

2. Services – Domestic Regulation

Canada and the EU agree to discuss issues related to domestic regulation, including transparency, to help facilitate services trade and enhance investment.

3. Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications

The EU and Canada agree to discuss issues related to mutual recognition of professional qualifications to help facilitate services trade and enhance investment.

4. Temporary Entry

Canada and the EU agree to discuss ways to improve access to information by business on their respective temporary entry regimes.

5. Financial Services

The EU and Canada agree to explore ways to facilitate bilateral trade in financial services, including the feasibility of facilitating market access by investment dealers to foreign stock exchanges, without prejudice to the fora or mechanism for advancing enhanced access.

6. E-Commerce

Canada and the EU agree to continue and reinforce co-operation on the basis of the 1999 Joint Statement on Electronic Commerce in the Global Information Society and the 2000 E-Commerce Work Plan, including new areas where Canada and the EU share common objectives. In particular, developments in sectors already identified in the current co-operation framework such as privacy, security and consumer protection should be taken into account, namely the fight against unsolicited communications (spam). This co-operation should take place, *inter alia*, bilaterally, in multilateral fora, or supporting and collaborating with the private sector and civil society.

7. Government Procurement

As reflected in the 1996 EU-Canada Joint Action Plan, the EU and Canada agree on the value of liberalising government procurement in terms of increased trade and investment. The potential benefits of liberalisation are increased in the perspective of the enlargement of the EU to 25 Members.

In this context, the EU and Canada agree to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving the greatest possible extension of their commitments under the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) and eliminating any remaining discriminatory measures and practices.

The EU and Canada also agree to consider transparency rules for procurement not included in market access commitments and the need for simplified obligations for some entities or types of procurement.