productos de la Pesca y la Acuicultura	Private sector	EU
Asociación Industrial de Canarias	Private sector	EU
Assocalzaturifici - Italian Footwear Manufacturers' Association	Private sector	EU
Associação Nacional das Indústrias de Vestuário e Confecção (ANIVEC/APIV)	Private sector	EU
Associação Nacional dos Industriais de Arroz (ANIA)	Private sector	EU
Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'Union Europeenne asbl	Private sector	EU
Association de producteurs de cinéma et de télévision (EUROCINEMA)	Private sector	EU
Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles (ACEA)	Private sector	EU
Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst	Private sector	EU
Association nationale interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (Interbev)	Private sector	EU
Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery	Private sector	EU
Association of European Heating Industry	Private sector	EU
Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition	Private sector	EU
Association of Finnish Technical Traders	Private sector	EU
Association of the European Rail Industry	Private sector	EU
Association of the German Confectionery Industry (BDSI)	Private sector	EU
Associazione Italiana Lattiero Casearia	Private sector	EU
Außenhandelsvereinigung des Deutschen Einzelhandels e.V.	Private sector	EU
Bocconi University	Civil society	EU
Both ENDS	Civil society	EU
Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions	Private sector	EU
Bulgarian Industrial Association	Private sector	EU
Bundesarbeitskammer Österreich	Private sector	EU
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. - Federal Association of German Industries (BDI)	Private sector	EU
Bundesverband Großhandel, Außenhandel, Dienstleistungen e.V. (BGA)	Private sector	EU
Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM)	Civil society	EU
Bureau Européen de l'Agriculture Française	Private sector	EU
Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances (BIPAR)	Private sector	EU
Business & Professional Women Europe	Civil society	EU
Business and Industry Advisory Committee (OECD)	Public sector	EU
BusinessEurope	Private sector	EU
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria da Horta	Private sector	EU
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria da Madeira	Private sector	EU
Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Ponta Delgada	Private sector	EU
Câmara do Comércio de Angra do Heroísmo	Private sector	EU
Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA)	Private sector	EU
Catapa	Civil society	EU
CEN - CENELEC	Public sector	EU
Center for European Migration and Ethnic Studies	Civil society	EU
Center for International Relations Poland	Civil society	EU
Central Europe Energy Partners	Private sector	EU
Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions SAK	Private sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners - Maa-ja metstaloustuottajain Keskusliitto	Private sector	EU
Chambers of Commerce of Ireland (Chambers Ireland)	Private sector	EU
Chambre de Commerce et d'industrie de région Paris Ile-de-France	Private sector	EU
Clean Clothes Campaign	Civil society	EU
ClientEarth	Civil society	EU
COLEACP	Private sector	EU
Comité du commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures de l'U.E. (COCERAL)	Private sector	EU
Comité Européen des Assurances	Private sector	EU
Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins (CEEV)	Private sector	EU
Commission Justice & Paix	Civil society	EU
Committee for European Construction Equipment	Private sector	EU
Committee of Polyethylene Terephthalate Manufacturers in Europe (CPME) aisbl	Private sector	EU
Committee of the European Sugar Users (CIUS)	Private sector	EU
Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas Agrícolas e do Crédito Agrícola de Portugal	Private sector	EU
Confederatia Sindicala Nationala MERIDIAN	Private sector	EU
Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (ACV/CSC)	Private sector	EU
Confédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Chaussure	Private sector	EU
Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail	Private sector	EU
Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT)	Private sector	EU
Confederation of Danish Industry	Private sector	EU
Confederation of European Environmental Engineering Societies	Private sector	EU
Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)	Private sector	EU
Confederation of Finnish Industries	Private sector	EU
Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	Private sector	EU
Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations	Private sector	EU
Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers	Private sector	EU
Confederation of Portuguese Business (CIP)	Private sector	EU
Confederation of the Food and Drink Industries of the EU (FoodDrinkEurope)	Private sector	EU
Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry	Private sector	EU
Confederation Paysanne	Civil society	EU
Confederazione Cooperative Italiane	Private sector	EU
Confederazione Nazionale Coldiretti	Private sector	EU
Conférence des Notariats de l'Union Européenne	Private sector	EU
Conseil des barreaux de la Communauté Européenne (CCBE)	Private sector	EU
Conservation International (CI)	Civil society	EU
Consorzio Remedia	Private sector	EU
Consumer Choice Center	Civil society	EU
Cooperativas Agro-alimentarias de España	Private sector	EU
Cosmetics Europe - The Personal Care Association	Private sector	EU
Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries (CEEMET)	Private sector	EU
Critical Raw Materials Alliance	Private sector	EU
Danish Agriculture & Food Council	Private sector	EU
Danish Chamber of Commerce	Private sector	EU
Danish Shipping	Private sector	EU
Danwatch	Civil society	EU
Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund	Private sector	EU
Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e.V. (DIHK)	Private sector	EU
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik - German Development Institute (DIE-GDI)	Civil society	EU
DIGITALEUROPE	Private sector	EU
Direct Selling Europe AISBL	Private sector	EU
Dutch Dairy Trade Association	Private sector	EU
Dutch National Trade Union (FNV)	Private sector	EU
Ecommerce Europe	Private sector	EU
Electrical and Electronic Portuguese Enterprises Association	Private sector	EU
Ente Nazionale Risi	Public sector	EU
Estonian Employers' Confederation	Private sector	EU
Estonian Investment Agency	Public sector	EU
EU Agency for Fundamental Rights	Public sector	EU
EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry (FEDIOL)	Private sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
EUIPO	Public sector	EU
EUROALLIAGES	Private sector	EU
Eurochambres	Private sector	EU
EuroCommerce	Private sector	EU
EuroGeoSurveys - The Geological Surveys of Europe	Civil society	EU
Eurogroup for Animals	Civil society	EU
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor	Civil society	EU
Eurometaux	Private sector	EU
Europe et les Départements d'Outre-mer	Private sector	EU
European & International Federation of Natural Stone Industries	Private sector	EU
European Accounting Association	Civil society	EU
European Aerosol Federation	Private sector	EU
European Aggregates Association	Private sector	EU
European Alliance Of Catholic Women's Organisations	Civil society	EU
European Aluminium AISBL	Private sector	EU
European Apparel and Textile Confederation (EURATEX)	Private sector	EU
European Association for Bioindustries	Private sector	EU
European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration	Private sector	EU
European Association of Automotive Suppliers	Private sector	EU
European Association of Cooperative Banks	Private sector	EU
European Association of Dairy Trade	Private sector	EU
European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors (PROFEL)	Private sector	EU
European Association of Internet Services Providers	Private sector	EU
European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals (Euromines)	Private sector	EU
European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies	Private sector	EU
European Association of Sugar Manufacturers - Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre (CEFS)	Private sector	EU
European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)	Private sector	EU
European Association of the Machine Tool Industries	Private sector	EU
European Association representing the agricultural machinery industry	Private sector	EU
European Aviation Clusters Partnership	Private sector	EU
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Public sector	EU
European Banking Federation	Private sector	EU
European Biodiesel Board (EBB)	Private sector	EU
European Biomass Association	Private sector	EU
European Branded Clothing Alliance (EBCA)	Private sector	EU
European Brands Association	Private sector	EU
European Broadcasting Union	Private sector	EU
European Builders Confederation	Private sector	EU
European Business Aviation Association	Private sector	EU
European Cement Association	Private sector	EU
European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)	Civil society	EU
European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)	Civil society	EU
European Centre of Employers and Enterprises providing Public Services and Services of General Interest	Private sector	EU
European Ceramic Industry Association	Private sector	EU
European Chemical Industry Council	Private sector	EU
European Coalition on Homeopathic and Anthroposophic Medicinal Products	Private sector	EU
European Cocoa Association	Private sector	EU
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)	Public sector	EU
European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers	Private sector	EU
European Community Shipowner's Association	Private sector	EU
European Competitive Telecommunications Association	Private sector	EU
European Concrete Paving Association	Private sector	EU
European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions	Private sector	EU
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises	Private sector	EU
European Confederation of Private Employment Agencies	Private sector	EU
European Confederation of Woodworking Industries	Private sector	EU
European Construction Industry Federation	Private sector	EU
European Consumer Organisation	Civil society	EU
European Co-operation for Accreditation	Public sector	EU
European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry	Private sector	EU
European Coordination of Independent Producers	Private sector	EU
European Council for Automotive R&D	Private sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs	Private sector	EU
European Council on Refugees and Exiles	Civil society	EU
European Crop Protection Association	Private sector	EU
European Dairy Association	Private sector	EU
European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association	Private sector	EU
European Disposables & Nonwovens Association (EDANA)	Private sector	EU
European DIY Retail Association	Private sector	EU
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	Public sector	EU
European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association	Private sector	EU
European Engineering Industries Association	Private sector	EU
European Environmental Bureau	Civil society	EU
European Expanded Clay Association	Private sector	EU
European Express Association	Private sector	EU
European Family Businesses	Private sector	EU
European Farmers (Copa-Cogeca)	Private sector	EU
European Federation for Construction Chemicals (EFCC)	Private sector	EU
European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients	Private sector	EU
European Federation for Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services	Private sector	EU
European Federation for Transport and Environment	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Biotechnology Section of Applied Biocatalysis	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Cotton and Allied Textiles Industries (EUROCOTON)	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT)	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Foundation Contractors	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Geologists	Private sector	EU
European Federation of National Associations of Water and Waste Water Services	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Public Service Unions	Private sector	EU
European Federation of Waste Management and Environmental Services	Private sector	EU
European Fish Processors & Traders Association (AIPCE)	Private sector	EU
European Forest Institute	Civil society	EU
European Franchise Federation	Private sector	EU
European Furniture Industries Confederation	Private sector	EU
European Health Industry Business Communications Council	Private sector	EU
European Heat Pump Association (EHPA)	Private sector	EU
European Industrial Ethanol Association (iEthanol)	Private sector	EU
European Industrial Gases Association	Private sector	EU
European Institute for Gender Equality	Public sector	EU
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Public sector	EU
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade	Private sector	EU
European Lime Association	Private sector	EU
European Man-made Fibres Association	Private sector	EU
European Medical Technology Industry Associations	Private sector	EU
European Milk Board	Private sector	EU
European Network of Migrant Women	Civil society	EU
European Network of National Human Rights Institutions	Public sector	EU
European Network of Political Foundations	Civil society	EU
European Newspaper Publishers' Association	Private sector	EU
European Organisation for Security	Private sector	EU
European Organisation of Tomato Industries	Private sector	EU
European Organization for Packaging and the Environment	Private sector	EU
European Panel Federation	Private sector	EU
European Parliament (EP)	Public sector	EU
European Patent Office	Public sector	EU
European Petroleum Industry	Private sector	EU
European Plaster and Plasterboard Manufacturers Association	Private sector	EU
European Policy Centre (EPC)	Civil society	EU
European Potato Processors' Association	Private sector	EU
European Potato Trade Association	Private sector	EU
European Power Tool Association (EPTA)	Private sector	EU
European Property Federation	Private sector	EU
European Public and Real Estate Association	Private sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
European Public Health Alliance	Civil society	EU
European Regions Airline Association	Private sector	EU
European Renewable Ethanol Association	Private sector	EU
European Retail Round Table	Private sector	EU
European Robotics Association	Private sector	EU
European Round Table of Industrialists	Private sector	EU
European Satellite Operator's Association	Private sector	EU
European Sea Ports Organisation	Private sector	EU
European Seeds Association	Private sector	EU
European Services Forum	Private sector	EU
European Shippers' Council (ESC)	Private sector	EU
European Small Business Alliance	Private sector	EU
European Smoking Tobacco Association	Private sector	EU
European Steel Association	Private sector	EU
European Steel Technology Platform	Private sector	EU
European Sugar Refineries Association	Private sector	EU
European Technology Platform on Sustainable Mineral Resources	Civil society	EU
European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association	Private sector	EU
European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)	Public sector	EU
European Textile Collectivities Association	Private sector	EU
European Toner & Inkjet Remanufacturers' Association	Private sector	EU
European Trade Union Committee for Education	Private sector	EU
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)	Private sector	EU
European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Private sector	EU
European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations	Private sector	EU
European Travel Commission	Private sector	EU
European Turbine Network	Private sector	EU
European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)	Private sector	EU
European Union Road Federation	Private sector	EU
European Whey Processors Association (EWPA)	Private sector	EU
European Wildlife	Civil society	EU
European YWCA	Civil society	EU
Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland	Civil society	EU
Extended Producer Responsibility Alliance	Private sector	EU
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	Civil society	EU
Fairwatch	Civil society	EU
Federación de Industrias del Calzado Español (FICE)	Private sector	EU
Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens	Private sector	EU
Fédération Européenne des Fabricants d'Aliments Composés	Private sector	EU
Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile	Private sector	EU
Fédération Internationale du Recyclage	Private sector	EU
Federation of European Publishers	Private sector	EU
Federation of European Rice Millers	Private sector	EU
Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry (FESI)	Private sector	EU
Fedustria - Belgian federation of the textile, woodworking and furniture industries	Private sector	EU
Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises	Private sector	EU
Fern	Civil society	EU
Fertilizers Europe	Private sector	EU
Finpro of Finland	Public sector	EU
Fiskbranchens Riksförbund (Association of Swedish fish producers)	Private sector	EU
Foreign Trade Association (amfori)	Private sector	EU
Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European fresh fruits and vegetables chain	Private sector	EU
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)	Civil society	EU
Friends of Europe	Civil society	EU
Friends of the Earth Europe	Civil society	EU
FRUCOM (trade in Dried Fruit, Edible nuts, Processed fish and Processed fruit & vegetables)	Private sector	EU
FruitVegetablesEurope (EUCOFEL)	Private sector	EU
Fur Europe	Private sector	EU
Gelatine Manufacturers of Europe	Private sector	EU
German Federal Association of Senior Citizens' Organisations (BAGSO)	Civil society	EU
German Marshall Fund of the United States	Civil society	EU
German Trade Union Confederation (DGB)	Private sector	EU
Germany Trade & Invest	Public sector	EU
GIZ - Brüssel	Public sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
Glass Alliance Europe	Private sector	EU
Global Witness	Civil society	EU
Greenpeace	Civil society	EU
Health Action International (Europe)	Civil society	EU
Health First Europe	Civil society	EU
Human Rights Watch (HRW)	Civil society	EU
Humane Society International/Europe	Civil society	EU
IHK Nord e.V. - Arbeitsgemeinschaft norddeutscher Industrie- und Handelskammern	Private sector	EU
Independent Retail Europe	Private sector	EU
Industrial Ethanol Association	Private sector	EU
Industrial Minerals Association - Europe	Private sector	EU
industriAll European Trade Union (industriAll)	Private sector	EU
Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)	Civil society	EU
Insurance Europe	Private sector	EU
Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe	Civil society	EU
International Association for Textile Care Labelling	Private sector	EU
International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural Silk	Private sector	EU
International Confederation of European Beet Growers (CIBE)	Private sector	EU
International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organizations	Civil society	EU
International Confederation of Music Publishers	Private sector	EU
International Co-operative Alliance	Private sector	EU
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	Civil society	EU
International Federation of Inspection Agencies	Private sector	EU
International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations	Civil society	EU
International Flower Trade Association	Private sector	EU
International Network for Sustainable Energy - Europe	Private sector	EU
International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR)	Civil society	EU
International Trade Union Confederation	Private sector	EU
International Trademark Association	Private sector	EU
International Union for Conservation of Nature	Civil society	EU
Interprofesional Citrícola Española (INTERCITRUS)	Private sector	EU
Irish Co-operative Organisation Society Ltd	Private sector	EU
Irish Farmers' Association	Private sector	EU
Italian Trade Union Confederation	Private sector	EU
Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuidbeweging - 11.11.11	Civil society	EU
Kommerskollegium	Civil society	EU
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Public sector	EU
Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich	Private sector	EU
Latvian Traders Association - Latvijas Tirgotāju asociācija	Private sector	EU
Legal Service (SJ)	Public sector	EU
Lighting Europe	Private sector	EU
Lithuanian Education Trade Union	Private sector	EU
Long Distance Advisory Council (LDAC), Consejo Consultivo de Pesca en Aguas Lejanas	Private sector	EU
Médecins Sans Frontières International	Civil society	EU
Medicines for Europe	Private sector	EU
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Public sector	EU
Ministry of Economics	Public sector	EU
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Public sector	EU
Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF)	Private sector	EU
Nanofutures	Private sector	EU
National Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CNV)	Private sector	EU
Nemzeti Agrárgazdasági Kamara	Private sector	EU
Networks Matter - host of the GSP Platform	Civil society	EU
New European Business Confederation	Private sector	EU
OLAF	Public sector	EU
Orgalim & Europe's Technology Industries	Private sector	EU
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques	Private sector	EU
Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund	Private sector	EU
Oxfam	Civil society	EU
PETITA I MITJANA EMPRESA DE CATALUNYA	Private sector	EU
Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE)	Private sector	EU
Portuguese Footwear, Components, Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association (APICCAPS)	Private sector	EU

Organisation	Category	Location
PowerShift	Civil society	EU
Primary Food Processors	Private sector	EU
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung	Civil society	EU
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Brussels Office	Civil society	EU
SG	Public sector	EU
SMEUnited	Private sector	EU
Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques	Private sector	EU
SOL (alternatives agroécologiques et solidaires)	Civil society	EU
Solar Power Europe	Private sector	EU
SOS Faim Action pour le développement	Civil society	EU
Spanish Association of Soft Drinks Manufacturers	Private sector	EU
Spanish General Workers' Union	Private sector	EU
spiritsEUROPE	Private sector	EU
STARCH EUROPE	Private sector	EU
Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen	Civil society	EU
Swedish Enterprise	Private sector	EU
Syndicat du Sucre de la Réunion	Private sector	EU
Terre des Femmes	Civil society	EU
Testing, Inspection and Certification Council	Private sector	EU
Textilimportörerna (Textile, Clothing, Hometextile and Shoe Importers Association in Sweden)	Private sector	EU
Tobacco Europe	Private sector	EU
Trade Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Public sector	EU
Union des Confédérations de l'Industrie et des Employeurs d'Europe	Private sector	EU
Union des Industries Textiles (UIT)	Private sector	EU
Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	Private sector	EU
Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT)	Private sector	EU
Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT-FICA)	Private sector	EU
Union of the Czech Production Cooperatives	Private sector	EU
Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation (UNPO)	Civil society	EU
Utrecht Sustainability Institute	Civil society	EU
Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V. (VCI)	Private sector	EU
Verband Deutscher Maschinen-und Anlagenbau e.V. (VDMA)	Private sector	EU
Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband - Federation of German Consumer Organisations (VZBV)	Civil society	EU
Wind Europe	Private sector	EU
Wirtschaftskammer Österreich	Private sector	EU
WO=MEN Dutch Gender Platform	Civil society	EU
Women in Development Europe (WIDE+)	Civil society	EU
Women in Europe for a Common Future	Civil society	EU
Women's Economic and Social Think Tank	Civil society	EU
Women's Environment & Development Organization	Civil society	EU
Women's International Studies Europe	Civil society	EU
Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks e.V. (ZDH)	Private sector	EU
Zentralverband Elektrotechnik-und Elektronikindustrie e.V. (ZVEI)	Private sector	EU
Basotho Enterprises Development Corporation	Public sector	Lesotho
Central Bank of Lesotho	Public sector	Lesotho
Federation of Women Lawyers	Civil society	Lesotho
Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Private sector	Lesotho
Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organizations	Civil society	Lesotho
Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority	Public sector	Lesotho
Lesotho Electricity Company	Public sector	Lesotho
Lesotho Highlands Development Authority	Public sector	Lesotho
Lesotho National Development Corporation	Public sector	Lesotho
Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Development Planning	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Energy and Meteorology	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Finance	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Health	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Home Affairs	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Information, Communication, Science, Technology and Innovation	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Public sector	Lesotho

Organisation	Category	Location
Ministry of Mining	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Public Works	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Small Business Development, Co-operatives, and Marketing	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Trade and Industry, Business Development and Tourism	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Transport	Public sector	Lesotho
Ministry of Water	Public sector	Lesotho
Office of the Ombudsman of Lesotho	Public sector	Lesotho
Prime Minister's Office	Public sector	Lesotho
Private Sector Foundation Lesotho	Private sector	Lesotho
Revenue Services Lesotho	Public sector	Lesotho
Transformation Resource Centre	Civil society	Lesotho
Women and Law in Southern Africa	Civil society	Lesotho
Association of European Entrepreneurs in Mozambique (Eurocam)	Private sector	Mozambique
Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique (CCM)	Private sector	Mozambique
Confederation of Economic Associations (CTA) - International Trade, Tax and Customs Policies	Private sector	Mozambique
Industrial Association of Cashew	Private sector	Mozambique
Investment and Export Promotion Agency (APIEX)	Public sector	Mozambique
Livaningo	Civil society	Mozambique
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (National Directorate of Markets)	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Economy and Finance - National Directorate of Economic Studies	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Industry and Trade (National Directorate of External Trade)	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Industry and Trade (National Directorate of Industry)	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Justice, Religious and Constitutional Affairs - National Directorate of Planning and Cooperation	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Labour and Social Security - National Directorate of Planning and Cooperation	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Land and Environment	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Sea, Interior Water and Fisheries - National Institute for Fisheries Inspection	Public sector	Mozambique
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Public sector	Mozambique
Mozambican Association of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMAIA)	Civil society	Mozambique
Mozambican Association of Industrial Fishers (AMAPIC)	Private sector	Mozambique
Mozambican Association of Sugar Producers (APAMO)	Private sector	Mozambique
Mozambican Network of Human Rights Advocates (RMDDH)	Civil society	Mozambique
Mozambique Confederation of Business Associations (CTA)	Private sector	Mozambique
Mozambique's Industrial Association (AIMO)	Private sector	Mozambique
National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH)	Public sector	Mozambique
National Forum of Cotton Producers (FONPA)	Private sector	Mozambique
National Human Rights Commission of Mozambique (CNDH)	Public sector	Mozambique
National Institute of Quality and Standards	Private sector	Mozambique
Promove Comercio Programme (EPA Advocacy and WTO TFA - Components 1 and 3)	Public sector	Mozambique
Promove Comercio Programme (Quality Infrastructure - Component 2)	Public sector	Mozambique
Promove Comercio Programme (support to SME and BDS - Component 2)	Public sector	Mozambique
Promove Comercio-Result 4 (Trade Safeguards)	Public sector	Mozambique
Revenue Authority - General Directorate of Customs (DGA)	Public sector	Mozambique
Women Observatory	Civil society	Mozambique
Workers' Organization of Mozambique	Private sector	Mozambique
Agriculture Trade Forum (ATF)	Private sector	Namibia
Bank of Namibia	Public sector	Namibia
Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA)	Public sector	Namibia
Civic+264	Civil society	Namibia
Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia	Public sector	Namibia
Economic and Social Justice Trust	Civil society	Namibia
Economic Association of Namibia	Civil society	Namibia
Federation of Namibian Tourism Association	Private sector	Namibia
Institute of Public Policy Research (IPPR)	Civil society	Namibia
Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI)	Civil society	Namibia
Meat Board of Namibia	Public sector	Namibia
Meat Corporation of Namibia (MEATCO)	Private sector	Namibia

Organisation	Category	Location
Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Health and Social Services	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade (MIT) - Department of International Trade	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation (MIRCO)	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relation and Employment Creation	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Public sector	Namibia
Ministry of Works and Transport	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU)	Private sector	Namibia
Namibia Agronomic Board	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI)	Private sector	Namibia
Namibia Competition Commission (NaCC)	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)	Civil society	Namibia
Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB)	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Manufacturers Association (NMA)	Private sector	Namibia
Namibia National Labour Organisation (NANLO)	Civil society	Namibia
Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)	Civil society	Namibia
Namibia Non-Governmental Organisation Forum (NANGOF)	Civil society	Namibia
Namibia Poultry Producers Association	Private sector	Namibia
Namibia Revenue Authority (NAMRA) – Customs and Excise Unit	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Standards Institution	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Statistics Agency	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Tourism Board	Public sector	Namibia
Namibia Trade Forum (NTF)	Public sector	Namibia
Namibian Chamber of Environment	Civil society	Namibia
Namibian Emerging Commercial Farmers Association	Private sector	Namibia
Namibian Grape Growers Association	Private sector	Namibia
Namibian Institute for Democracy (NID)	Civil society	Namibia
National Planning commission (NPC)	Public sector	Namibia
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Civil society	Namibia
National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW)	Private sector	Namibia
Office of the Attorney-General	Public sector	Namibia
Office of the Ombudsman of Namibia	Public sector	Namibia
SACU Secretariat	Public sector	Namibia
Trade Union Congress of Namibia (TUCNA)	Private sector	Namibia
Walvis Bay Corridor Group	Public sector	Namibia
Agri SA	Private sector	South Africa
Agricultural Business Chamber (AGBIZ)	Private sector	South Africa
Aluminium Federation of South Africa (AFSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Apparel Manufacturers' of South Africa (AMSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Association for Savings and Investment South Africa (ASISA)	Private sector	South Africa
Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI)	Private sector	South Africa
Association of Meat Importers and Exporters South Africa (AMIE SA)	Private sector	South Africa
Austrian Business Chamber	Private sector	South Africa
Automobile Manufacturers Employers Organisation (AMEO)	Private sector	South Africa
Banking Association (BASA)	Private sector	South Africa
Belgian Chamber of Commerce for Southern Africa (BCCSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Berries ZA	Private sector	South Africa
Black Business Council (BBC)	Private sector	South Africa
Black Management Forum (BMF)	Private sector	South Africa
Board of Airline Representative Association (BARSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Business Ireland South Africa (BISA)	Private sector	South Africa
Business Leadership South Africa	Private sector	South Africa
Business Netherlands	Private sector	South Africa
Business Process Enabling SA (BPESA)	Private sector	South Africa
Business Unity South Africa (BUSU)	Private sector	South Africa
Cape Wools SA	Private sector	South Africa
Chemical and Allied Industries' Association (CAIA)	Private sector	South Africa
Citrus Growers' Association of South Africa (CGA)	Private sector	South Africa
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)	Public sector	South Africa

Organisation	Category	Location
Competition Commission (CC)	Public sector	South Africa
Competition Tribunal	Public sector	South Africa
Federation of Associations in the Private Employment Sector (CAPES)	Private sector	South Africa
Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)	Private sector	South Africa
Consumer Goods Council of South Africa	Civil society	South Africa
Consumer Goods Council South Africa (CGCSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Cotton SA	Private sector	South Africa
Council for Geoscience	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Employment and Labour	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Small Business Development (DSBD)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic)	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Transport	Public sector	South Africa
Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD)	Public sector	South Africa
Disabled People South Africa (DPSA)	Civil society	South Africa
Eastern Cape Development Corporation (ECDC)	Public sector	South Africa
Energy Intensive User Group of Southern Africa (EIUG)	Private sector	South Africa
EU Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern Africa	Private sector	South Africa
Export Credit Insurance Corporation of South Africa SOC Limited (ECIC)	Public sector	South Africa
Fair Finance Southern Africa	Civil society	South Africa
Federation of Unions of South Africa (FEDUSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Financial Intermediaries Association (FIA)	Private sector	South Africa
FishSA	Private sector	South Africa
French South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Private sector	South Africa
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung South Africa (FES)	Civil society	South Africa
Fruit SA	Private sector	South Africa
Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA)	Public sector	South Africa
Generic Biosimilar Medicine of SA	Private sector	South Africa
Health Funders Association (HFA)	Private sector	South Africa
Hospital Association SA (HASA)	Private sector	South Africa
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Public sector	South Africa
Industrial Gas Users Association SA (IGUASA)	Private sector	South Africa
Innovative Pharmaceutical Association South Africa (IPASA)	Private sector	South Africa
International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC)	Public sector	South Africa
Italian-South African Chamber of Trade & Industry	Private sector	South Africa
Master Builders SA (MBSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Minerals Council South Africa	Private sector	South Africa
Mohair South Africa	Private sector	South Africa
National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NAFCOC)	Private sector	South Africa
National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA)	Private sector	South Africa
National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM)	Private sector	South Africa
National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA)	Private sector	South Africa
National Business Initiative (NBI)	Private sector	South Africa
National Clothing Retail Federation (NCRF)	Private sector	South Africa
National Consumer Commission (NCC)	Civil society	South Africa
National Consumer Tribunal (NCT)	Civil society	South Africa
National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU)	Private sector	South Africa
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Public sector	South Africa
National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Public sector	South Africa
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS)	Public sector	South Africa
Nedlac	Private sector	South Africa
Nordic-South African Business Association (NSBA)	Private sector	South Africa
Presidential Climate Commission	Public sector	South Africa
Publishers Association of SA (PASA)	Private sector	South Africa

Organisation	Category	Location
Retail Association (RA)	Private sector	South Africa
Retail Motor Industry (RMI)	Private sector	South Africa
Road Freight Association (RFA)	Private sector	South Africa
SADC Business Council	Private sector	South Africa
South Africa Tobacco Transformation Alliance NPC (SATTA)	Private sector	South Africa
South Africal Solar Photovoltaic Association (SAPVIA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Apparel Association (SAAA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	Public sector	South Africa
South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SACCI)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Human Rights Commission	Public sector	South Africa
South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA)	Civil society	South Africa
South African Insurance Association (SAIA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Public sector	South Africa
South African National Apex of Cooperatives (SANACO)	Civil society	South Africa
South African National Civics Organisation (SANCO)	Civil society	South Africa
South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Portuguese Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Private sector	South Africa
South African Poultry Association (SAPA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Revenue Service (SARS)	Public sector	South Africa
South African Sugar Association	Private sector	South Africa
South African Table Grape Industry (SATI)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Wind Energy Association (SAWEA)	Private sector	South Africa
South African Youth Council (SAYC)	Civil society	South Africa
Southern African Biogas Industry Association (SABIA)	Private sector	South Africa
Southern African German Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Private sector	South Africa
Southern African Netherlands Chamber of Commerce (SANEC)	Private sector	South Africa
Spanish Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (SPAINCC)	Private sector	South Africa
Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (SEIFSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA)	Private sector	South Africa
Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)	Civil society	South Africa
Trade and Investment KwaZulu-Natal (TIKZN)	Public sector	South Africa
Tralac	Civil society	South Africa
University of Cape Town	Civil society	South Africa
Vinpro	Private sector	South Africa
Wesgro	Private sector	South Africa
Women's National Coalition (WNC)	Civil society	South Africa

ANNEX B: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public consultation for the ex post-evaluation of the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement

Questionnaire: 29 June 2023

A. Background

About the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and SADC EPA States

The EU-SADC EPA is a development-oriented free trade agreement between the EU and six Parties from the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa. It was signed on 10 June 2016 and has been provisionally applied since 10 October 2016, except for Mozambique, for which provisional application started on 4 February 2018.

The EPA focuses on goods trade liberalisation: all SADC EPA States, except South Africa, receive duty-free and quota-free access for all their goods (except arms and ammunition) to the EU market. The EU has also fully or partially removed customs duties on 98.7% of imports coming from South Africa (in terms of trade volume). Members of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) - i.e. SADC EPA States except Mozambique - fully or partially remove tariffs on about 86% of imports from the EU. Certain sensitive products such as motor vehicles for the transport of goods and petroleum oils are excluded from liberalisation. As a Least Developed Country, Mozambique liberalises a smaller percentage of imports from the EU. Liberalisation of services trade and investment may be negotiated in the future.

About the evaluation of the EPA

After several years of implementation, an evaluation study is currently under way to analyse the EPA's economic, social, human rights (including labour rights) and environmental impacts. The purpose is to identify areas of strong performance as well as opportunities for improvement of the EPA and its implementation.

More information about the evaluation is available from the dedicated evaluation study website.

About this survey

The purpose of the present consultation is to seek inputs to the evaluation study. All citizens, organisations, and public authorities, regardless of where they are located, are welcome to participate in this survey.

The questionnaire is available in English, Portuguese, French and German. The time for completion will depend on your choices.

If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire.

The survey will be available online until 20 November 2023.

[Note: Red text indicates questions; black text response options, and green text guidance on the flow of questions.]

B. About you [Section not editable]

B.1 Language of my contribution

- i) Drop-down list of languages

B.2 I am giving my contribution as

- i) Academic/research institution / Business association / Company/business / Consumer organisation / EU citizen / Environmental organisation / Non-EU citizen / Non-governmental organisation (NGO) / Public authority / Trade union / Other

B.3 Privacy settings

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

- i) Anonymous / public¹

B.4 I agree with the personal data protection provisions

B.5 First name

B.6 Surname

B.7 Email (this won't be published)

B.8 [In case of B.2 organisation options, depending on organisation type:]

- i) **Organisation scope:** International / local /national / regional
- ii) **Level of governance:** local authority / local agency or parliament / authority / agency
- iii) **Organisation name**

¹ The precise text of the options here varies depending on whether the respondent is an individual or organization.

iv) Organisation size: Micro / small / medium / large

v) Transparency register number

B.9 Country of origin

i) Drop-down list of countries

C. Introductory questions

C.1 What is your gender? [single choice] [show in case of B.2 personal options]

i) Female

ii) Male

iii) Other/I prefer not to state

C.2 Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge of your organisation and/or are more than half of the board members women)? [single choice] [show in case of B.2 organisation options]

i) Yes

ii) No

C.3 In which sector do you operate? [multiple choice] [show in case of B.2 business association and company options]

i) Agriculture: fruit and vegetable production

ii) Agriculture: other crops (incl. cereals, oilseeds, sugar)

iii) Agriculture: livestock raising, meat production, dairy and other animal products

iv) Other agriculture and food products (incl. beverages)

v) Forestry, wood, and wood products

vi) Fishing and aquaculture

- vii) Mining and quarrying
- viii) Leather, footwear, textiles, and garments
- ix) Chemical, plastics, and rubber products
- x) Electrical equipment and machinery
- xi) Automotive and transport equipment
- xii) Other manufacturing
- xiii) Freight forwarding, customs brokerage, transportation, and storage
- xiv) Wholesale and retail trade
- xv) Tourism, accommodation, and hospitality services
- xvi) Information and communication services (incl. computer and software)
- xvii) Financial services
- xviii) Business services (consulting, legal, accounting, audit, etc.)
- xix) Other services

C.4 How well do you know the EU-SADC EPA? [single choice]

- i) Very well
- ii) Reasonably well
- iii) I have heard about it but don't know any details
- iv) I had not heard about it prior to this evaluation/survey

C.5 Which sources have provided you with information about the EPA? Check all that apply. [multiple choice] [hide in case of C.4iv)]

- i) Information provided by EU or government entities (including export or investment promotion agencies)
- ii) Non-state organisations (such as business associations, civil society organisations)
- iii) Own research (such as market research, own studies)
- iv) Traditional media (TV, radio, press)
- v) Social media
- vi) Personal contacts

D. Operational objectives and implementation of the EPA

D.1 To what extent do you think the EPA has achieved the following operational objectives?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) It has reduced tariffs in the EU for imports from the six SADC EPA countries						
ii) It has reduced tariffs in the six SADC EPA countries for imports from the EU						
iii) Preferences provided by the EPA have been widely used by traders						
iv) Non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, customs procedures, etc.) in the SADC EPA countries have been reduced since the start of the EPA						
v) Non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, customs procedures, etc.) in the EU have been reduced since the start of the EPA						
vi) It has helped protect domestic producers through safeguards and other trade defence instruments						
vii) It has made it easier for EU MSMEs to trade with the partner countries, and vice versa						
viii) It has strengthened protection of geographical indications						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
ix) It has created a functioning mechanism for the settlement of bilateral trade disputes						
x) The rules of origin and regional cumulation rules in the EPA have helped build regional value chains, particularly in the SADC EPA States and Africa more broadly						
xi) It has established an effective framework for ensuring inclusive and equitable trade between the Parties, including support for an uptake of responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility practices or promotion of fair trade schemes						
xii) It has established an effective framework for ensuring environmentally sustainable trade between the Parties						
xiii) It has established an effective framework supporting respect for labour standards and decent working conditions in the context of trade relations between the Parties.						
xiv) It has established an effective framework supporting sustainable development of the Parties, and contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).						
xv) It has established an effective framework for ensuring that trade between the Parties does not negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights						
xvi) It has established an effective framework for civil society participation in monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Agreement.						
xvii) It has provided for effective technical assistance and capacity building						
xviii) Enough information about the EPA has been made available						

D.2 Please explain your main views regarding operational objectives

D.3 To your knowledge, to what extent have non-state actors (business representatives, civil society groups) been involved in the implementation of the EPA and its monitoring?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Non-state actors receive sufficient information about the EPA						
ii) Non-stake actors provide their views about the EPA						
iii) Views of non-state actors are adequately considered by the Parties						

D.4 Please elaborate your views regarding participation of non-state actors, and also provide recommendations for improvement, if you have any.

E. Economic impact of the EPA

E.1 To what extent do you think the EPA has led to the following business and economic impacts **in the EU**?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Goods exports by EU firms to the six SADC EPA countries have increased because of the EPA						
ii) Services exports by EU firms to the six SADC EPA countries have increased because of the EPA						
iii) Investment in the EU from the six SADC EPA countries has increased because of the EPA						
iv) More EU companies are now exporting to the partner countries						
v) New products are now being exported from the EU						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
vi) Production costs for EU firms have decreased due to cheaper inputs from SADC EPA countries						
vii) EU firms have become more involved in bilateral value/supply chains with SADC EPA countries						
viii) EU firms have obtained better access to new technologies						
ix) EU MSMEs have benefitted at least as much from the EPA as large companies						
x) Government revenues in the EU and Member States have increased						
xi) Overall, the EU economy has grown stronger as a result of the EPA						

E.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other economic impacts in the EU, please also describe them here.

E.3 To what extent do you think the EPA has led to the following business and economic impacts **in the six SADC EPA countries**?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
i) Goods exports from the six SADC EPA countries to the EU have increased because of the EPA						
ii) Services exports from the six SADC EPA countries to the EU have increased because of the EPA						
iii) Investment by the EU in the six SADC EPA countries has increased because of the EPA						
iv) More SADC EPA State companies are now exporting to the EU						
v) New products are now being exported by the SADC EPA States						

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
vi) Production costs for SADC EPA country firms have decreased due to cheaper inputs from the EU						
vii) Firms in SADC EPA countries have become more involved in bilateral value/supply chains with the EU						
viii) Firms in SADC EPA countries have become more involved in intra-regional value/supply chains (within SADC or within Africa)						
ix) Firms in SADC EPA countries have obtained better access to new technologies						
x) MSMEs in SADC EPA countries have benefitted at least as much from the EPA as large companies						
xi) Government revenues in the SADC EPA States have increased						
xii) Overall, the economies of the SADC EPA countries have grown stronger as a result of the EPA						

E.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other economic impacts in the six SADC EPA countries, please describe also them here.

E.5 How do you rate the EPA's overall economic impact?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) On the EU economy						
ii) On the economy in Botswana						
iii) On the economy in Eswatini						
iv) On the economy in Lesotho						
v) On the economy in Mozambique						
vi) On the economy in Namibia						
vii) On the economy in South Africa						

E.6 Please explain your views on the economic impact – how has the EPA contributed to them?

--

E.7 Name a maximum of three economic sectors that you think have be strongly influenced by the EPA. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)

	Name of sector	Which country or countries? (EU/ Botswana/ Lesotho/ etc.)	Negative or positive effect of the EPA?	Why do you think the sector has been affected?
Sector 1				
Sector 2				
Sector 3				

F. Social Impact of the EPA

F.1 How do you think the EPA has influenced social development indicators, including employment, gender equality, respect for labour standards (e.g. freedom of association or elimination of child labour or forced labour), working conditions (job quality), the informal sector and vulnerable groups (e.g. poverty levels) in the Parties?

	Strongly negative	Somewhat negative	No effect	Somewhat positive	Strongly positive	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Botswana						
iii) In Eswatini						
iv) In Lesotho						
v) In Mozambique						
vi) In Namibia						
vii) In South Africa						

F.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the EPA's social impacts?

- i) Yes, both for effects in the EU and SADC EPA countries
- ii) Yes, but only for effects in the SADC EPA countries
- iii) Yes, but only for effects in the EU
- iv) No

F.3 To what extent do you think the EPA has led to the following social impacts **in the EU**? [hide in case of “no effect” or “I don’t know” at F.1i), or F.2ii), or F.2iv)]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Social dimension of economic transformation						
i) Number of jobs in individual sector(s) known to you (please provide further details in the next question)						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty levels (notably among disadvantaged groups)						
Women						
iv) Women’s participation in the labour market and job opportunities in individual sectors						
v) Women’s wages compared to wages received by men						
vi) Working conditions offered to women						
vii) Women’s entrepreneurship						
Working conditions and labour rights						
viii) Quality of work (e.g. working hours, type and duration of contract)						
ix) Child labour						
x) Forced labour						
xi) Occupational safety and health at work conditions						
xii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers’ rights						
xiii) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xiv) Vocational training (including ‘on the job’)						
Enforcement of labour rights						

xv) Operation of labour inspection services						
xvi) Effectiveness of labour disputes						
Informal sector						
xvii) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xviii) Wages in the informal sector						
xix) Transition from informal to formal employment						
Vulnerable groups						
xx) Jobs and working conditions for economically (historically) disadvantaged groups						
xxi) Jobs and working conditions for persons/employees with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, etc.)						
xxii) Jobs and working conditions for migrant workers						
Consumer issues						
xxiii) Prices of goods and services						
xxiv) Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxv) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxvi) Provision of consumer information						
xxvii) Protection of consumer rights (e.g. enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
Social protection and public policies						
xxviii) Social protection (e.g. pensions, other benefits)						
xxix) Access to education						
xxx) Access to health care						

F.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other social impacts in the EU, please also explain here. [hide in case of “no effect” or “I don’t know” at F.1i), or F.2ii), or F.2iv)]

F.5 To what extent do you think the EPA has led to the following social impacts **in the SADC EPA countries?** [hide in case of F.2iii) or F.2iv)]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Social dimension of economic transformation						
i) Number of jobs in individual sector(s) known to you (please provide further details in the next question)						
ii) Wages						
iii) Poverty levels (notably among disadvantaged groups)						
Women						
iv) Women's participation in the labour market and job opportunities in individual sectors						
v) Women's wages compared to wages received by men						
vi) Working conditions offered to women						
vii) Women's entrepreneurship						
Working conditions and labour rights						
viii) Quality of work (e.g. working hours, type and duration of contract)						
ix) Child labour						
x) Forced labour						
xi) Occupational safety and health at work conditions						
xii) Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
xiii) Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility						
xiv) Vocational training (including 'on the job')						
Enforcement of labour rights						
xv) Operation of labour inspection services						
xvi) Effectiveness of labour disputes						
Informal sector						
xvii) Employment levels in the informal sector						
xviii) Wages in the informal sector						
xix) Transition from informal to formal employment						
Vulnerable groups						
xx) Jobs and working conditions for economically (historically) disadvantaged groups						

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
xxi) Jobs and working conditions for persons/employees with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, etc.)						
xxii) Jobs and working conditions for migrant workers						
Consumer issues						
xxiii) Prices of goods and services						
xxiv) Quality and safety of goods and services						
xxv) Choice and availability of goods and services						
xxvi) Provision of consumer information						
xxvii) Protection of consumer rights (e.g. enforcement and redress mechanisms)						
Social protection and public policies						
xxviii) Social protection (e.g. pensions, other benefits)						
xxix) Access to education						
xxx) Access to health care						

F.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other social impacts in the SADC EPA countries, please also explain here. [hide in case of F.2iii) or F.2iv)]

F.7 Who do you think have been the social groups most affected by the EPA, in any of the participating countries? And why? [hide in case of F.2iv)]

	Most negatively affected groups	Most positively affected groups
i) In the EU		
ii) In Botswana		
iii) In Eswatini		
iv) In Lesotho		
v) In Mozambique		

vi) In Namibia		
vii) In South Africa		

G. Environmental Impact of the EPA

G.1 How do you think the EPA has influenced environmental indicators?

	Strongly negatively	Somewhat negatively	No effect	Somewhat positively	Strongly positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Botswana						
iii) In Eswatini						
iv) In Lesotho						
v) In Mozambique						
vi) In Namibia						
vii) In South Africa						

G.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the EPA's environmental impacts?

- i) Yes, both for effects in the EU and SADC EPA countries
- ii) Yes, but only for effects in the SADC EPA countries
- iii) Yes, but only for effects in the EU
- iv) No

G.3 To what extent do you think the EPA has influenced the following environmental indicators **in the EU**? [hide in case of "no effect" or "I don't know" at G.1, or G.2ii), or G.2iv)]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Level of greenhouse gas emissions						

ii) Air quality						
iii) Sustainable land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
iv) Biodiversity						
v) Water quality and resources						
vi) Waste						
vii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
viii) Use of renewable energy						
ix) Sustainable natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						

G.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other environmental impacts in the EU countries, please also explain here. [hide in case of "no effect" or "I don't know" at G.1, or G.2ii), or G.2iv)]

G.5 To what extent do you think the EPA has influenced the following environmental indicators **in the SADC EPA countries?** [hide in case of G.2iii) or G.2iv)]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Level of greenhouse gas emissions						
ii) Air quality						
iii) Sustainable land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
iv) Biodiversity						
v) Water quality and resources						
vi) Waste						
vii) Ecosystems services and protected areas						
viii) Use of renewable energy						
ix) Sustainable natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						

G.6 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has led to these effects. If you think that the EPA has had any other environmental impacts in the SADC EPA countries, please also explain here. [hide in case of G.2iii) or G.2iv)]

H. Human Rights Impact of the EPA

H.1 How do you think the EPA has influenced the enjoyment of human rights?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) In the EU						
ii) In Botswana						
iii) In Eswatini						
iv) In Lesotho						
v) In Mozambique						
vi) In Namibia						
vii) In South Africa						

H.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the EPA's human rights impacts?

- i) Yes, both for effects in the EU and SADC EPA countries
- ii) Yes, but only for effects in the SADC EPA countries
- iii) Yes, but only for effects in the EU
- iv) No

H.3 To what extent do you think the EPA has influenced the following human rights **in the EU**? [hide in case of "no effect" or "I don't know" at H.1i), or H.2ii), or H.2iv)]**Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**]

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR), right to collective bargaining (ILO Conventions 98 & 87)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15); clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR)						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTIQ+ rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						

xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
xx) Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children's rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						
xxii) Rights of minorities						
xxiii) Rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers						

H.4 Which human rights do you think have been most affected by the EPA in the EU? [hide in case of "no effect" or "I don't know" at H.1i), or H.2ii), or H.2iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above)]

H.5 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has affected human rights. If you think that the EPA has had any other human rights impacts in the EU, please also explain here. [hide in case of "no effect" or "I don't know" at H.1i), or H.2ii), or H.2iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

H.6 To what extent do you think the EPA has influenced the following human rights in the SADC EPA countries? [hide in case of H.2iii) or H.2iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						

ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR), right to collective bargaining (ILO Conventions 98 & 87)						
iv) Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15); clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
vii) Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR)						
viii) Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
ix) Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
x) Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
xi) Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
xiv) Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
xv) Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
xvii) Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
xviii) LGBTIQ+ rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						

xx) Women’s rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
xxi) Children’s rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						
xxii) Rights of minorities						
xxiii) Rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers						

H.7 Which human rights do you think have been most affected by the EPA in the SADC EPA countries? [hide in case of H.2iii) or H.2iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

i) Most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above]

ii) 2nd most affected: [dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above)]

H.8 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EPA has affected human rights. If you think that the EPA has had any other human rights impacts in the SADC EPA countries, please also explain here. [hide in case of H.2iii) or H.2iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

I. Concluding Questions

I.1 In your view, to what extent is the EPA aligned with the following policy objectives?

	Not at all aligned	Somewhat aligned	Fully aligned	I don't know
i) Current EU trade policy				
ii) EU’s commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution to the attainment of the SDGs				
iii) EU’s commitment to promote decent work				
iv) EU environmental policies				

v) EU interests to ensure access to critical raw materials				
vi) EU overall geopolitical and security interests				

I.2 Please elaborate, and provide recommendations, if any.

I.3 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the EU-SADC EPA?

I.4 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the EPA?

I.5 Overall, is there need for improvement in the implementation of the EPA or to negotiate amendments to it?

- i) No
- ii) Implementation needs to improve
- iii) Renegotiation of the EPA is necessary
- iv) I don't know

I.6 What issues should be the focus for improvements? [hide in case of I.5i) or I.5iv)] **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

I.7 Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-SADC EPA trade or the Agreement?

I.8 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-SADC trade relations, please do so here.

Many thanks!

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