

[T] Q1. Since last year, representatives from Canada, The United States and Mexico have been renegotiating the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA.

The original NAFTA agreement has been in place since 1994 and was designed to more easily integrate the trade between the three nations. First, how much attention have you been paying to these negotiations?

- A lot of attention
- Some attention
- A little bit of attention
- No attention at all

Q2. As you may have heard, the United States says it has reached a breakthrough in its negotiations with Mexico. President Donald Trump is now calling on Canada to settle outstanding issues with the U.S. Based on what you've seen read or heard, including in this survey, does this new development make you more or less confident that Canada and the U.S. can also resolve their trade differences in the near future?

- More confident
- Less confident
- It makes no difference

[T] Q3. Based on whatever you may have seen or heard about NAFTA negotiations so far, which of these overall approaches would you say Canada should take to negotiations going forward?

[RANDOMIZE]

- A "soft" approach – making difficult concessions to keep a good relationship with our biggest trading partner
- A "hard" approach – refusing difficult concessions even if it means a worsening of trade relations with the U.S.

Q4. Trump says if Canada cannot resolve its disagreements with the U.S., he will impose a 25 per cent tariff, or tax, on car imports from Canada into the United States. [Some people estimate](#) these tariffs could cost Canada as many as 160,000 jobs.

Thinking about Trump's statement, would you say ...

[RANDOMIZE]

- He's bluffing – there's no way he'll follow through with this threat
- He's serious and will find a way to follow through
- [ANCHOR]Not sure/Really can't say

Q5. The main sticking point for Trump appears to be Canada's supply management system. This system restricts the production of milk products, cheese, eggs, chicken and turkey in Canada by implementing quotas, and by limiting imports of these foods from foreign countries through tariffs.

Supporters of the system say it ensures high quality, safe products and a secure level of profit for farmers who, in turn, don't have to worry about changing world market prices.

Opponents say it restricts choices, increases prices for Canadian consumers and is outdated. Where it once protected more than 150,000 farmers in the 1970's, it now protects only about 17,000.

Trump says Canada must make concessions on supply management if it wants a deal. Should Canada:

[randomize]

End supply management and trade related restrictions to secure a deal with the U.S.

Stand firm on supply management and trade related restrictions even if it means no deal

Not Sure/Can't say

Q6. When the supply management system was implemented, farmers were assigned 'quota' – that is, the amount they are allowed to produce.

Farmers can sell quota, so it holds a lot of monetary value. If supply management was removed, farmers who have invested in quotas would lose the financial value they were holding.

Regardless of how you feel about supply management, if Canada were to end the system, please indicate whether you support or oppose the following:

[ROTATE ROWS]

Compensating the lost value of farmer's quota by adding a small tax (5 – 10%) on formerly supply managed goods until the quotas have been paid back

Creating a support fund of about \$4 billion to cover lost income for farmers and to compensate farmers for loss in value of their business if they choose to exit the industry

[COLUMNS]

Strongly oppose

Oppose

Support

Strongly support

Not sure/Can't say

[ASK THOSE WHO SAY STAND FIRM IN Q5]

Q7. Now, suppose the Canadian government offers compensation to farmers covered under the supply management system through a special support fund:

If that is put in place, should Canada:

[randomize]

End supply management and trade related restrictions to secure a deal with the U.S.
Stand firm on supply management and trade related restrictions even if it means no deal
Not Sure/Can't say

[T] Q8. Turning back to NAFTA negotiations, how confident are you in the ability of the government under Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to effectively represent Canada's national interests to the Trump administration? Would you say you are:

Very confident
Moderately confident
Not that confident
Not at all confident

[ASK THOSE WHO SAY 'NOT THAT' OR 'NOT AT ALL' CONFIDENT]

[T]Q8. And, which of the following would you say is closer to the reason you're not confident? (Even if neither is exactly how you feel)

[RANDOMIZE]

The Trump administration is too unpredictable – no Canadian government would be well-qualified to deal with it

The Trudeau government is poorly qualified to deal with the Trump administration – some other party would handle it better

[T] Q9. Finally, assuming negotiators are able to agree on a new NAFTA deal, do you expect the end result to be better or worse for Canada?

Better deal
Worse deal
The same overall
Not sure/Can't say