The Honourable Chrystia Freeland  
Foreign Affairs Minister  
Global Affairs Canada  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
K1A 0G2

September 14, 2017

Dear Ms Freeland,

**Stakeholder Engagement in NAFTA**

As an expert group of stakeholders representing Internet users, consumers, innovative businesses, cultural institutions, and scholars, we write to protest the lack of public engagement in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) renegotiation process to date, and to ask that the process be changed to give the public a greater role in negotiations that have an impact on international law-making affecting the Internet.

As you know, the parties to NAFTA have been involved in several major negotiations affecting the regulation of the Internet. These include the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP).

ACTA was negotiated under intense secrecy and exclusion, which is very similar to how NAFTA is currently being renegotiated. The ACTA process included a lack of stakeholder meetings at its various rounds and a lack of public disclosure of the negotiating text, while select stakeholders were consulted through secretive processes. These processes contributed to massive public distrust of the agreement, leading to public protests and the eventual abandonment of the agreement.
During the TPP negotiations, although it was also ultimately abandoned, some lessons from the failure of ACTA were taken into account. Negotiation rounds included stakeholder engagement events held alongside official meeting rounds. Although these varied from one round to another, in their most extensive form, these events comprised:

- Slide presentations from stakeholders, that took place at an officially scheduled event at the same venue as the negotiations.
- A tabling room where materials could be exchanged and negotiators could ask questions to stakeholder representatives individually.
- A public Q&A briefing session where stakeholders could ask questions of the chief negotiators from each country.
- A cocktail reception where negotiators and stakeholders could freely interact and exchange information in an informal setting.

While these stakeholder consultation events did not solve all problems of accountability in trade policymaking, there were a first step to engage with the public and increase the legitimacy of trade negotiations.

We were disappointed to discover that no such stakeholder engagement events were organized for the first or second rounds of negotiations over the modernization and renegotiation of the NAFTA agreement that took place in Washington, D.C., last month or the second round held in Mexico City in September. Nor were positions of the parties released to the public, as has become the norm in European Union negotiating processes, which allow for regular stakeholder consultation both before and after negotiations through various forms of impact assessments.

Speaking as stakeholders from the Internet community who are not represented on any Trade Advisory Committees and have no other structured way to engage with the NAFTA negotiators, we would find value in being given the opportunity to participate in stakeholder engagement events during future rounds of the NAFTA negotiations.
We write to ask you about your plans for organizing such events for future NAFTA rounds that will take place in Canada.

Sincerely,

Samuelson-Glushko Canadian Internet Policy & Public Interest Clinic (CIPPIC) (Canada)
OpenMedia (Canada)

Electronic Frontier Foundation (United States)
Creative Commons (United States)
Knowledge Ecology International (United States)
Progress Champions (Canada/United States)
Dr Susan Arial Aaronson, Professor and Cross-Disciplinary Fellow, Elliot School of International Affairs (United States)
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R3D: Red en Defensa de los Derechos Digitales (México)
SonTusDatos (Artículo 12, A.C.) (México)