

Synopsis of Key Chapters of India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

A. Core Provisions

The Core Provisions comprising the Preamble and the chapters on Initial Provisions and General Definitions, General Provisions and Exceptions, Administrative and Institutional Provisions, and Final Provisions establish the legal and institutional framework for the India-UK CETA, in order to expand trade and achieve inclusive economic growth for both Parties. The Preamble outlines shared economic objectives and reflects India's key trade priorities with the UK. The Initial Provisions and General Definitions contains key definitions under the CETA while establishing a free trade area and providing for the relationship with other international agreements.

The General Provisions and Exceptions incorporates WTO's GATT and GATS exceptions to protect the Parties domestic regulatory space and allows them to take action for protecting their essential security interests, including critical public infrastructure. It also provides for a complete carve out of direct taxes and for indirect taxes except as provided in the taxation measures article. Additionally, the CETA allows Parties to safeguard their Balance of Payments and preserve confidentiality and disclosure of information.

The Administrative Provisions establish an overarching Joint Committee, that meets at the level of senior officials, to oversee the operation of the Agreement. Contact points are also designated so as to facilitate communication between the Parties. The Final Provisions ensure smooth implementation of the Agreement by including standard provisions such as amendments, entry into force, and termination of the CETA. There is also an article on General Review.

The territorial extension of CETA to Crown Dependencies of the UK will also enable Indian businesses to expand their trade and utilise investment opportunities in these territories.

B. Trade in Goods

The CETA provides tariff cuts aimed at enhancing market access and enabling businesses from both countries to operate competitively. The chapter on Trade in Goods aims to facilitate and progressively liberalise trade between the Parties. The chapter includes basic disciplines related to Trade in Goods such as National Treatment. The classification of goods adheres to the Harmonized System, ensuring that any amendments to tariff commitment schedules do not diminish existing commitments.

The chapter details the treatment of customs duties, stipulating that each Party will reduce or eliminate duties on originating goods according to their respective tariff commitments. Importers can claim a lower Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) duty, if applicable, and Parties can unilaterally accelerate duty reductions. Any modification or withdrawal of concessions requires mutual agreement. Administrative fees and

formalities related to trade must be limited to the approximate cost of services, and should be promptly published; consular transactions are also prohibited. Rules for temporary admission allow goods to enter without duties for specific purposes like display, professional equipment, commercial operations, scientific purposes and others with conditions and potential extensions.

Furthermore, Import and export restrictions are generally prohibited unless consistent with Article XI of GATT 1994 (General Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions). Import licensing procedures must align with the Import Licensing Agreement, requiring publication of new or modified procedures. Originating agricultural goods are exempt from Special Safeguard Duties (SSG) provided under WTO. Goods re-entering after repair or alteration are generally exempt from customs duties, except on the value-added, with specific definitions for what constitutes "repair or alteration". Non-tariff measures are addressed, requiring consistency with WTO obligations or the Agreement, and transparency is to be maintained. Finally, the chapter establishes a Subcommittee on Trade in Goods to monitor implementation, address trade barriers, review Harmonized System amendments, and facilitate consultations on duty elimination and other trade-related matters.

C. Rules of Origin

The Agreement has provided for Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRs) that ensure substantial processing in the Parties while providing for adequate flexibility to source inputs from global value chains. The Wholly Obtained (WO) criteria is applicable for a number of raw and semi-processed agricultural products. The change in tariff classification and a value addition using build down method on ex-works value ranging from 40% or higher and on Free-on-Board (FOB) from 45% and higher, exists for a number of industrial products. On the other hand, the value addition using build up method ranges from 35% or higher.

Further, the agreement would facilitate ease of doing business by reducing the time and the associated cost of compliance for Indian exporters by allowing self-certification through an origin declaration. Moreover, there is a provision for the UK importers to also certify the origin of the goods based on the information provided by the exporter. The rules coupled with non-qualifying (or minimal) operations, strong verification mechanism and provision of denial including temporary suspension would prevent circumvention of goods from third parties or falsification of the rules of origin criteria.

The CETA will facilitate e-commerce exports to the UK since there is a waiver on requirement of submission of origin documentation for consignments of less than £1000.

D. Trade Remedies

The Trade Remedies chapter serves as an essential safeguard to ensure fair trade practices between the Parties. The chapter provides for affirmation to WTO agreements on anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, and safeguards.

Additionally, the Parties have included provisions to apply a bilateral safeguard measure if increased imports of an originating good, due to customs duty elimination or reduction, cause or threaten serious injury to domestic industry. Measures include suspending duty reduction or increasing the duty rate, not exceeding the lesser of either the current MFN applied rate or the MFN applied rate before the Agreement's entry into force. Both sides can avail the bilateral safeguard measure available during the "transition period", i.e., the period beginning on the Agreement's entry into force and ending 14 years after the customs duty elimination or reduction on a given originating good. A detailed set of procedures in this regard is agreed between the Parties. Except for the section on bilateral safeguard measure, the remainder of the chapter is excluded from dispute settlement of the CETA.

E. Custom Trade Facilitation (CTF)

This chapter ensures that customs procedures in both countries are transparent, consistent, and non-discriminatory, and strengthen trade facilitation while maintaining effective customs control. It provides clear and predictable procedures, minimizes administrative burdens, and supports India's growth. Both Parties aim to release goods within 48 hours when requirements are met, thus enhancing efficiency. Simplified customs processes for eligible traders include deferred duty payments and reduced reliance on paper documentation. Additionally, customs-related laws and regulations will be made available online in English to improve accessibility and transparency.

F. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures

The SPS chapter establishes appropriate protections and disciplines to ensure that SPS measures do not create unjustified restrictions to trade. The chapter builds upon the existing obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement.

The Parties have negotiated disciplines on equivalence wherein an importing Party recognizes the exporting Party's SPS measure as equivalent to its own SPS measure, even if the structure of the measure is different, provided that the importing Party's SPS requirements are met. To facilitate trade, detailed procedures are negotiated to recognize regions, including compartments and zones, from where products can be exported to the other country even if pest/disease are prevalent elsewhere in the territory of the exporting country. The SPS chapter lays down a detailed framework pertaining to conducting and documenting risk assessment, scientific evidence-based audits, certification and import checks procedures. It is the first time that cooperation-based provisions on animal welfare and challenges posed by antimicrobial resistance in animals have been negotiated by India. In addition, the chapter has been excluded from the application of the agreement's dispute settlement provisions.

G. Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

The TBT chapter lays down the disciplines for the development and implementation of voluntary and mandatory characteristics of goods. It provides for enhanced transparency and information exchange. This can help identify and address the technical barriers to trade between India and the UK. It includes a mechanism to avoid duplication of certification and testing of goods in multiple sectors, such as textiles, sporting goods, toys, and PPE. This can reduce the costs of exports and increase competitiveness.

H. Trade in Services

The Trade in Services related obligations under the India – UK CETA contains mutually beneficial commitments, building upon the WTO’s General Agreement on Trade in Services. In addition to a chapter on Trade in Services, the CETA also contains a chapter on Temporary Movement of Natural Persons and an Annex on Professional Services – both of which are areas of key interest to India.

On market access in services, the UK has undertaken broader and deeper commitments across all sectors and modes of supply. The UK has committed 137 sub-sectors, including areas of significant interest to India such as IT/ITeS, Professional Services, Other Business Services and Educational Services. India has committed in 108 sub-sectors, including Accounting Services, Telecom Services, Financial Services, Environmental Services, and Auxiliary Air Transport Services (such as Line-maintenance and Ground-handling services) which will aid in promoting and facilitating investments into India.

Both India and the UK have also taken commercially meaningful Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) commitments. The UK has offered MFN commitment in 114 sub-sectors to India, which includes Privately Funded Health Services, Educational Services, Professional Services and Business Services.

With respect to mobility, India and the UK have established an assured regime for the temporary entry and stay requirements for various categories of natural persons such as Intra-Corporate Transferees, Contractual Service Suppliers, Independent Professionals and agreed to not impose numerical restrictions or Economic Needs Test requirements on each other. The UK has provided mobility commitments in 33 sub-sectors such as Computer and Related Services, Business services under the Contractual Service Suppliers category – which also includes Yoga instructors, classical musicians and Chef de cuisine – up to a combined total of 1800 per year. Additionally, the UK has offered commitments in 16 sub-sectors under the Independent Professionals category, which includes Computer and Related Services, and Research and Development Services.

Under the Annex on Professional Services, India and the UK have agreed to engage and identify professional services for negotiating mutual recognition or similar

agreement within 12 months of the date of entry into force of the agreement for recognition of professional qualifications with a view to concluding those negotiations within 36 months from the date of entry into force of CETA.

Importantly, India and the UK have agreed to negotiate a Double Contribution Convention (DCC), which would enter into force at the same time as the CETA. Once the DCC comes into force, the Indian workers who temporarily move to the UK for work, and their employers (*vice versa*), will be exempted from the social security contribution of the host country for 3 years. Around 75,000 Indian detached workers to the UK are expected to benefit from the DCC.

I. Financial Services

The Financial Services chapter secures Indian companies' ability to deliver financial services to clients in the UK, supporting the long-term competitiveness and stability of India's financial services sector. It will underpin the future relationship between India and the UK, thereby ensuring continued cooperation in financial services. With respect to foreign direct investment, Indian ownership or investment in UK insurance or banking firms will be permitted up to 100%.

The chapter also advances innovation in financial services, with both countries jointly recognizing the importance of an efficient, safe, and secure environment for cross-border electronic payments. The CETA commits India and the UK to collaborate on FinTech, financial diversity, stability, and market integration. Additionally, non-discrimination rules will ensure that Indian firms are treated fairly when providing services in the UK, along with comprehensive transparency commitments guaranteeing that UK rules for authorizing Indian financial services firms remain fair, transparent, and are administered objectively.

J. Telecommunications

The chapter on Telecommunications sets out broad terms and conditions agreed upon by both the Parties regarding access and use, essential facilities, co-location, and related matters pertaining to the telecommunications sector. The commitments in telecommunications represent significant gains for India, with the UK agreeing to comprehensive commitments for the relevant subsectors. India has committed to allowing 100% FDI, subject to compliance with licensing, security and other terms and conditions by licensees as well as investors, with 49% under the automatic route and the remainder under the Government approval route.

K. Digital Trade

The Digital Trade chapter aims to reduce barriers to digital trade between India and the UK. The chapter provides a facilitative environment for promoting digital trade through disciplines related to domestic electronic transaction frameworks, electronic contracts, electronic authentication, paperless trading, and electronic invoicing, among others. It instills consumer and business trust in digital trade through provisions on online

consumer protection, unsolicited commercial electronic messages, cybersecurity, and non-disclosure of source code.

The chapter recognises the issue of digital divide and addresses it through provisions on digital inclusion and open internet access. The chapter is forward-looking and fosters innovation through enabling provisions on open government data and cooperation on emerging technologies, while maintaining a policy space to account for the evolving nature of digital trade. The chapter secures the policy space on personal data protection and cross-border transfer of data. It provides an opportunity to negotiate rules on these issues in the future.

L. Intellectual Property Rights (including Geographical Indications)

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) chapter in the India–UK CETA is India’s most comprehensive IPR chapter to date in any of its FTAs. Spanning over 100 provisions, it covers patents, trademarks, copyright and related rights, geographical indications (GIs), designs, and trade secrets. The chapter sets out robust enforcement mechanisms and a cooperation framework, while establishing high standards for the protection, maintenance, and enforcement of IPRs. It reflects a balanced integration of India’s commitments under the TRIPS Agreement and other international IP treaties. Overall, the chapter adopts a pragmatic, development-oriented approach that carefully balances commercial interests with India’s long-standing policy priorities, such as access to medicines, public health, and the preservation of traditional knowledge.

Crucially, the chapter preserves India’s rights and flexibilities under the TRIPS Agreement, including those related to compulsory licensing. It also reaffirms both Parties’ commitment to the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health, ensuring that India’s ability to provide access to affordable medicines remains unimpeded. The chapter promotes cooperation and work-sharing between patent offices and streamlines administrative procedures within India’s patent regime, including pre-grant opposition and more flexible patent working disclosure requirements. These measures will particularly benefit startups, SMEs, and educational institutions.

For India, the chapter represents a significant step forward in the protection of GIs. It establishes a robust framework for GI protection, with particular emphasis on India’s non-agricultural GIs (which may be protected in the UK through certification or collective marks). The chapter will enable Indian GI producers to secure protection for their goods, thereby safeguarding their distinctiveness in the UK market. The Side Letters to the Agreement reflect the shared understanding between India and the UK on the protection of GIs and provide additional grounds for reviewing the GI section beyond those outlined in the main chapter. This includes the possibility of seeking consultations for a review based on developments occurring between the signing and the entry into force of the Agreement (e.g., the UK entering into similar commitments with third countries).

In the context of copyright, the chapter introduces updated standards to reflect the realities of the digital economy. It incorporates the WIPO Internet Treaties (WCT and WPPT) and sets out modern provisions to protect copyright and related rights in online environments, addressing concerns such as piracy, rights management, and the circumvention of technological protection measures. Further, the chapter lays down modern standards of protection for trademarks, designs, and trade secrets. It recognises well-known trademarks, discourages bad-faith trademark filings, and promotes the use of electronic systems for IP registration and administration. It also grants a protection term of 15 years for registered designs.

Additionally, the chapter strengthens the enforcement of IPRs, providing legal certainty to rights holders and users. It outlines a comprehensive range of remedies, including civil, criminal, and border measures, with particular emphasis on enforcement in the digital environment. The chapter also provides for structured cooperation on innovation, capacity-building, and enforcement – covering collaboration on anti-counterfeiting efforts, awareness-building for SMEs, and the exchange of best practices on emerging technologies such as AI and green tech. A dedicated Working Group will facilitate sustained dialogue and technical exchange between the two countries, ensuring that implementation is guided by mutual learning and shared developmental goals.

M. Innovation

The Innovation chapter is the first of its kind which India has negotiated under any FTA. The objective of this chapter is to support innovative processes and trade in innovative products, as well as economic growth between the Parties, by further enhancing collaboration on innovation. The areas of cooperation inter-alia include provisions on carrying out joint activities on emerging and transformative technologies. With the inclusion of start-up exchange missions and the creation of platforms, the Innovation chapter facilitates nascent entities and start-ups to engage with key customers and partners. In addition, this chapter has been excluded from the application of the agreement's dispute settlement provisions.

N. Government Procurement (GP)

The Government Procurement (GP) chapter provides India businesses access to the UK procurement market worth approximately GBP 90 billion as of 2022,¹ and ensures that procurement processes are transparent and based on fair and objective criteria.

The chapter provides a legal guarantee for Indian businesses to be treated on par with the UK suppliers in public tenders, including with regard to social value considerations. At the same time, Indian procuring entities can continue to provide preference in

¹ Internal calculation based on the United Kingdom's notification to the WTO Committee on Government Procurement dated 19 March 2025. This value reflects the approximate value of opportunities open to Indian suppliers and may vary year to year.

procurements for MSMEs and for Class-I local suppliers under the Make in India policy.

The UK has committed to open procurements to contracts for goods and services valued above approximately ₹1.6 crore, while India has committed to open procurements for contracts above approximately ₹5.5 crore. For construction services, both countries have agreed on a common threshold of around ₹60 crore. These differentiated thresholds reflect India's development needs and domestic sensitivities while unlocking new opportunities for Indian businesses in the UK's procurement market.

Notably, India has safeguarded its ability to give preference to MSMEs under its existing procurement policy. In addition, while UK suppliers are eligible to participate as "Class-II local suppliers" under the Make in India initiative, Indian suppliers will continue to receive preferential treatment as "Class-I local suppliers". These flexibilities ensure that India's procurement policies continue to support domestic businesses and promote economic growth.

Indian suppliers will have guaranteed access to the UK procurements being conducted at the central level of government and certain utilities for all goods, construction and majority services contracts. Indian suppliers will be able to participate in procurements by major government departments such as the Cabinet Office, Department for Business, and Trade, National Highways, NHS Foundation Trusts (Department of Health and Social Care), Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Department for Education, among others.

India's commitments under the agreement cover only central government departments and their offices. State and local governments are not included. Key sensitive ministries like Defence, Home Affairs, Electronics and IT, Space, and Personnel remain outside the deal. Also, central government-owned companies that do business commercially are excluded.

Overall, the chapter strikes a balanced approach - opening new opportunities for Indian businesses in the UK market while protecting India's key policy priorities.

O. Competition and Consumer Protection Policy

The Competition chapter of the India-UK CETA aims to promote fair market practices by addressing anti-competitive conduct, improving consumer welfare, and fostering closer cooperation between the two countries on the enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws. It encourages collaboration between regulatory authorities, ensures procedural fairness, supports transparency in enforcement, and facilitates private rights of action and stronger consumer safeguards.

P. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

The State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) chapter promotes fair competition between privately owned firms and government-owned businesses engaged in commercial activities. It includes commitments that covered SOEs will operate in accordance with commercial considerations and will not receive unfair advantages due to government ownership. The chapter facilitates cooperation between UK and Indian authorities on SOE governance and provides mechanisms to raise concerns. Activities undertaken for public policy purposes are excluded. This chapter reflects the Parties' shared commitment to addressing market distortions and supporting open, rules-based trade.

Q. Subsidies

The Subsidies chapter builds on existing WTO rules and aims to improve predictability and accountability in the use of subsidies. While it does not create new binding subsidy disciplines for either the UK or India, it encourages both Parties to notify subsidies and provides a platform to raise concerns and hold consultations.

R. Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

This chapter is based on cooperation between both India and the UK to primarily enhance SME's participation in international trade, facilitate growth and competitiveness of SMEs to create more jobs among other opportunities. Under this chapter, India and the UK will make available various information pertaining to SMEs through websites with a view to enabling SMEs to navigate each other's market for more opportunities. In addition to regularly updating this information, India and the UK may also recommend that each other review existing information or add additional details. We have identified various areas of cooperation including training, trade education, trade finance, identifying commercial partners, establishing good business credentials, payment practices etc. The cooperation with UK's SMEs is expected to benefit Indian SMEs not only in capacity building but also in the integration with GVCs. In addition, the chapter has been excluded from the application of the agreement wide dispute settlement procedure.

S. Labour

This is the first standalone chapter on Labour negotiated by India in a trade agreement. The chapter covers commitments and cooperation elements related to labour, including the promotion of internationally recognized labour rights. The chapter applies to laws and regulations at the union level of government. Dispute settlement provisions are not applicable to this chapter. The chapter affirms the parties' respective obligations under the international instruments. It also includes binding obligations on non-derogation and effective enforcement of labour laws if they are taken to encourage trade or investment between the Parties.

There are also provisions for institutional mechanism and cooperation forum for discussing areas concerning labour rights, skill development, capacity building, information sharing, best practices, etc. For mutually acceptable decisions on

implementations of this chapter, consultations, including consultations at the Ministerial level, are incorporated and are subject to confidentiality.

T. Environment

The Environment chapter aims to promote sustainable development, mutually supportive trade and environmental policies, high levels of environmental protection, and enhance the capacities of the Parties to address environmental issues, including through cooperation.

This chapter embodies a cooperative approach, based on common values and interests, taking into account the differences in the Parties' respective levels of development, priorities and circumstances. While recognising the role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in protecting the environment, the Parties affirm their commitment to implement such agreements and cooperate, as appropriate and subject to national circumstances, with respect to environmental issues of mutual interest related to MEAs to which they are a party. The article on climate change incorporates the principles of equity and common-but-differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.

There is a carve-out for state/local level of governments. Furthermore, non-derogation and effective enforcement apply in the context of bilateral trade and investment. To safeguard India's interests, the chapters will not be subject to the application of dispute settlement procedures under the CETA.

U. Trade and Development Cooperation

This chapter will reinforce the Parties' commitment to promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth by incorporating trade as a tool for poverty reduction and contributing to prosperity and economic development. To build a stronger relationship, the chapter recognizes the mutual benefit of undertaking joint cooperation activities across a range of areas through exchanging information and sharing best practices on trade and development policies and programs, technical assistance and capacity building through existing mechanisms as well as future cooperation activities. Through this chapter, both India and the UK will also monitor the effects of the agreement to support joint activities in areas of mutual interest and maximize opportunities for development. While there is no dispute settlement procedure under the CETA, the Sustainability Sub-Committee may consider and support any matters on cooperation under the chapter.

V. Trade and Gender Equality (TGE)

This is the first standalone chapter on Gender negotiated by India in a trade agreement. In this chapter, the Parties agree to integrate a gender perspective in advancing their trade relations. The chapter affirms the parties' commitments to promote gender equality through implementation of domestic laws and international agreements. The chapter aims to promote opportunities and benefits to women arising from the

agreement. It embodies a cooperative approach with non-application of dispute settlement procedures.

The Parties have also committed to undertake various activities to enhance women's economic empowerment and integration in the economy, and develop their capacity and skills. The engagement on cooperation activities recognises Parties' differing capacities, available resources and priorities. The opportunities provided in the CETA for focussed cooperation with the UK – which is a developed economy with vast experience in integrating women into international trade – is expected to benefit Indian women and facilitate their integration with Global Value Chains (GVCs).

W. Good Regulatory Practice (GRP)

The GRP chapter promotes a transparent, predictable, and stable regulatory framework that will provide certainty for trade between India and the UK. The chapter recognises the importance of impact assessments for developing domestic regulations and promotes their periodic review. It ensures greater transparency in the regulation-making process, including through public consultations. It encourages greater cooperation between India and the UK. The chapter is excluded from dispute settlement provisions of the CETA.

The inclusion of the GRP chapter in the CETA marks a significant milestone for India as it demonstrates India's commitment towards improving the quality of regulations and fostering a transparent regulatory framework.

X. Transparency

The Transparency chapter contains obligations for creating an open and accessible government. Parties are to ensure the publication of their laws, regulations, procedures, and administrative rulings of general application; and in case of central level laws, enable their advance publication and an opportunity to comment on them by interested parties.

When introducing or changing laws or regulations, Parties are expected to provide a reasonable period between the date when they are made publicly available and the date of their entry into force. Prompt publication and an explanation of rationale is also expected when Parties publish a regulation of general application adopted by its central level of government. Notably, only the obligation on Publication is kept out of dispute settlement provisions of the CETA. The transparency obligations will create an environment of certainty, thereby allowing all stakeholders including Indian businesses to thrive.

Y. Anti-Corruption

This is a cooperation-based chapter with non-application of dispute settlement procedures under the CETA. The Anti-Corruption chapter deals with measures to prevent and combat bribery and corruption in matters affecting international trade and

investment between the Parties. There are also provisions on promoting public knowledge of enforcement measures, integrity among public officials and participation of private sector and society.

It also provides an article for cooperation to share Parties' experiences and best practices in developing, implementing and enforcing anti-corruption laws and policies including embezzlement, misappropriation, laundering or recovery of proceeds of crime and beneficial ownership information. There are provisions to invite law enforcement agencies of each Party to the Working Group (WG) meetings. India expects to utilize this WG for engagement on matters related to money laundering and beneficial ownership information.

Z. Dispute Settlement

The Dispute Settlement outlines procedures for a State-State dispute settlement process designed to provide an effective, efficient, and transparent mechanism for resolving disagreements between Parties regarding the interpretation and application of the CETA. Annexed to the chapter are the Rules of Procedure for panel proceedings and Code of Conduct for Panellists along with confidentiality requirements.

The first step in the process is for the Parties to engage in consultations. Consultations are a means to gather information, understand each Party's perspective on a matter, and where possible, find an amicable solution (mutually agreed solution). If consultations fail, a complaining Party may request the establishment of a panel. Panels typically consist of three panellists, with each Party appointing one panellist, and jointly selecting a chair. Panellists must possess expertise in relevant fields, be objective, and independent. The panel is required to make an objective assessment of the matter before it and submit a report to the Parties. The report of the panel is binding on the Parties.

The chapter also addresses the termination or suspension of panel proceedings by mutual agreement. Parties can reach a mutually agreed solution at any stage, which terminates panel proceedings. Provisions are also included for deciding cases of urgency, modifying time periods, choice of forum, and ensuring confidentiality where appropriate. Parties may, by mutual agreement, also seek to resolve disagreements through alternate dispute resolution, such as mediation, conciliation, good offices, etc. All proceedings and documents are in English, and expenses are shared equally by the Parties. A contact point is designated by each Party for communication related to this chapter. Additionally, the robust dispute settlement mechanism under the CETA will ensure adherence with the agreement and create an environment of certainty for all stakeholders.
