

Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) in support of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations between the EU and Thailand:

Draft Inception Report – Annex

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Annex 1: Literature database - economic

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
[FTA general] Baier & Bergstrand (2007), JIE — Do Free Trade Agreements Actually Increase Members' International Trade?	2007	Panel gravity with country-pair fixed effects & time effects; accounts for phase-in and multilateral resistance; estimates average treatment effect of FTAs on merchandise trade.	Global sample (~96 countries), multiple FTAs (1960–2000)	All goods (aggregate merchandise trade)	+++	Once endogeneity is handled with pair fixed effects, FTAs roughly double bilateral trade after ~10 years ($\approx +97\%$); naïve OLS severely understates effects.	N/A
[FTA general] Egger, Larch, Staub & Winkelmann (2011), AEJ: Economic Policy — The Trade Effects of Endogenous Preferential Trade Agreements	2011	PPML estimation in a structural gravity framework with an endogenous PTA-membership indicator; addresses selection into PTAs and many zero flows; general equilibrium-consistent.	Global sample (multiple PTAs)	All goods (aggregate merchandise trade)	++	Accounting for endogenous PTA formation reveals sizeable positive trade effects of PTAs beyond naïve estimates; methodology becomes a benchmark for policy-evaluation with zeros and selection.	N/A
[FTA general] Caliendo & Parro (2015), Review of Economic Studies — Estimates of the Trade and Welfare Effects of NAFTA	2015	Quantitative Ricardian multi-country, multi-sector GE model with input–output linkages and intermediate goods; estimated sectoral elasticities; counterfactual tariff changes.	NAFTA (Mexico, United States, Canada)	20+ sectors incl. motor vehicles, textiles, machinery, agriculture, services (via I–O linkages)	++	Tariff cuts raised Mexico's welfare by ~1.31%, the U.S. by ~0.08%, and lowered Canada's by ~0.06%; intra-bloc trade rose sharply (Mexico ~+118%); input–output linkages are critical for magnitudes.	N/A
[FTA general] Baier, Yotov & Zylkin (2019), JIE — On the Widely Differing Effects of Free Trade Agreements	2019	Two-stage structural-gravity approach that first recovers bilateral, direction-specific FTA effects over time, then explains heterogeneity; provides ex ante predictions for new FTAs.	Global (1986–2006), many FTAs	All goods (aggregate), with direction-specific (export/import) heterogeneity	++	Most variation in FTA effects (~two-thirds) occurs within agreements across country pairs and directions; effects depend on distance, preexisting frictions, and overlapping agreements.	N/A

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
[FTA general] Laget, Osnago, Rocha & Ruta (2020), Review of Industrial Organization — Deep Trade Agreements and Global Value Chains	2020	Global panel combining World Bank 'Deep Trade Agreements' content data with GVC (value-added) measures; econometric identification of depth–GVC links.	Global (≈40 economies with WIOD coverage; 1995–2011)	GVC trade in intermediates across manufacturing & services; stronger in higher value-added industries	+	Each additional legally enforceable policy area in a PTA increases domestic (foreign) value added in intermediates by ~0.48% (~0.38%); deeper provisions (e.g., investment, competition, IPR, SPS/TBT, customs) are associated with stronger GVC participation.	N/A
[FTA general] Conconi, García-Santana, Puccio & Venturini (2018), AER — From Final Goods to Inputs: The Protectionist Effect of Rules of Origin	2018	Difference-in-differences using a newly coded map of NAFTA rules-of-origin that links final-good rules to upstream inputs; focuses on sourcing restrictions for intermediates.	NAFTA (focus on Mexico/US/Canada imports from non-members)	Intermediate inputs (e.g., auto parts, watches; mapped by input–output links)	++	NAFTA RoO significantly reduced imports of treated intermediate goods from non-members relative to partners (≈–45% relative effect), compounding tariff-driven trade diversion; highlights RoO as a key NTM channel in FTAs.	N/A
[FTA general] Breinlich, Corradi, Rocha, Ruta, Santos Silva & Zylkin (2021), CEP DP — Machine learning in international trade research: evaluating the impact of trade agreements	2021	Structural gravity (PPML with high-dim. fixed effects) + plug-in & iceberg LASSO variable selection on 300+ PTA provisions; predicts agreement effects; addresses multicollinearity and overfitting; uses WTO deep trade agreements content data.	Global (hundreds of PTAs; WTO DTA coverage up to ~2018)	All goods & services; provision-specific (TBT, SPS, customs/trade facilitation, competition, subsidies, antidumping, IPR)	++	Identifies a compact set of provisions—TBT, antidumping, trade facilitation (incl. certificates of origin), competition policy—as key drivers of trade increases; some provisions show large effects (e.g., AD injury test, TF measures). Provides a framework to forecast impacts of new FTAs by content.	N/A
[CGE] Decreux, Y. and Valin, H. (2007) "MIRAGE, Updated Version of the Model for Trade Policy Analysis with a Focus on	2007	CGE Modelling	Global	All goods & Services	+++	MIRAGE is a multi-region, multi-sector computable general equilibrium model, devoted to trade policy analysis.	N/A

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Agriculture and Dynamics", CEPII Working Paper no. 2007-15.							
[Baseline] European Commission. (2025). EU trade relations with Thailand. Directorate-General for Trade.	2025	Official EU trade & investment statistics page compiling Eurostat/BPM6 data on goods, services, and EU outward FDI stocks; descriptive baselines used by DG TRADE.	European Union; Thailand	Goods & services aggregate (breakdowns incl. machinery, chemicals, transport equipment)	+++	Latest headline baselines: EU–Thailand trade in goods and services (2023–2024) and EU outward FDI stocks; identifies main traded product groups and services balance.	
[Baseline] European Free Trade Association. (2024). Sustainability Impact Assessment of the EFTA–Thailand Free Trade Agreement: Final report.	2024	Mixed-methods SIA: baseline tables, CGE modelling (GTAP) for goods/services, screening & risk analysis; triangulates with STRI/FDI restrictiveness and sectoral deep dives.	EFTA states (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland); Thailand	Electrical machinery, motor vehicles, fisheries, textiles & apparel, agriculture (poultry, vegetable oils)	+++	Establishes comprehensive baseline for EFTA–Thailand; projects modest but positive trade and services gains; flags sustainability and sector risks (e.g., agriculture, emissions).	
[Baseline] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2025). OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index: Thailand (Country note). OECD Publishing.	2025	STRI: annual, rules-based scoring of applied services trade regulations across 22 sectors; comparable across 51 economies (2014–2024).	Thailand (comparators: OECD & selected partner economies incl. EU members)	Services sectors—e.g., professional services, transport, telecoms, finance, distribution	+++	Benchmarks Thailand's services restrictiveness vs peers; highlights binding measures (e.g., foreign equity caps, licensing, movement of people) and recent reforms.	
[Baseline] Borchert, I., Gootiiz, B., & Mattoo, A. (2012). Policy barriers to international trade in services: New empirical evidence (Policy Research Working Paper No. 6109). World Bank.	2012	World Bank STRD micro-regulatory inventory; sector-mode scoring for 103 countries incl. Thailand; econometric mapping to restrictiveness indexes.	Global (includes Thailand)	Core tradable services: professional, finance, telecom, transport, retail	++	Thailand more restrictive in several professional services vs best-practice frontier; provides cross-country comparators to calibrate services NTM assumptions.	

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
[Baseline] OECD. (2021). OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Thailand. OECD Publishing.	2021	Diagnostic review of FDI regime and investment climate; aligns with OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness framework and policy benchmarking.	Thailand (with regional comparators incl. ASEAN and OECD)	Economy-wide; emphasis on services openness and manufacturing FDI	+++	Thailand's services FDI regime remains relatively restrictive vs peers; identifies reform priorities (entry caps, screening, land/foreign worker rules) relevant to baseline risk.	
[Baseline] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2025). World Investment Report 2025: International investment in the ... UNCTAD.	2025	Global FDI flows/stocks, source–destination patterns; methodological consistency with UNCTAD's FDI statistics; regional deep dives.	Global (with ASEAN/Thailand and EU as source)	Economy-wide; selected sectors (e.g., digital, electronics) via case studies	+++	Places Thailand's recent FDI trends in a global/ASEAN context; frames EU as a major FDI source; useful for stocks/flows baselines and cyclicity.	
[Baseline] Asian Development Bank; World Trade Organization; IDE-JETRO; OECD; UIBE. (2021). Global Value Chain Development Report 2021: Beyond production. Asian Development Bank.	2021	Cross-country GVC indicators from MRIO/TiVA frameworks; decomposition of gross exports; thematic chapters on services & IP in GVCs.	Global (with Asia/ASEAN focus; applicable to Thailand as comparator)	Manufacturing & services GVCs (electronics, autos, business services)	++	Benchmarks Asia's GVC participation, upgrading paths, and services content—useful to position Thailand vs EU and ASEAN peers on backward/forward linkages.	
[Baseline] Kuroiwa, I. (2017). The automotive value chain in Thailand (ERIA Discussion Paper Series No. 2016-33). Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia.	2017	Value-added trade metrics using OECD ICIO & IDE Asian IO tables; value-chain mapping of upstream/downstream linkages.	Thailand (regional linkages with ASEAN)	Automotive (1-ton pickup hub; parts & components)	++	Thailand's auto GVCs show strong regional integration but declining domestic content over time; underscores need for deeper backward linkages.	
[Baseline] International Trade Centre. (2016). Thailand: Company	2016	Large-scale firm survey on NTMs and procedural obstacles; sector-level reporting of incidence and burdens.	Thailand	Multiple goods sectors (e.g., agri-food,	++	Identifies procedural and regulatory NTMs as major impediments for Thai	

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
perspectives – An ITC non-tariff measures survey. International Trade Centre.				textiles/apparel, machinery)		exporters/importers; granular evidence to complement tariff/STRI baselines.	
[Baseline] OECD: ASEAN; ERIA. (2024). SME Policy Index: ASEAN 2024 – Enabling sustainable growth and digitalisation. OECD Publishing.	2024	Benchmarking framework across eight SME policy dimensions; economy scorecards incl. Thailand; evidence from surveys/administrative sources.	ASEAN (includes Thailand)	SMEs across sectors; digitalisation & greening emphasis	++	Provides SME footprint and policy capability benchmarks for Thailand vs ASEAN peers; inputs to social pillar and MSME exposure in baseline.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2016). Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in support of the FTA between the European Union and Japan: Final report. Brussels: Directorate-General for Trade.	2016	Ex-ante SIA combining GTAP-based CGE and partial-equilibrium modules; scenarios of full tariff elimination with selected NTM reductions; extensive stakeholder consultations.	European Union; Japan	Motor vehicles & parts; agri-food (beef, dairy, wine); textiles/leather; machinery	+++	Projects bilateral trade and welfare gains from tariff elimination; EU gains concentrated in agri-food and leather/textiles, Japan in autos and machinery; stresses complementary NTM/rules components for full benefits.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2018). The EU–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement: Economic impact assessment. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.	2018	DG TRADE CGE modelling (long-run) with negotiated tariff schedules fully implemented and selected NTM cost reductions; comparative static with sensitivity checks.	European Union; Japan	Agri-food (cheese, beef, beverages); textiles/leather; machinery; motor vehicles (EU inputs)	+++	Finds positive GDP and export effects for both parties; highlights EU export gains in agri-food and textiles/leather from tariff cuts and rules; limited adverse sectoral adjustments overall.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2014).	2014	CGE (GTAP) with complementary partial-equilibrium for detailed tariff lines; scenarios assume staged removal of	European Union; Vietnam	Textiles, clothing & footwear; processed	+++	Strong tariff-driven gains for Vietnam (textiles/footwear) and targeted EU opportunities in processed	

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
EU–Vietnam Free Trade Agreement: Impact assessment study. Brussels: Directorate-General for Trade.		tariffs; qualitative assessment of RoO and regulatory measures.		foods; motorcycles; electronics		foods and services; identifies high MFN tariff peaks and utilisation issues as key to realised effects.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Development Solutions & European Commission. (2019). Sustainability Impact Assessment in support of EU–Indonesia CEPA negotiations: Draft Final report. Brussels: Directorate-General for Trade.	2019	GTAP-based CGE run with conservative vs. ambitious scenarios of tariff elimination and selected NTM cuts; integrated sustainability and distributional analysis; stakeholder inputs.	European Union; Indonesia	Vegetable oils/palm oil & oilseeds; clothing & apparel; motor vehicles; machinery; financial services	+++	Predicts positive bilateral trade effects; sector shifts include increased EU imports of palm-related goods and Indonesian output reallocation; emphasises mitigation for sensitive agri and industrial sectors.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2020). Evaluation of the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Korea: Final report. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.	2020	Ex-post mixed-methods: gravity/econometrics, firm-level evidence, preference-utilisation rates, case studies; focuses on tariff elimination schedules and take-up over 2011–2018.	European Union; South Korea	Automotive; machinery; chemicals; agri-food (selected TRQs)	+++	Substantial increases in bilateral trade with high duty savings; high PURs where tariff margins are meaningful; limited diversion; identifies sectoral adjustment patterns post-tariff phase-out.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2013). The economic impact of the EU–Singapore Free Trade Agreement. Luxembourg:	2013	CGE simulations with full tariff removal and selected services/NTM assumptions; baseline utilises pre-FTA MFN tariff profile; qualitative discussion of RoO and trade facilitation.	European Union; Singapore	Electronics & machinery; processed foods & beverages; pharmaceuticals	++	Finds modest but positive tariff-related gains (low initial tariffs) and larger effects from services and facilitation; sectoral improvements in machinery/electronics and processed foods.	

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Publications Office of the European Union.							
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Yi, C.-D. (2022). The impact of the Japan–European Union Economic Partnership Agreement on trade and income of Japan, the EU, and South Korea. Asia Europe Journal, 20, 329–356.	2022	Dynamic CGE analysis comparing full tariff-cut utilisation vs. scenarios; includes spillovers on non-participants (e.g., Korea).	Japan; European Union; spillovers to South Korea	Aggregate results with emphasis on manufacturing vs. agri-food; automotive supply chains referenced	++	Reports positive welfare and trade effects from tariff liberalisation under the EPA for EU and Japan; discusses potential negative competitive effects on non-participants via trade diversion.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Felbermayr, G., Kimura, F., Okubo, T., Steininger, M., & Yalcin, E. (2018). Quantifying the EU–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. CESifo Working Paper No. 7241.	2018	Structural quantitative trade model/CGE-style simulations with tariff vector and NTM cost changes calibrated to negotiated outcomes.	European Union; Japan	Automotive; machinery; textiles/leather; selected agri-food lines	++	Finds trade and welfare gains consistent with official assessments; highlights heterogeneity across EU member states and sectoral winners from tariff removal.	
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] European Commission. (2022). Staff Working Document: Annual report on the implementation and enforcement of EU trade agreements (2021). SWD(2022) 730 final.	2022	Descriptive monitoring using customs microdata on preference-utilisation rates (PURs), duty savings and TRQ take-up; synthesises ex-post evidence across agreements.	European Union and partners (incl. Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Vietnam)	Cross-sector, with examples in automotive, chemicals, agri-food; HS-level PUR snapshots	++	Documents tariff-related uptake and duty savings across East-Asia FTAs (e.g., EU-Korea, EU-Japan), indicating where firms use tariff preferences and where margins/administration constrain use.	

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
[Baseline] OECD STRI – Thailand country profile (2023 edition; database current)	2023	Rule-based services restrictiveness indicators across sectors/modes; useful to map services shocks/NTM AVEs.	Thailand benchmarked vs OECD and peers	Trade competitiveness (services); rules & disciplines	++	Quantitative STRI values by sector inform services liberalisation scenarios and sensitivity analysis in CGE/PE frameworks.	SMEs; consumers; regional disparities
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] BIS–Bank of Thailand (2018) Weighing up Thailand’s benefits from global value chains — BIS Papers No.100	2018	OECD ICIO/TiVA decomposition; sectoral exposure; resilience policy discussion.	Thailand (comparative benchmarks)	GVCs; DVA/FVA; sector exposure	+	Thailand is deeply integrated in GVCs; reliance on foreign inputs in key sectors; policy options for upgrading and resilience outlined.	SME integration; resilience
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Feliciano & Doytch (2020) Trade liberalization and firm performance: The case of Thailand — Contemporary Economic Policy 38(4)	2020	Firm-level panel econometrics; maps partner-specific tariff cuts (ASEAN/China/Japan) to Thai firms’ employment, exports, R&D, ISO certification.	Thailand; ASEAN/China/Japan (policy variation)	Manufacturing firms; standards/innovation	++	ASEAN tariff cuts associated with higher employment and exports; Japan–Thailand FTA tariff cuts linked to lower employment but greater ISO certification; overall FTAs associated with lower firm R&D spending.	Standards upgrading; heterogeneous firm impacts
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Hayakawa et al. (2016) Firm-level trade creation and diversion of RTAs in Thailand — IDE Discussion Paper No.621	2016	Thai firm–product import panel; identifies starts/stops in sourcing under RTA schemes; quasi-experimental design.	Thailand	Trade creation/diversion; utilisation	+	Finds both trade creation and diversion at firm–product level after RTA uptake; role of preference margins and fixed costs.	Trade diversion from non-FTA members
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Hayakawa, Laksanapanyakul & Yoshimi (2017)	2017	Shipment-level Thai import data; proxies for FTA utilisation costs (minimum savings thresholds) and determinants of scheme choice.	Thailand	ROO/administrative costs; utilisation	+	Finds significant fixed costs to utilise FTA schemes; higher preference margins raise uptake; provides framework for quantifying utilisation thresholds.	SME burden; customs facilitation relevance

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Measuring the costs of FTA utilisation: evidence from transaction-level import data of Thailand — Review of World Economics							
[Previous SIAs/ Evidence on trade liberalisation] Toledo (2024) Wages and return to capital in Thailand in a free trade agreement with the EU — Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development 8(16)	2024	Specific Factors (short-run) comparative-statics; 4 sectors (agri/manufacturing/services/energy); mobile labour (6 skills), sector-specific capital; exogenous price shocks proxy tariff/NTM cuts; SF elasticities; no dynamics.	Thailand (EU partner context)	Macro; wages by skill; returns to capital; sector outputs	+	Winners in short run: manufacturing & energy (e.g., return to capital in manufacturing +10.2% to +15.9%; machine-operator wages +19.4% to +27.0%). Losers: agriculture & services (e.g., agricultural wages -2.0% to -18.0%). Adjustment support recommended.	Labour reallocation; gender noted qualitatively; SMEs not explicit
[Baseline] World Bank — Thailand Economic Monitor (Feb 2025): Unleashing Growth — Innovation, SMEs and Startups	2025	Macro monitoring and analytical chapters drawing on enterprise surveys and administrative data.	Thailand	SMEs & competition; investment & GVCs; prices & labour; macro	+	Identifies four SME constraints (finance, early-stage support, skills, regulation/competition) and limited GVC participation; provides quantitative SME finance and innovation gaps relevant to adjustment and competitiveness under an FTA.	SMEs; regional disparities; consumers
[Baseline] WTO Trade Policy Review: Thailand — Secretariat Report (2020)	2020	Descriptive, economy-wide; detailed tariff/NTM, services, trade defence, customs and ROO regimes; baseline 2016–2019.	Thailand	Trade & competitiveness; rules & disciplines; public finance (tariffs)	+	Maps tariff peaks, tariff-rate quotas and applied MFN; details reforms in trade facilitation and services, and structure of tariff revenues relevant to FTA fiscal effects.	Consumers; SMEs; regional disparities

Annex 2: Economic SIA Indicators

Indicator	Description	Source
Bilateral trade in goods	Value of EU–partner goods trade (imports/exports) and its growth over recent years. Establishes the scale and momentum of the trade relationship to prioritise sectors and gauge potential exposure to tariff/NTM changes; a core baseline for any impact channel.	Eurostat COMEXT; UN Comtrade
Bilateral trade in services	Value and trend of services trade (e.g., travel, transport, business services). Critical for modern FTAs where services chapters drive welfare and competitiveness effects; supports selection of services case studies.	OECD Trade in Services; Eurostat; UN Services Trade (UNSD)
MFN/applied tariffs (overall and by product)	Simple/trade weighted averages and distribution of MFN/applied tariffs, plus tariff peaks by HS chapter. helps identify sensitive sectors for early screening.	WTO/ITC/UNCTAD (WITS/TRAINS; World Tariff Profiles); WTO Tariff Data
Amount of trade affected by tariffs	Share/value of bilateral trade that faces positive tariffs vs. duty-free. Frames where preferences would bite most and where flanking measures may be needed.	WITS/TRAINS; WTO TTD bilateral indicators
Non-tariff measures (NTMs) – screening list	Qualitative/quantitative map of priority NTMs (TBT/SPS, licensing, quotas, conformity assessment). Early scan directs later modelling and stakeholder work and avoids over-reliance on tariffs alone.	EU Access2Markets; WTO I-TIP; OECD STRI (for services NTMs)
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks/flows	Baseline and projected changes in FDI linked to investment liberalisation. Investment is a key transmission channel for technology, productivity and jobs; screening flags where an FDI gravity module is warranted.	UNCTAD FDI; OECD FDI statistics
OECD FDI Restrictiveness Index	By measuring statutory restrictions on foreign investment, the OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (FDIRRI) allows governments and academics alike to benchmark regulatory barriers to FDI across countries, quantify the potential impacts of investment policy reforms, and track the pace of FDI liberalisation over time.	OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) – overall & by sector	Indicator of services policy restrictiveness (OECD STRI). Screens where regulatory barriers may limit the gains from services commitments.	OECD STRI
Customs & trade facilitation (screening) & trade frictions	Baseline evidence on customs procedures, checks and timelines that affect utilisation of preferences; supports identification of cooperation priorities.	WTO TFA database; World Bank LPI (border & logistics)
Government procurement – market openness (baseline)	Scan of GPA membership/coverage and transparency to assess scope for access gains; important for SME opportunities.	WTO GPA
Government procurement – WIOD database	Inputs for gravity modelling of government procurement	WIOD Database

Indicator	Description	Source
SME share of sectoral employment – EU	Share of total employment in each sector accounted for by SMEs (by NACE Rev.2 sector and enterprise size class), used to apportion modelled sectoral employment and output effects to SMEs in the EU.	EUROSTAT SBS
SME share of sectoral value added – EU	Share of total value added in each sector generated by SMEs, by NACE Rev.2 sector, used to infer indicative impacts on SME value added from modelled sector-level output changes.	EUROSTAT SBS
SME share of sectoral exports – EU	Share of sectoral exports accounted for by SMEs, by sector, used to translate modelled changes in exports into indicative impacts on SME exporters.	EUROSTAT SBS
Number of SME exporters – EU	Number of exporting enterprises classified as SMEs by sector, used to approximate how many SMEs are potentially affected by tariff and non-tariff changes in each sector.	EUROSTAT SBS
SME participation in global value chains – EU	Indicators of SME integration into global value chains (e.g. share of SME exports that are intermediate goods, or share participating in cross-border supply chains) used to assess exposure to non-tariff and regulatory changes.	SME Performance Review
SME share of sectoral employment – Thailand	Share of total employment in each sector accounted for by Thai SMEs, used to map modelled sectoral employment and output effects onto SMEs in Thailand.	Asian Development Bank Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor
SME share of sectoral value added – Thailand	Share of sectoral GDP/value added generated by Thai SMEs, used to estimate indicative impacts of sector-level output changes on SME value added.	Asian Development Bank Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor
SME share of sectoral exports – Thailand	Share of each sector's exports accounted for by SMEs, used to translate modelled sectoral export changes into indicative impacts on Thai SME exporters.	Asian Development Bank Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor
Number of SME exporters – Thailand	Number of exporting enterprises classified as SMEs by sector in Thailand, used to approximate the number of firms affected by tariff and non-tariff changes.	Asian Development Bank Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor
SME participation in global value chains – Thailand	Measures of Thai SME participation in global value chains (for example, SME share of export volume integrated into GVCs or participation in cross-border supply chains), used to assess sensitivity to non-tariff measures and regulatory changes.	Asian Development Bank Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor
CGE modelling estimates	Estimates on regional and bilateral trade flows for goods and services, real GDP, welfare gains, and employment indicators	Provided by DG Trade

Annex 3: Literature database - social

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Franz Ebert et al. The International Institute for Labour Studies. Studies on growth with equity. Social Dimensions of Free Trade Agreements, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@inst/documents/publication/wcms_228965.pdf	2015	comparative and case studies	global and Thailand	cross sector	.+	FTAs can yield employment shifts and wage dispersion	CSR/RBC
London school of Economics, Sustainability Impact Assessment of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Free Trade Association and Thailand, https://www.efta.int/sites/default/files/2024-09/SIA-EFTA-Thailand-FTA-Final-Report.pdf	2024	EU style SIA, CGE, sector case studies	EFTA states and Thailand	agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, automotive, services	.++.	potential economic gains with distributional risks for vulnerable workers	SMEs
Nuttamon, T. et al. A framework for assessing impacts of community-based enterprises on poverty reduction: a case study in northern Thailand, https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/59165/?v=pdf	2010	micro level analysis of community based companies	Thailand, especially northern	agri and handicrafts, community enterprises	.+	indicators to link CBEs to poverty reduction, rural livelihoods, community development	SMEs
Hewison K., Tularak W., Thailand and Precarious Work: An Assessment, https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764212466244	2013	secondary data analysis and literature review	Thailand	precarious work across manufacturing, services, public contracting	.++.	growth of precarious work, weakened unions, supply chain pressures	CSR/RBC
Bürgi Bonanomi E., Measuring Human Rights Impacts of Trade Agreements—Ideas for Improving the Methodology: Comparing the European Union’s Sustainability Impact Assessment Practice and Methodology with Human Rights Impact Assessment Methodology, https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/article-abstract/9/3/481/4821884	2018	conceptual and methodological with comparisons of EU SIA and UN principles	EU and ASEAN and Thailand	cross sector	.+	standard EU SIAs under capture concrete human and social risks	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Padungsaksawasdi C. And Treepongkaruna S. Corporate social responsibility, board characteristics, and family business in Thailand, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/csr.2636	2023	empirical corporate governance study	Thailand	Thai listed companies across sectors	.++.	family firms associated with lower CSR engagement, gender diversity has positive effects	CSR/RBC
Bacon P., Usatapant N., Tackling forced labour in Thailand, The sustainable development goals, https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003205951-14/tackling-forced-labour-thailand-paul-bacon-nishkhan-usayapant	2022	desk research on ILO and EU initiatives	Thailand and EU as partner and ILO for global norms	fisheries, manufacturing, supply chains	.+++.	EU and ILO engagement has driven reforms on forced labour, especially in fisheries, IUU fishing enforcement	CSR/RBC
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF THAILAND, VOL.1 NO.1, https://so19.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/SWPCTH/article/download/1120/1210/12853	2025	household profiling, legal analysis	Thailand especially coastal communities	fisheries	.+++.	persistent demand for migrant labour but weak enforcement sustains risks of child labour in fisheries	CSR/RBC
PRUKSACHOLAVIT P., Informal Worker's Struggle for Labor Relations Rights and the Recent Legislative Development in Thailand, https://www.jil.go.jp/english/jli/documents/2024/050-11.pdf	2024	legal and policy analysis	Thailand	informal sector	.++.	informal workers outside of regulations and do not have access to union rights, freedom of association	Not applicable
Hillier C. and Stanig N., THAILAND EU-FTA NEGOTIATIONS: HIDDEN HURDLES AND EASY WINS, https://eias.org/policy-briefs/thailand-eu-fta-negotiations-hidden-hurdles-and-easy-wins/	2024	policy brief on desk research	Thailand and EU	cross sector	.++.	gaps on freedom of association and collective bargaining	SMEs

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Bangkok Bank, Thailand's Invisible Backbone: The Untold Story of Informal Workers, https://www.bangkokbank.com/th-TH/-/media/adc03b6edef84231bb2965e38df01694.ashx	2025	descriptive statistical report	Thailand	informal sector, especially across agriculture, services, construction, domestic work	.++.	over 50 % of workforce is informal, regional inequality, occupational health and safety highlighted	SMEs
IOM, Thailand Labour Migration Profile, 2025, https://thailand.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11371/files/documents/2025-03/iom-labour-migration-profile-thailand.pdf	2025	factsheet with administrative data and literature	Thailand and origin countries Myanmar Cambodia and Lao PDR	informal sector and low-skilled occupations in agriculture, construction, manufacturing	.++.	high reliance on migrant workers in low skilled jobs, recruitment pathways lead migrants to debt	LDCs
Pholphirul, P., Rukumnuaykit P., Economic Contribution of Migrant Workers to Thailand, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2009.00553.x	2010	synthesis of secondary data and estimations	Thailand and origin countries Myanmar Cambodia and Lao PDR	labour intensive sectors employing migrants	.+.	migrant workers contribute positively to GDP, remittances	LDCs
Bhula-or R., Migration and sustainable development in Thailand, Asian Education and Development Studies, https://www.emerald.com/aeds/article-abstract/10/1/83/130961/Migration-and-sustainable-development-in-Thailand?redirectedFrom=fulltext	2020	literature review	Thailand	cross sector, especially migrant employing sectors	.+.	migration support growth and household incomes, SDGs	LDCs
Yokying P., Sangaroon B. et al, Work-Life Balance and Time Use: Lessons from Thailand, 2016, https://doi.org/10.18356/1a175191-en	2016	quantitative analysis	Thailand	cross sector	.+.	women carry heavier unpaid work and care burdens, also long hours, gender norms	Not applicable
LSE Trade Policy Hub and Milieu Ltd, Sustainability Impact Assessment of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Free Trade Association and Thailand - Final Report, p. 70: https://www.efta.int/sites/default/files/2024-09/SIA-EFTA-Thailand-FTA-Final-Report.pdf .	2024	EU style stakeholder engagement SIA,	EFTA states and Thailand	cross sector, with sector case studies on pharmaceuticals, agriculture	.++.	highlights targeted mitigation for vulnerable workers, labour rights, SMEs	SMEs

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2024, Eighth periodic report submitted by Thailand under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2023, CEDAW/C/THA/8, paras. 92 and 94. https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4062171?v=pdf	2024	UN treaty body review of Thai compliance of CEDAW	Thailand	cross sector gender equality	++.	enforcement gaps in gender equality laws, persistent pay gaps, violence against women, vulnerabilities of migrants and ethnic minorities, gender mainstreaming	Not applicable
Saengchaia S., Sriyakulb T. and Jermsittiparsert K. Women's Participation in the Economic Growth of Thailand: The Role of Women in Parliament, the Labour Force and Female Literacy Rate, 2020, https://www.ijicc.net/images/vol12/iss11/121135_Saengchai_2020_E_R.pdf	2020	econometric analysis	Thailand	macro level on women in all sectors	+..	women's political and labour force participation correlate with higher GDP, gender equality	Not applicable
Hung J., Policy implications for the nexus of climate change and gender-based issues in Thailand, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1139/er-2024-0050	2024	policy brief	Thailand	women in workforce, focus on waste management	+..	gendered vulnerabilities, linked to women waste pickers, climate adaptation, health and safety	Not applicable
Vivatsurakit T., Vechbanyongratana J., Education–Occupation Mismatch and Its Wage Penalties in Informal Employment in Thailand Open Access, 2021, https://doi.org/10.1162/adev_a_00160	2021	household survey	Thailand	informal sector	+..	education occupation mismatch penalises wages, especially in informal sector, education policy	Not applicable
Bualar T., Barriers to employment: voices of physically disabled rural women in Thailand, https://doi.org/10.1080/13668803.2013.806125	2013	qualitative interviews	Thailand especially rural	rural services	++..	people in rural areas face structural barriers, employer attitudes, family overprotection, anti-discrimination	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Aroonsrimorakot S., Laiphrakpam M., et al. Barriers to employment of persons with disabilities, https://ph02.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jtir/article/view/240235	2020	literature review and qualitative research on PRM	Thailand	cross sector, focus on PRM	.+.	multiple barriers from definitions to workplace accommodation, reasonable accommodation, accessibility, employer incentives	Not applicable
Morton M. and Baird I., From Hill tribes to Indigenous Peoples: The localisation of a global movement in Thailand, 2019, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463419000031	2019	historical and political analysis, interviews	Thailand	indigenous community sectors mainly forests and land	.++.	indigenous movement has grown, but not enough recognition which affect land ownership, citizenship	Not applicable
Chanthawong A., Dhakal S., et al. Impact of Subsidy and Taxation Related to Biofuels Policies on the Economy of Thailand: A Dynamic CGE Modelling Approach, 2018, https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12649-018-0417-4	2018	CGE modelling on biofuels	Thailand	energy and agriculture	.+.	higher excise taxes on fossil fuels can increase GDP and welfare, rural livelihoods linked to feedstock	Consumers
Prasara-A, Gheewala S., Applying Social Life Cycle Assessment in the Thai Sugar Industry: Challenges from the field, 2018, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959652617324198	2018	review of LCA studies	Thailand	sugar industry	.++.	challenges in social life cycle assessment data and indicators, highlights hotspots around farm labour conditions	CSR/RBC
Kaack S., Human Rights in EU Free Trade Agreements with ASEAN States. Expectations and perspectives from Thailand, 2023, https://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/record/9128811/file/9128812.pdf	2023	social life cycle assessment	Thailand and EU and Vietnam Singapore for comparison	trade agreements across sectors	.+.	EU seen as a credible HR actor, effectiveness depends on domestic willingness which is unbalanced	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
Prasara-A, and J. Gheewala, S. An assessment of social sustainability of sugarcane and cassava cultivation in Thailand, Sustainable Production and Consumption, 2021, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S235255092031383X	2021	qualitative thesis, interviews, analysis of treaties	Thailand	sugarcane agriculture	.++.	highlights targeted interventions in health and safety and income stability especially for farm workers, seasonal labour	CSR/RBC

Annex 4: Social SIA Indicators

Indicator	Description	Source
% or sectoral increase in forced labour	prevalence of forced labour cases reported, estimated number of victims, enforcement actions, sectoral breakdown for example fisheries, agriculture and manufacturing	ILO (Forced Labour Observatory) + ILO supervisory mechanism reports (CAS and CEACR especially) , some labour inspection reports from Thai ministry of labour, ILO-EU projects in Thailand could have more sector specific assessments
% or sectoral increase in child labour	prevalence of child labour cases reported, estimated number of victims, enforcement actions, sectoral breakdown for example fisheries, agriculture, manufacturing and services	ILO (ILOSDG), UNICEF + ILO supervisory mechanism reports (CAS and CEACR especially)
% of population living below the international poverty line	tariffs can affect vulnerable people with consumer prices, wages, employment	World Bank, world development indicators, Thai household socio-economic survey, our world in data
Real wages unskilled labour (% change)	affect wages via competitiveness and labour demand, real wage index by sector and median wages for unskilled workers	ILO ILOSTAT, NSO Thailand labour force survey, CGE modelling
Real wages skilled labour (% change)	same as above for skilled workers	ILO ILOSTAT, NSO Thailand labour force survey, CGE modelling
% of workers facing labour displacement	percentage of workers needing to move for jobs, FTA can shift production between sectors, can be for exiting declining sectors	NSO labour force survey, ILOSTAT for sectoral movement, Thai ministry of Labour, CGE modelling
Changes in sectoral employment	manufacture, agriculture, services, changes in sectoral specialisation	ILOSTAT employment by sector maybe OECD structural indicators? CGE modeling

Indicator	Description	Source
Changes in consumer prices	lower import prices and household cost of living, CPI	Bank of Thailand, World bank consumer price index
Percentage change in household income	welfare gains and losses due to price changes, employment changes. Average household income per decile, rural vs urban	NSO Thailand household income and expenditure survey, World bank Thailand poverty assessment, CGE modelling
Union density	sectoral impact and enforcement of TSD provisions may have positive effects on union membership	ILOSTAT, ILO supervisory mechanism reports (CAS and CEACR especially)
Non-fatal occupational injuries and fatalities per 100,000 workers		
Indicators on women, migrant workers and indigenous people (and non-discrimination in general if possible)		

Annex 5: Literature database – environmental

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
UNFCCC, Thailand's Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) + UN technical analysis of the report (2025)	2022, covers 2000–2019	National GHG inventory (IPCC guidelines); sectoral time-series to 2019	Thailand	GHG/energy (SDG13)	++	Total GHG rose substantially vs 2000; agriculture ~15% of 2019 emissions; technical review notes +51.6% (excl. LULUCF) vs 2000; Energy 69.96%, Agriculture 15.23%, IPPU 10.28%, Waste 4.53%; net – 91,988.52 GgCO ₂ e	Not applicable
Thailand Long Term LOW GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	Revised 2022, covers 2022–2065	Long-term scenarios + sectoral measures document (energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture, forestry), underpinned by AIM/Enduse and AIM/CGE modelling.	Thailand	GHG/energy; policy (SDG13)	+	Targets carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero by 2065; It sets an electricity decarbonisation path including a coal phase-out by 2050 (see the power generation timeline showing “phase out coal power plants” by 2050).	SMEs
Wang & Yan, Assessing the economic impact of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership: a dynamic GTAP analysis Global and regional benefits of RCEP	2025, covers to 2035	Paid article	ASEAN incl. Thailand				
Prakash et al., Insights from ASEAN-wide emissions trading schemes (ETSs): A general equilibrium assessment	2023	Global CGE; three scenarios: domestic ETS (auctioning; lumpsum recycling); domestic ETS + 50% RE input-augmenting tech change; regional ASEAN ETS with same 2030 abatement targets.	ASEAN incl. Thailand	GHG/energy; ETS design (SDG13)	++	For Thailand, GDP –3.1% (domestic ETS) and –7.87% (regional ETS at 62 \$/tCO ₂ e); permit seller (+85 MtCO ₂ e) in regional ETS; fossil power contracts sharply, renewables expand; private fossil-power demand –22%, renewables +45% (S2_reg); real private consumption –5.18% (S2_reg). Regional linkage benefits permit buyers (e.g., Indonesia) but can worsen macro	Consumers

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
						outcomes for sellers under the paper's revenue-recycling assumption.	
Eora MRIO country footprint (Thailand)	2023	MRIO footprinting (consumption-based CO ₂)	Thailand	Trade–environment accounting (SDG13/12)	+	Provides consumption-based CO ₂ and embodied trade flows for Thailand—reusable for CBAM/FTA sensitivity checks.	Not applicable
World Bank, Thailand Country Climate and Development Report	2025	Macro-sector pathways; marginal abatement analysis	Thailand	GHG/energy; air; waste; water	++	Calls for carbon pricing and accelerated power/transport decarbonisation; compiles high-value mitigation cost curves.	SMEs
UNDP, Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) of EV Manufacturing, Use and Recycling in Selected ASEAN Countries to Support EV Climate Credit Program	2024	Vehicle (ICE/HEV/PHEV/BEV); LCA cradle-to-grave; grid scenarios	Thailand, IDN, MYS, VNM	GHG/energy; waste (batteries) (SDG13/12)	+	BEVs lower life-cycle GHG vs ICE as grid decarbonises; battery end-of-life handling is material to total footprint.	Not applicable
Sae-Khow et al., Environmental trade-offs of EV battery end-of-life options in Thailand: A life cycle assessment with sensitivity to electricity mix and battery degradation	2025	Paid article	Thailand				
ASEAN, Regional Action Plan for Combatting Marine Debris	2021	Regional policy framework; measures & timelines	ASEAN; Thailand led by chairing AWGCME	Marine litter (SDG14/12)	++	Regional measures for source reduction, collection, and circular economy—reference for TSD cooperation text.	SMEs; Consumers; CSR/RBC
World Bank, Support Development of Thailand's Draft Action Plan on Marine Plastic Debris 2023–2027	2022, covers 2023–2027	Policy/action plan design	Thailand	Marine litter (SDG14/12)	++	Aligns with Roadmap; targets leakage reduction via collection, recycling, and governance improvements.	Consumers; CSR/RBC

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
PCD, State of Pollution – Annual (2022)	2023	National monitoring & compliance snapshots	Thailand	Air quality & waste (SDG11/12)	+++	Documents PM2.5 seasonality and winter accumulation episodes; supports need for trans-boundary/biomass controls.	Not applicable
PCD, State of Pollution - Annual (2023)	2024	National monitoring & compliance snapshots	Thailand	Air quality & waste (SDG11/12)	+++	Water quality (surface, coastal and groundwater) and industrial waste, infected waste, and industrial hazardous substances tended to be in a better direction compared to 2022. For air quality, solid waste, municipal hazardous waste, and agricultural hazardous substances still required constant surveillance.	Not applicable
SEI/IGES/PCD, Simultaneously Achieving Climate Change and Air Quality Goals in Thailand	2023	Co-benefits modelling of SLCP & GHG measures	Thailand	Air & GHG (SDG11/13)	+	Integrated package cuts PM2.5 and GHG simultaneously, informing cost-effective measures for transport/energy.	SMEs
WEPA/PCD, Updates on Industrial Wastewater management in Thailand	2022	Regulatory & infrastructure status; programme stats	Thailand	Water/wastewater (SDG6)	++	Notes treatment capacity gaps and compliance challenges; prioritises industrial clusters and municipal WWTP O&M.	Not applicable
IWA, Wastewater reclamation trends	2022	Synthesis of plants, reuse applications, barriers	Thailand	Water (reuse) (SDG6/12)	+	Significant opportunities for reuse; barriers include costs and governance alignment—relevant for sector safeguards.	SMEs; Consumers; CSR/RBC
Department of Fisheries, Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)	2022	National plan; effort control, area-based mgmt, FIPs	Thailand	Marine water; Fisheries (SDG14)	++	Goals: restore to MSY, eliminate IUU, protect habitats; provides management baseline & indicators (e.g., effort limits).	CSR/RBC
Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Management Plan 2023 - 2027	2023 (to 2027)	National plan	Thailand	Marine water; Fisheries (SDG14)	++	Sets stock-rebuilding targets; introduces effort and gear controls; expands	SMEs

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
						nursery/habitat protection; strengthens MCS and traceability; supports small-scale fishers.	
EJF, A policy briefing on the future of Thai fisheries	2023, covers 1961–2015	Synthesis of CPUE time-series & policy context	Thailand (Gulf/Andaman)	Fisheries (SDG14)	++	CPUE fell ~92% (Gulf) and 75% (Andaman) 1960s–2015—underscores need for conservative stock management.	CSR/RBC
EPI, Thailand profile	2024	Composite indicators across 58 metrics	Thailand vs peers	Cross-cutting: air, water, fisheries, waste	++	Thailand ranks 90/180; weak on wastewater treatment (collection/treatment/reuse scores low) and air quality.	Not applicable
Global Forest Watch (latest) Thailand dashboard & datasets	2001-2024	Satellite-based tree-cover loss/drivers	Thailand	Land/forests (SDG15)	+++	Provides annual tree-cover loss and driver layers—inputs for spatial risk screening in rubber/palm/rice areas.	CSR/RBC
Wang et al., resolution maps show that rubber causes substantial deforestation	2024/25	10 m rubber & 30 m deforestation maps; 2001–2021	SE Asia incl. Thailand	Land/forests/biodiversity (SDG15)	+++	Finds rubber-linked forest loss 2–3x higher than policy estimates; Thailand among top countries affected.	SMEs; CSR/RBC
CCAC/ACIAR, Country Report Scoping Study Climate Smart Rice Thailand	2021	Synthesis of rice GHG & mitigation practices	Thailand	Agriculture rice sector—rice CH ₄ (SDG13/6)	++	Rice ~51% of ag GHG (2016 basis); AWD & residue management highlighted for cost-effective CH ₄ cuts.	Not applicable
Sommano et al., Assessment of greenhouse gas mitigation from rice cultivation using alternate wetting and drying and rice straw biochar in Thailand	2023/24	Field/TEA modelling of AWD vs continuous flooding	Thailand	Agriculture rice systems—rice CH ₄ /water (SDG13/6)	+	AWD reduces CH ₄ while conserving irrigation water; net GHG benefit depends on N ₂ O management—policy-relevant for irrigation schemes.	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
PCD/MONRE, Waste management taxonomy brief	2025	Policy overview; methane from waste; constraints	Thailand	Waste & wastewater (SDG12/6/13)	++	Notes O&M and cost barriers for WWTPs; methane from landfills a priority mitigation target.	Not applicable
PCD, State of Environmental Performance Index—Thailand view (ONEP)	2023	National reflection on EPI metrics	Thailand	Cross-cutting	+	Summarises areas for improvement (air, water, fisheries, biodiversity) helpful for baseline indicators.	Not applicable
Thailand Environment Institute, Management and Reduction of Burning Practice in Agricultural Areas and Policy Recommendations to Tackle PM2.5 in Thailand	2022, covers 2019-2022	Policy/technical report on open burning	Thailand	Air quality & waste/agriculture (SDG11/12/13)	+++	burning is a major PM2.5 source; quantified PM2.5 loads by crop; policy/measures focus incl. 17 northern provinces. Remove/relocate: the GHG % and the 2023 ban reference.	SMEs
Jaroenkietkajorn, Gheewala & Scherer, Species loss from land use of oil palm plantations in Thailand, Ecological Indicators	2021	Biodiversity impact modelling using Thai agricultural statistics	Thailand	Land/forests/biodiversity—palm oil (SDG15)	+++	Significant species losses with strongest effects in the south; highlights spatial heterogeneity and need for land-use safeguards.	Not applicable
USDA FAS, Oilseeds and Products Annual—Thailand	2023	Sector statistics & policy report	Thailand	Land use/energy (biofuels) (SDG12/13/15)	++	Palm oil used largely domestically (consumption & biodiesel); informs baseline on planted area, yields, trade exposure and biofuel blending policies.	Not applicable
Environmental Performance Index (EPI)	2024	Composite indicator set for cross-country benchmarking	Thailand & ASEAN/EFTA	Cross-cutting environment (SDG11/12/14/15/6/13)	++	Provides normalised scores/trends (e.g., air quality, wastewater, fisheries, biodiversity); useful for baseline and peer comparison.	Not applicable
EDGAR, Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research	2024	Global harmonised emissions inventory (CO ₂ /CH ₄ /N ₂ O + air	Global; Thailand series available	GHG/energy; air co-pollutants (SDG13/11)	+	Consistent national and gridded time series for Thailand;	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
		pollutants); national totals and gridded; IPCC sector mapping				benchmark sectoral GHG and co-emitted air pollutants.	
IEA – Energy system of Thailand	2023	Curated statistics/policy notes; pointers to electricity generation by source and industry energy indicators	Thailand	Energy supply & use; industry/power (SDG13)	+	Pointers to series for electricity generation and industry energy intensity; triangulation resource.	Not applicable
World Bank, Market Study for Thailand: Plastics Circularity Opportunities and Barriers	2021	Value-chain & material flow for PET/HDPE/LDPE/PP; collection/recycling/leakage quantification	Thailand	Plastics/circular economy; marine litter risk (SDG12/14)	++	Quantifies collection/recycling rates and leakage pathways; provides numbers for plastics indicators.	Not applicable
IEEP, “Environmental and social impacts embedded in EU trade policies — the case of EU trade-related autonomous measures in Vietnam.”	2023	Qualitative policy analysis; sector criteria matrix & heat-map to prioritise value chains; review of CSDD/EUDR design and EVFTA TSD implementation.	EU-Vietnam	Trade–environment governance (SDG12/14/15/13); due-diligence channels; sector prioritisation (electronics, apparel, timber, coffee).	+	EU trade spillovers require better externalisation control; EVFTA TSD has weak monitoring/enforcement; EUDR/CSDD will reshape environmental risks via supply-chain compliance; heat-map approach selects high-risk value chains; support needed for smallholders/SMEs and enforcement capacity.	Not applicable
Enablers for Effective EPR in the Asia-Pacific Region Lessons from developed and developing countries in the EU and Asia THAILAND	2025	Assessment of Thailand’s EPR readiness and enabling conditions	Thailand	Plastics/circular economy; waste management (SDG12)	+	Identifies gaps in Thailand’s EPR system (legislation, reverse logistics, informal sector) and highlights enabling factors such as CE/BCG policies, source separation, and PRO development.	SMEs
Zhang & Shi (2016) RCEP and GHG (GTAP-E)	2016	Trade–environment / GHG emissions modelling (CGE) – GTAP-E type analysis	East Asia/RCEP	Trade–GHG (SDG13)	++	RCEP full tariff liberalisation increases total GHG emissions for RCEP members and globally; Thailand’s GHG emissions rise slightly due to higher non-CO ₂ emissions. Results highlight that trade-led output shifts raise emissions in	Not applicable

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology and assumptions	Countries	Sector	Scale of concern (+, ++, +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues
						absence of accompanying mitigation policies.	
Tantisattayakul et al. (2016): LEAP Thailand 2037 (EPPO)	2016 (to 2037)	LEAP energy modelling; BAU vs policy cases to 2037	Thailand	GHG/energy (SDG13)	++	Projects rising final energy use/CO ₂ under BAU; policy scenarios dampen growth but further measures needed for neutrality trajectory.	Not applicable
Kanchanomai et al. (2019) LMDI industrial CO₂	1995-2015	LMDI decomposition of industrial CO ₂	Thailand	GHG/energy (SDG13)	+	Activity effect is dominant driver; intensity improvements partly offset emissions growth—useful for sectoral benchmarking.	
Jambeck et al. (2015) Mismanaged plastic waste (Science)	2015-2018	National biodiversity reporting	Thailand	Land/forests/biodiversity (SDG15)	+++	Summarises status & mainstreaming; frames data gaps on species/habitat; baseline for biodiversity safeguards.	Not applicable
Saswattecha et al. (2015) Assessing the environmental impact of palm oil produced in Thailand	2015	Process-based LCA of Thai palm oil supply chain	Thailand	GHG/air/water/waste (SDG13/12)	++	Key hotspots: boiler fibre burning, fertilisers, POME/wastewater, EFB disposal; identifies levers for mill/field mitigation.	Not applicable
BBC (2016) "Rice and palm oil risk to mangroves" (news synthesis)	2016	Evidence compilation citing scientific sources	Thailand	Land/forests/coastal ecosystems (SDG14/15)	++	Attributes ~38% of mangrove loss to rice & palm oil expansion (2000–2012); indicative of coastal land-use pressures (use with caution alongside primary studies).	Not applicable

Annex 6: Environmental SIA Indicators

Indicators	Description	Sources
Total CO ₂ emissions; CO ₂ per capita	National GHG baseline and decoupling metrics; sector split for energy/IPPU/AFOLU/waste. Add: rice methane profile and waste-sector CH ₄ share for Thailand.	CGE modelling; UN; IEA Profiles. UNFCCC Thailand BUR4 (2000–2019); EDGAR; WDI (GDP for intensity); PCD/MONRE Waste Taxonomy (waste CH ₄); CCAC/ACIAR (rice)
PM _{2.5} exposure; Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) emissions; Nitrous oxide (NO _x) emissions	Population-weighted PM _{2.5} and national SO ₂ /NO _x loads. Add: “days above PM _{2.5} standard” (provincial), seasonal haze pattern, and open-burning shares by crop (sugarcane/in- & off-season rice).	WHO; World Bank; national stats. PCD State of Pollution (stations/exceedance); EDGAR (SO ₂ /NO _x); EPI 2024 (comparable PM _{2.5}); TEI (2022) burning report; GISTDA
Energy consumption by sector & fuel; energy intensity of use	Structure and efficiency of the energy system; electricity intensity of industry where available. Add: Thai power mix for EV/ETS scenarios.	National stats; UN; IEA Profiles. DEDE/EPPO energy balance & generation mix; WDI/SE4ALL
Wastewater treatment connection (municipal); Intensity of freshwater use; Microplastic particles per m ²	Service coverage, quality and pressure on water resources. Add: Thai municipal m ³ /day & % treated, industrial WWTP compliance (%), and water quality index (good/fair/poor).	World Bank / UNEP. PCD State of Pollution (WWT/WQI); WEPA/PCD industrial WWTP; ESCAP/UN SDG 6.3.1/6.3.2
Competition for land: staple vs commodity crops & livestock (intensification vs expansion); related pressures (deforestation, erosion, biodiversity loss)	FAO land-use trends and pressures. Add: rubber-linked deforestation (2001–2021) and palm-oil biodiversity impacts (regional heterogeneity, plantation age).	FAOSTAT; FAO Global Resources Assessment. Global Forest Watch (tree/primary loss); Wang et al. (rubber maps); Jaroenkietkajorn et al. (palm-oil biodiversity); ONEP
Municipal waste per capita; Municipal waste recovery rates	Basic circularity performance. Add: plastics CFR by resin (PET/HDPE/LDPE/PP), estimated plastic leakage to waterways/sea, and consumer-level food waste.	IEA Profiles. PCD State of Pollution; PCD/MONRE Waste Taxonomy (2025); World Bank (2021) Plastics Market Study—Thailand; ASEAN RAP / Marine Dept.
% terrestrial & marine areas protected; number of threatened species; number of invasive alien species	Conservation headline metrics. Add: KBA protection coverage (representativeness) for Thailand.	CBD; GBIF; InforMEA Profiles. WDPA; CBD NR6 (Thailand); IUCN Red List; EPI biodiversity sub-indicators (KBA)
Forest as % of land; tree-cover loss/gain; tree-cover %; (peatland where relevant); LULUCF-related CO ₂ ; carbon stocks; deforestation/reforestation rates	Forest extent & carbon services. Add: Thai annual tree-cover & primary-forest loss (hotspots), and cross-walk to LULUCF in BUR4.	World Bank; FAO Global Resources Assessment; Global Forest Watch. GFW Thailand dashboards; UNFCCC BUR4 (LULUCF); ONEP/REDD+

Annex 7: Literature database – human rights

Study (incl. link)	Year	Methodology assumptions and	Countries	Sector (as specific as possible, e.g., car industry, electric vehicles)	Scale of concern (+. ++. +++)	Main Findings	Cross-cutting issues (least developed countries; outer most regions (banana, suger, rum); SMEs; consumers; corporate social responsibility; responsible business conduct)
UN Treaty Body Database	2015-2025	Ratifications of UN Human Rights conventions and implementation reports	Global	Not sector-specific	N / A	Reports from UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies on Thailand express significant concerns about torture, arbitrary detention, limitations on freedom of expression and assembly, and issues related to human trafficking. For the EU, concerns relate to migration/asylum and border controls, detention conditions.	Not applicable
Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI)	2015-2025	Recommendations/observations under UN human rights conventions	Global	Not sector-specific	N / A	N / A	Not applicable
ILO CEACR Reports, including CEACR 2025	2015-2025	Independent examination by legal experts of application ILO Conventions	Global, with specific information about EU MS and Thailand	Cross-sectoral	++	Thailand: strengthened legal/institutional response to forced labour and trafficking (2023–2027 national action plan and targeted measures in sectors like fisheries), but ongoing risks and enforcement/data gaps—especially regarding protection of migrant workers across sectors, prevention and monitoring of child labour especially in informal and own-account work.	Not applicable

							<u>EU Member States: comparatively strong legal frameworks and institutions, yet recurring implementation challenges (effective freedom of association/collective bargaining in specific categories, and closing persistent equality gaps (gender pay / sanctions). Enforcement and remedies key.</u>	
ILO CAS Reports, including 2025 Report	2015-2025	<u>ILC (tripartite) examination of application ILO Standards</u>		<u>Global, with specific information about EU MS</u>	Not sector-specific	+	<u>Thailand is not discussed as an individual “serious case” on specific labour-rights violations in the ILC 113 report.</u> <u>EU: labour-rights governance frameworks in EU Member States generally operate through established social-dialogue institutions, there remain pockets of contested compliance (e.g. SK example).</u>	Not applicable
Implementation reports under the Convention Against Torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CAT)	2021-2024	National verification	reporting and	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific	++	Concern over detention conditions, high levels of prison overcrowding, torture, and enforced disappearances in Thailand. Concerns over detention conditions and the treatment of migrants/refugees in Europe.	Not applicable
Implementation reports under the Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture (CAT-OP)		National verification	reporting and	EU MS	Not sector-specific			Not applicable
Implementation reports International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)	2017	National verification	reporting and	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific			Not applicable
Implementation Reports Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty (CCPR-OP2-DP)		National verification	reporting and	EU MS	Not sector-specific			Not applicable

Implementation Reports CED - Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance		National verification	reporting	and	EU MS	Not sector-specific		Only ratified by Thailand in 2024. No implementation report yet.	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	2025	National verification	reporting	and	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific		Thailand: progress noted (accession Convention Enforced Disappearance, gender strategies/action plans). However, serious concerns about gaps in legal framework, gendered harm in Southern provinces, barriers to access to justice for women, high number of women on death row, trafficking/prostitution, low participation in public life, etc. EU MS: gender-based violence, gender pay gaps, under-representation of women in decision-making in some MSs	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2021	National verification	reporting	and	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific		EU: hate speech and hate crime on the rise, persistent discrimination against Roma, ill-treatment of migrants/asylum seekers/refugees, data gaps	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CESC - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2025	National verification	reporting	and	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific			Not applicable
CMW - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families		National verification	reporting	and		Not sector-specific		Not ratified by Thailand nor EU MS	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child		National verification	reporting	and	EU MS	Not sector-specific		Latest Thai implementation report dates from 2012.	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CRC-OP-AC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the		National verification	reporting	and	EU MS	Not sector-specific		Latest Thai implementation report dates from 2012.	Not applicable

involvement of children in armed conflict							
Implementation Reports CRC-OP-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography		National reporting and verification	EU MS	Not sector-specific		Latest Thai implementation report dates from 2012.	Not applicable
Implementation Reports CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2016-2025	National reporting and verification	EU MS/Thailand	Not sector-specific		Latest Thai implementation report (due 2022) not yet submitted. Latest EU submission 2025	Not applicable
FRA - Fundamental Rights Report	2025	Independent data collection by national human rights experts on human rights situation in EU Member States	EU	Not sector-specific		Areas of concern: rise of racism/hate crimes, rights abuses at EU borders, digitalisation/AI.	Not applicable
US Department of State - 2024 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices	2025	Country reports prepared by the US Department of State on human rights	Global	Contains information by sector, e.g. fishing, construction, manufacturing	++	Thailand: significant human rights issues included credible reports of: arbitrary arrest and detention; serious restrictions on freedom of expression and media freedom, including censorship; and significant restrictions on workers' freedom of association. For EU, MS-level reports highlight issues with freedom of expression, degrading treatment, detention in some MSs.	Not applicable
US Office to monitor and combat trafficking in persons 2025	2025	Information collected from US embassies, official government sources, NGO, Ios, academic studies/reports + classification of countries in Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 watchlist, Tier 3	Global	Contains information by sector, e.g. fishing, construction, manufacturing		Thailand identified as Tier 2, not fully meeting the standards for the elimination of trafficking, but making significant efforts to do so.	Not applicable
Fischman K., Adrift in the sea: the impact of the business supply chain transparency on trafficking and Slavery Act of 2015 on forced labor in the Thai fishing industry notes	2017	Legal analysis / case studies	Thailand	Fisheries / seafood processing	++	Business Supply chain transparency legislation on trafficking/slavery alone is unlikely to significantly reduce forced labour in Thai seafood supply chains. Authors recommend a broader, multi-stakeholder effort—bringing additional actors into the	Consumers, CSR, RBC

						solution-making process—to achieve meaningful change.	
Human Rights Watch - World Report 2025	2025	Field investigations, interviews, document and data review.	Global (specific country information covering Thailand, EU and EU MS)	Not sector-specific	+++	HR violation in EUMS in practice more prevalent than EU human rights 'rhetoric', in particular on asylum/migration, anti-racism and rule of law protection. For Thailand, serious backsliding in 2024.	Not applicable
Thailand – First National Action Plan on Business & Human Rights (2019–2022)	2019	Policy plan aligned with UNGPs; identifies priority areas incl labour, HR defenders	Thailand	Not sector-specific	+	Establishes national commitments on labour rights, human rights defenders, remedies.	RBC, SMEs
Thailand - Second National Action Plan on Business & Human Rights (2022-2027)	2023	Policy plan, following up from 1st NAP	Thailand	Not sector-specific	+	Establishes current national commitments on labour rights, human rights defenders, remedies.	RBC, SMEs
ILO Endline findings on fishers and seafood workers in Thailand	2020	Large-scale worker survey on decent work in fisheries / seafood processing sectors in Thailand; ILO force labour measurement method	Thailand	Fisheries / seafood processing	+++	Report assesses changes in working conditions in the sector, focusing on recruitment, contracts, wages, forced labour, access to remedies, housing conditions. Forced labour prevalence estimated at 14% among fishers and 7% in seafood processing, mostly migrant men (Cambodian).	Not applicable
ILO - Baseline research findings on fishers and seafood workers in Thailand	2018	Baseline survey of workers in Thai fishing and seafood processing in five zones	Thailand	Fisheries / seafood processing	+++	Progress compared to 2013 in certain areas, e.g. written contracts, fixed wage payments compared to payments in cash, presence of minor workers. However, wage reductions, payments under minimum wage, forced labour practices still prevalent.	SMEs,
ILO - Global Estimates of Modern Slavery	2022	Main data sources: nationally representative household surveys, forced labour surveys; CTDC anonymised dataset on victims of trafficking, collected by IOM and partners.	Global	Not sector-specific	++	Prevalence of forced labour: 4.4 per 1000 people, high shares in services, manufacturing, construction, agriculture and domestic work. 3 times higher prevalence for migrant workers	RBC, SMEs, consumer,

Environmental Justice Foundation - Blood and Water: human rights abuses in the seafood industry	2018	Own-initiative investigations by the NGO + literature review. Case studies of human rights abuses.	Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia (in the region).	Fisheries	+++	Case study on Thailand highlights trafficking of migrant workers in the fishing industry and situations of labour exploitation.	SMEs
Greenpeace - Turn the tide: human rights abuses and illegal fishing in Thailand's overseas fishing industry	2019	Own-initiative investigation by Greenpeace. Mixed methods, incl. vessel monitoring, interviews with fishers and trafficking victims, inspection observation and document review.	Thailand	Fisheries	+++	Thai fishing fleet, convicted of labour exploitation abuses, shifted operations to Papua New Guinea.	Consumers, RBC
Issara Institute and International Justice Mission - Not in the Same Boat: prevalence and patterns of labour abuse across Thailand's diverse fishing industry	2019	Structured surveys with 260 Burmese and Cambodian fishermen across 20 key Thai fishing localities in 2016. Statistical analysis of prevalence of human trafficking.	Thailand	Fisheries		Illegal overwork and underpay, physical violence, debt bondage, trafficking prevalent. Study extracts percentages to provide quantitative estimation working conditions violations.	RBC
ILO, OECD, IOM and UNICEF, Ending Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains, 2019	2019	Joint research findings from several international bodies on child labour linked to global supply chains. Empirical evidence on the prevalence and risk factors of child labour.	global	Not sector-specific	++	Provides empirical evidence on the prevalence and risk factors of child labour as well as policy recommendations to incentivise RBC in global supply chains.	RBC, SMEs
UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020	2020	Official national data on detected trafficking cases	global (country profiles on Thailand / Europe)	Cross-sectoral	++	38% of detected trafficking cases relate to forced labour. Majority women and girls, rising share of children. Thailand: mostly migrant workers from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thai nationals; main sectors: fishing/seafood and manufacturing. EU: higher conviction rates than other regions. Less forced labour.	Not applicable
US Department of Labour - Supply Chain Study on Forced Labor in the Fishing Industry in Thailand	2024	Mixed method supply chain study, including desk research, interviews, case studies	Thailand	Fisheries	++	Persistent forced labour risks, incl. debt related to recruitment, document retention, wages withheld, working time excess for migrant fishermen.	RBC; CSR; SMEs
Supang Chantavanich, Samarn Laodumrongchai, Christina Stringer, "Under the shadow: Forced labour among sea fishers	2016	Large-scale quantitative survey of sea fishermen; forced labour measurement following ILO SAP-FL	Thailand	fisheries	++	Using ILO indicators, 16.9% (101/596) of respondents met the threshold for forced labour for human trafficking. Migrant fishers were disproportionately	LDCs

in Thailand", Journal Marine Policy 68 (2016)						affected (Myanmar 26%, Cambodia 9%).	
IOM and Walk Free Foundation, Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour, 2019	2019	Literature review; IOM data; policy analysis	Global (Thailand cited in examples)	Cross-sectoral	++	Vulnerability to trafficking, forced labour and modern slavery is situational and produced by context, not inherent to being a migrant, e.g. limited access to remedies, migration regimes. Systemic prevention, strong labour inspection, access to remedies needed.	Not applicable
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South Asia Work in Freedom Three-Country evaluation: A theory-based intervention evaluation to promote safer migration of women and girls in Nepal, India and Bangladesh, 2019. ODI ILO IOM UNHCR UNICEF REA - Children on the move report	2019	Mixed methods assessment, including household survey, in-depth interviews, forced labour quantification	Bangladesh, India, Nepal	Cross-sectoral	+++	Pre-departure trainings for migrant workers had limited effect on risk of exploitation. Women highly reliant on recruiters.	LDCs; gender
European Commission – IUU “yellow card” to Thailand (2015) and lifting (2019)	2015; 2019	Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) covering 89 studies	Global (covers Thailand)	Cross-sectoral	++	Identifies factors hindering effectiveness combatting child labour, including in Thailand.	Not applicable
European Commission – IUU “yellow card” to Thailand (2015) and lifting (2019)	2015; 2019	Compliance benchmarking against EU IUU regime; trade conditionality	Thailand; EU	Fisheries	++	Formal dialogue EU-Thailand for shortcoming in fisheries monitoring, control and sanctioning systems. Cleared in H27	Not applicable
UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Including Its Causes and Consequences, A/HRC/33/46 (2016).	2016	UN Special Rapporteur thematic report on debt bondage	global	Cross-sectoral		Relevance for SIA: - For Thailand, align fisheries, agriculture, manufacturing, and construction supply chains with the report’s calls on no-debt recruitment, enforcement of wage/payment rights, and accessible grievance/compensation for migrants - For EU, map FTA labour-chapter cooperation and trade-and-sustainable-development (TSD) tools to the report’s	Not applicable

						recommendations: recruitment regulation, due diligence, remedy, and targeted support to labour inspectorates and civil-society monitoring.	
Marine Policy – “More than just a carding system” (Kadfak et al.) (ScienceDirect)	2021	Qualitative policy analysis of IUU reforms and labour outcomes	Thailand	Fisheries	+	EU “yellow card” spurred reforms, but worker-centred enforcement and remedy gaps remain; ongoing risks for migrants.	Not applicable
IOM/UN – “In the Shadow of the Ships” (business responses to forced labour)	2023	Qualitative research. Stakeholder interviews; case analysis	Thailand	Fisheries	+++	Highest infringements of labour rights concentrated in small-scale undertakings / lower tiers of supply chain.	RBC, SMEs
ILO/UN Network – Thailand Migration Report 2024 (International Labour Organization)	2024	Statistical overview + thematic chapters on rights, inclusion, social protection	Thailand	Cross-sector (incl. agriculture, manufacturing, services)	+++	Thailand hosts millions of migrant workers central to key export sectors; documents persistent barriers in social protection and access to justice. (International Labour Organization).	Consumers, SMEs,
ILO – Responsible Supply Chains in Asia: Vehicle Parts (Japan–Thailand cases) (International Labour Organization)	2022	Multi-case study vs ILO MNE Declaration; supplier due-diligence practices	Thailand	Automotive/parts	++	Finds gaps in supplier HRDD and worker voice; recommends remediation protocols and migrant-worker safeguards in Thai supply chains. (International Labour Organization)	RBC; SMEs
IOM – Key risks for migrant workers in Thailand’s fashion industry	2021	Desk research + stakeholder insights	Thailand	Textiles/garment	++	Identifies wage theft, excessive hours, document retention risks; calls for grievance access in migrant languages.	Gender
OECD/ILO/RSC Asia – Thailand country briefs (auto/parts) (International Labour Organization)	2020–24	Policy briefs; RBC mainstreaming	Thailand	Automotive/parts	++	Underscore need for freedom of association, OHS, and fair recruitment in export-oriented tiers. (International Labour Organization)	RBC; SMEs
ITUC Global Rights Index – Thailand	2024	Annual scoring of workers’ rights (violations of civil liberties at work)	Thailand	Cross-sector (labour rights)	+++	Severe violations persist (e.g., restrictions on organising/collective bargaining); useful for baseline trend. (European Commission)	Not applicable

ITUC Global Rights Index – EU	2025	Annual scoring of workers' rights (violations of civil liberties at work)	EU	Cross-sector (labour rights)	++	Significant decline in workers' rights in Europe. Worst score for the EU since index began in 2014. While EU still least repressive region overall, 2025 report highlights a rapid deterioration, in particular for access to justice and right to strike.	Not applicable
DOL – Worst Forms of Child Labour: Thailand	2019	Government enforcement data ; policy review	Thailand	Cross-sector (garment, shrimp, sugarcane)	+	Records enforcement actions and remaining gaps (e.g., child labour risks in shrimp, sugarcane, garments)	Not applicable
Kaack, S., Human Rights Expectations for an EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement, 2023	2023	Forward-looking policy paper	Thailand	Cross-sector		Identifies enforcement needs	CSR
EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World (country reports)	2025	Reporting by EU delegations	Global (Thailand country report)	Not sector-specific	++	Overview of human rights situation in Thailand in 2025.	Not applicable
EPBD - Safeguarding individuals' digital rights	2023	Annual report by the EPBD	EU	Cross-sector (e.g. digital, finance, health,...)	+	Report on legislative developments, cross-border cooperation initiatives, enforcement actions, decisions from EPBD.	Not applicable
EPBD - Protecting personal data in a changing landscape	2024	Annual report by the EPBD	EU	Cross-sector (e.g. digital, finance, health,...)	+	Report on legislative developments, cross-border cooperation initiatives, enforcement actions, decisions from EPBD.	Not applicable
The 6th Thailand Human Development Report Sufficiency Economy Philosophy: Empowerment of People and Communities to Achieve the SDGs and Human Development 2024	2025	Qualitative research.	Thailand	Cross-sector (e.g. digital, finance, health,...)	+	Focus on vulnerable groups, e.g. people with disabilities, children, migrants.	Not applicable

Annex 8: Human Rights SIA Screening results

Human rights potentially affected	Direct / indirect impact	Scale of impact (high/medium/low)	Potentially affected / at-risk groups
Prohibition of slavery, forced labour and trafficking ICCPR Art. 8; ILO C29, C105 & 2014 Protocol; Palermo Protocol; EU CFR Art. 5	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade and sustainable development (TSD) commitments to ILO fundamental principles and rights at work (elimination of forced labour) - TSD commitments to effective labour inspection; enforcement commitment; non-regression - RBC (UNGPs/OECD/ILO) extends supply-chain leverage; - SSDS allows temporary remedies for persistent TSD non-compliance; <p>Note that the prohibition of slavery and forced labour is an absolute human right, meaning that it cannot be limited or suspended under any circumstances</p>	High (prevention, detection, remediation); Residual risk if monitoring/enforcement are weak.	Migrant/low-wage workers in fisheries/seafood, agriculture, textiles/garments, construction, electronics/auto; agency-hired and platform workers.
Prohibition of child labour and children's rights CRC Art. 32; ILO C138, C182; EU CFR Art. 32	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD (Decent Work; inspection) - RBC due diligence in risk-exposed chains (agri-food, fisheries, garments, electronics); Indirect: transparency/consumer provisions can reinforce market pressure.	High with better inspection/HRDD; Persistent risks in informal/subcontracted segments.	Children in agricultural/seafood chains and informal subcontracting; migrant children and youth.
Labour rights and the right to decent work ILO FPRW; ICESCR Arts. 7–8; EU CFR Arts. 28, 31	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD (ILO FPRW; labour inspection; non-regression); - RBC (UNGPs/OECD/ILO); - Digital-Trade cooperation on platform workers/algorithmic management. 	High ; Risk of weak monitoring.	Workers in fisheries, agriculture, textiles/garments, electronics/auto; migrant and platform workers.
Right to a safe and healthy working environment ILO C155 / C187 ESC Art. 3 EU CFE Art. 31	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD (ILO FPRW, labour inspection; non-regression) - CSR / RBC Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBT standards / SPS - Trade in goods - Services/investment (domestic regulation) - Public procurement 	High Risk of weak monitoring, persistent risks in subcontracted segments Potential higher trade volumes in goods from sectors with higher risks	Workers in fisheries, agriculture, textiles/garments, electronics/auto; migrant and platform workers.
Right to privacy (data protection) ICCPR Art. 17;	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital Trade: recognition of data protection as a fundamental right; 	High : on condition of interoperable safeguards; see compatibility agreements EU-third countries Low if enforcement challenges.	Consumers; workers under algorithmic management; SMEs handling personal data; other vulnerable users.

EU CFR Arts. 7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cross-border data flows with safeguards/exceptions; - customs protocol references personal data; - financial-services confidentiality. 		
Freedom of expression, access to information ICCPR Art. 19; EU CFR Arts. 11, 42	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency requirements (good regulatory practice (GRP), access to information,...), - TSD references to transparency and GRP chapters 	Medium Focus on transparency less on freedom of expression. Depends on timely publication and language accessibility.	Journalists/CSOs; trade unions; SMEs/consumers seeking regulatory information.
Right to public participation in public affairs ICCPR Art. 25; EU CFR Arts. 41–42	Direct/indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency (opportunities to be heard, review/appeal), TBT/SPS consultation duties (comment periods, written replies), and TSD stakeholder avenues (committee/contact points). 	Medium/low if participation is meaningful (sufficient time, multilingual notices).	CSOs/community groups; social partners; SMEs; DAG-type bodies.
Right to join and form a trade union; right to collective bargaining ILO C87, C98 ICCPR Arts. 21–22; EU CFR Art. 12	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD participatory architecture (committee/contact points) enabling civil-society engagement; Indirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency/TBT/SPS consultations provide spaces for collective input; labour strand covers CB. 	Medium if civic space is ensured in practice.	Trade unions; CSOs/NGOs; community groups; workers
Non-discrimination and equal treatment ICERD; CEDAW; CRPD; ICCPR Art. 26; EU CFR Arts. 20–21, 23) ILO Conventions 100, 111	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - via procurement; anti-corruption and equal treatment of locally established suppliers; - RBC due diligence addressing discrimination. 	Medium	Female workers/entrepreneurs; persons with disabilities; minority and migrant workers; SMEs.
Women’s rights CEDAW; ICCPR Art. 3; ICESCR Art. 3; EU CFR Arts. 21, 23	Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD trade and gender cooperation, stakeholder participation, and labour-rights strand; - procurement equal-treatment/anti-corruption and SME access can improve women-owned firms’ opportunities; - platform-work cooperation may address gendered risks. 	Medium if monitored	Female workers (textile, agri-food services), women-owned SMEs, platform workers, female migrants.
Right to an effective remedy	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital-Trade consumer redress; - procurement notice/review architecture; 	Medium	Consumers; companies (esp. SMEs); workers seeking redress.

ICCPR Art. 2(3); EU CFR Art. 47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - horizontal review/appeal duties; - SSDS with reasoned reports, compliance review, and temporary remedies . 	dependent on accessibility/independence of domestic mechanisms.	
Right to health ICESCR Art. 12; EU CFR Arts. 35, 38	Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - via online product-safety and redress; - SPS/TBT transparency/precaution; - sustainable Food Systems cooperation on AMR, fraud . - IP protection (Doha Declaration/TRIPS, cooperation against health-risk counterfeits) 	Low–Medium Limited in scope	Consumers; workers in risk-prone sectors.
Right to a healthy environment UNGA Res. 76/300; EU CFR Art. 37	Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TSD (Paris Agreement implementation, non-regression), - SSDS temporary remedies for TSD breaches (incl. Paris), - Sustainable Food Systems chapter (reduce use of antimicrobials, chemical pesticides; promote sustainable food production, transport, fight fraud in agri-food chain), - TBT/SPS science/precaution transparency. 	Medium potential with adequate monitoring/enforcement;	Communities near industrial clusters; fishers; consumers; workers in pollution-intensive sectors.
Indigenous peoples' rights UNDRIP; Art. 3, 19, 25 and 26) ICCPR Art. 27	Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RBC references to responsible governance of tenure and responsible investment in agriculture/food systems; - Participatory channels for civil society may support voice of indigenous communities. 	Low-Medium Not all rights likely addressed, e.g. protection of collective property	Indigenous and coastal communities; smallholders; small-scale fishers; forest-dependent peoples.
Right to property (UDHR Art. 17; EU CFR Art. 17)	Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP protection (national treatment, enforcement) and Geographical Indication (GI) protection (preventing deceptive uses), supporting legitimate property interests; - Services/Investment administrative review procedures protect due process in licensing that can affect property/use rights; - RBC tenure safeguards relate to land/sea use. 	Medium positive where enforcement is fair and accessible; risks if weaker actors cannot vindicate claims or tenure governance is weak.	Farmers/smallholders; MSMEs/SMEs with IP; GI producer groups; communities with customary tenure.
Right to an adequate standard of living ICESCR Art. 11; EU CFR Arts. 34, 38	Indirect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - employment/income and price effects from trade; - SME access and procurement transparency impacting opportunities; - Sustainable Food Systems cooperation (food safety/AMR/waste) and consumer protection/redress influencing affordability and safety; - non-regression clauses on social protection and core labour standards. 	Medium: Potential improvements, e.g. jobs, lower prices, safer food; Implementation risks of unequal distribution.	Low-income households; rural smallholders; informal and migrant workers; women-headed households; urban poor.

Annex 9: List of Thai Stakeholders

Institution	Stakeholder Category
AIDS Access Foundation	NGO
Airports of Thailand	Business
	I
Asia Human Rights and Labor Advocates	Social partner
Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP)	NGO
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT),	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	NGO
Bangkok Bank	Business
Charoen Pokphand Group	Business
Climate Finance Network Thailand	NGO
Climate Watch Thailand	NGO
DB Schenker Thai Ltd.	Economic operator
DHL Global Forwarding	Economic operator
Eco Thailand Foundation	NGO
Ecological Alert and Recovery-Thailand (EARTH)	NGO
ENLAWTHAI Foundation	NGO
Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)	NGO
Express Transport Systems Co Ltd	Business
Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)

Institution	Stakeholder Category
Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	International organisation
FedEx Thailand	Business
Fortify Rights	International organisation
FTA Watch	NGO
Greenpeace Thailand	NGO
Gulf Energy Development	Business
Human Rights and Development Foundation (HRDF)	NGO
Human Rights Lawyers Association	NGO
Human Rights Watch	International organisation
Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand	NGO
Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
Intellectual Property Association of Thailand	Trade and business association and facilitator
IUCN Regional Hub for Oceania	International organisation
Kasikornbank	Business
Kenan Institute Asia	NGO
Krung Thai Bank	Business
Krungthai axa company	Business
Kühne & Nagel Thailand	Economic operator
Labour Rights Promotion Network	Social partner
Mekong Institute (MI)	International organisation

Institution	Stakeholder Category
Migrant Working Group	Social partner
MTS Gold Company	Business
National Congress of Thai Labour (NCTL)	Social partner
Protection International	International organisation
PTT Public Company Ltd	Business
PTT Trading International	Economic operator
Scholars of Sustenance	NGO
School of Economics, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce (UTCC)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
SDG Move/Sustainable Development Solution Networks/SDSN	International organisation
Siam Cement Group	Business
Siam Commercial Bank	Business
Siam Shipping	Economic operator
Social Enterprise Thailand	Trade and business association and facilitator
Solidarity Center	Social partner
Sri Trang Agro-Industry Public Company Limited	Business
Stockholm Environment Institute	International organisation
SXD Express	Business
Thai Agrotrade Co.Ltd	Business
Thai Airways	Business
Thai Bankers Association	Social partner

Institution	Stakeholder Category
Thai Broiler Processing Exporters Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Development Research Institute (TDRI)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
Thai European Business Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Feed Mill Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Food Processors Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Fresh Fruit Traders and Exporters Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Labour Solidarity Committee (TLSC)	Social partner
Thai Organic Trade Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Plastic Industries Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Rice Exporters Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thai Summit Group	Business
Thai Trade Union Congress (TTUC)	Social partner
Thai Tuna Industry Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
ThaiBev	Business
Thailand Environment Institute	NGO
Thailand Future Foundation	NGO
Thailand Incentive and Convention Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
Thammasat College of Business Management	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
The Centre for People and Forests (RECOFTC)	NGO

Institution	Stakeholder Category
The Federation of Thai Industries	Social partner
The Fund for Global Human Rights	International organisation
The State Enterprises Workers' Relation Confederation	Social partner
The Swine Raisers Association of Thailand	Trade and business association and facilitator
The Thai Automotive Industry Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
The Thai Auto-Parts Manufacturers Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
TMB Thanachart Bank	Business
UPS Thailand	Business
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Thailand	NGO

Annex 10: List of EU and international Stakeholders

Institution	Stakeholder Category
AEGIS Europe	Trade and business association and facilitator
Airlines International Representation in Europe (AIRE)	Social Partner
Airport Services Association (ASA Europe)	Social Partner
Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)	International Organisation
Association of European Public Postal Operators (PostEurop)	Social Partner
Association of National Organisations of Fishing Enterprises in the EU (EUROPECHE)	Social Partner
Association on wildlife trafficking & animal welfare	NGO
BusinessEurope	Social Partner
CEC-European Managers	Social Partner
CEEV (comité européen des entreprises vins)	Trade and business association and facilitator
CerameUnie	Trade and business association and facilitator
CEVA Logistics	Economic operator
Civil Air Navigation Services Organisation (CANSO)	Social Partner
Comité International des Betteraves Européennes (CIBE)	Trade and business association and facilitator
Community of European Railway and Infrastructure Companies (CER)	Social Partner
Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)	Social Partner
Confederation of European Security Services (CoESS)	Social Partner
Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)	Social Partner
CopaCogeca	Social Partner

Institution	Stakeholder Category
Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-Based Industries (CEEMET)	Social Partner
DHL Global Forwarding Europe	Economic operator
DSV	Economic operator
EFPIA (European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Association)	Trade and business association and facilitator
Employers' Group of the Committee of Agricultural Organisations in the European Union (GEOPA-COPA)	Social Partner
Enterprise Europe Network	Trade and business association and facilitator
ESRA	NGO
EU Vegetable Oil & Proteinmeal Industry Association (FEDIOL)	Trade and business association and facilitator
EUCOLAIT (European Association of Dairy Trade)	Trade and business association and facilitator
EUROCADRES (Council of European Professional and Managerial Staff)	Social Partner
Eurochambres	Social Partner
EuroCommerce	Trade and business association and facilitator
Eurogroup for Animals	NGO
European Aggregates Association (UEPG)	Social Partner
European Apparel and Textile Organisation (EURATEX)	Social Partner
European Association for Business and Commerce	Business
European Association for Coal and Lignite (Euracoal)	Social Partner
European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)	Social Partner
European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors – PROFEL	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Association of Mining Industries (Euromines)	Social Partner
European Association of Potash Producers (APEP)	Social Partner

Institution	Stakeholder Category
European Association of South East Asian Studies (EUROSEAS)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Banking Federation (EBF)	Social Partner
European Barge Union (EBU)	Social Partner
European Builders Confederation (EBC)	Social Partner
European Business Services Round Table	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
European Chemical Employers Group (ECEG)	Social Partner
European Cleaning and Facility Services Industry (EFCI)	Social Partner
European Cockpit Association (ECA)	Social Partner
European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Committee of Environmental Technology Suppliers Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (CEFS)	Social Partner
European Community Shipowners Associations (ECSA)	Social Partner
European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions (CESI)	Social Partner
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Confederation of the Footwear Industry (CEC)	Social Partner
European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)	Social Partner
European Construction Industry Federation (FIEC)	Social Partner
European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)	NGO

Institution	Stakeholder Category
European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI)	Social Partner
European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Crop Protection Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Ecommerce and Omni-Channel Trade Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)	International Organisation
European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Engineering Industries Association (EUnited)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Family Businesses	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Farmers	Social Partner
European Federation of Building and Woodworkers (EFBWW)	Social Partner
European Federation of Journalists (EFJ)	Social Partner
European Fish Processors & Traders Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Hospital and Healthcare Employers' Association (HOSPEEM)	Social Partner
European Industrial Minerals Association (IMA-Europe)	Social Partner
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Livestock & Meat Trades Union (UECBV)	Social Partner
European Organisation for Security	International Organisation
European Organisation of Tomato Industries (OEIT)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Patent Office	International Organisation
European Regions Airline Association (ERA)	Social Partner

Institution	Stakeholder Category
European Retail Round Table	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Round Table of Industrialists	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Services Forum (ESF)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Services Strategy Unit	NGO
European Skippers Organisation (ESO)	Social Partner
European Small Business Alliance	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Steel Association (Eurofer)	Social Partner
European Sugar Refineries Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Trade Union Committee for Education (ETUCE)	Social Partner
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)	Social Partner
European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
European Transport Workers' Federation (ETF)	Social Partner
European Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Travel Commission	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
European Union of the Natural Gas Industry (Eurogas)	Social Partner
European Women's Lobby	NGO
Fairwatch	NGO
Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
Federation of European Rice Millers	Trade and business association and facilitator
Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises (FEM)	Trade and business association and facilitator

Institution	Stakeholder Category
FoodServiceEurope	Social Partner
Foreign Trade Association	Trade and business association and facilitator
FRESHFEL - EUROPEAN FRESH PRODUCE ASSOCIATION	Trade and business association and facilitator
Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	NGO
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI)	Academia (including think tanks and research institutes)
Greenpeace European Unit	NGO
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés in Europe (HOTREC)	Social Partner
industriAll European Trade Union	Social Partner
International Association of Public Transport (UITP)	Social Partner
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	NGO
International Labour Organization	Social Partner
International Land Coalition	International Organisation
International Network for Sustainable Energy - INFORSE-Europe	International Organisation
International Road Transport Union (IRU)	Social Partner
Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Association (SACAR)	Trade and business association and facilitator
Médecins Sans Frontières International	NGO
Nature Conservancy	NGO
Organic Processing and Trade Organisation (OPTA)	Trade and business association and facilitator
RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)	International Organisation
SIG Europe	Social Partner

Institution	Stakeholder Category
SMEunited	Social Partner
SpiritsEUROPE	Trade and business association and facilitator
Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	Trade and business association and facilitator
Union Network International (UNI) Europa	Social Partner
Union of the Electricity Industry - EURELECTRIC	Social Partner
UOS Supply Chain Solutions	Economic operator
Veblen Institute	NGO
WIEGO - Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	NGO
Women in Development Europe (WIDE)	NGO
World Employment Confederation Europe (WEC-Europe)	Social Partner

Annex 11: Open Public Consultation (OPC) Questionnaire

Annex 11 Section A: Introduction

Introduction

About the EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

The EU and Thailand maintain a long-standing and multifaceted trade relationship underpinned by their mutual commitment to a rules-based international order and shared membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Thailand is a key partner of the EU in the Indo-Pacific region and holds the position of the EU's fourth most significant trading partner. Globally, Thailand is the EU's 25th largest trading partner, while the EU occupies the role of Thailand's fourth-largest trading partner. In 2023, trade between the two economies accounted for 7.1 percent of Thailand's total international trade, underscoring the importance of the countries as commercial counterparts. In March 2023, following an exploratory process and previous stops and starts, the EU and Thailand jointly announced the relaunch of FTA negotiations.

About this ex-ante evaluation

Milieu Consulting, in cooperation with the London School of Economics Consulting (LSE Consulting) and Tutwa Europe, and supported by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), is currently conducting a Sustainable Impact Assessment (SIA) on behalf of the European's Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE). The study analyses the potential economic, social, environmental, and human rights impacts of a future FTA between the European Union and the Kingdom of Thailand.

SIAs analyse the potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts of trade agreements in which the EU is a partner. They are based on a robust analysis of the changes that the trade agreement would be likely to cause in the EU, in the partner country and in specified other countries. Equally important, they include wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders in the EU and the partner country. SIA findings and recommendations feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the related policy choices.

More information about the SIA in support of the EU-Thailand FTA negotiations is available on a dedicated website:

<https://euthailandsia.org/>

About this survey

The purpose of this consultation is to gather input for the evaluation study. All citizens, social partners, businesses, organisations, and public authorities, regardless of their location, are welcome to participate in this survey.

Please note that a separate specialised questionnaire for businesses is available. If you are responding on behalf of a business, including an SME, please also participate in the business survey.

The questionnaire is available in the official languages of the EU, and responses can be provided in any of these languages. Completing it should take no more than 20 minutes. If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire. The survey will be available online until midnight on [3 months from launch date].

Annex 11 Section B: About you

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
B	B.1	Language of my contribution	Yes	Bulgarian; Croatian; Czech; Danish; Dutch; English; Estonian; Finnish; French; German; Greek; Hungarian; Irish; Italian; Latvian; Lithuanian; Maltese; Polish; Portuguese; Romanian; Slovak; Slovenian; Spanish; Swedish	Single choice	All
B	B.2	I am giving my contribution as	Yes	Academic/research institution; Business association; Company/business; Consumer organisation; EU citizen; Environmental organisation; Non-EU citizen; Non-governmental organisation (NGO); Public authority; Trade union; Other	Single choice	All
B	B.3	First name	Yes	Open text	Open text	All
B	B.4	Surname	Yes	Open text	Open text	All
B	B.5	Email (this won't be published)	Yes	Open text	Open text	All
B	B.6	Scope	Yes	International; Local; National; Regional	Single choice	Organisation
B	B.7	Level of governance	Yes	Local Authority; Local Agency	Single choice	Organisation
B	B.8	Level of governance	Yes	Parliament; Authority; Agency	Single choice	Organisation
B	B.9	Organisation name (255 character(s) maximum)	Yes	Open text	Open text	Organisation
B	B.10	Organisation size	Yes	Micro (1 to 9 employees); Small (10 to 49 employees); Medium (50 to 249 employees); Large (250 or more)	Single choice	Organisation
B	B.11	Transparency register number (Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.)	No	Open text	Open text	Organisation on the transparency register

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
B	B.12	<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.</p> <p>This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.</p>	Yes	<p>Afghanistan; Åland Islands; Albania; Algeria; American Samoa; Andorra; Angola; Anguilla; Antarctica; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Aruba; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Belgium; Belize; Benin; Bermuda; Bhutan; Bolivia; Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Bouvet Island; Brazil; British Indian Ocean Territory; British Virgin Islands; Brunei; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Canada; Cape Verde; Cayman Islands; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Christmas Island; Clipperton; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cook Islands; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Croatia; Cuba; Curaçao; Cyprus; Czechia; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Denmark; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Estonia; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Falkland Islands; Faroe Islands; Fiji; Finland; France; French Guiana; French Polynesia; French Southern Antarctic Lands; Gabon; Georgia; Germany; Ghana; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guam; Guatemala; Guernsey; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Heard Island and McDonald Islands; Honduras; Hong Kong; Hungary; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Isle of Man; Israel; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Jersey; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Kosovo; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Laos; Latvia; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macau; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mayotte; Mexico; Micronesia; Moldova; Monaco; Mongolia; Montenegro; Montserrat; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar/Burma; Namibia; Nauru; Nepal; Netherlands; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Norfolk Island; North Korea; North Macedonia; Norway; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Palestine; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Pitcairn Islands; Poland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Qatar; Réunion; Romania; Russia; Rwanda; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; San Marino; São Tomé and Príncipe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Sint Maarten; Slovakia; Slovenia; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; South Korea; South Sudan; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Taiwan; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; The Gambia; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tokelau; Tonga; Trinidad and</p>	Single choice	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
				Tobago; Tunisia; Türkiye; Turkmenistan; Turks and Caicos Islands; Tuvalu; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; United States; United States Minor Outlying Islands; Uruguay; US Virgin Islands; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Vatican City; Venezuela; Vietnam; Wallis and Futuna; Western Sahara; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe		
B	B.13	<p>Contribution publication privacy settings</p> <p>The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.</p> <p>The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association', 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected.</p>	Yes	<p>Anonymous - The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, your country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself;</p> <p>Public - Your name, the type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, your country of origin and your contribution will be published.</p>	Single choice	All
B	B.14	<p>Contribution publication privacy settings</p> <p>The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.</p>	Yes	<p>Anonymous - Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous;</p> <p>Public - Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.</p>	Single choice	All
B	T&C	I agree with the personal data protection provisions			Single choice	All

Annex 11 Section C: About you – supplementary

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
C	C.1	What is your gender?	No	Female; Male; Other;I prefer not to state	Single choice	All
C	C.2	Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge (management) of your organisation, or a majority owner of your organisation, and/or are more than half of the board members women)?	No	Yes; No	Single choice	All
C	C.3	Only answer in case you are active sectorally: In which sector(s) do you /your members operate? Please check all that apply.	No	Agriculture: cattle; Agriculture: other agriculture; Agriculture: meat; Agriculture: dairy; Primary products (eg. oil, gas); Processed food (incl. fishing); Beverages and tobacco Textiles; Wearing apparel; Leather products; Other manufacturing; Chemicals; Pharmaceuticals; Rubber and plastics; Iron & steel; Non-ferrous metals; Metals; Electronics; Electrical equipment; Machinery; Motor vehicles (automotive); Transport equipment; Trade and distribution services; Air transport services; Water transport services; Other transport services; Communication services; Financial services; Insurance services; Business services; Other services	Single choice	Sector-related organisation

Annex 11 Section D: Objectives of the FTA

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
D	D.1	To what extent do you think the Agreement will achieve the following operational objectives?	No			
D	D.1.a	It will help to expand and diversify trade between the EU and Thailand and reduce tariffs paid in the EU on imports from Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.b	It will help to expand and diversify trade between the EU and Thailand and reduce tariffs paid in Thailand on imports from the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.c	It will facilitate bilateral (between EU & Thailand) trade in goods by reducing nontariff measures (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.d	It will facilitate bilateral (between EU & Thailand) trade in goods by reducing nontariff measures (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.e	It will open up trade in services between the EU and Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.f	It will promote the use of electronic commerce in EU-Thailand trade relations	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.g	It will create a positive investment climate that will facilitate investment flows, and help remove barriers in the EU for investments from Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.h	It will create a positive investment climate that will facilitate investment flows, and help remove barriers in Thailand for investments from the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.i	It will open up government procurement markets in the EU for firms from Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
D	D.1.j	It will open up government procurement markets in Thailand for EU firms	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.k	It will ensure adequate and effective protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), including Geographical Indications (GIs)	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.l	It will promote free and undistorted competition	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.m	It will establish an effective framework for ensuring inclusive and equitable trade between the EU and Thailand, including support for an uptake of responsible business conduct / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices or promotion of fair trade schemes	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.n	It will establish an effective framework for ensuring environmentally sustainable trade between the EU and Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.o	It will establish an effective framework for supporting and contributing to respect for labour standards and decent working conditions in the context of trade relations between the EU and Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.p	It will establish an effective framework for supporting sustainable development in the EU and Thailand, and for contributing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.1.q	It will establish an effective framework for ensuring that trade between the EU and Thailand does not negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
D	D.2	If you wish to provide additional information regarding your views about the operational objectives, please add it here.	No	Open text	Open text	All
D	D.4	Please elaborate your views regarding participation of non-state actors and provide recommendations for improvement, if you have any.	No	Open text	Open text	non-state actors

Annex 11 Section E: Economic impact

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
E	E.1	How do you think the Agreement will influence economic indicators?	No			
E	E.1.a	In the EU	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.1.b	In Thailand	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.1.c	In third countries	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.2	Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's economic impacts?	No	Yes; No	Single choice	All
E	E.3	To what extent do you think the Agreement will lead to the following business and economic impacts in the EU?	No			
E	E.3.a	Goods exports by EU firms to Thailand will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.b	Services exports by EU firms to Thailand will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.c	Investment from Thailand in the EU will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.d	More EU companies will export to Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.e	New products (goods and services) will be exported from the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.f	Production costs for EU firms will become cheaper due to cheaper inputs	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
E	E.3.g	EU firms will become more involved in bilateral (between EU & Thailand) value/supply chains	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.h	EU firms will obtain better access to new technologies	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.i	EU firms will obtain better access to government procurement markets /contracts in Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.j	Intellectual property rights of EU companies and individual rights-holders will be better protected in Thailand	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.k	EU SMEs will benefit as much as large EU companies from the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.l	Government revenues in the EU and Member States will increase because of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.m	Overall, the EU economy will grow as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.n	Overall, EU economic security will increase as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.3.o	Overall, the EU economy will become more resilient as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.4	Please explain how the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other economic impacts in the EU, please also describe them here.	No	Open text	Open text	All
E	E.5	To what extent do you think the Agreement will lead to the following business and economic impacts in Thailand?	No			
E	E.5.a	Goods exports by firms from Thailand to the EU will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.b	Services exports by firms from Thailand to the EU will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
E	E.5.c	Investment from the EU in Thailand will increase	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.d	More companies from Thailand will export to the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.e	New products (goods and services) will be exported from Thailand to the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.f	Production costs for firms in Thailand will decrease due to cheaper inputs	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.g	Thai firms will become more involved in bilateral (between EU & Thailand) value/supply chains	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.h	Thai firms will obtain better access to new technologies	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.i	Thai firms will have a better access to government procurement markets /contracts in the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.j	Intellectual property rights of Thai companies and individual rights-holders will be better protected now in the EU	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.k	Thai SMEs will benefit as much as large Thai companies from the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.l	Government revenues in Thailand will increase because of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.m	Overall, the economy of Thailand will grow stronger as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.n	Overall, Thai economic security will increase as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.5.o	Overall, the Thai economy will become more resilient as a result of the Agreement	No	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.6	Please explain how the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other	No	Open text	Open text	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
		economic impacts in Thailand, please also describe them here				
E	E.7	How do you rate the Agreement's overall economic impact?	No			
E	E.7.a	On the EU economy	No	Strongly negative; Somewhat negative; No effect; Somewhat positive; Strongly positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.7.b	On the Thai economy	No	Strongly negative; Somewhat negative; No effect; Somewhat positive; Strongly positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.7.c	On third countries	No	Strongly negative; Somewhat negative; No effect; Somewhat positive; Strongly positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
E	E.8	Please explain your views regarding this overall impact	No	Open text	Open text	All
E	E.9	Name a maximum of three economic sectors in the EU that you think will be strongly influenced by the Agreement. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)	No			All
E	E.9.a	Sector 1	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? EU; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All
E	E.9.b	Sector 2	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? EU; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All
E	E.9.c	Sector 3	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? EU; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All
E	E.10	Name a maximum of three economic sectors in Thailand that you think will be strongly influenced by the Agreement. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)	No			All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
E	E.10.a	Sector 1	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? Thailand; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All
E	E.10.b	Sector 2	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? Thailand; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All
E	E.10.c	Sector 3	No	Open text: Name of sector; Where? Thailand; Negative or positive effect of the Agreement; Why do you think the sector will be affected?	Open text	All

Annex 11 Section F: Social impact

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
F	F.1	How do you think the Agreement will influence social development indicators, including gender equality, fundamental rights at work (freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, elimination of forced labour, abolition of child labour, non-discrimination, a safe and healthy environment), working conditions (e.g. wages, contracts and working hours), and vulnerable groups (e.g. poverty levels) in the EU and Thailand?	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.1.a	In the EU	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.1.b	In Thailand	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.1.c	In third countries	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.2	Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's social impacts?	No	Yes; No	Single choice	All
F	F.3	How do you think the Agreement will impact the following social aspects in the EU?	No			
F	F.3.a	Employment level in general and across sectors	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.b	Poverty	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.c	Wages	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.d	Income Inequality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.e	Gender equality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
F	F.3.f	Female participation in the labour market	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.g	Female entrepreneurship	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h	Labour standards and working conditions				
F	F.3.h.i	Job quality (eg. Working hours, contract type and duration)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.ii	Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.iii	Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.iv	Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR, ILO C087)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
	F.3.h.v	Collective bargaining (ILO C098)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.vi	Forced labour (ILO C029 & C105)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.vii	Child labour (ILO C138 & C182)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.viii	Discrimination at work (ILO C100 & C111)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.ix	Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.x	Occupational safety and health at work (ILO C155 & C187)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.h.xi	Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
F	F.3.h.xii	Vocational training (including "on the job")	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.i	Enforcement of labour standards: Operation of labour inspection services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.j	Vulnerable groups				
F	F.3.j.i	Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (eg. youth, older workers)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.j.ii	The rights and protection of migrant workers (ILO C097 & C143)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k	Consumer issues				
F	F.3.k.i	Prices of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k.ii	Quality and safety of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k.iii	Choice and availability of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k.iv	Protection of consumer information	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k.v	Protection of consumer rights (eg. enforcement and redress mechanisms)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.k.vi	Consumer protection in electronic commerce (online transactions)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.3.l	Social protection: Social protection (eg. pensions, other benefits)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.4	Please explain how (ie, through what mechanisms) the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other social impacts in the EU, please also explain here.	No	Open text	Open text	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
F	F.5	How do you think the Agreement will impact the following social aspects in Thailand?				
F	F.5.a	Employment level in general and across sectors	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.b	Poverty	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.c	Wages	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.d	Income Inequality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.e	Gender equality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.f	Female participation in the labour market	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.g	Female entrepreneurship	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h	Labour standards and working conditions	No			
F	F.5.h.i	Job quality (eg. Working hours, contract type and duration)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.ii	Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)				
F	F.5.h.iii	Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)				
F	F.5.h.iv	Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR, ILO C087)				

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
	F.5.h.v	Collective bargaining (ILO C098)				
F	F.5.h.vi	Forced labour (ILO C029 & C105)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.vii	Child labour (ILO C138 & C182)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.viii	Discrimination at work (ILO C100 & C111)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.ix	Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.x	Occupational safety at work (eg. accidents at work)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.xi	Responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.h.xii	Vocational training (including "on the job")	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.i	Enforcement of labour standards: Operation of labour inspection services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.j	Vulnerable groups				
F	F.5.j.i	Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (eg. youth, older workers)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.j.ii	The rights and protection of migrant workers (ILO C097 & C143)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.k	Consumer issues				
F	F.5.k.i	Prices of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.k.ii	Quality and safety of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
F	F.5.k.iii	Choice and availability of goods and services	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.k.iv	Protection of consumer information	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.k.v	Protection of consumer rights (eg. enforcement and redress mechanisms)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.k.vi	Consumer protection in electronic commerce (online transactions)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.5.l	Social protection: Social protection (eg. pensions, other benefits)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
F	F.6	Please explain how (ie, through what mechanisms) the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other social impacts in Thailand, please also explain here.	No	Open text	Open text	All
F	F.7	Who do you think will be the social groups most affected by the Agreement in any of the participating countries?				
F	F.7.a	In the EU	No	Open text: Most negatively affected groups; Most positively affected groups	Open text	All
F	F.7.b	In Thailand	No	Open text: Most negatively affected groups; Most positively affected groups	Open text	All
F	F.8	Please elaborate	No	Open text	Open text	All

Annex 11 Section G: Environmental impact

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
G	G.1	How do you think the Agreement will influence environmental indicators?	No			

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
G	G.1.a	In the EU	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.1.b	In Thailand	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.1.c	In third countries	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.2	Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's environmental impacts?	No	Yes; No	Single choice	All
G	G.3	To what extent do you think the Agreement will influence the following environmental indicators in the EU?	No			
G	G.3.a	Greenhouse gas emissions	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.b	Transport and the use of energy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.c	Use of renewable energy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.d	Air quality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.e	Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.f	Biodiversity	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.g	Ecosystems services and protected areas	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.h	Water quality and resources	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
G	G.3.i	Waste and waste management	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.j	Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries and forest resources)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.3.k	Circular economy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.4	Please explain how the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other environmental impacts in the EU, please also explain here.	No	Open text	Open text	All
G	G.5	To what extent do you think the Agreement will influence the following environmental indicators in Thailand?				
G	G.5.a	Greenhouse gas emissions	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.b	Transport and the use of energy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.c	Use of renewable energy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.d	Air quality	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.e	Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)				
G	G.5.f	Biodiversity	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.g	Ecosystems services and protected areas	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.h	Water quality and resources				
G	G.5.i	Waste and waste management	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
G	G.5.j	Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries and forest resources)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.5.k	Circular economy	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
G	G.6	Please explain how the Agreement will lead to these effects. If you think that the Agreement will have any other environmental impacts in Thailand, please also explain here.	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Annex 11 Section H: Human rights impact

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
H	H.1	How do you think the Agreement will influence the enjoyment of human rights?	No			
H	H.1.a	In the EU	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.1.b	In Thailand	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.1.c	In third countries	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.2	Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's human rights impacts?	No	Yes; No	Single choice	All
H	H.3	To what extent do you think the Agreement will influence the following human rights in the EU?				
H	H.3.a	Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.b	Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.c	Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.d	Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.e	Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.f	Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.g	Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
		right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]				
H	H.3.h	Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.i	Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.j	Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.k	Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.l	Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.m	Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.n	Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.o	Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.p	Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.q	Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.r	LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art.2 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.s	Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.3.t	Children's rights (Arts. 25 & 26 UDHR, Arts. 10 & 12 ICESCR, Arts. 23 & 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 &	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
		No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)				
H	H.4	Which human rights do you think will be most affected by the Agreement in the EU?	No	Right to work; Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work; Right to form trade unions; Right to strike; Right to social security, including social insurance; Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to food; Right to the highest enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; Right to water; Right to education; Right to take part in cultural life; Right to privacy; Right to own property; Right to protection of intellectual property; Right to information; Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs; Right of equal access to public services; Right to freedom of assembly and association; Rights of persons with disabilities; LGBTIQ rights; Rights of indigenous peoples; Women's rights; Children's rights	Single choice	All
H	H.5	2nd most affected	No	Right to work; Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work; Right to form trade unions; Right to strike; Right to social security, including social insurance; Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to food; Right to the highest enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; Right to water; Right to education; Right to take part in cultural life; Right to privacy; Right to own property; Right to protection of intellectual property; Right to information; Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs; Right of equal access to public services; Right to freedom of assembly and association; Rights of persons with disabilities; LGBTIQ rights; Rights of indigenous peoples; Women's rights; Children's rights	Single choice	All
H	H.6	Please explain how the Agreement will affect human rights- If you think that the Agreement will have other human rights impacts in the EU, please also explain here.	No	Open text	Open text	All
H	H.7	To what extent do you think the Agreement will influence the following human rights in Thailand?				
H	H.7.a	Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.b	Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
H	H.7.c	Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.d	Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.e	Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.f	Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.g	Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.h	Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.i	Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.j	Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.k	Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.l	Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.m	Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.n	Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.o	Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
H	H.7.p	Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.q	Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.r	LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art.2 ICCPR)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.s	Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.7.t	Children's rights (Arts. 25 & 26 UDHR, Arts. 10 & 12 ICESCR, Arts. 23 & 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 & No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)	No	Strongly negatively; Somewhat negatively; No effect; Somewhat positively; Strongly positively; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
H	H.8	Which human rights do you think will be most affected by the Agreement in Thailand?	No	Right to work; Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work; Right to form trade unions; Right to strike; Right to social security, including social insurance; Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to food; Right to the highest enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; Right to water; Right to education; Right to take part in cultural life; Right to privacy; Right to own property; Right to protection of intellectual property; Right to information; Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs; Right of equal access to public services; Right to freedom of assembly and association; Rights of persons with disabilities; LGBTIQ rights; Rights of indigenous peoples; Women's rights; Children's rights	Single choice	All
H	H.9	2nd most affected	No	Right to work; Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work; Right to form trade unions; Right to strike; Right to social security, including social insurance; Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to food; Right to the highest enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; Right to water; Right to education; Right to take part in cultural life; Right to privacy; Right to own property; Right to protection of intellectual property; Right to information; Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs; Right of equal access to public services; Right to freedom of assembly and association;	Single choice	All

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
				Rights of persons with disabilities; LGBTIQ rights; Rights of indigenous peoples; Women's rights; Children's rights		
H	H.10	Please explain how the Agreement will affect human rights. If you think that the Agreement will have any other human rights impacts in Thailand, please also explain here.	No	Open text	Open text	All

Annex 11 Section I: Concluding questions

Section	Question ID	Question	Mandatory	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Target group (tags)
I	I.1	In your view, to what extent will the Agreement be aligned with the following policy objectives?				
I	I.1.a	Current EU trade policy	No	Not at all aligned; Somewhat aligned; Fully aligned; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
I	I.1.b	EU's commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution to the attainment of the SDGs	No	Not at all aligned; Somewhat aligned; Fully aligned; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
I	I.1.c	EU's commitment to promote decent work	No	Not at all aligned; Somewhat aligned; Fully aligned; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
I	I.1.d	EU's environmental policies	No	Not at all aligned; Somewhat aligned; Fully aligned; I don't know	Matrix Likert	All
I	I.2	Please elaborate, and provide recommendations, if any	No	Open text	Open text	All
I	I.3	Overall, what will be for you/your organisation the most positive aspects of the Agreement between the EU and Thailand?	No	Open text	Open text	All
I	I.4	Overall, what will be for you/your organisation the most negative aspects of the Agreement between the EU and Thailand?	No	Open text	Open text	All
	I.5	Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Thailand trade or the Agreement?	No	Open text	Open text	All
I	I.6	If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-Thailand trade relations, or other information, please do so here. (Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed)	No	Open text	Open text	All

Annex 12: Business Surveys

Annex 12 Section A: Consent

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
A	A.1	Please indicate your preference when replying to this questionnaire:	I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part, including my name or my organisation's name. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication.; I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication. (In this case, respondents should not include in their submissions any data or information that would allow themselves, or their organisations, to be identified.)	Single choice	Privacy option for publication			
A	A.1a	I agree with the personal data protection provisions	Yes	Checkbox	Marked as required in the questionnaire			

Annex 12 Section B: About you

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
About you								
B	B.1	How large is your company?	Micro (1 to 9 employees); Small (10 to 49 employees); Medium (50 to 249 employees); Large (250 or more)	Single choice		All	Always	
B	B.2	Is your company women-owned (i.e. women own more than 50% of the company)?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	
B	B.3	Is your company women-led (i.e. the top manager is a woman, or women have a majority among top management)?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	
B	B.4	In which sector(s) does your organisation operate?	Agriculture: wheat and grain production; Agriculture: rice production; Agriculture: fruit and vegetable production; Agriculture: other crops (including cereals, oilseeds, sugar); Agriculture: livestock raising, meat production, and other animal products; Agriculture: dairy products; Other agriculture and food products; Forestry, wood, and wood products; Fishing and aquaculture; Mining and quarrying; Primary product production (oil, gas, coal); Renewable energy production (solar, wind, water); Beverages and tobacco; Leather, footwear, textiles, and garments; Chemical, plastics, and rubber products; Pharmaceuticals; Electrical equipment; Electronics; Machinery; Automotive and transport equipment; Other manufacturing; Utilities (gas, electricity, water supply, urban transport, railways, airports, and ports); Construction services; Trade, distribution and storage services; Transportation services; Information and communication services; Financial and insurance services; Business services (including professional services); Other services	Multiple choice	Multi-select implied by 'sector(s)'	All	Always	
B	B.5	What is your name? (this information will only be	Open text	Open text		All	Always	

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
		published if you have agreed to do so)						
B	B.6	What is your company's name? (this information will be published only if you have agreed to do so)	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.7	If you are, in principle, available to respond to follow-up questions, please provide your email address (this won't be published)	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.8	Where is your company based?	European Union; Thailand; Other	Single choice		All	Always	
B	B.9	Has your company been involved in international trade (i.e. exporting or importing across country borders) recently?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.10	What are the main reasons why you have not traded internationally so far?	The domestic market is big enough for my company; I don't have enough knowledge about requirements in other markets / sourcing in other markets; It is difficult to access other markets; The paperwork required to import/export is too burdensome; My company does not meet the required international standards; The cost of importing or exporting is too high; I don't know; Other	Multiple choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.11	Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from engaging in international trade.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.12	Is your company potentially interested in trading internationally?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.13	Has your company been an importer?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.14	What is the approximate share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.15	What is the approximate share of your imports that comes from Thailand?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.16	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in the EU; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to imports (e.g. customs procedures, certificates of origin); Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the supplier (e.g. quantities available, problems with product quality); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.17	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.18	Has your company also been an exporter?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.19	What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.20	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to Thailand?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.21	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in Thailand; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.22	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.23	Has your company been an exporter?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.24	What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.25	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to Thailand?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.26	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in Thailand; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.27	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.28	Has your company been involved in international trade (i.e. exporting or importing across country borders) recently?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.29	What are the main reasons why you have not traded internationally so far?	The domestic market is big enough for my company; I don't have enough knowledge about requirements in other markets / sourcing in other markets; It is difficult to access other markets; The paperwork required to import/export is too burdensome; My company does not meet the required international standards; The cost of importing or exporting is too high; I don't know; Other	Multiple choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.30	Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from engaging in international trade.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.31	Is your company potentially interested in trading internationally?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	
B	B.32	Has your company been an importer?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.33	What is the approximate share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.34	What is the approximate share of imports that comes from the European Union (EU)?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.35	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in Thailand; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to imports (e.g. customs procedures, certificates	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
			of origin); Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the supplier (e.g. quantities available, problems with product quality); Other					
B	B.36	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.37	Has your company also been an exporter?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.38	What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.39	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to the EU?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.40	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in the EU; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.41	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.42	Has your company been an exporter?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.43	What is the approximate share of exports (to any country) in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.44	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to the EU?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.45	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in the EU; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.46	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.47	Has your company made any international investments (i.e. investments across country borders) recently?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.48	For how many years have you been investing internationally?	1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; More than 10 years	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.49	What is the approximate share of investments in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.50	What is the approximate share of investments in	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
		Thailand in your total investments?						
B	B.51	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures; Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions; Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.; Multiple rules/regulations/ clearances; Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.52	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.53	What are the key strengths of the Thai investment environment?	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.54	What are the main weaknesses of the Thai investment environment?	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.55	What are the main reasons why you have not made any international investments so far?	The barriers for accessing market are too high; The market size and/or market opportunities are not sufficiently interesting for us; The administrative procedures and paperwork are too complicated and take too long; I don't know; Other	Multiple choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.56	Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from making international investments.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.57	Is your company potentially interested in making international investments?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.58	Has your company made any international investments (i.e. investments across country borders) recently?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.59	For how many years have you been investing internationally?	1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; More than 10 years	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.60	What is the approximate share of investments in your total turnover?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.61	What is the approximate share of investments in the EU in your total investments?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.62	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures; Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions; Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.; Multiple rules/regulations/ clearances; Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.63	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.64	What are the key strengths of the EU investment environment?	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.65	What are the main weaknesses of the EU investment environment?	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.66	What are the main reasons why you have not made any international investments so far?	The barriers for accessing market are too high; The market size and/or market opportunities are not sufficiently interesting for us; The administrative procedures and paperwork are too complicated and take too long; I don't know; Other	Multiple choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.67	Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from making international investments.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.68	Is your company potentially interested in making international investments?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.69	Has your company been involved in exports to Thailand?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.70	Please specify why.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.71	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to Thailand?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.72	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in Thailand; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.73	Please specify which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
B	B.74	Has your company been involved in exports to the EU?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.75	Please specify why.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.76	What is the approximate share of your exports that goes to the EU?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.77	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when exporting to the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Tariffs and border taxes in the EU; Technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, compliance, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems); Paperwork related to exports; Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays); High logistics/transport costs; Trade finance; Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems); Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer
B	B.78	Please specify which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.79	Has your company been investing in Thailand?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.80	Please specify why.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.81	What is the approximate share of investments in Thailand in your total investments?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.82	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing	Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures; Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions; Access to	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
		in Thailand? [Multiple answers possible]	dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.; Multiple rules/regulations/ clearances; Other					
B	B.83	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.84	Has your company been investing in the EU?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.85	Please specify why.	Open text	Open text		All	Always	
B	B.86	What is the approximate share of investments in the EU in your total investments?	Less than 25%; 25% to 50%; 50% to 75%; 75% or more	Single choice		All	Always	Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.87	What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when investing in the EU? [Multiple answers possible]	Unclear applicable legal/administrative regulations/procedures; Length for obtaining necessary permissions or other administrative decisions; Access to dispute resolution mechanisms, courts, ombudsman, etc.; Multiple rules/regulations/ clearances; Other	Multiple choice	Select up to three	All	Always	Use this as screener for Exporter/Importer Use this as screener for Investor_outbound/Inbound
B	B.88	Please describe which "other" bottlenecks you face or add description of the key difficulties you face	Open text	Open text		All	Always	

Annex 12 Section C: Impact of FTA on your company specifically

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
Effects of the agreements currently under negotiation, specifically on your company								
C	C.1	In which way do you expect the EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to affect your company specifically?	Very negatively; Somewhat negatively; No impact; Somewhat positively; Very positively	Single choice		All	Always	General perceived effects of the FTA
C	C.2	Please describe which positive or negative effects from the FTA you expect for your company.	—	Open text		All	Always	General perceived effects of the FTA
C	C.3	How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and Thailand will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?				EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.a	Exports to Thailand	Strongly decrease/worsen; Somewhat decrease/worsen; No change; Somewhat increase/improve; Strongly increase/improve; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	"Effects on operations/performance" matrix (Thailand-focused).	EU firm	Company based in EU AND (Trade=Export OR Trade=Both)	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.b	Imports from Thailand	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU AND (Trade=Import OR Trade=Both)	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.c	Opportunities to invest in Thailand	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.3.d	Level of output/production	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.e	Competitive position in the market/sector	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.f	Foreign competition in the market/sector	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.g	Profitability	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.h	Employment	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.i	Production costs	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.j	Access to raw materials	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.k	(Business) risk diversification	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.3.l	Integration in global value chains	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.m	Access to technology/innovation capacity	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.n	Thai investments in my company	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.3.o	Investments from my company in a Thai company	Same as C.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4	How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and Thailand will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?				Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.a	Exports to the EU	Strongly decrease/worsen; Somewhat decrease/worsen; No change; Somewhat increase/improve; Strongly increase/improve; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	"Effects on operations/performance" matrix (EU-focused).	Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand AND (Trade=Export OR Trade=Both)	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.b	Imports from the EU	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand AND (Trade=Import OR Trade=Both)	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.4.c	Opportunities to invest in the EU	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.d	Level of output/production	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.e	Competitive position in the market/sector	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.f	Foreign competition in the market/sector	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.g	Profitability	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.h	Employment	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.i	Production costs	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.j	Access to raw materials	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.4.k	(Business) risk diversification	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.l	Integration in global value chains	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.m	Access to technology/innovation capacity	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.n	EU investments in my company	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.4.o	Investments from my company in an EU company	Same as C.6.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Show export sub-rows if Exporter; import sub-rows if Importer
C	C.5	How do you think the agreements currently under negotiation between the EU and Thailand will affect the following aspects of your company's operations or performance?				EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.a	Exports to Thailand	Strongly decrease/worsen; Somewhat decrease/worsen; No change; Somewhat increase/improve; Strongly increase/improve; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	Combined matrix (EU & Thailand together).	EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand AND (Trade=Export OR Trade=Both)	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.5.b	Imports from Thailand	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand AND (Trade=Import OR Trade=Both)	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.c	Exports to the EU	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand AND (Trade=Export OR Trade=Both)	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.d	Imports from the EU	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand AND (Trade=Import OR Trade=Both)	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.e	Opportunities to invest in Thailand	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.f	Opportunities to invest in the EU	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.g	Level of output (production)	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.h	Competitive position in the market/sector	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.i	Foreign competition in the market/sector	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.5.j	Profitability	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.k	Employment	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.l	Production costs	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.m	Access to raw materials	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.n	(Business) risk diversification	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.o	Integration in global value chains	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.p	Access to technology/innovation capacity	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.q	Thai investments in my company	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
C	C.5.r	EU investments in my company	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.s	Investments from my company in an Thai company	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.5.t	Investments from my company in an EU company	Same as C.7.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm; Thailand firm	Company based in EU OR Thailand	Hide export/import sub-rows if respondent is not Exporter/Importer
C	C.8	Please explain how (through what mechanism) you anticipate the agreements may lead to these effects; any other impacts on your business.	—	Open text				

Annex 12 Section D: Impact of FTA on MSMEs

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
Effect of the agreements on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) generally								
D	D.1.a	EU MSMEs will export more to Thailand	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	Matrix about MSMEs in the EU.	SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.b	EU MSMEs will import more from Thailand	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.c	EU MSMEs will face more competition from Thai imported goods or services	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.d	EU MSMEs will have better chances to plug into global value chains (or bilateral value chains)	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.e	EU MSMEs will benefit more from the agreements than large companies	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.f	More EU MSMEs will start to export	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.g	EU MSMEs will gain more access to new technologies	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.h	The business environment for EU MSMEs will improve	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.i	The administrative requirements for trading under the FTA will be less burdensome for EU MSMEs	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
D	D.1.j	EU MSMEs will invest more in Thailand	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.k	EU MSMEs will attract more investment from Thailand	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.l	Overall, EU MSMEs will benefit from the agreements	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.1.m	Other	Same as D.1.a	Matrix Likert	Specify details in D.2.	SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.2	Which “other” effects for EU MSMEs do you expect?	—	Open text		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.3	Please explain how (mechanisms) these effects for MSMEs in the EU may occur; any other effects.	—	Open text		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.a	Thai MSMEs will export more to the EU	Strongly disagree; Somewhat disagree; Neutral; Somewhat agree; Strongly agree; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	Matrix about MSMEs in Thailand.	SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.b	Thai MSMEs will import more from the EU	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.c	Thai MSMEs will face more competition from EU imported goods or services	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.d	Thai MSMEs will have better chances to plug into global value chains (or bilateral value chains)	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
D	D.4.e	Thai MSMEs will benefit more from the agreements than large companies	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.f	More Thai MSMEs will start to export	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.g	Thai MSMEs will gain more access to new technologies	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.h	The business environment for Thai MSMEs will improve	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.i	The administrative requirements for trading under the FTA will be less burdensome for Thai MSMEs	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.j	Thai MSMEs will invest more in the EU	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.k	Thai MSMEs will attract more investment from the EU	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.l	Overall, Thai MSMEs will benefit from the agreements	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.4.m	Other	Same as D.4.a	Matrix Likert	Specify details in D.3.	SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block
D	D.3	Which “other” effects for Thai MSMEs do you expect?	—	Open text		SME	Respondent classified SME as	MSME-focused block

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
D	D.6	Please explain how (mechanisms) these effects for MSMEs in Thailand may occur; any other effects.	—	Open text		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block
D	D.7	Do you have any recommendations on how the agreements can better support MSMEs?	—	Open text		SME	Respondent classified as SME	MSME-focused block

Annex 12 Section E: Corporate Social Responsibility

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
Corporate Social Responsibility								
E	E.1	Does your business have any policies specifically related to corporate social responsibility (CSR)?	Yes; No; I don't know	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.2	Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its Corporate Social Responsibility?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.3	Is the policy publicly available?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.4	Do you perform CSR “due diligence”?	Yes; No	Single choice	N.B. definition provided in questionnaire.	All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.3	Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (e.g., a CSR report) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse impact?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.6	Has your business signed up to the UN Global Compact and/or does your business engage in sustainability certification by eco-labels of their facilities?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.7	Please specify.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.8	Have there been any reported incidences of adverse impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or Thailand?	Yes, in the EU but not in Thailand; Yes, in Thailand but not in the EU; Yes, in the EU and in Thailand; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
E	E.9	Please describe briefly.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.10	Do you think that the EU-Thailand agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on CSR?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.11	Please specify.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
Human Rights								
E	E.12	Does your business have any policies specifically related to human rights?	Yes; No; I don't know	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.13	Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect human rights?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.14	Is the policy publicly available?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.13	Do you perform human rights “due diligence”?	Yes; No	Single choice	N.B. definition provided in questionnaire.	All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.16	Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (...) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse human rights impact?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.17	Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse human rights impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
E	E.18	Have there been any reported incidences of adverse human rights impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or Thailand?	Yes, in the EU but not in Thailand; Yes, in Thailand but not in the EU; Yes, in the EU and in Thailand; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.19	Please describe briefly.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.20	Do you think that the EU-Thailand agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on human rights?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.21	Please specify.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
Employment and Labour								
E	E.22	Does your company have any policies specifically related to employment and labour standards?	Yes; No; I don't know	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.23	Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect labour rights?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.24	Is the policy publicly available?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.23	Do you perform labour rights “due diligence”?	Yes; No	Single choice	N.B. definition provided in questionnaire.	All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.26	Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (...) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse labour rights impact?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
E	E.27	Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse labour rights impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.28	Have there been any reported incidences of adverse labour rights impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or Thailand?	Yes, in the EU but not in Thailand; Yes, in Thailand but not in the EU; Yes, in the EU and in Thailand; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.29	Please describe briefly.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.30	Do you think that the EU-Thailand agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business policy on employment and labour standards?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.31	Please specify.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
Environment								
E	E.32	Does your business have any policies specifically related to environmental standards?	Yes; No; I don't know	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.33	Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect environmental standards?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.34	Is the policy publicly available?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.33	Do you perform environmental “due diligence”?	Yes; No	Single choice	N.B. definition provided in questionnaire.	All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
E	E.36	Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (...) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse environmental impact?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.37	Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse environmental impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.38	Have there been any reported incidences of adverse environmental impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or Thailand?	Yes, in the EU but not in Thailand; Yes, in Thailand but not in the EU; Yes, in the EU and in Thailand; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.39	Please describe briefly.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.40	Do you think that the EU-Thailand agreements currently under negotiation will affect your business environmental policy?	Yes; No	Single choice		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all
E	E.41	Please specify.	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for respondents) all

Annex 12 Section F: EU-focussed activities

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
EU- focused activities								
F	F.1.a	Competitiveness of EU companies in Thailand vis-à-vis Thailand's other international partners (e.g., China, Japan, UK, US, Russia)	Very adverse/very negative; Adverse/negative; No effect; Favourable/positive; Very favourable/very positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	Part of "Overall effect... on the following strategic objectives".	EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
F	F.1.b	Security in the EU's global supply chains through diversification of supply	Same as F.1.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
F	F.1.c	Alternative outlets and sources of supply for EU companies (e.g., alternatives to Russia)	Same as F.1.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
F	F.1.d	Role of the EU as a strategic partner for Thailand in the Indo-Pacific	Same as F.1.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
F	F.1.e	EU's new approach to trade and sustainability, including advancing the EU's climate and environmental agenda	Same as F.1.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
F	F.2	Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-Thailand agreements may lead to these effects.	—	Open text		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU-focused strategic implications
Thailand Focused Activities								
F	F.3.a	Competitiveness of Thai companies in the EU vis-à-vis the EU's other international partners (e.g., US, UK, Switzerland, China, Japan)	Very adverse/very negative; Adverse/negative; No effect; Favourable/positive; Very favourable/very positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)	Part of "Overall effect... on the following strategic objectives".	Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Thailand-focused strategic implications
F	F.3.b	Security in Thailand's global supply chains through diversification of supply	Same as F.3.a	Matrix Likert		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Thailand-focused

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
								strategic implications
F	F.4	Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-Thailand agreements may lead to these effects.	—	Open text		Thailand firm	Company based in Thailand	Thailand-focused strategic implications
Competitiveness vs. your company								
F	F.3.a	Competitiveness of EU companies in Thailand vis-à-vis your own company	Very adverse/very negative; Adverse/negative; No effect; Favourable/positive; Very favourable/very positive; I don't know	Matrix Likert (single choice per row)		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU firms vs your company
F	F.3.b	Competitiveness of Thai companies in the EU vis-à-vis your own company	Same as F.3.a	Matrix Likert		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU firms vs your company
F	F.6	Please explain how (through what mechanism) the EU-Thailand agreements may lead to these effects.	—	Open text		EU firm	Company based in EU	EU firms vs your company

Annex 12 Section G: Concluding questions

Section	Question ID	Question	Possible Answers	Answer Type	Notes	Target group (tags)	Ask-if rule	Notes (routing)
Concluding Questions								
G	G.1	Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the EU-Thailand agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for your business?	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.2	Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for your business?	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.3	Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for business in your country generally?	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.4	Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the agreements currently under negotiation that you expect for business in your country generally?	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.3	Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Thai trade or on the agreements currently under negotiation?	—	Open text		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.6	Do you want to receive the Newsletter to stay up-to-date on progress of the EU-Thailand Trade SIA study? Please leave your email address here:	—	Open text	Email capture.	All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)
G	G.7	If you would like to upload any documents (e.g., position papers on EU-Thailand trade relations), please do so here:	—	File upload		All	Always	Cross-cutting (keep for all respondents)

Annex 13: Stakeholder email

Dear [Stakeholder Name],

I hope this message finds you well.

Milieu Consulting, in cooperation with the London School of Economics Consulting (LSE Consulting) and Tutwa Europe, and supported by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), is currently conducting a Sustainable Impact Assessment (SIA) on behalf of the European's Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE). The study analyses the potential economic, social, environmental, and human rights impacts of a future Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the European Union and the Kingdom of Thailand.

About the negotiations of the EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement

The EU and Thailand maintain a long-standing and multifaceted trade relationship underpinned by their mutual commitment to a rules-based international order and shared membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Thailand holds the position of the EU's fourth most significant trading partner in the Southeast Asia region. Globally, Thailand is the EU's 25th largest trading partner, while the EU occupies the role of Thailand's fourth-largest trading partner. In 2023, trade between the two economies accounted for 7.1 percent of Thailand's total international trade, underscoring the importance of the countries as commercial counterparts. In March 2023, the EU and Thailand jointly announced the relaunch of FTA negotiations.

About Sustainable Impact Assessments (SIAs)

SIAs analyse the potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts of trade agreements in which the EU is a partner. They are based on a robust analysis of the changes that the trade agreement would be likely to cause in the EU, in the partner country and in specified other countries. Equally important, they include wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders in the EU and the partner country. SIA findings and recommendations feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the related policy choices.

More information about the SIA in support of the EU-Thailand FTA negotiations is available on a dedicated website: <https://euthailandsia.org/>

How we would like to involve you

We would like to invite [Stakeholder name] to contribute in two specific ways:

1. Survey participation

The survey aims to collect your opinion on the EU-Thailand FTA to feed into the negotiations. Hence, we kindly ask you to complete a short online survey collecting high-level quantitative and qualitative information on international trade in your company, the potential impact of the EU-Thailand FTA on your company, as well as potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts.

2. Interview participation

If after completion of the survey your organisation would like to participate further, we invite a representative of your organisation to participate in a 30 to 45-minute semi-structured interview. The purpose of this discussion is to capture [Stakeholder name]'s more nuanced views on:

[List to be adjusted depending on the stakeholder group]

- Trade and investment conditions
- Expected economic impacts
- Labour and social impacts
- Environmental impacts
- Human rights impacts
- Overall distributional impacts

Both the survey and the interview are designed to be concise and targeted. We estimate a total time commitment of approximately 60 minutes. The interview can be scheduled at your convenience and held online. We currently foresee the following timeline for this study.

[add study calendar]

Why your contribution matters

Your participation will ensure that your experience and viewpoints are well reflected in the study and, by extension, in the FTA negotiations. In particular, we are keen to understand the potential impact of the EU-Thailand FTA on [Stakeholder name] as well as any related concerns or potential challenges.

Next steps

We would be grateful if you could confirm your willingness to participate by replying to this email. We will then share the survey link and propose interview time slots. All information provided will be treated in full compliance with data protection legislation and used strictly for the purposes of this study, the data protection notice is attached.

Should you require any further details or wish to discuss the study in more depth, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

We thank you in advance for considering this request.

Regards,

Project Manager

Milieu Consulting

Annex 14: Interview guides

Annex 14.1: Interview Guide for Private-Sector Stakeholders

Businesses, sector associations, chambers of commerce, SMEs, foreign investors

Introduction

Thank you for meeting with us. We are carrying out the Sustainability Impact Assessment of the EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. The assessment seeks to identify the potential economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the agreement and relies on business perspectives to understand opportunities, constraints and expected changes in market conditions. Your input complements survey data and economic modelling carried out for the European Commission.

Unless stated otherwise, please answer all questions with reference to trade and investment between the EU and Thailand. Please do not consider trade with other countries unless explicitly requested.

Interview Questions

A. Business profile

1. Could you briefly describe your company or association, its main activities and its position in domestic or global value chains?
2. What share of your production, sourcing or sales is linked to trade or investment between the EU and Thailand?

B. Trade and investment conditions

3. What are the main trade barriers or regulatory obstacles your sector currently faces in EU-Thailand trade?
4. How do tariffs, rules of origin, product standards, conformity assessment or licensing procedures between the EU and Thailand affect your operations?
5. Do you anticipate that the FTA will improve predictability, market access or investment conditions for your activities between the EU and Thailand?

C. Expected economic impacts

6. How might the agreement affect your competitiveness, production capacity, export opportunities or supply-chain integration between the EU and Thailand?
7. Are there concerns about increased competition or market entry of EU or Thai firms in your markets?
8. Do you expect impacts on SMEs, start-ups or specific subsectors within your industry?
9. What adjustments do you foresee in terms of technology adoption, skills or capital investment as a result of the FTA?

D. Labour and social impacts

10. Could the agreement influence your workforce needs, working conditions or labour relations?
11. Are there risks or opportunities related to wages, job quality or workplace safety?
12. How do you anticipate the FTA will affect access to skills, skills upgrading or labour mobility within your sector?

E. Environmental impacts

13. Are you expecting any environmental impacts linked to production changes, sourcing patterns, logistics, waste or emissions associated with EU-Thailand trade?
14. Do environmental or sustainability certifications play a role in market access for your products in EU-Thailand trade?

F. Support needs and recommendations

15. What types of domestic support measures, regulatory improvements or capacity-building initiatives would facilitate adjustment to the agreement?
16. Are there safeguards or flanking policies you consider essential to ensure that the agreement delivers benefits for your sector while managing risks?

Annex 14.1: Interview Guide for NGOs, academia and international organisations

NGOs, community groups, human rights organisations, environmental organisations, academic experts

Introduction

Thank you for taking part in this interview. We are conducting the Sustainability Impact Assessment of the EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. The assessment examines the potential economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the agreement and includes extensive consultations to ensure that concerns, priorities and evidence from civil society are fully reflected. Your contribution is important for understanding distributional effects, risks to vulnerable groups and opportunities for positive outcomes.

Interview Questions

A. Organisational context

1. Please describe your organisation's mandate and work on issues relevant to trade, development, labour rights, environment or human rights.
2. Which communities, sectors or groups do you primarily represent or engage with, and how?

B. Economic implications for communities and vulnerable groups

3. What economic impacts do you anticipate for the communities you work with, and how are these likely to materialise in practice?
4. Are there groups likely to face disproportionate adjustment costs or loss of livelihood opportunities, and how?
5. Could the FTA amplify or reduce existing inequalities, for which groups, and how?

C. Labour rights and social impacts

6. Do you expect the agreement to have implications for job quality, labour rights, formalisation or working conditions?
7. Are there concerns regarding migrant workers, informal workers or specific occupational groups, and how might they be affected?
8. Are existing labour-law enforcement mechanisms adequate to manage potential risks?

D. Human rights impacts

9. Which human rights issues do you consider most relevant in the context of the FTA?
10. Are there risks related to land rights, indigenous communities, access to resources, privacy, expression or civic space, and how might these emerge?
11. Do you foresee challenges in the implementation of international human rights obligations that are relevant to the agreement?

E. Environmental impacts

12. What environmental pressures or risks could arise from increased trade, investment or production under the agreement?
13. Are there concerns on biodiversity loss, land-use change, deforestation, fisheries, pollution or waste, and how might these affect the communities you work with?
14. Are current environmental governance structures and enforcement capacities adequate to address these risks?

F. Overall distributional impacts

15. Which groups are likely to benefit most, and which are likely to be adversely affected, and how?
16. Are there potential impacts on gender equality, children, older persons, people with disabilities or ethnic minorities, and how might these manifest?

G. Safeguards, mitigation and participation

17. What measures would you recommend to mitigate negative impacts or enhance positive ones for the groups you work with?
18. How can civil society participation be strengthened throughout the negotiations and implementation process?
19. Are there risks of non-participation or barriers to engagement that should be addressed, and how?

Annex 14.2: Interview Guide for Social Partner and Economic Operator Stakeholders

Trade unions, employers' organisations, workers' organisation and economic operators

Introduction

Introduction

Thank you for meeting with us. We are carrying out the Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) of the EU–Thailand Free Trade Agreement. The assessment examines potential economic, social, environmental and human rights impacts of the agreement.

As a recognised social partner, your input is essential to understanding how the agreement may affect employment, working conditions, labour rights and social dialogue in practice. Your views complement survey data, economic modelling and other stakeholder consultations conducted for the European Commission.

Unless stated otherwise, please answer all questions with reference to trade and investment between the EU and Thailand.

Interview Questions

A. Organisational context

1. Could you briefly describe your organisation's mandate, membership and role in labour relations or social dialogue?
2. Which sectors, occupations or groups of workers or employers do you primarily represent?
3. To what extent are your members involved in EU–Thailand trade, investment or EU-linked value chains?

B. Economic impacts through labour markets

4. How does current EU–Thailand trade and investment affect employment, job stability or labour demand in the sectors you represent?
5. Do you expect the FTA to influence competitiveness in ways that could affect employment levels or firm behaviour?
6. Are there risks of uneven impacts across sectors, firm sizes or regions?

C. Social and labour impacts

7. How might the agreement affect working conditions, wages, working hours or occupational health and safety?
8. Do you foresee impacts on collective bargaining, industrial relations or the balance of power between employers and workers?
9. Could the FTA affect access to skills development, training or career progression?

D. Labour rights and human rights

10. Do you expect the agreement to have implications for respect of fundamental labour rights, including freedom of association and collective bargaining?
11. Are there particular risks or opportunities regarding migrant workers, informal workers or other vulnerable groups?
12. Are existing labour-law enforcement and inspection systems adequate to manage potential risks arising from increased trade and investment?

E. Environmental impacts and just transition

13. Could environmental or sustainability-related provisions of the agreement affect employment, job quality or skill requirements?
14. Do you see risks of job losses or opportunities for job creation linked to environmental or climate-related adjustments?
15. Are support measures needed to ensure a just transition for affected workers or firms?

G. Overall assessment

16. Overall, do you expect the EU–Thailand FTA to have a positive, negative or mixed impact on the workers or employers you represent, and why?

F. Governance, safeguards and participation

17. Do you consider the labour and sustainability provisions of the FTA sufficient to address social and labour risks?
18. What flanking policies or safeguard measures would you recommend to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes?
19. How can social partners be effectively involved in monitoring and implementation of the agreement?

Annex 15: Draft Programme: Stakeholder Workshop in Thailand

Draft Programme: Stakeholder Workshop in Thailand

Title: Inclusive Stakeholder Consultation on the Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA)

Location: TBC

Date: TBC

Languages: English and Thai (simultaneous interpretation provided)

Participation from SIA team: Elitsa Garnizova, Jean-Baptiste Velut, Charlie Petracco, Nattapan Kongbuamai, and Saowaruj Rattanakhamfu.

08:30 – 09:00 | *Registration and Welcome Coffee*

- Participants check-in
- Distribution of workshop materials

09:00 – 09:30 | *Opening Session*

- Introduction by the SIA Project Team – Dr Elitsa Garnizova, Project Director
- Welcome remarks by the EU Delegation in Thailand
- Remarks by an invited speaker from an IO – Proposed Speaker: Mr Yann Duval, Trade Policy and Facilitation Section, Trade, Investment and Innovation Division (TIID), ESCAP

09:30 – 10:30 | *Presentation of the Draft SIA Findings*

- Overview of the SIA methodology and key findings – Charlie Petracco
- Sectoral and regional impacts

Q&A session

10:30 – 11:00 | *Coffee Break*

11:00 – 12:30 | *Stakeholder Panel Discussion*

- Theme: Perspectives on Trade and Sustainable Development
- Panellists: Representatives from social partners, business, and international organisations
- Moderated discussion with audience Q&A

12:30 – 13:30 | *Networking Lunch*

13:30 – 15:00 | *Thematic Working Groups (Parallel Sessions)*

Participants will split into breakout groups to discuss specific themes:

- Group A: Environmental Impacts and Climate Resilience
- Group B: Labour Rights and Social Inclusion
- Group C: Economic Opportunities and Challenges
- Group D: Governance and Institutional Capacity

Each group will have a facilitator, interpreter, and rapporteur.

15:00 – 15:30 | *Coffee Break*

15:30 – 16:30 | *Plenary Session: Reporting Back*

- Rapporteurs from each group present key discussion points and recommendations
- Open floor for additional comments

16:30 – 17:00 | *Closing Remarks*

- Summary of key takeaways
- Next steps in the SIA process
- Closing by the SIA Project Team

Annex 17: Interim and final report outlines

The following is the proposed outline for the EU-Thailand SIA **interim report**:

Table of contents

Abbreviations

1. Introduction

Part I: Context

2. Study context

Part II: Methodology

3. SIA methodology

Part III: Results

4. Economic impact assessment

5. Social impact assessment

6. Environmental impact assessment

7. Human rights impact assessment

The following is the proposed outline for the EU-Thailand SIA **final report**:

Abstract

Table of contents

Abbreviations

Executive summary (EN, FR, DE)

1. Introduction

Part I: Context

2. Study context

Part II: Methodology

3. SIA methodology

4. Consultation of stakeholders

Part III: Results

5. Results of the economic analysis

6. Results of the social analysis

7. Results of the environmental analysis

8. Results of the human rights analysis

9. Results related to the EU's strategic objectives

10. Case studies

11. Results of stakeholder consultation activities

Part IV: Conclusions and recommendations

12. Conclusions

13. Recommendations and flanking measures