

1 Democracy and Transparency

1. From your experience as elected representative of citizens, was the CETA negotiation process transparent enough to create the necessary public trust that is needed for such a far-reaching agreement?
2. I am worried that the secrecy surrounding trade negotiations will hurt citizens trust towards the European Union and the European Parliament. Do you share this concern?
3. Would you consider it good for European democracy if CETA can enter into force without having been ratified in all 28 member states?
4. Do you believe that the „provisional application“ of CETA will be terminated when ratification fails in one or more member states?
5. The European Commission has not provided an impact assessment of CETA based on the final text. Do you support the idea of voting on a far reaching trade agreement without knowing what could be its effects?

2 Fair Competition

1. With the current CETA text, companies can still sue states for passing laws protecting health and the environment. Do you think this is a good idea?
2. Threats by investors and their lawfirms to initiate ISDS/ICS-cases against state measures repeatedly cause governments to abandon, postpone or weaken laws or administrative practices in the public interest (chilling effect). Do you see that as a problem?
3. Do you think that courts in your country and the ECJ are not able to guarantee legal protection for domestic and foreign investors?
4. Do you support giving foreign investors legal privileges that domestic entrepreneurs and citizens do not enjoy?
5. Do you know of an example where an American investor in the EU or a European investor in the US was treated unfairly and did not get legal redress in the courts?
6. Have you assessed whether the proposed Investor Court System is compatible with European and Member State law? Will you ensure that the European Court of Justice is asked this question before the CETA ratification?
7. Investment protection in CETA greatly increases the number of companies able to attack European and member state measures. It gives new arbitration rights to all Canadian investors in Europe, to over 41.000 US companies invested in Canada and Europe as well as numerous other third country investors. Do you support such an expansion of the ISDS system?
8. TTIP and CETA directly undermine small and local business, as they institutionalise large-scale flows of goods, services and capital across the world. Does not your duty to represent particular localities demand that you oppose both these agreements?
9. Can you reassure SMEs that their businesses will not be as badly threatened by TTIP as

Canadian ones were under NAFTA?

3 Protecting People and the Planet

1. CETA contains new language on "regulatory cooperation". It is likely to transfer power from democratically elected parliaments to opaque bureaucracies when it comes to defining standards. Does this worry you?
2. Direct lobbying from the Canadian and US government has already led to lower standards protecting health and the environment. Do you support giving them a formal role in the European law making process?
3. Regulatory cooperation would give corporations the possibility to influence legislation already in the drafting phase. Do you think that this is in the interest of consumers?
4. When a state bans a product that it considers detrimental to the health of its citizens, it is likely to create a "trade barrier". Do you agree that such trade barriers are necessary?
5. "Regulatory cooperation" in CETA is a blank check given to the European Commission, the Canadian government and to "stakeholders". How will you ensure that environmental, consumer protection and social standards will not be lowered?
6. Do you regard the safeguards for the environment, food security and consumer protection built into CETA as satisfactory?
7. Are you sure that worker's right and salaries will not be diminished because of CETA and TTIP?
8. Respecting the targets of the Paris agreement on climate change would requires keeping part of known fossil fuel resources in the ground. Is it possible when most major oil and gas producers have access to ISDS?
9. In 2015, a Canadian company, Transcanada, attacked the US government decision to veto a pipeline project incompatible with US commitment to reduce its Co2 emissions. Transcanada is claiming 15 billion dollars. Can the EU still fight climate change if Canadian oil majors have access to such legal remedies?
10. CETA and TTIP will increase the transportation of food an goods from one side of the Atlantic to the other. Is it acceptable, while the EU and Canada have to reduce their emissions by [%] by [year]?
11. Small-scale systems producing for local markets and direct consumption have a lower climate impact than large-scale commodity production. CETA and TTIP favor large scale export oriented food producers, while endangering small scale farmers. Is it compatible with the targets in the fight against climate change?

4 Sustainable Agriculture and Food Quality

1. Do you think it is a good idea to ship milk, meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables and other agricultural products around the world rather than strengthen local and regional markets?
2. A large part of the EU's budget is spent to support rural development and sustainable

agriculture that is producing high-quality food. However, most small and middle sized farms will have a hard time to remain competitive if markets are opened up to gigantic agro-industrial producers from overseas (as it happened in North America with NAFTA). Are you in favour of letting them go bankrupt?

3. Do you think that the survival of small scale farming in Europe is important?
4. Everywhere in the EU, farmers livelihood is under threat. Do you think that allowing the importation of 80,549 tons of duty-free pork into the EU (16-fold increase compared to previous duty-free quotas), and of 65,000 tons of beef is a good answer to the agriculture crisis?
5. Should the EU make concessions in the agricultural sector in order to get American agreement to let European companies into the US government procurement market?
6. Do you think that food labelling should enable consumers to make informed choices about what they're eating?
7. What reassurances do you see that levels of antibiotic use in European animal farming will not increase to match US levels of use?
8. Canada is the third biggest GMO producer and has no labelling laws. It has already attacked the EU GMO ban in front of the WTO. CETA contains specific provisions to increase EU-Canadian regulatory cooperation on biotechnologies. Are you sure that will not water down EU bans on GMOs?
9. CETA protects 1% [?] of European geographical indications, and many of them with coexist with the Canadian trade mark system in Canada. Do you find this satisfying?
10. Are you sure that Europe will be able to uphold the precautionary principle when approving new food products with CETA & TTIP?

5 Public Services

1. Can you guarantee that provisions in CETA will not force the public hand to privatise health services or to force public service providers to operate like a commercial enterprise?
2. Are you sure that the right of citizens to clean water will not be endangered by CETA?
3. Do you think that the public hand should not be able to resocialise services such as water and energy supply, hospitals, retirement homes, childcare institutions and schools once they have been privatised?