

**ANNEX H: SUMMARY OF THE ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the responses received to the Online Public Consultation for the Ex post Evaluation of the Trade Agreement between the EU and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, which received contributions from stakeholders in the period January to 06 May 2021. The following sections summarise the responses to closed questions statistically and the open questions in a qualitative manner.

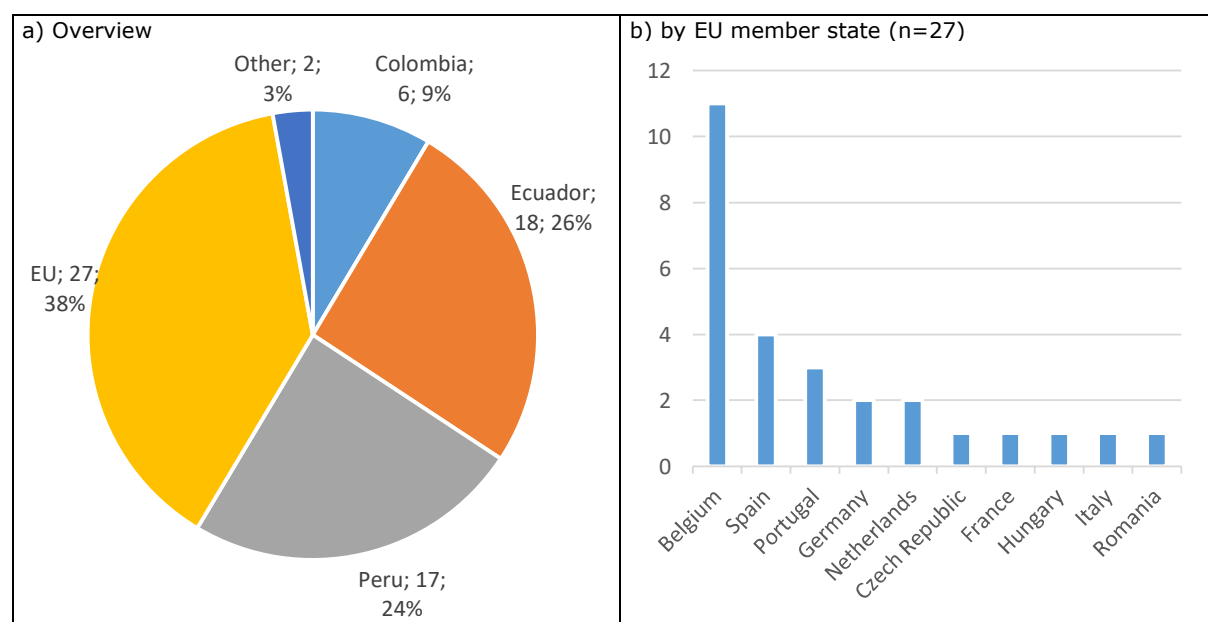
Two caveats need to be mentioned:

- It is important to note that the accuracy of responses provided by survey participant is not discussed in this report. The main evaluation report filters stakeholder contributions and critically addresses, where necessary, wrong or misleading assertions.
- Given the relatively limited number of 70 responses received, the survey has no claim to representativeness – neither among EU or Andean partner country stakeholders. Rather, it provides anecdotal information about views held by stakeholders on the Agreement and its impacts on the Parties. The lack of representativeness needs to be kept in mind when interpreting the survey responses.

## 2 RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1 shows the composition of the 70 respondents by their region and country of origin; as can be seen, 38% are EU stakeholders, 28% from Peru, 26% from Ecuador, and 9% from Colombia. Among the EU respondents, almost half are based in Belgium, which includes a number of EU-wide organisations (Figure 1b).

**Figure 1: Respondents by region and country of origin (n=70)**

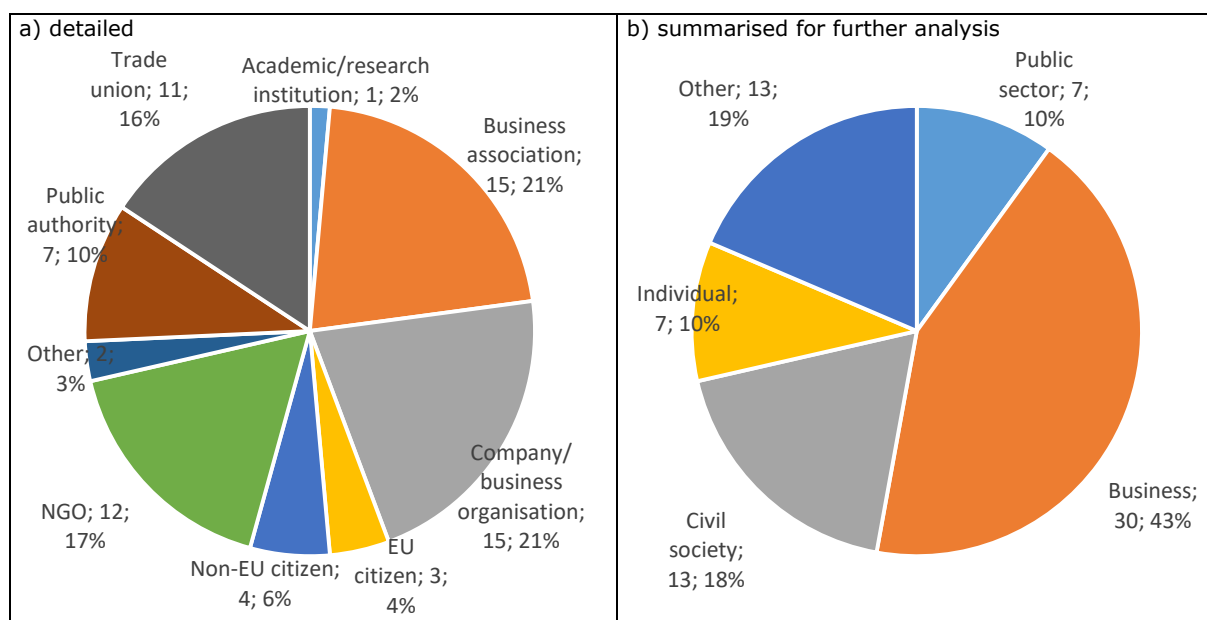


In terms of the type of respondent, the OPC questionnaire provides for a fairly detailed disaggregation (Figure 2a). According to this, “business associations” and “companies/business organisations” account for the largest share of responses (21% each), followed by NGOs and trade unions. For the purposes of further analyses of contributions, stakeholders are grouped into broader types (Figure 2b), representing business interests (comprised of companies and business associations, 43%), civil society

(NGOs, environmental and consumer organisations, and academia; 18%), individuals (EU and non-EU citizens, 10%), public sector (10%), and others (including trade unions; 19%).

Across countries, the composition of respondents by type varies (Table 1), with the share of business responses in the EU and Ecuador being higher than average, whereas in Peru the share of responses by NGOs and others (mostly trade unions, which also account for the majority of responses from Colombia) is particularly high. Aggregating the three Andean partner countries into an “Andean” region, the difference compared to the EU is slightly smaller, although the share of respondents representing business interests from the EU is higher than from Andean, and conversely the share of NGO and trade union responses from Andean countries is higher than from the EU (Figure 3).

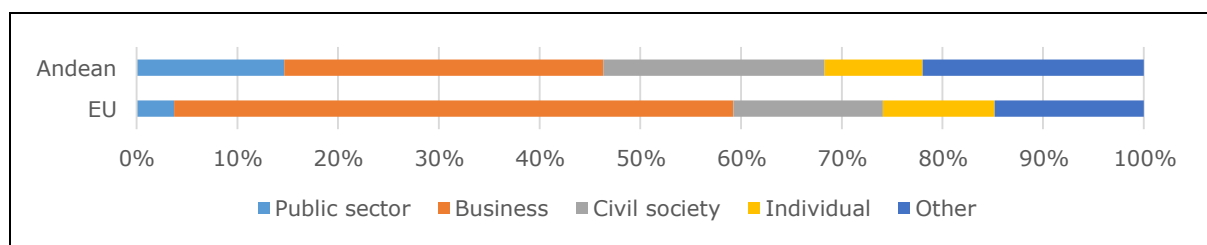
**Figure 2: Respondents by stakeholder type (n=70)**



**Table 1: Respondents by stakeholder type**

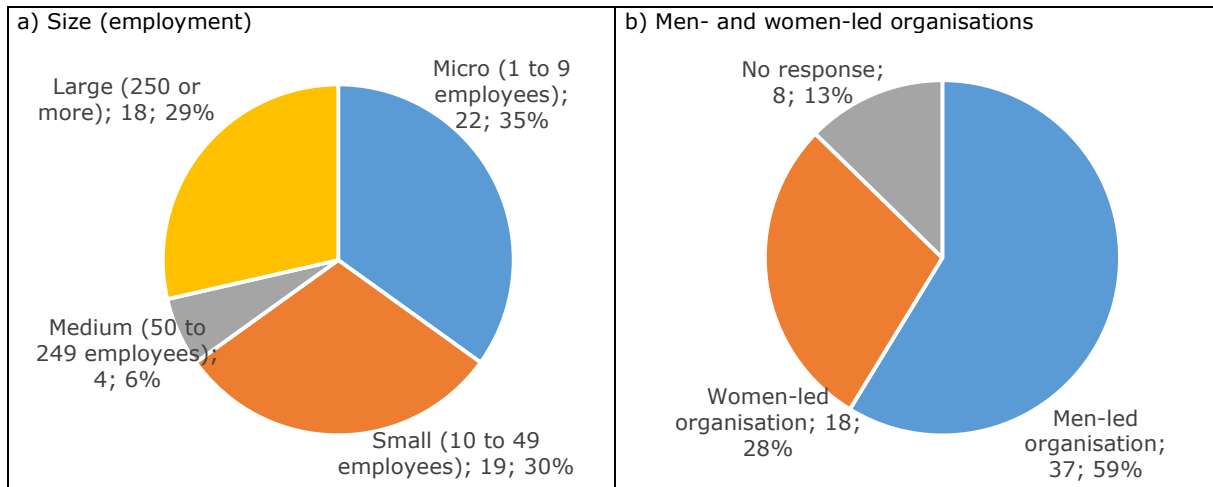
|               | Colombia | Ecuador   | Peru      | EU        | Other    | Total     |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Public sector |          | 3         | 3         | 1         |          | <b>7</b>  |
| Business      | 1        | 11        | 1         | 15        | 2        | <b>30</b> |
| Civil society | 1        | 1         | 7         | 4         |          | <b>13</b> |
| Individual    |          | 3         | 1         | 3         |          | <b>7</b>  |
| Other         | 4        |           | 5         | 4         |          | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>6</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>70</b> |

**Figure 3: Respondents by stakeholder type: EU and Andean partner countries compared (n=68)**



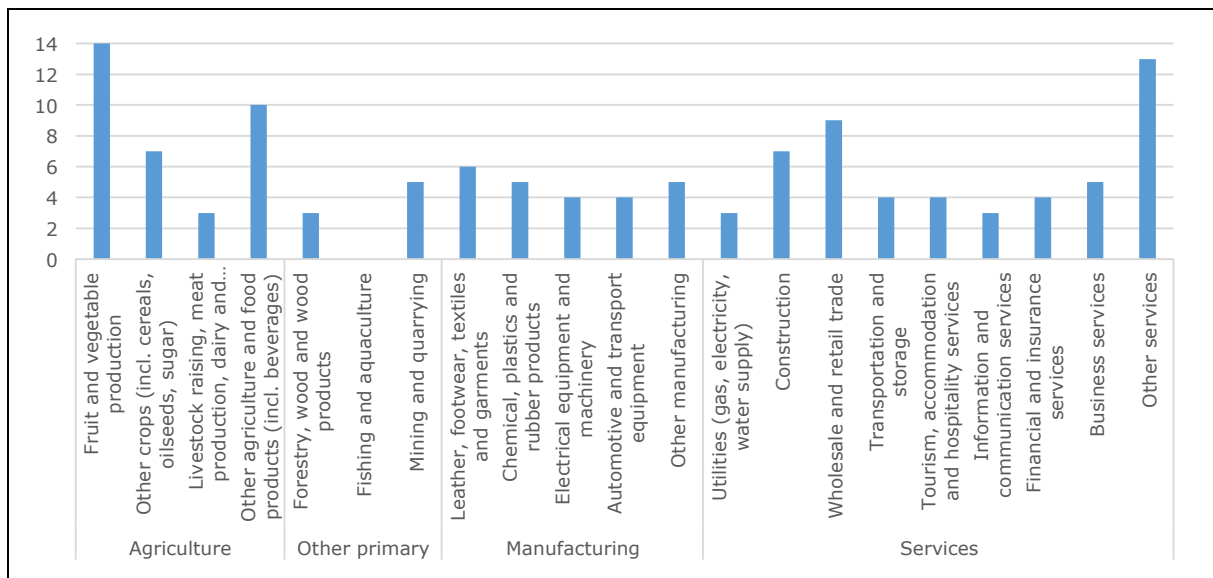
Of the 63 responses provided by organisations (i.e. not individual citizens), the vast majority are either very small (35%) to small (30%) or large (29%) (Figure 4a), and more than half (59%) are led by men (Figure 4b).

**Figure 4: Institutional respondent characteristics (n=63)**

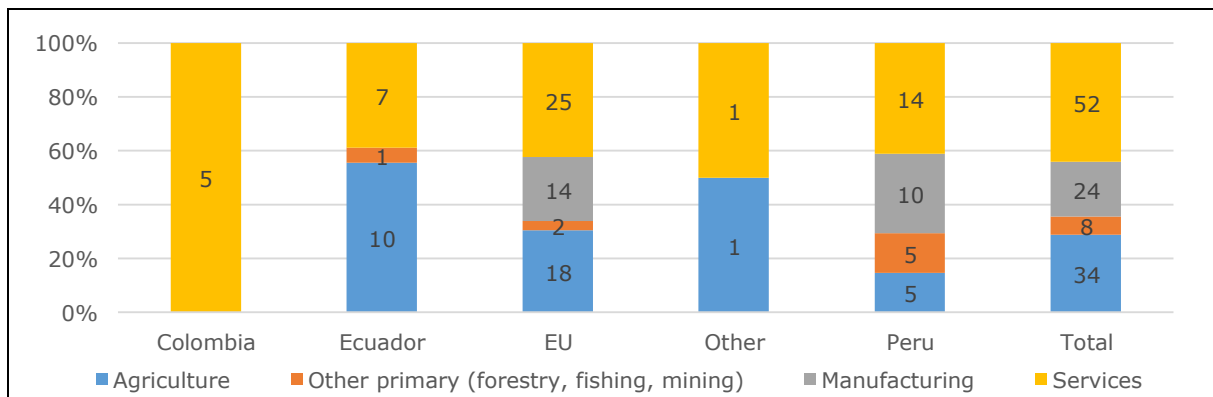


38 institutional respondents provided information about the economic sectors represented (with multiple responses possible, on average each respondent stated to represent 3.1 sectors). Agricultural sub-sectors as well as services are most represented (Figure 5). Overall, the services sector is most represented (44%), followed by agriculture (29%), manufacturing industries (10%) and primary sectors (7%) – although the composition varies considerably across countries (Figure 6).

**Figure 5: Respondents by sector and sub-sector (n=38)**



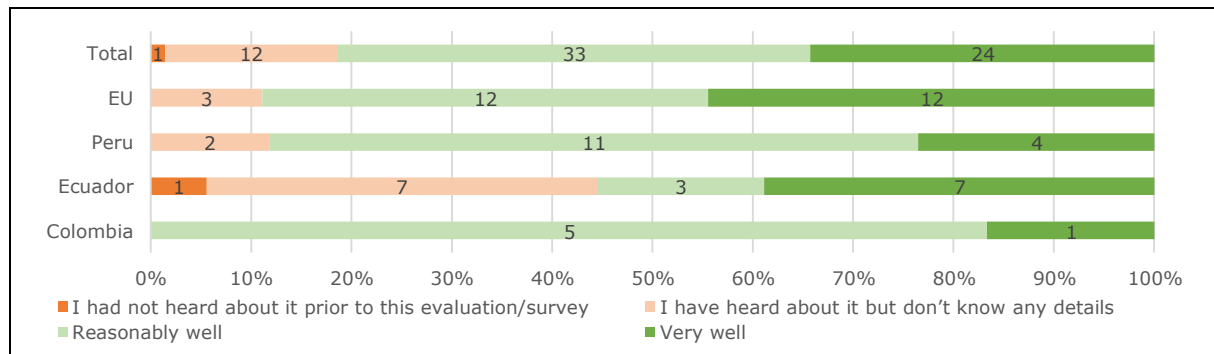
**Figure 6: Respondents by region and sector (n=38)**



### 3 AWARENESS OF THE AGREEMENT AND INFORMATION SOURCES

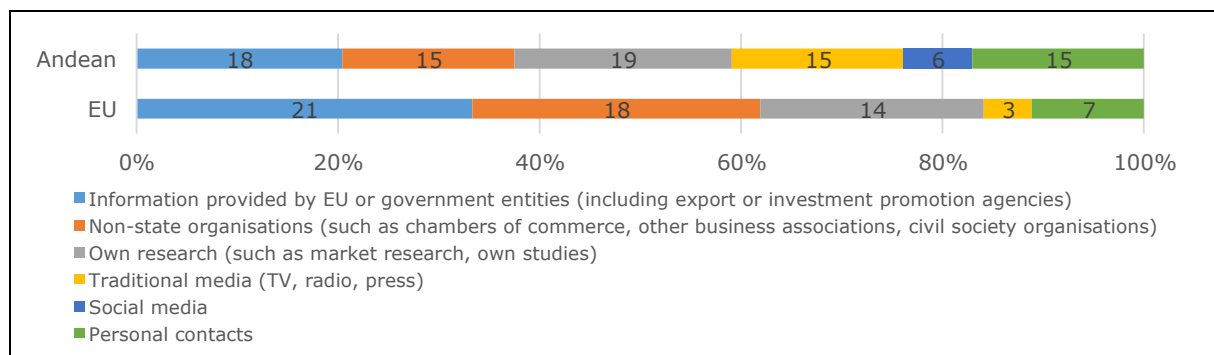
In terms of respondents' **awareness and knowledge of the Agreement**, more than 80% state that they know it "very well" or "reasonably well" (Figure 7). The only country where knowledge is more limited is Ecuador, where 44% of respondents state that they have only a basic understanding or not heard about the Agreement previously.

**Figure 7: Knowledge of the Agreement (n=70)**



The most important **sources providing information** to respondents are official information sources, non-state organisations and own research (Figure 8). The difference between the EU and Andean is considerable, however: in the Andean partner countries, traditional media, social media and personal contacts are much more important than in the EU. This could indicate a lack of information provided by official sources and organisations, or a lower level of trust in these sources in the Andean countries. At the same time, the higher reliance in the Andean partner countries on information obtained through personal contacts and social media could also mean a lower level of reliability of the information provided and held by respondents.

**Figure 8: Sources of information about the Agreement (n=62)**



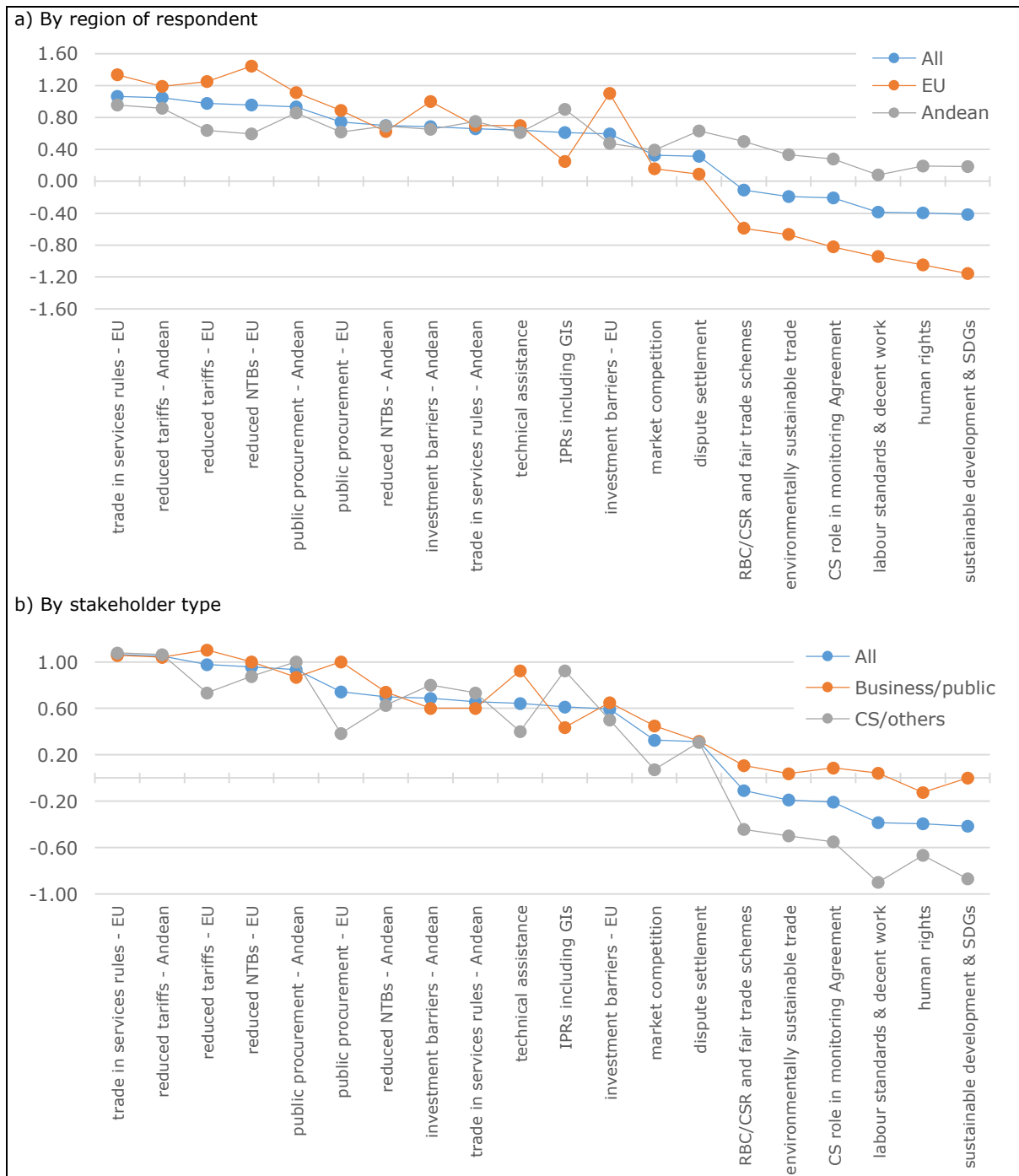
### 4 VIEWS ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

#### 4.1 Achievement of operational objectives

To summarise the views held by stakeholders on the different operational objectives of the Agreement, a simple indicator was constructed, whereby each response where a respondent "strongly agreed" with a statement in the questionnaire was assigned a value of 2, "somewhat agreed" a value of 1, "somewhat disagreed" a value of -1, and "strongly disagreed" a value of -2. All other responses ("no impact"; "I don't know") were assigned a value of zero. The indicator thus ranges from -2 (all respondents strongly disagreeing) to +2 (all respondents strongly agreeing).

Figure 9 shows the indicator values for all respondents as well as respondents by region (Figure 9a) and by type of stakeholder (Figure 9b).

**Figure 9: Views on the achievement of operational objectives as seen by stakeholders - indicator (n=70)**



Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents strongly disagreeing) to +2 (all respondents strongly agreeing).

The main observations are:

- The achievement of the trade and economic objectives – liberalisation of tariffs, NTBs, trade in services, public procurement markets, investment barriers, and strengthening of IPR and GIs – as well as technical assistance is viewed as clearly positively (index scores of 0.5 and more). Wider objectives such as strengthening market competition and dispute settlement are also viewed slightly positively, on average. Conversely,

average index scores are negative regarding the achievement of the Agreement’s objectives related to ensuring inclusive and equitable trade between the parties (incl. uptake of CSR/RBC and promotion of fair trade), fostering environmentally sustainable trade, promoting labour standards and decent work, avoidance of negative impacts on the enjoyment of human rights, and contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. Its roles in establishing a framework for civil society participation is also seen critically;

- Differences in views between EU and partner country respondents (Figure 9a) are limited with respect to the trade and economic aspects, although EU stakeholders are slightly more positive about these – except for the protection of IPRs/GIs, which EU stakeholders view less positive than partner country respondents. Conversely, views differ substantially with regard to the achievement of non-economic objectives, where EU stakeholders are markedly more critical than Andean stakeholders;
- A similar pattern exists when disaggregating responses by type of respondent (Figure 9b). Differences in views regarding the achievement of trade/economic objectives are mostly limited, except more positive views held by business and public sector respondents regarding the Agreement’s effects on public procurement in the EU and technical assistance, and a more positive view among civil society and individual respondents on its role for strengthening IPRs. With regard to the non-economic objectives, business and public sector respondents see a neutral or limited role of the Agreement, whereas civil society and individual respondents are clearly more dissatisfied with the Agreement (as indicated by index scores of -0.5 and below).

To measure the **overall level of stakeholder satisfaction with the achievement of operational objectives**, the simple average index score across all individual questions was calculated (Figure 10). This indicates that on average all groups of stakeholders distinguished assess the Agreement positively (index scores are all positive), with an average score of 0.43 (zero would be neutral). Business and public sector respondents are more positive (0.55) than civil society and individuals (0.28), and respondents from Andean countries are more positive (0.56) than EU respondents (0.33).

Survey participants were also asked to explain their responses regarding the achievement of the Agreement’s operational objectives. 44 out of 70 respondents did so. The responses show that business representatives focus on the performance of the Agreement regarding the facilitation of trade between the Parties, including remaining trade irritants, whereas other respondents explain their views regarding the effects of the Agreement on various aspects of sustainable development.

#### **4.2 Involvement on non-state actors in the implementation and monitoring of the Agreement**

Survey participants were also asked to state their level of agreement or disagreement with a number of statements on the involvement of non-state actors (business representatives, civil society groups, workers’ organisations) in the implementation of the Agreement and its monitoring, notably to what extent they receive information, provide their views about the Agreement, to what extent their views are taken into consideration by the Parties, and whether the composition of the DAGs/civil society participatory bodies is adequate.

**Figure 10: Achievement of operational objectives as seen by stakeholders (overall score)**

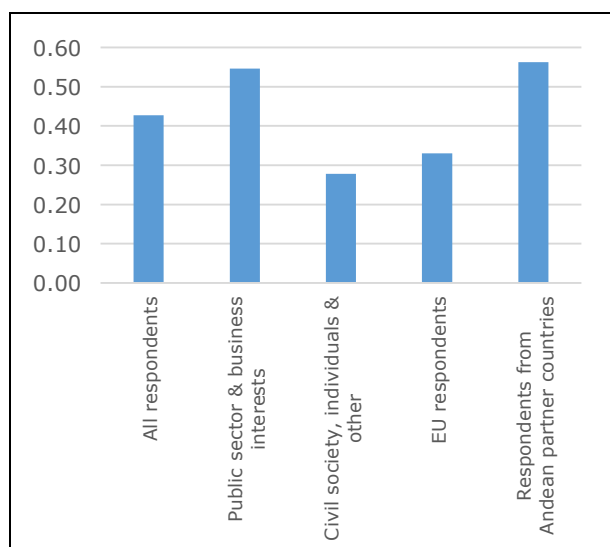
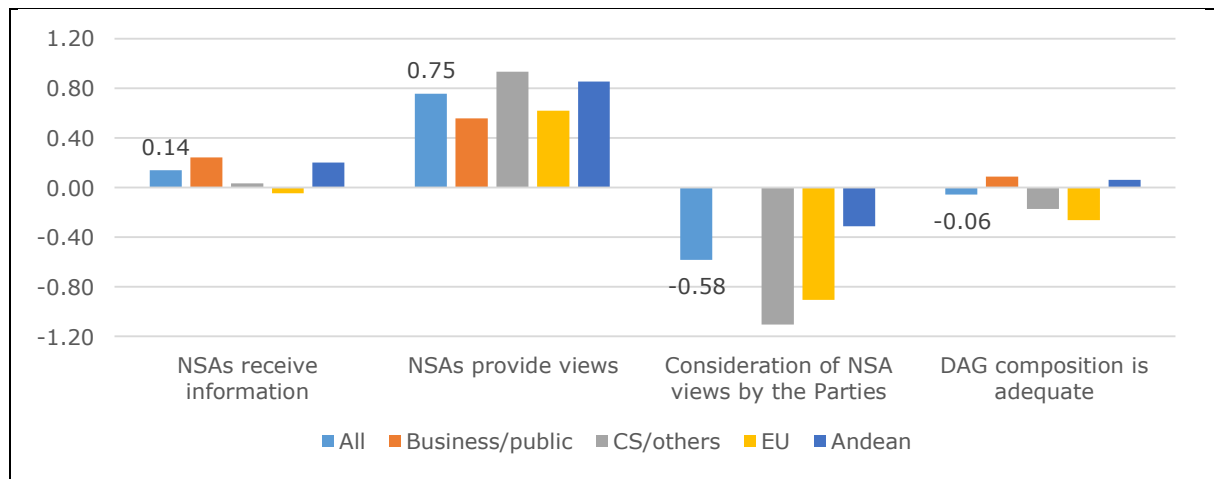


Figure 11 summarises the responses, using the same index scoring as for the operational views (section 4.1). It shows that respondents view the contribution of views by non-state actors on the Agreement positively (index score of 0.75), and are largely indifferent (on average) regarding the level of information that non-state actors receive by the Parties as well as regarding the composition of the civil society bodies under the Agreement. On the other hand, the extent to which views and contributions by non-state actors are taken up by the Parties is seen critically (indicated by the negative index score of -0.58) – this applies both to the average across all respondents and also individually to all stakeholder groups except public sector and business respondents. Generally, civil society/trade union/individual as well as EU respondents are more critical than public sector/business and Andean respondents, with the (unsurprising) exception of the role of non-state actors in providing their views on the Agreement.

**Figure 11: Stakeholder views on the involvement of non-state actors in the implementation and monitoring of the Agreement**



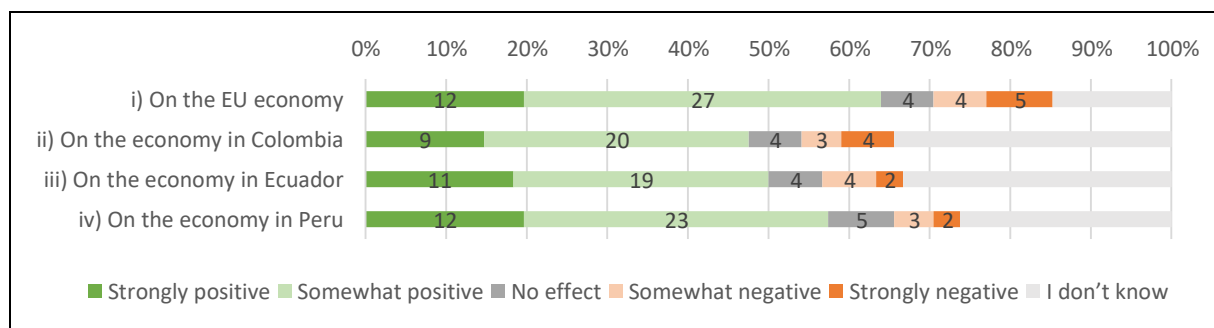
In their explanations of the views expressed, most respondents mentioned weaknesses in the current composition of the DAGs as well as the reluctance of Governments/the Parties to take on board or consider views of civil society actors; most of the critical comments refer to the situation in the partner countries rather than the EU, although one respondent also stated that the mechanism should be broadened more generally and include all those stakeholders that would be impacted by the Agreement, including those outside of the Parties. Some recommendations for improving the operations of DAGs were also provided.

## 5 VIEWS ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE AGREEMENT

### 5.1 Overall economic impact

When asked about the Agreement’s overall impact on the economies of the Parties, a clear majority of respondents considers the impact to be positive for all four Parties (Figure 12).

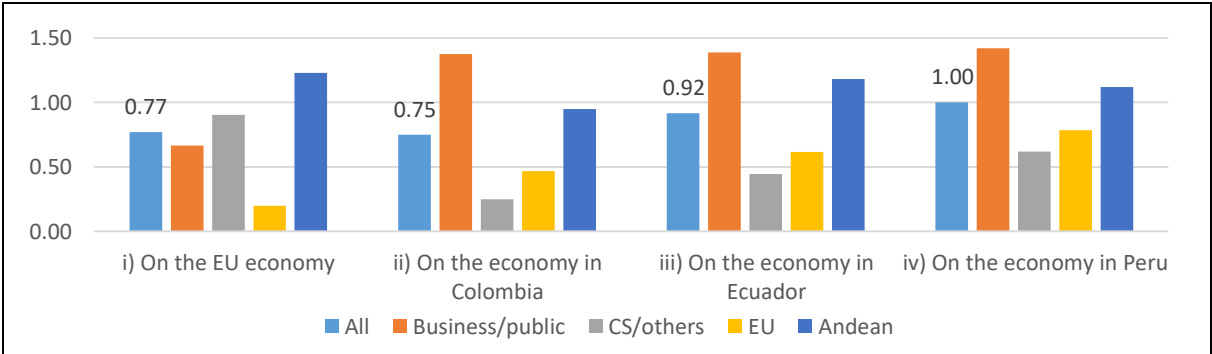
**Figure 12: Distribution of views on the economic effects of the Agreement on the Parties**





The overall positive assessment is held across all respondent groups (by type and by region), as indicated by the positive scores in Figure 11. Based on all responses, the positive impacts noted are fairly strong, ranging from a score of +0.75 for Colombia to +1.00 for Peru (on a range from -2.0 to +2.0). At the same time, views differ considerably across sub-groups of respondents. Thus, EU respondents tend to see the larger economic benefits in the Andean partner countries and vice versa. Business and public sector respondents also see the strongest positive impacts in the Andean partner countries (with index scores of about +1.4 for all three countries), with still considerable positive effects on the EU economy (+0.67). On the other hand, civil society, trade union and individual respondents find the larger benefits for the EU economy (+0.90) and only smaller benefits for the Andean partner countries (ranging from +0.25 for Colombia to +0.62 for Peru) – but positive impacts nevertheless. This latter group of respondents is more critical overall, with the exception of their assessment of the Agreement’s impact on the EU economy.

**Figure 13: Agreement impact on the Parties’ economies, by respondent type and region**



Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents noting a strong negative impact) to +2 (all respondents noting a strong positive impact). 52 respondents expressed their view on the impact in the EU, 45 on Peru, and 40 each on Colombia and Ecuador.

Respondent’s explanations of the stated economic impacts refer to the increased trade between the parties as the basis for the economic benefits. However, a number of respondents also note that exports from the Andean countries have not diversified, that certain sectors have not benefitted, and that benefits have not been distributed equitably.

**5.2 Economic effects in the EU and Partner countries**

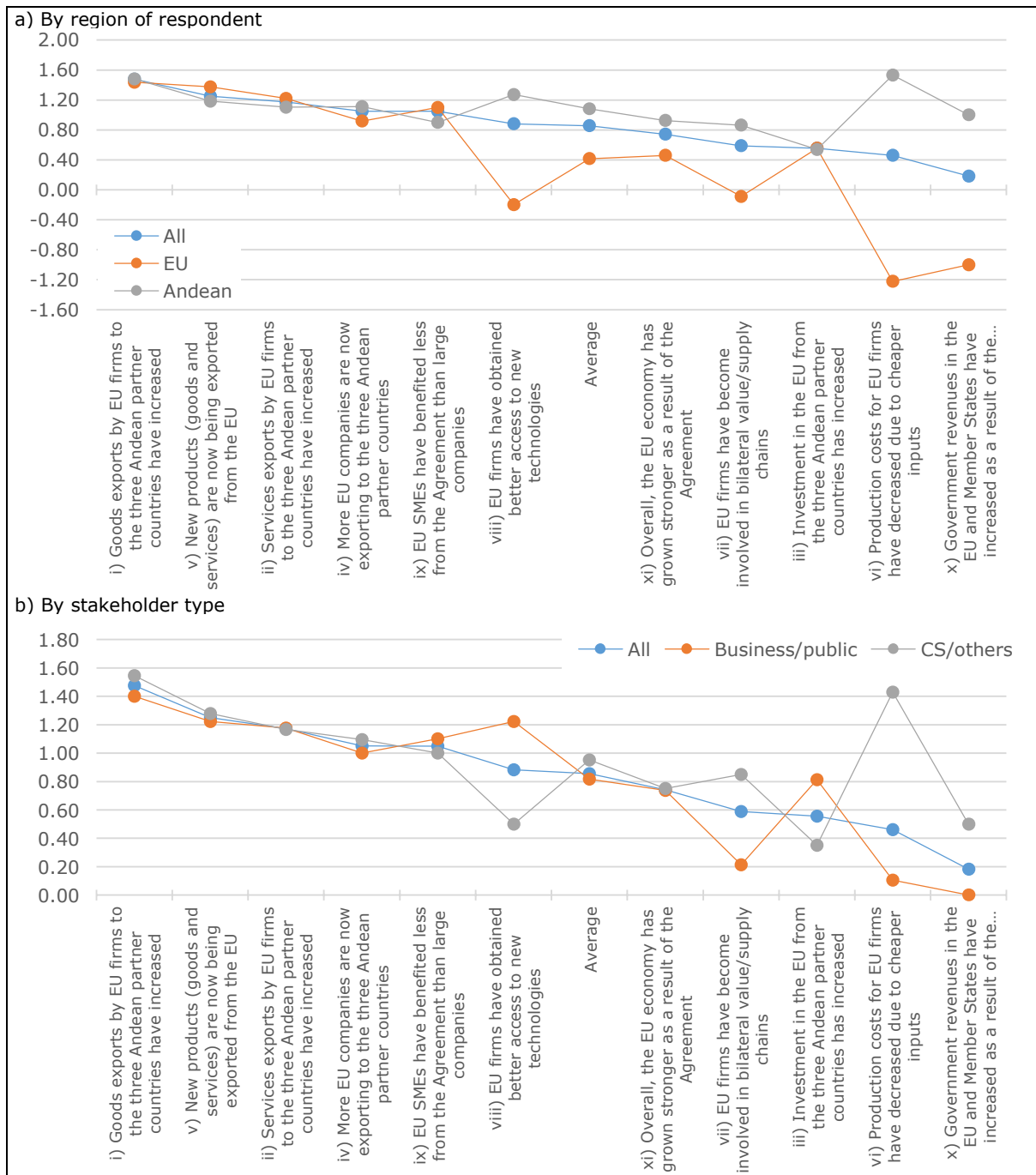
Asked about various business and economic effects that the Agreement has had **in the EU** (Figure 14), the average assessment across all respondents is positive for almost all different effects, with the strongest positive effect found being increases in EU goods exports to the partners (+1.48 on a scale of -2 to +2), and a still slightly positive effect (+0.18) on public revenues in the EU and its Member States. Other strongly positive effects are noted for new EU products being exported (+1.25), EU services export increases (+1.17), and more EU companies exporting to the partners (+1.05). Weaker positive effects are noted (apart from public revenues) for the Agreement’s effect on EU production costs (+0.46), Andean partner investments in the EU (+0.56) and EU firms’ involvement in bilateral value chains (+0.59). The only negative effect noted by respondents overall is that SMEs have benefitted less from the Agreement than larger firms (agreement score of +1.05).

Whereas there is broad agreement across different groups of respondents (by region and stakeholder type) on the most positive effects, regarding some effects views differ substantially. In particular:

- EU respondents are sceptical regarding the Agreement’s effects on EU firms’ production costs (-1.22), and public revenues (-1.0), and to a lesser extent also the Agreement’s effect on enabling access to new technologies (-0.2) and the facilitation of bilateral value chains (-0.09). Andean respondents see much more positive effects in these areas;

- Business and public sector respondents are relatively more positive than other stakeholders about the access to technology which the Agreement has generated for EU firms as well as Andean investment in the EU facilitated by the Agreement. Conversely, civil society and other respondents consider cheap access to inputs and associated reduction in production costs as the main effect of the Agreement in the EU.

**Figure 14: Views on the Agreement’s different economic effects in the EU**

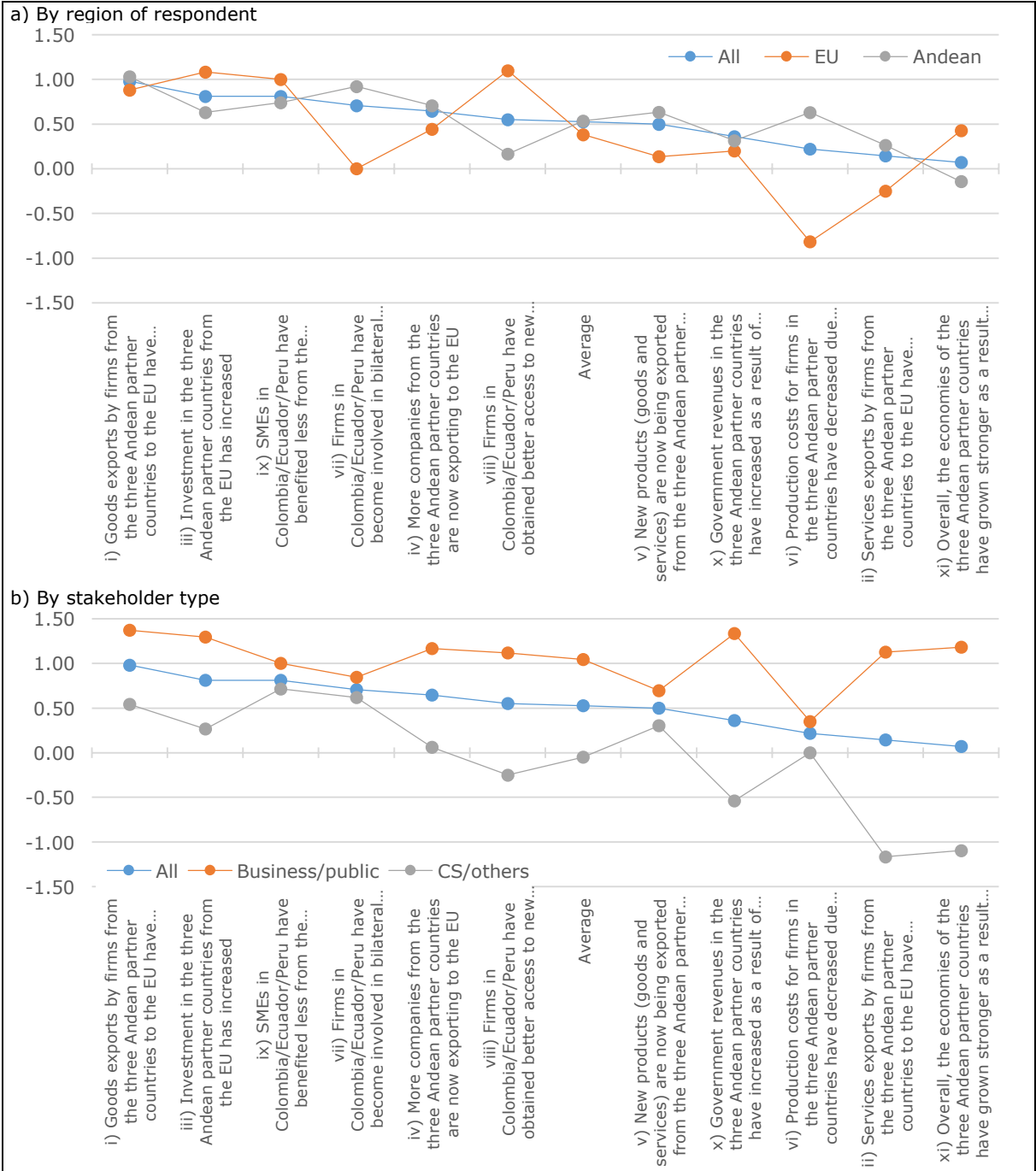


Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents strongly disagreeing) to +2 (all respondents strongly agreeing). Between 24 and 46 respondents expressed a view on the different effects.

Explanations and comments made by respondents regarding the Agreement’s effects in the EU mostly focus on developments in goods trade, i.e. increases in EU exports, participation of more EU firms in bilateral trade, and improvements in the EU’s bilateral trade balance with the partner countries.

The average assessment across all respondents is also positive for most of the Agreement's business and **economic effects in the Andean partner countries**, but slightly less so than for effects in the EU (Figure 15). The strongest perceived positive effects are increases in Andean partner countries' goods exports to the EU (+0.98 on a scale of -2 to +2), followed by increased EU investment in the partner countries (+0.81) and a higher involvement of partner country firms in bilateral value chains (+0.71). Weaker positive effects are noted for the Agreement's effect on an overall strengthening of the partner country economies (+0.07), increased partner country services exports (+0.14) and a reduction in partner country firms' production costs (+0.22). The only negative effect noted by respondents overall is, as in the case of effects in the EU, that SMEs have benefitted less from the Agreement than larger firms (agreement score of +0.81).

**Figure 15: Views on the Agreement's different economic effects in the Andean partner countries**



Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents strongly disagreeing) to +2 (all respondents strongly agreeing). Between 32 and 58 respondents expressed a view on the different effects.

Compared with the views on effects in the EU, the different groups of respondents have more diverse views on the Agreement's economic and business effects in the partner countries. In particular:

- EU respondents are more positive than partner country respondents (Figure 15a) about the Agreement's effects on partner country firms' access to better technology (+1.10 vs. +0.17), partner investments in the EU (1.08 vs. +0.63), and the effect on the Andean economies overall (+0.43 vs. -0.14) – note, however, that this result conflicts with the responses provided to the question on overall effects on the economies, where Andean respondents were more positive than EU respondents (see section 5.1 above). Andean respondents are more positive about all other effects mentioned in the survey question, most clearly so regarding the Agreement's impact on production costs for Andean firms (+0.63 vs. -0.82), and a stronger involvement of partner country firms in bilateral value chains (+0.92 vs. 0.00);
- Business and public sector respondents are more positive than other stakeholders regarding most effects of the Agreement (Figure 15b). The biggest differences in views between them and other stakeholders (civil society, trade unions and individual respondents) are those regarding government revenues (1.33 vs. -0.54), partner country services exports (+1.13 vs. -1.17) and the impact on the economy overall (+1.18 vs. -1.10) – the negative views of other stakeholders on the overall effect do not align with the alternative question posed separately in the survey (see section 5.1 above).

Explanations and comments made by respondents regarding the Agreement's effects in the partner countries on the positive side refer to increases in partner country exports, diversification of exports, better access to innovation and technology, and more investment. On the negative side, the effects of increased import competition on certain sectors and groups (dairy and smallholder farmers), slower export growth and a worsening of the trade balances since the start of application of the Agreement are mentioned, as well as a return to more exports of primary products. Some respondents highlight the positive effects for SMEs, whereas others point to the need for further support to them.

### **5.3 Sectoral and regional effects**

According to the survey responses, the Agreement has affected more **sectors**, and in greater intensity, in the Andean partners countries than in the EU – for the Andean countries, 17 sectors are mentioned, compared to five for the EU, and individual sectors in the Andean countries are also typically more often mentioned by respondents.

Table 2 summarises the responses, listing all the sectors that were mentioned, as well as the number of positive, negative or indeterminate effects of the Agreements as mentioned in the responses, separately for the EU and the Andean partner countries; where the number of positive impacts mentioned is larger than the number of negative impacts, a sector is listed in green; in the opposite case in red.

By far the most often mentioned sector is agriculture and agroindustry, for which a large majority of respondents finds positive impacts in the Andean countries, driven by the increase in exports; in turn, a majority of respondents listing this sector as being affected in the EU notes a negative effect, mostly due to "unfair competition generated by imports from Andean countries." Two agricultural subsectors, dairy and processed potatoes, are seen as negatively affected in the Andean countries (and not mentioned for the EU). In both cases this is explained by "heavily subsidised sector in EU, unfair competition with small scale industry in Colombia" (dairy), respectively "apoyo en UE a productores y transformadores" (processed potatoes exported to Peru).

Other benefiting sectors mentioned several times for the Andean countries are fishery (and aquaculture), tourism, and the automotive sector. This latter sector is also the only one

(in addition to the TSD “sector”), where net positive effects are mentioned both for the EU and the Andean partner countries.

**Table 2: Sectors affected positively or negatively by the Agreement in the Andean partner countries and the EU, as seen by respondents**

| Sector                          | Effects in Andean partner countries<br>(positive/negative/ indeterminate) | Effects in EU<br>(positive/negative) |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Agriculture                     | 20/5/1  | 1/4                                  |
| Mining                          | 2/3/7   | -/-                                  |
| Dairy                           | -/8/-   | -/-                                  |
| Textiles & garments             | -/-/7   | -/-                                  |
| Agroexports                     | -/-/7   | -/-                                  |
| Fishery                         | 5/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Tourism                         | 5/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Automotive                      | 2/1/-   | 2/-                                  |
| Agroindustry                    | 4/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Paper                           | -/4/-   | -/-                                  |
| Services                        | 1/1/-   | 1/1                                  |
| Aquaculture                     | 2/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Processed potatoes              | -/2/-   | -/-                                  |
| Banana                          | 1/-/-   | -/1                                  |
| Trade & Sustainable Development | 1/-/-   | 1/-                                  |
| Sugar                           | -/-/-   | -/2                                  |
| Renewable energy                | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Shrimps                         | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Coffee                          | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| SMEs                            | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Cut flowers                     | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Beverages                       | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Mercado publico                 | 1/-/-   | -/-                                  |
| Food                            | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Cheese                          | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Milk powder                     | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Textiles                        | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Metal-mechanics                 | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Visas                           | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Manufacturing                   | -/1/-   | -/-                                  |
| Chemicals                       | -/-/-   | 1/-                                  |
| IT                              | -/-/-   | 1/-                                  |
| Transport                       | -/-/-   | 1/-                                  |
| Ethanol                         | -/-/-   | -/1                                  |

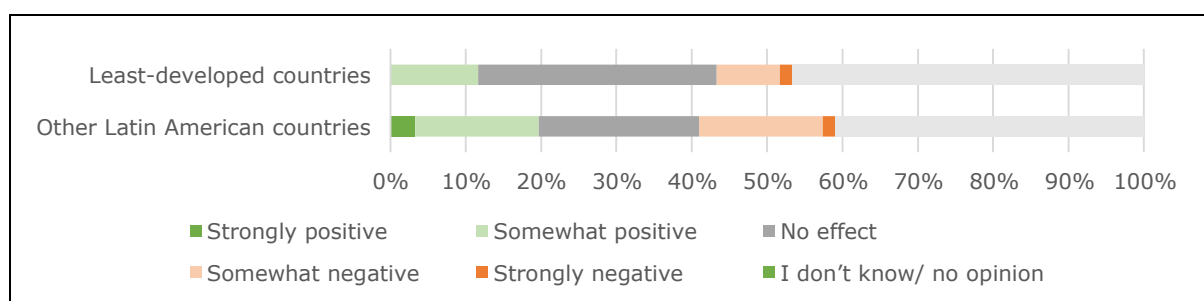
Relatively few survey participants highlight specific **regions** across the four Parties where the Agreement had an impact (Table 3). By and large, the effects mentioned mirror the country-wide effects: Where positive effects are stated, these are explained by increased exports of a region (e.g. in most regions in Ecuador, as well as some in Colombia and Peru). Negative regional effects in the Andean partner countries are the result of increased import competition for products on which a region depends (e.g. dairy in Antioquia, Colombia), lack of value addition, as well as regional environmental and labour effects (in Peruvian regions). In the EU, negative impacts on the banana sectors of outermost regions (Canary Islands, Madeira, Martinique and Guadeloupe) are mentioned, resulting from increased banana exports from the Andean partner countries to the EU.

**Table 3: Regions within the Agreement Parties affected positively or negatively by the Agreement, as seen by respondents**

| Party      | Region                                     | Effect                       | Explanation/comment  |
|------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Colombia   | Antioquia                                  | Negative                     | Por los impactos sobre el sector lácteo en este departamento del país. Los crecientes importaciones de productos lácteos provenientes de la UE ha impactado fuertemente la producción local      |
|            | Bogotá                                     | Positive                     | En términos de inversión, la UE sigue siendo el principal inversionista en Colombia  |
|            | Caribe                                     | Positive                     | More trade related business activities   |
| Ecuador    | Costa                                      | Positive (7 reponses)        | Increase in exports: more products for export, like cacao, fruits, fish, shrimp, etc   |
|            | Galapagos                                  | Positive                     | Tourism  |
|            | Guayaquil                                  | Positive                     | More trade related business activities   |
|            | Provincias                                 | Positive                     | El Acuerdo ha permitido el acceso a empresas dispersas en diferentes provincias del país   |
|            | Región subtropical                         | Positive                     | Diversificación de exportaciones   |
|            | Sierra                                     | Positive (3)                 | The industry has developed more new and local products for export, like beverages, grains, cereal, etc   |
| EU         | Canarias, Madeira, Martinique & Guadeloupe | Negative                     | Extremely negative: Increase in banana imports from Andean countries, which caused an oversupply of the European market  |
| Peru       | Amazonia                                   | Negative                     | Forcierung Palmölexport: dadurch Regenwaldzerstörung   |
|            | Costa                                      | Indeterminate (7)            | Positivo: incremento de las exportaciones de productos agroindustriales y confecciones hacia Europa. Negativo: no mejoraron las condiciones de empleo ni el ejercicio de derechos fundamentales. |
|            | Costa                                      | Negative                     | keine Weiterverarbeitung von Agarprodukten   |
|            | Highlands                                  | Negative                     | keine Weiterverarbeitung mineralischer Rohstoffe   |
|            | Huancayo                                   | Negative                     | Abuso en contra de los trabajadores  |
|            | Ica  | Positive (2)                 | Crecimiento de exportaciones. Incremento de empleo. Aumento de área de producción  |
|            | La Libertad                                | Negative                     | Estreches hídrica. Aumento de área de producción   |
|            | Lima                                       | Positive                     | More trade related business activities   |
|            | Moquegua                                   | Negative                     | Impacto ambiental  |
|            | Piura                                      | Indeterminate (3)            | Positivo para empresarios: Crecimiento de exportaciones. Negativo para trabajadores del sector agrario. - Por la alta producción agroexportadora; violaciones de Derechos laborales.             |
| San Martín | Positive                                   | Crecimiento de exportaciones |  |

#### 5.4 Economic effects in other countries

Survey participants do not have strong views on the Agreement's impacts on other Latin American countries and LDCs, as indicated by a relatively low number of responses. Those who did express a view are roughly evenly divided between seeing a positive or a negative impact (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Agreement impact on other Latin American countries and LDCs**

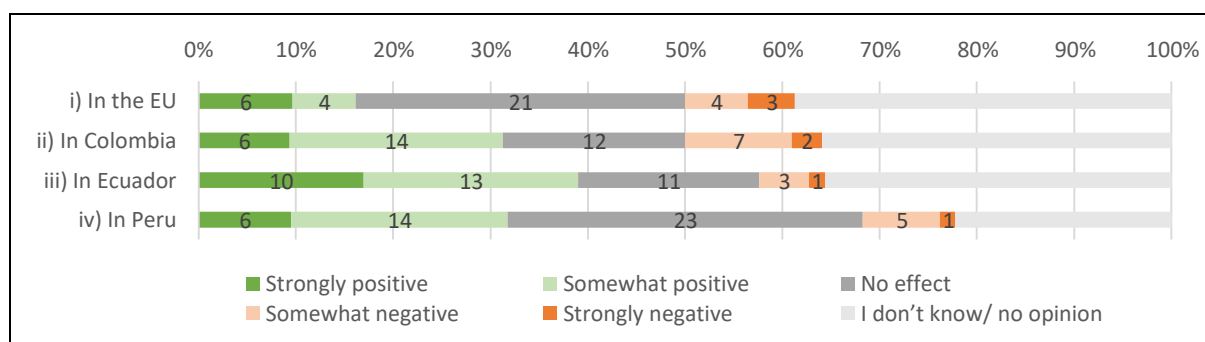
Note: 36 respondents expressed their view on the impact on other Latin American countries, and 32 on the LDCs.

## 6 VIEWS ON THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE AGREEMENT

### 6.1 Influence of the Agreement on overall social development issues

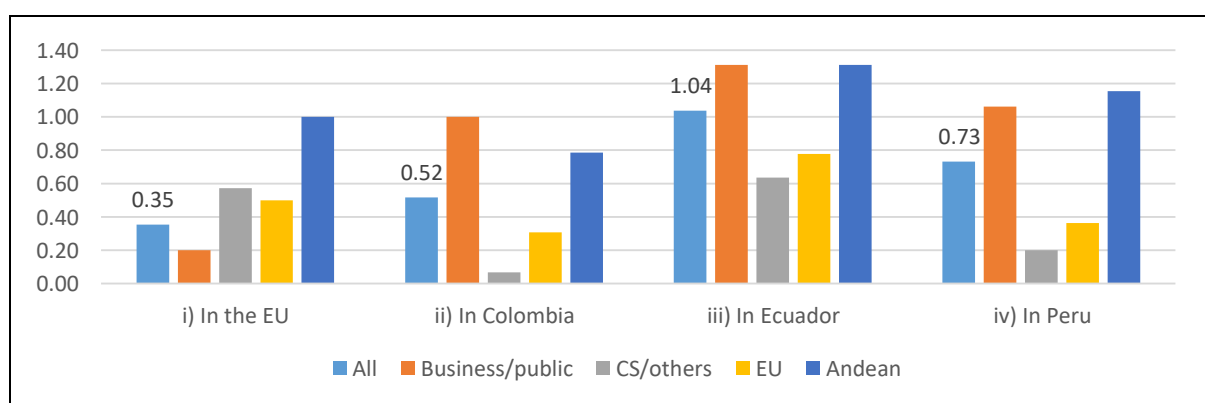
A majority of survey respondents also considers that the Agreement has exerted a positive influence on social development in each of the Parties (Figure 17). However, the majority is less clear than for the economic effects (see section 5.1 above), with a relatively high share of respondents finding no effect.

**Figure 17: Distribution of views on Agreement influence on social development issues in the Parties**



As in the case of economic effects, on average all respondent groups (EU and Andean; public sector/business and civil society/trade union/individual) consider that the influence on social development issues has been positive (Figure 18). EU and especially civil society respondents are more critical regarding the effects in the Andean partner countries, whereas public sector and business respondents consider the Agreement's influence in the EU to be small. All stakeholder groups consider that the influence on social development issues in Ecuador was most positive.

**Figure 18: Agreement influence on social development issues in the Parties, by respondent type and region**



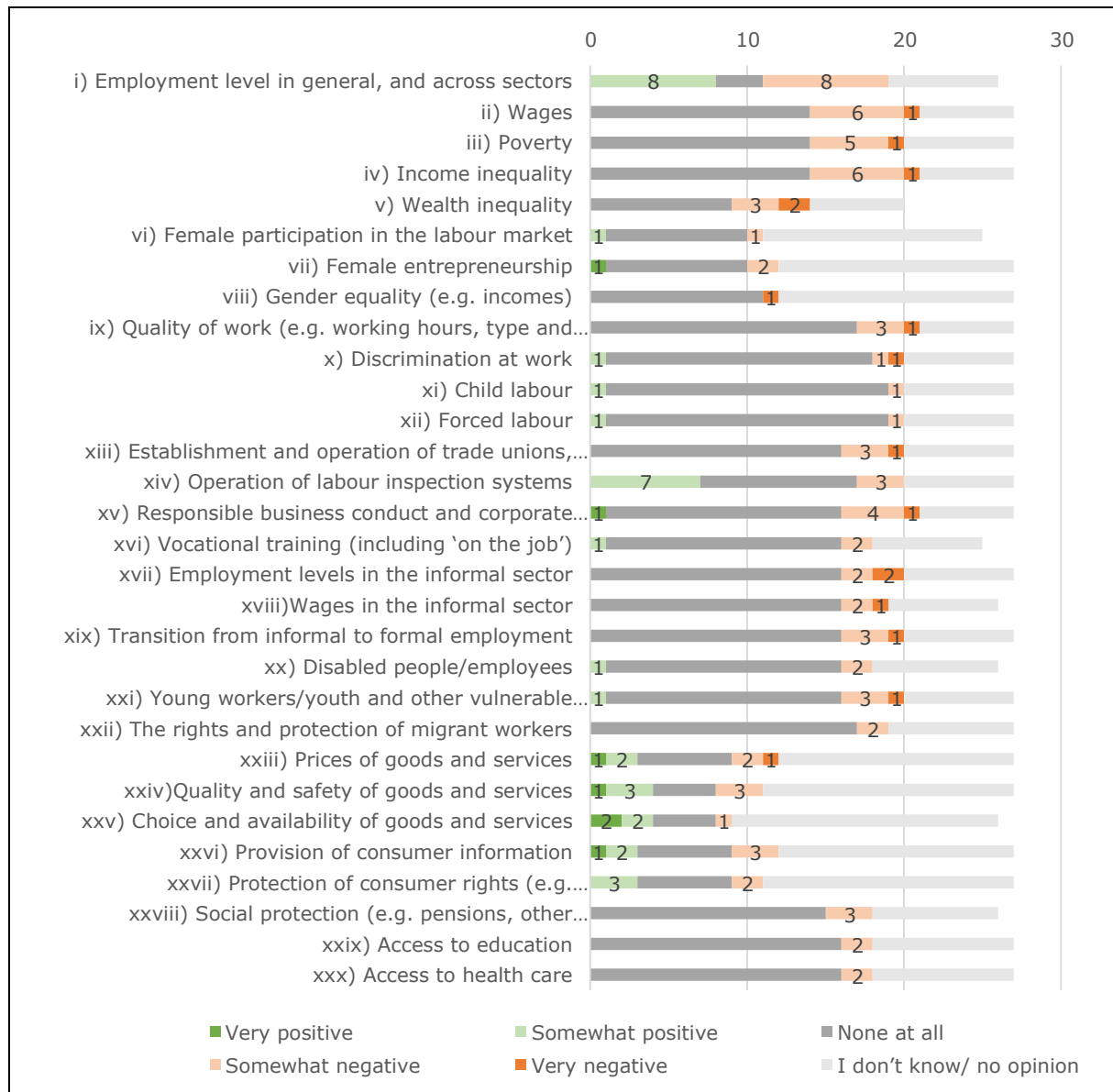
Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents noting a strong negative influence) to +2 (all respondents noting a strong positive influence). 53 respondents expressed their views on the impact in the EU, 58 on Colombia, 49 on Ecuador, and 57 on Peru.

### 6.2 Social effects in the EU and Partner countries

Few respondents provided responses to the more detailed questions on social development effects of the Agreement – and most of those who did considered that the Agreement had no impact on most of the social indicators. Therefore, no disaggregation of responses into respondent sub-groups is provided here. Even the totals as reported in Figure 19 and Figure 20 are heavily affected by individual responses. In this context, it is to note that most detailed responses were provided by civil society actors who, as shown throughout this report, tend to be particularly critical of the Agreement's effects.

Given these considerations, we only provide the results in terms of numbers of responses but no interpretation regarding majorities.

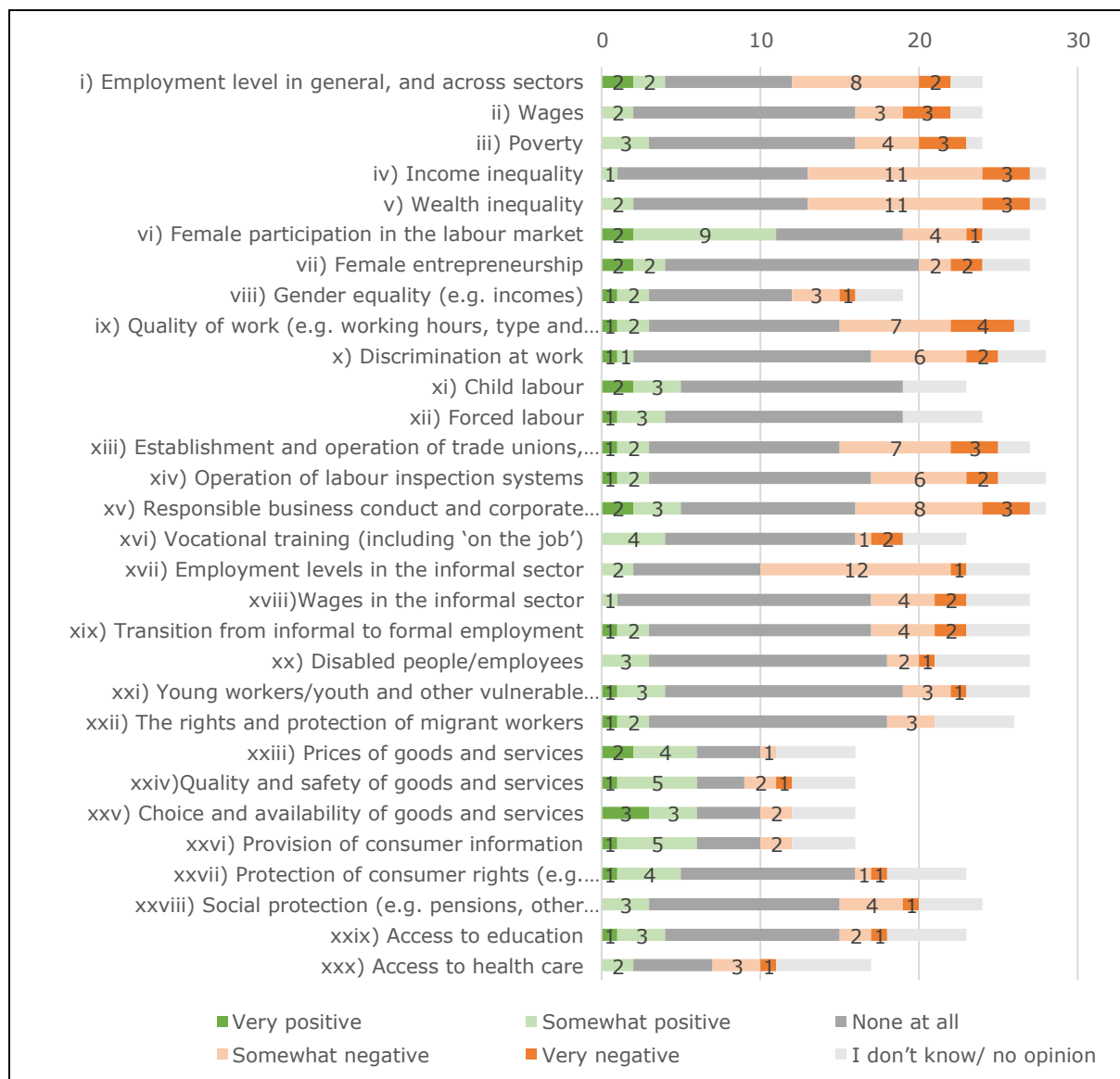
**Figure 19: Impact of the Agreement on social indicators in the EU (nr of responses)**



The few comments provided regarding the Agreement's effects on social indicators in the EU mostly reflect the views that these have been limited. Most comments related to social effects in the Andean countries address issues with labour rights and working conditions.



**Figure 20: Impact of the Agreement on social indicators in the Andean partner countries (nr of responses)**



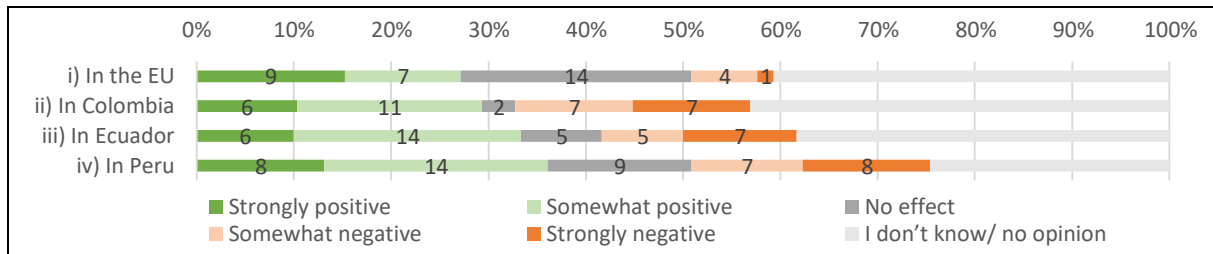
Responses to the effects of the Agreement on different **societal groups** show the heterogeneous views held by survey participants. No clear pattern is discernible, except for a slight tendency to see small-scale farmers and workers as mostly negatively affected, and large companies as mostly positively affected.

## 7 VIEWS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE AGREEMENT

### 7.1 Influence of the Agreement on environmental issues overall

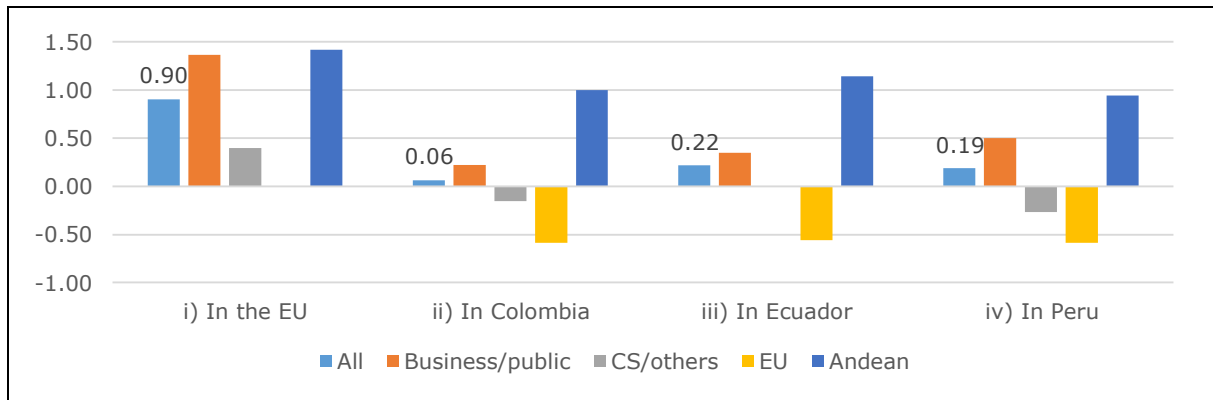
A majority of survey respondents also considers that the Agreement has exerted a positive influence on environmental issues in each of the Parties (Figure 21). However, for the Andean countries the majority is small, and respondents are clearly divided in their assessment, with relatively large numbers of responses finding “strong” positive respectively negative effects.

**Figure 21: Distribution of views on Agreement influence on environmental issues in the Parties**



The corresponding index scores confirm this (Figure 22): whereas the average across all respondents is clearly positive for the EU (+0.90), it is only marginally so for the Andean partner countries (ranging from +0.06 to +0.22). As before, EU and civil society respondents are more critical regarding the Agreement’s environmental effects, especially in the Andean partner countries, where they on average find that the Agreement has had negative environmental effects. Conversely, Andean respondents are clearly positive about the effects in the Andean countries.

**Figure 22: Agreement influence on environmental issues in the Parties, by respondent type and region**

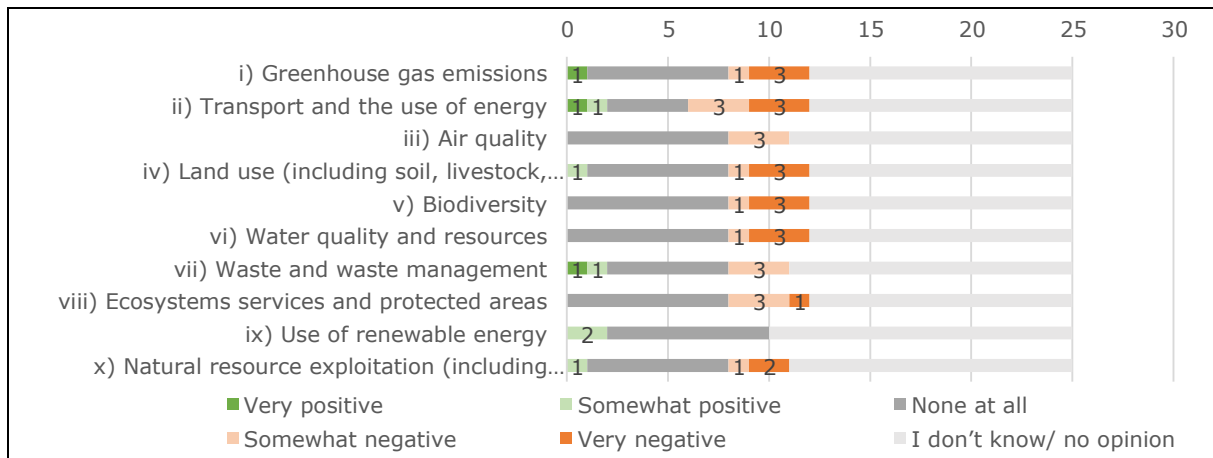


Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents noting a strong negative influence) to +2 (all respondents noting a strong positive influence). 35 respondents expressed their views on the impact in the EU, 33 on Colombia, 37 on Ecuador, and 46 on Peru.

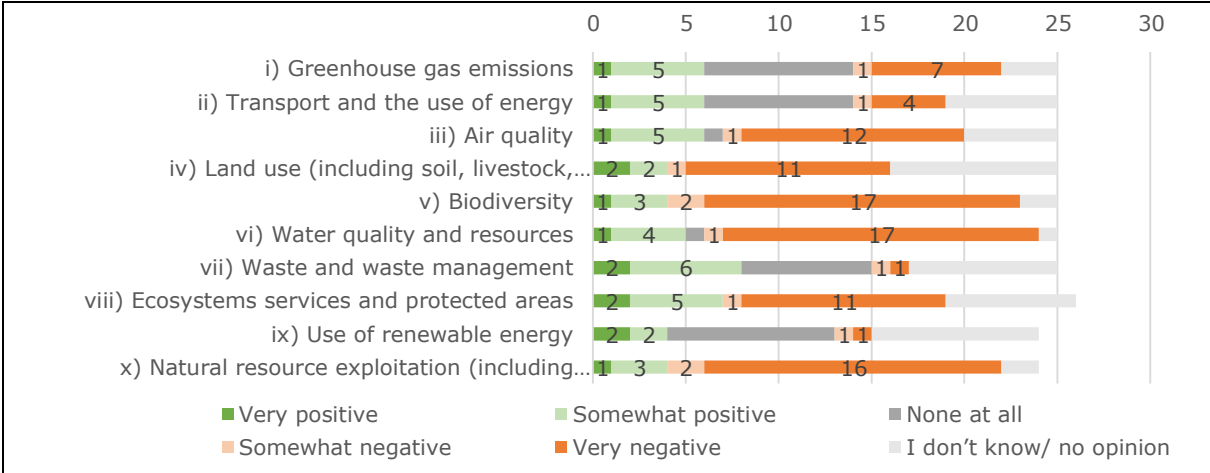
## 7.2 Environmental effects in the EU and Partner countries

As in the case of social effects (see section 6.2), few respondents provided responses to the more detailed questions on environmental effects of the Agreement. We therefore again only provide the results in Figure 23 and Figure 24 but no interpretation.

**Figure 23: Impact of the Agreement on environmental issues in the EU (nr of responses)**



**Figure 24: Impact of the Agreement on environmental issues in the Andean partner countries (nr of responses)**



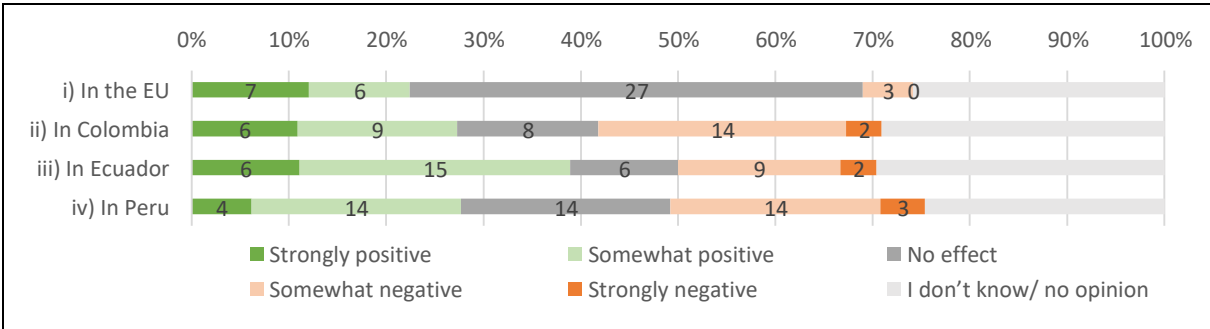
The comments provided regarding the Agreement’s environmental effects in the EU (and globally) referred to the increases in output and transport and the corresponding effects on the environment. Comments provided regarding the Agreement’s environmental effects in the Andean partner countries reflect the divided views of survey participants. On the one hand, the impact on increased production (especially in agriculture and mining) and the corresponding negative impacts on the environment, especially in a context of weak environmental protection rules, are highlighted. On the other hand, the effects of the Agreement’s TSD Title on strengthening environmental norms and commitments are pointed out.

**8 VIEWS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT OF THE AGREEMENT**

**8.1 Influence of the Agreement on human rights issues overall**

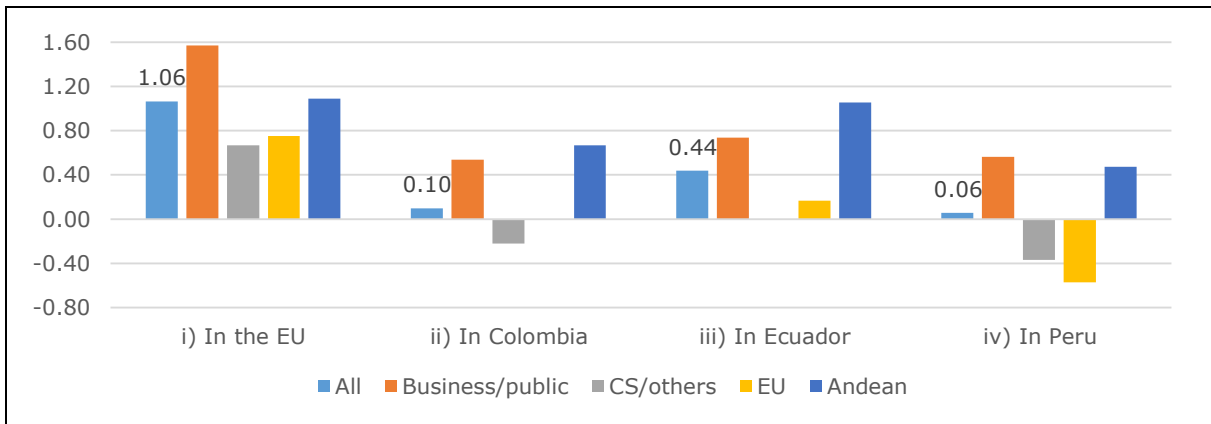
As in the case of environmental effects, survey respondents are divided over the influence which the Agreement has had on human rights, especially in Colombia and Peru, where almost the same number of respondents find a negative respectively positive influence; for Ecuador and the EU, majorities see positive effects (Figure 25).

**Figure 25: Distribution of views on Agreement influence on the enjoyment of human rights in the Parties**



This is also reflected in the corresponding index scores (Figure 26): the average assessment across all respondents is clearly positive for the EU (+1.06), and to a lesser extent also for Ecuador (+0.44), it is almost neutral for Colombia and Peru (+0.10 and +0.06, respectively). As before, EU and civil society respondents are particularly critical regarding the Agreement’s influence on the enjoyment of human rights in the parties.

**Figure 26: Agreement influence on the enjoyment of human rights issues in the Parties, by respondent type and region**

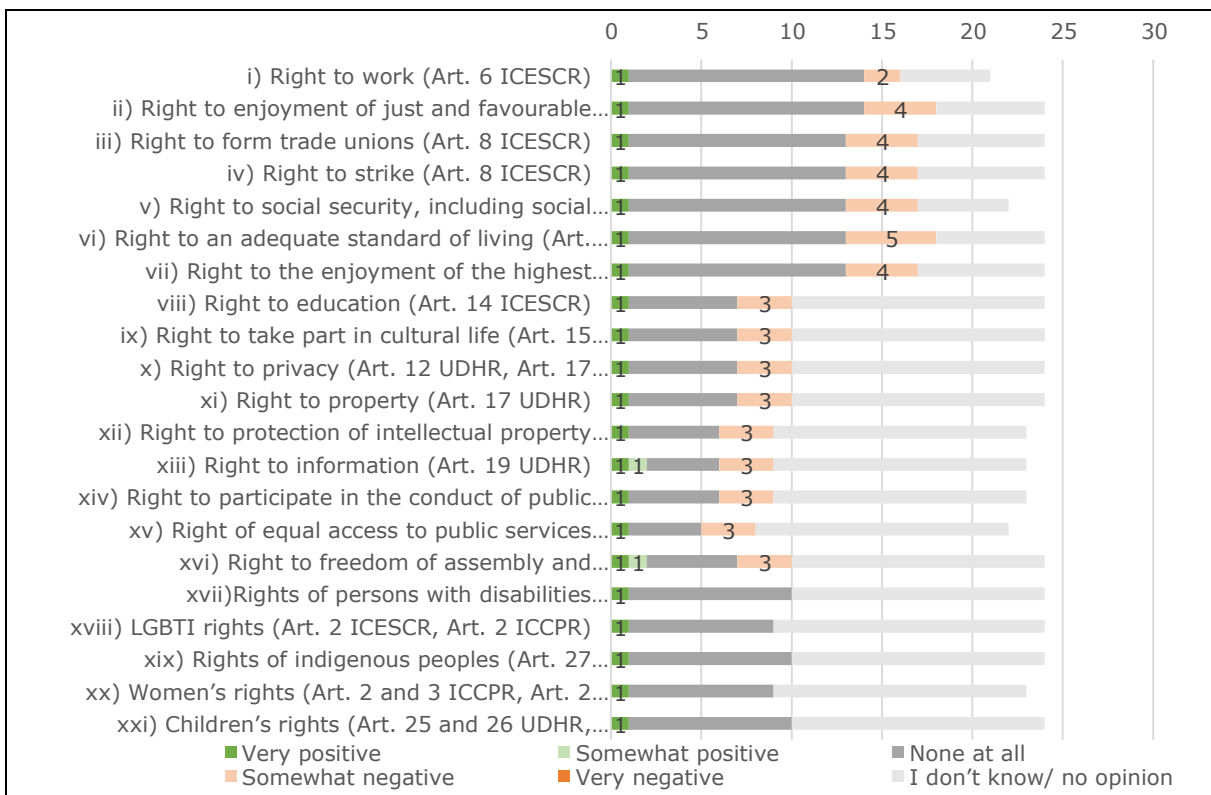


Note: Indicator values range from -2 (all respondents noting a strong negative influence) to +2 (all respondents noting a strong positive influence). 43 respondents expressed their views on the impact in the EU, 39 on Colombia, 38 on Ecuador, and 49 on Peru.

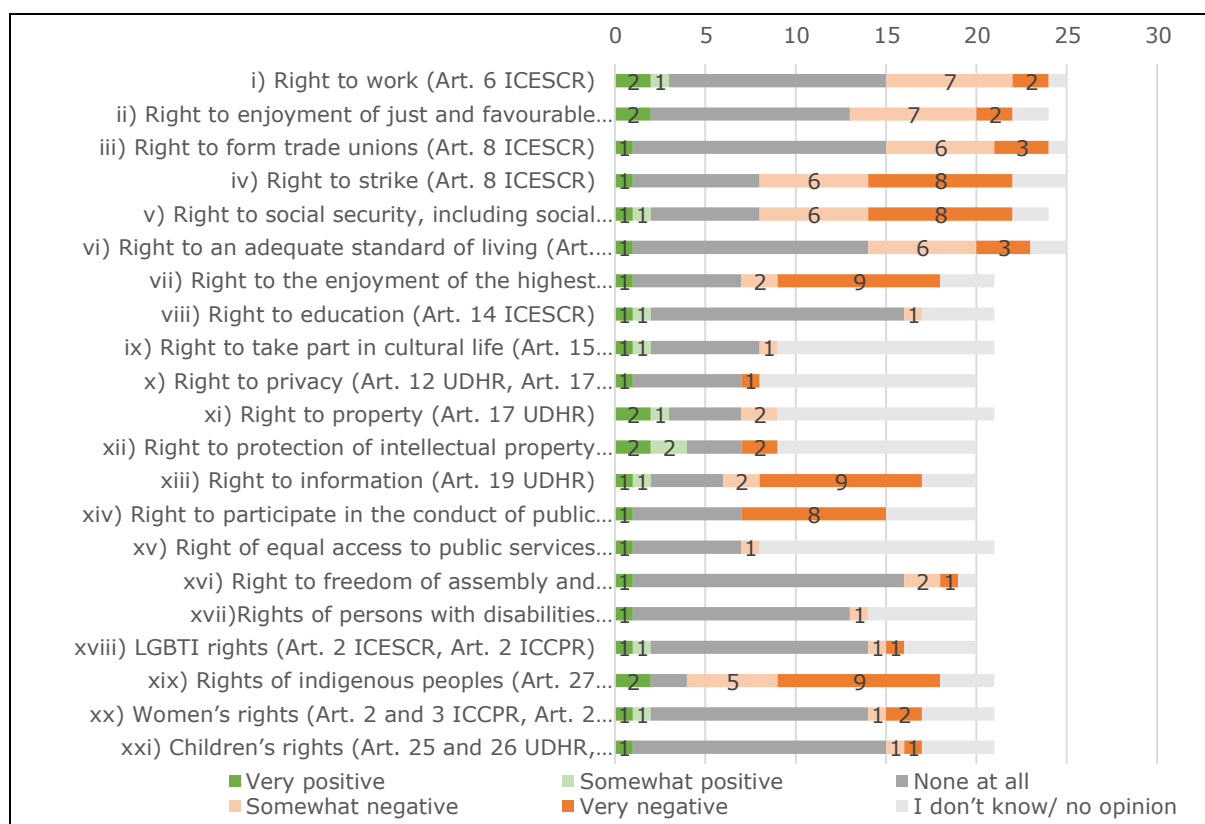
### 8.2 Effects on selected human rights in the EU and Partner countries

As in the case of social effects (see section 6.2), few respondents provided responses to the more detailed questions on the human rights effects of the Agreement. We therefore again only provide the results in Figure 27 and Figure 28 but no interpretation.

**Figure 27: Impact of the Agreement on selected human rights in the EU (nr of responses)**



**Figure 28: Impact of the Agreement on selected human rights in the Andean partner countries (nr of responses)**



Labour-related rights are seen as most affected in the EU (Table 4), but few responses were provided, as already noted.

**Table 4: Human rights in the EU most affected by the Agreement, as seen by respondents**

| Human right   | Nr of mentions |
|---|----------------|
| <b>Most affected human right</b>  |                |
| iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)   | 3              |
| i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)  | 2              |
| vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)] | 1              |
| xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)   | 1              |
| <b>Second most affected human right</b>   |                |
| ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)  | 6              |
| xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)   | 1              |

The comments provided regarding the Agreement's human rights effects in the EU mostly highlight the limited nature of any effects.

Also in the Andean partner countries, labour-related rights are seen as most affected (Table 5). Broader social rights, such as the right to adequate standard of living) and the rights of indigenous peoples were also mentioned by more than one respondent.

**Table 5: Human rights in the Andean partner countries most affected by the Agreement, as seen by respondents**

| Human right   | Nr of mentions |
|---|----------------|
| <b>Most affected human right</b>  |                |
| iii) Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)   | 6              |
| ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)  | 2              |
| vi) Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)] | 2              |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| xiii) Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)   | 1 |
| i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)  | 1 |
| xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21) | 1 |
| <b>Second most affected human right</b>   |   |
| ii) Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)  | 7 |
| xix) Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21) | 2 |
| i) Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)  | 1 |
| xvi) Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)  | 1 |
| v) Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)   | 1 |
| xii) Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)   | 1 |

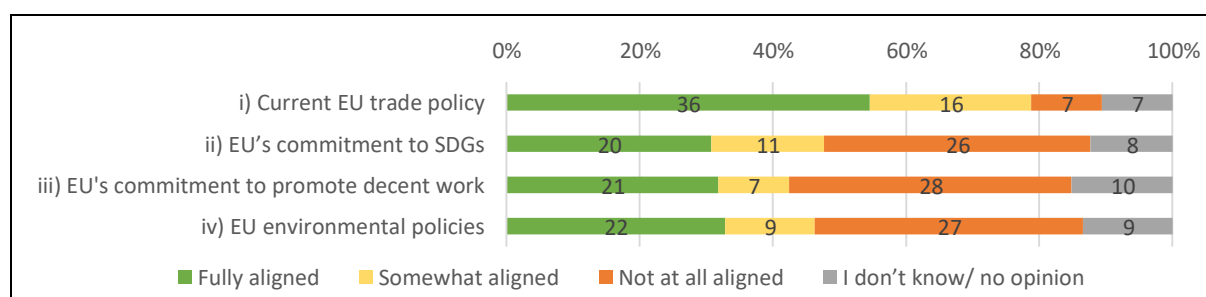
Most comments related to human rights effects in the Andean countries again address labour rights issues, as well as the limited powers which the Agreement provides to address matters under the TSD Title; limited protection of indigenous populations and rural communities are also mentioned.

## 9 CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

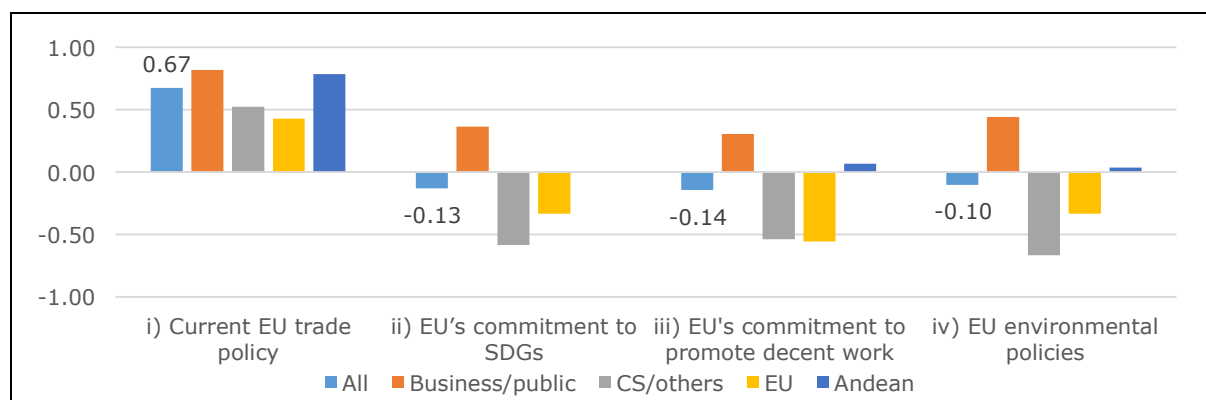
### 9.1 Policy Coherence

Respondents' views on the Agreement's coherence with wider EU policy objectives are divided. A large majority considers that the Agreement is fully or at least somewhat aligned with the EU's trade policy, but simple majorities of respondents consider that it is "not at all aligned" with the EU's commitment to the SGs and to the promotion of decent work, as well as EU environmental policy objectives (Figure 29). EU respondents as well as civil society/trade unions/individuals are particularly critical of the Agreement's alignment with wider EU policy objectives (Figure 30).

**Figure 29: Distribution of views on the Agreement's alignment with EU policy objectives (nr and % of responses)**



**Figure 30: Views on Agreement's alignment with EU policy objectives, by respondent type and region (index scores)**



Note: Index values range from -1 (all respondents noting no alignment at all) to +1 (all respondents noting full alignment). 56 to 59 respondents expressed their views on the different policy areas.

The critical views are also reflected in the further comments and explanations provided by respondents. These highlight in particular the divide between the intentions in the Agreement to contribute to sustainable development and the implementation practice of the Agreement. Some of the observations refer to the need for institutional improvements or the setting of clearer sustainable development targets in the context of the Agreement.

**9.2 Most positive and negative aspects of the Agreement**

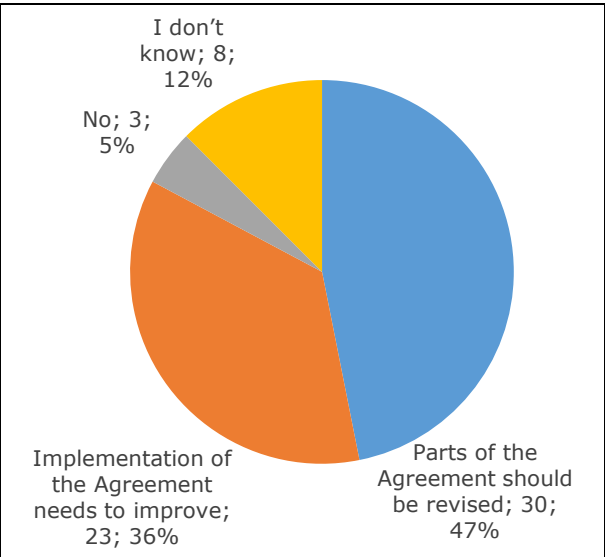
Reflecting the more critical comments made by EU respondents throughout the survey, these also find relatively few positive aspects of the Agreement. The liberalisation of trade and deepened commercial relations, enhanced transparency of the business environment, as well as the TSD chapter are mentioned as positive aspects of the Agreement. Andean respondents are more positive about the Agreement, mentioning in particular increased export opportunities to the EU.

Weaknesses of the Agreement as identified by respondents refer to a range of issues. A number refer to a deepening of inequalities caused by the Agreement between the EU and the Andean countries and between (large) companies and smallholder farmers/workers, as well as a lack of diversification and sustainable development effects in the Andean partner countries. The lack of effective implementation of the TSD chapter and a general negligence of socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development issues are also mentioned. Some respondents also mention remaining trade barriers between the parties and negative effects in certain sectors (bananas) as negative aspects of the Agreement.

**9.3 Areas for improvement of the Agreement and its implementation**

Of the 64 survey participants that responded to this question, almost half consider that parts of the Agreement should be revised, and another third state that the implementation needs to improve (Figure 31). Only 5% see no need for changes in the implementation or text of the Agreement.

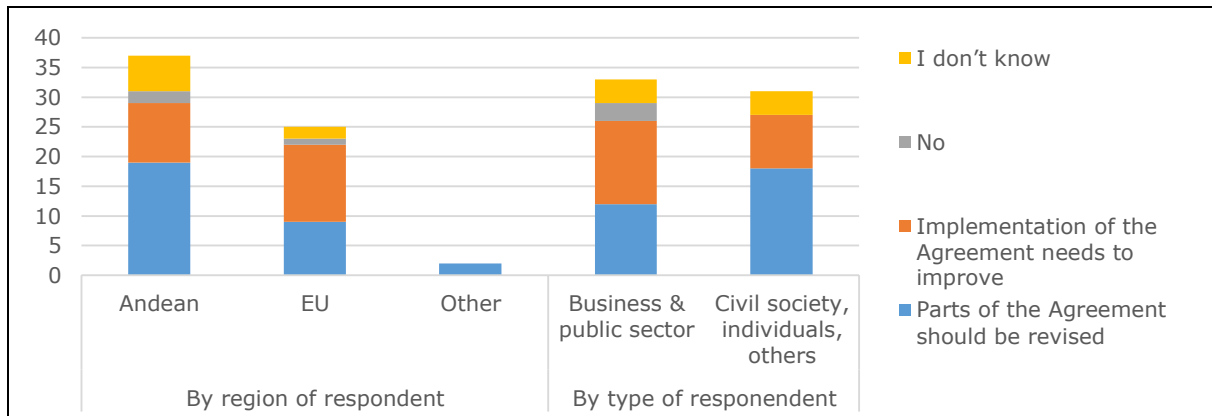
**Figure 31: Perceived need for changes in implementation and text of the Agreement (%; n=64)**



Andean respondents as well as civil society respondents in particular see the need for a revision of the Agreement – in each case, more than half of these respondents, but also among EU and business/public sector respondents about a third consider such a revision as needed (Figure 32).

With respect to the type of changes suggested for an improved Agreement or improved implementation, most EU respondents refer to a strengthening of trade and sustainable development issues. Others call for further efforts to remove remaining (esp. technical) barriers to trade between the parties, and a strengthening of institutional provisions including the involvement of civil society. These issues are also mentioned by Andean respondents, but a higher share refers to improvements in the economic and operational aspects for traders, such as removal of TBTs, efforts to enhance SME participation in trade, or investment.

**Figure 32: Perceived need for changes in implementation and text of the Agreement, by respondent type and region (nr of responses)**



#### **9.4 Final comments**

Few respondents provided concluding comments. These reiterate observations already made earlier in the survey.

#### **9.5 Number of uploaded position papers**

Ten respondents uploaded position papers, providing additional information and views. Nine of these contributions were provided by EU respondents and one by Andean respondents; seven by business representatives and three by civil society and other organisations.