



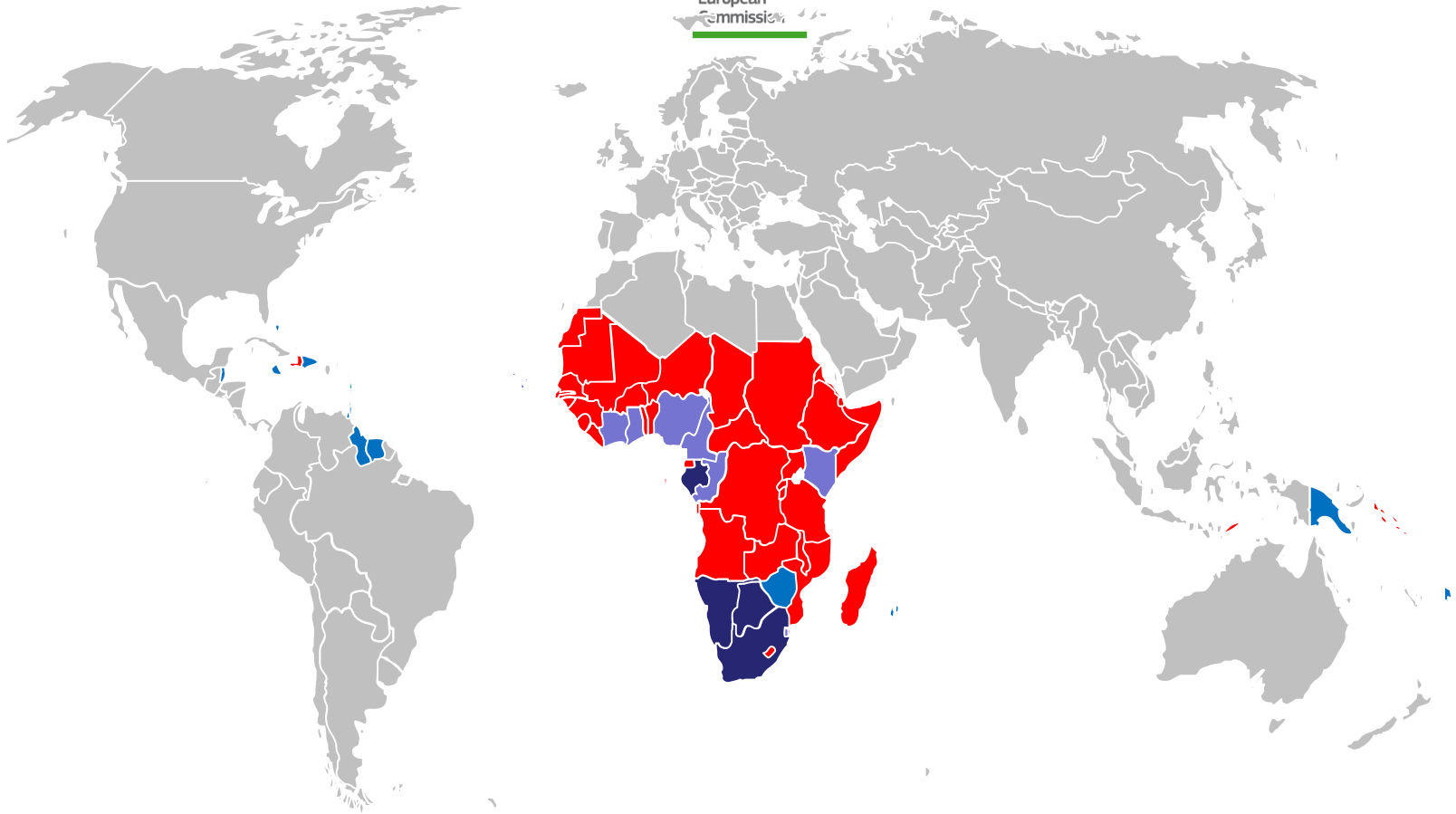
Economic Partnership Agreements with African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

***DG AGRI Civil Dialogue Group on
international aspects of agriculture
policy, 27 November 2014***

DG AGRI - Unit A3 ACP and Development Issues

Outline

- Overview of Economic Partnership Agreements
- Focus on Southern African agreement
- Overview of sugar trade issues
- Future relations with ACP



African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

EU28: Structure of agricultural trade 2003-2013 with ACP

Source: COMEXT



EPA groups

West Africa

Central Africa

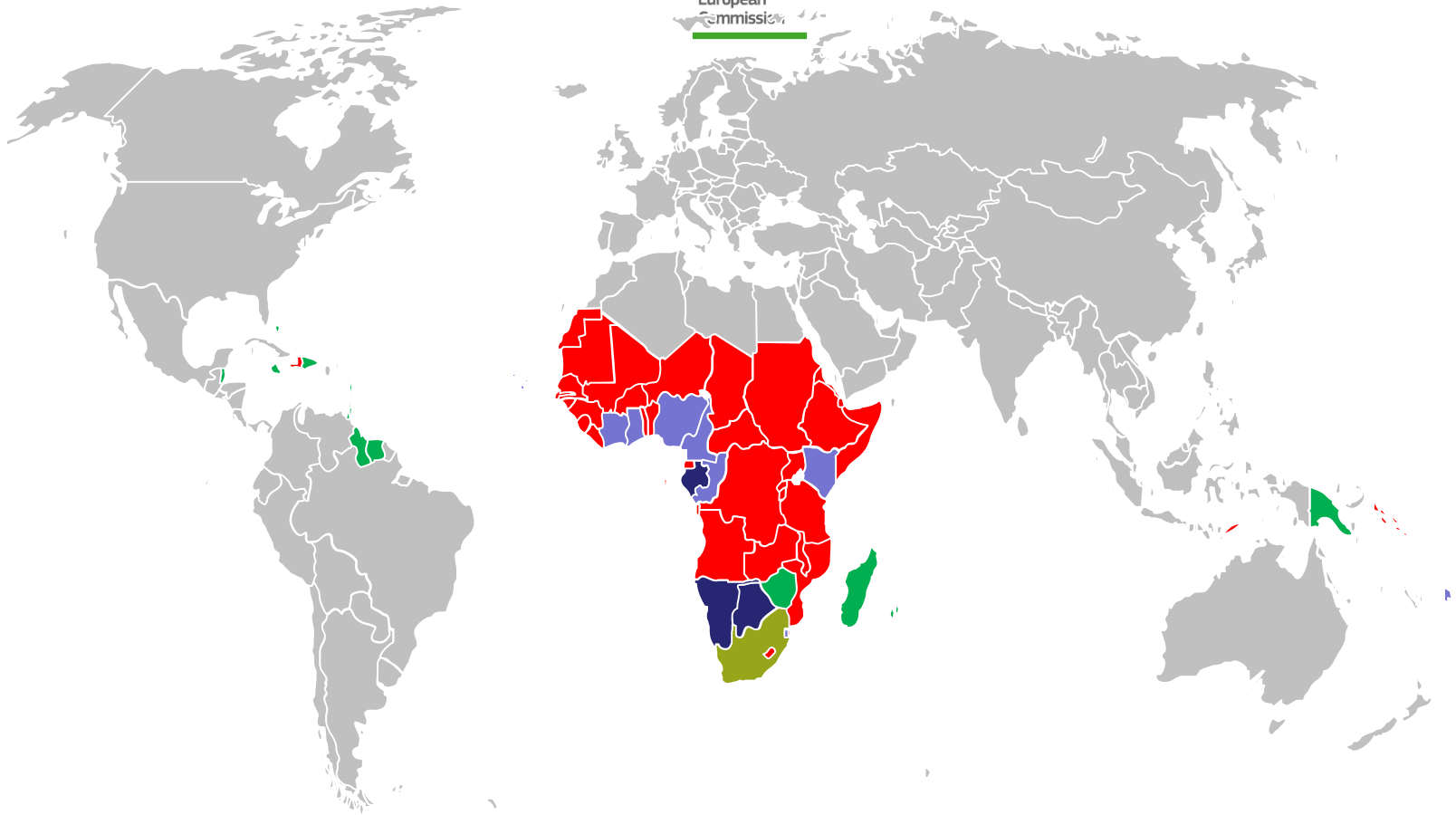
Southern African Development
Community EPA States

ESA (Eastern and
Southern Africa)

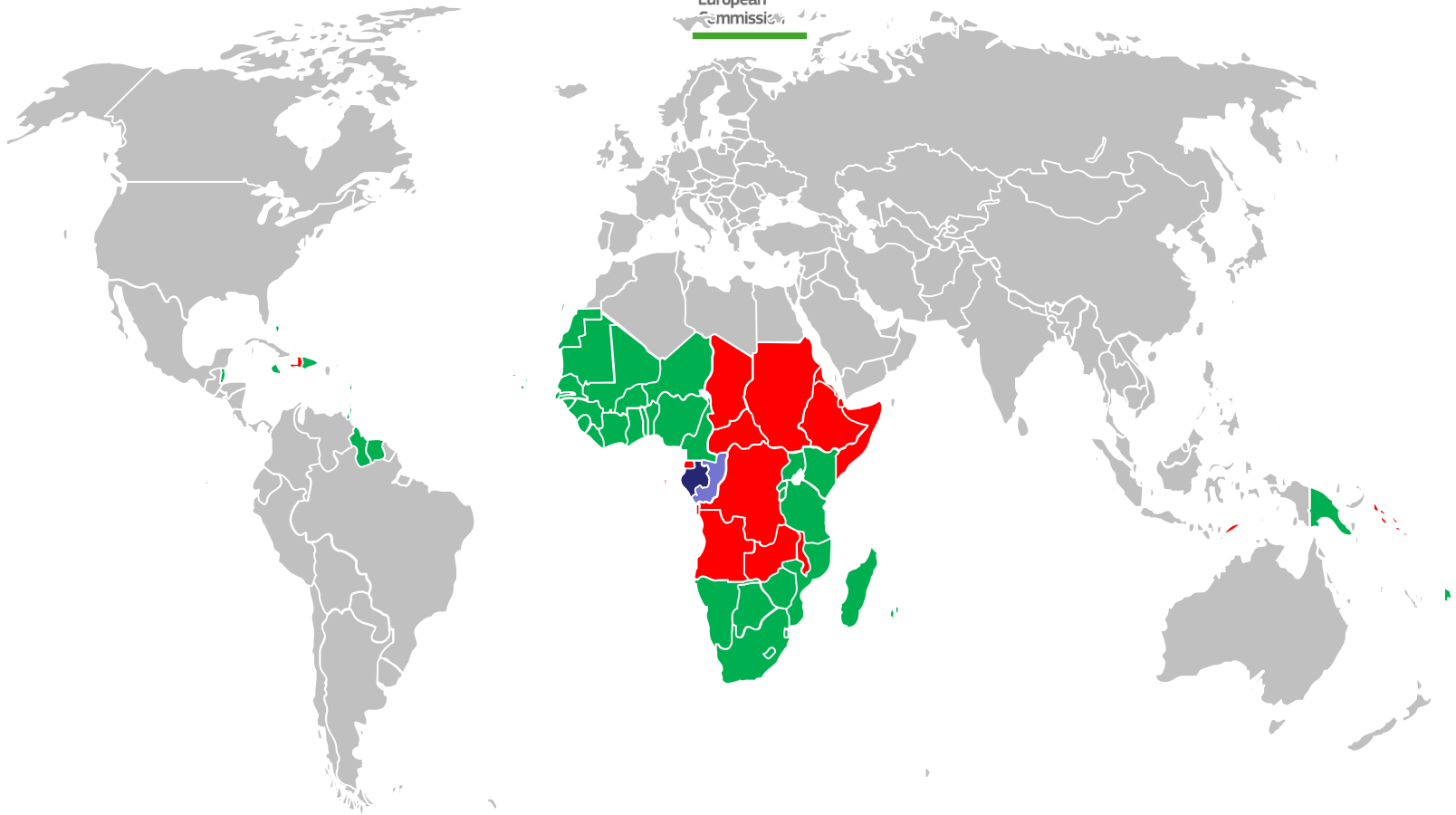
East African
Community

ESA





Situation of EPAs in January 2014



Situation in November 2014

Main elements of EPAs in agriculture

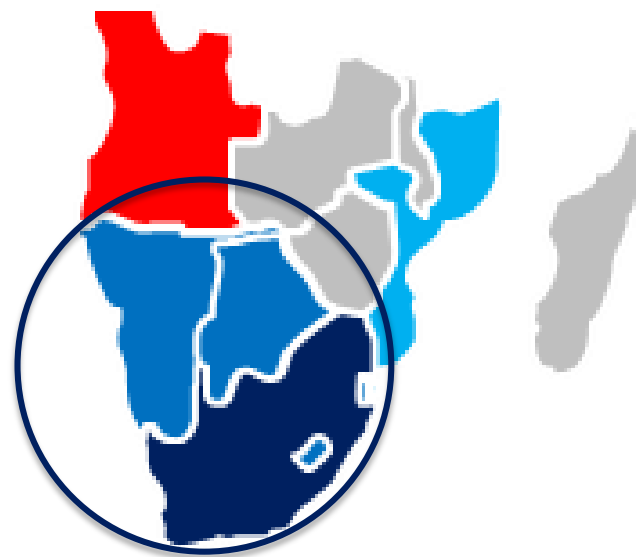
- Free trade agreements
- 100% opening by EU
- Exclusion of sensitive sectors in ACP countries
- Safeguards
- Flexible rules of origin
- Agricultural policy cooperation
- Forego use of export refunds
- Agricultural development cooperation



Southern African Development
Community EPA States

3. SADC EPA States

- *Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland form customs union*
- *Mozambique concluded*
- *Angola has option to join later*
- *Exports: EUR 1.6 billion*
- *Imports: EUR 2.85 billion*





SADC EPA States

Market opening in agricultural products

- *EU opens 100% to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland*
- *SA/EU builds of 2000 free trade agreement. Outcome:*
 - **SA to imports from EU: 91% lines; 97% trade**
 - **EU to imports from SA: 90% lines; 90% trade**
- *Safeguards to protect sensitive sectors.*
- *Flexible rules of origin favours regional integration.*

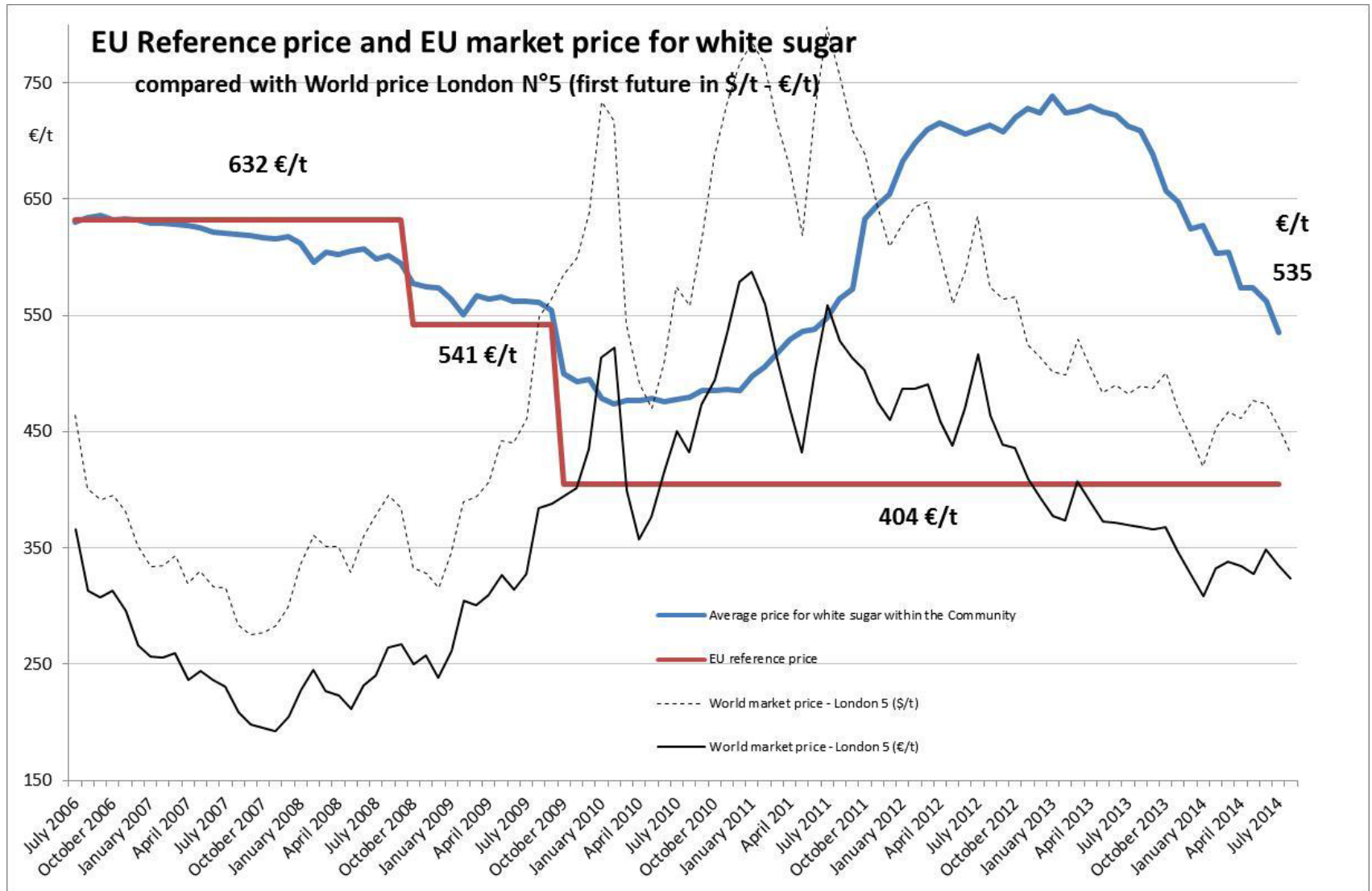


SA bilateral protocol

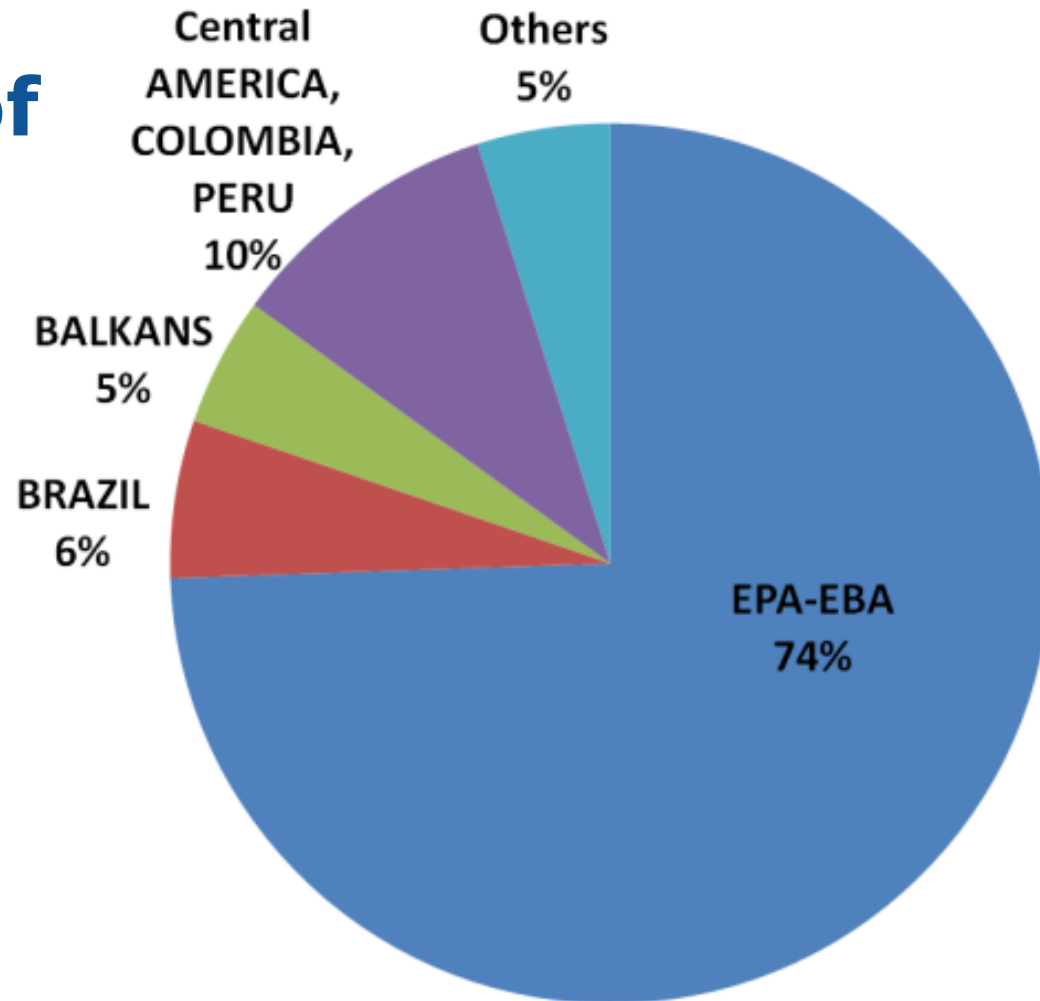
- *Geographical indications protection – 251 EU GIs; 105 SA GIs.*
- *Trade in wines – reference to OIV for new winemaking practices*
- *Trade in spirits*
- *Terminate the unratified 2002 agreements on trade in wines and spirits.*



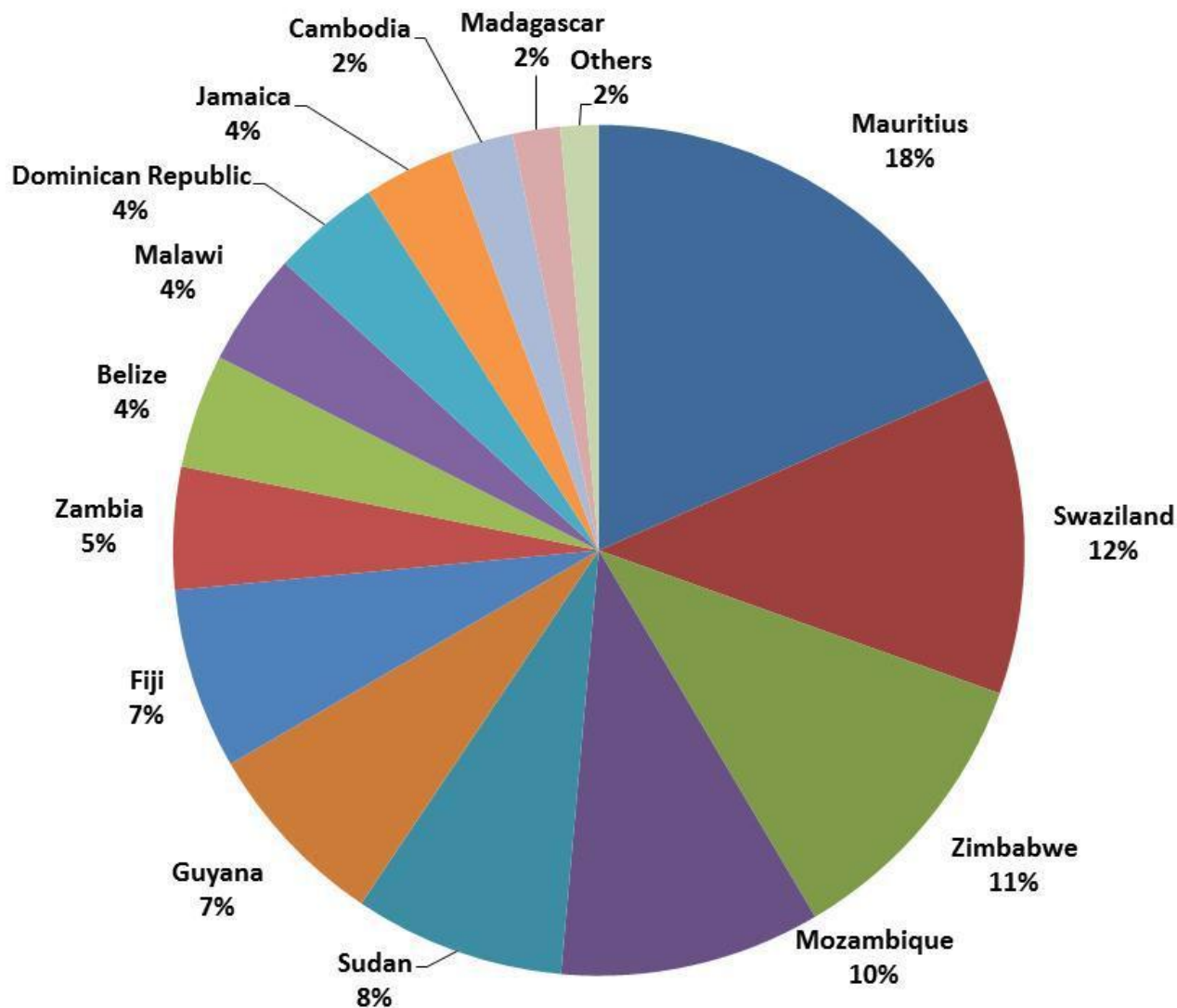
Sugar



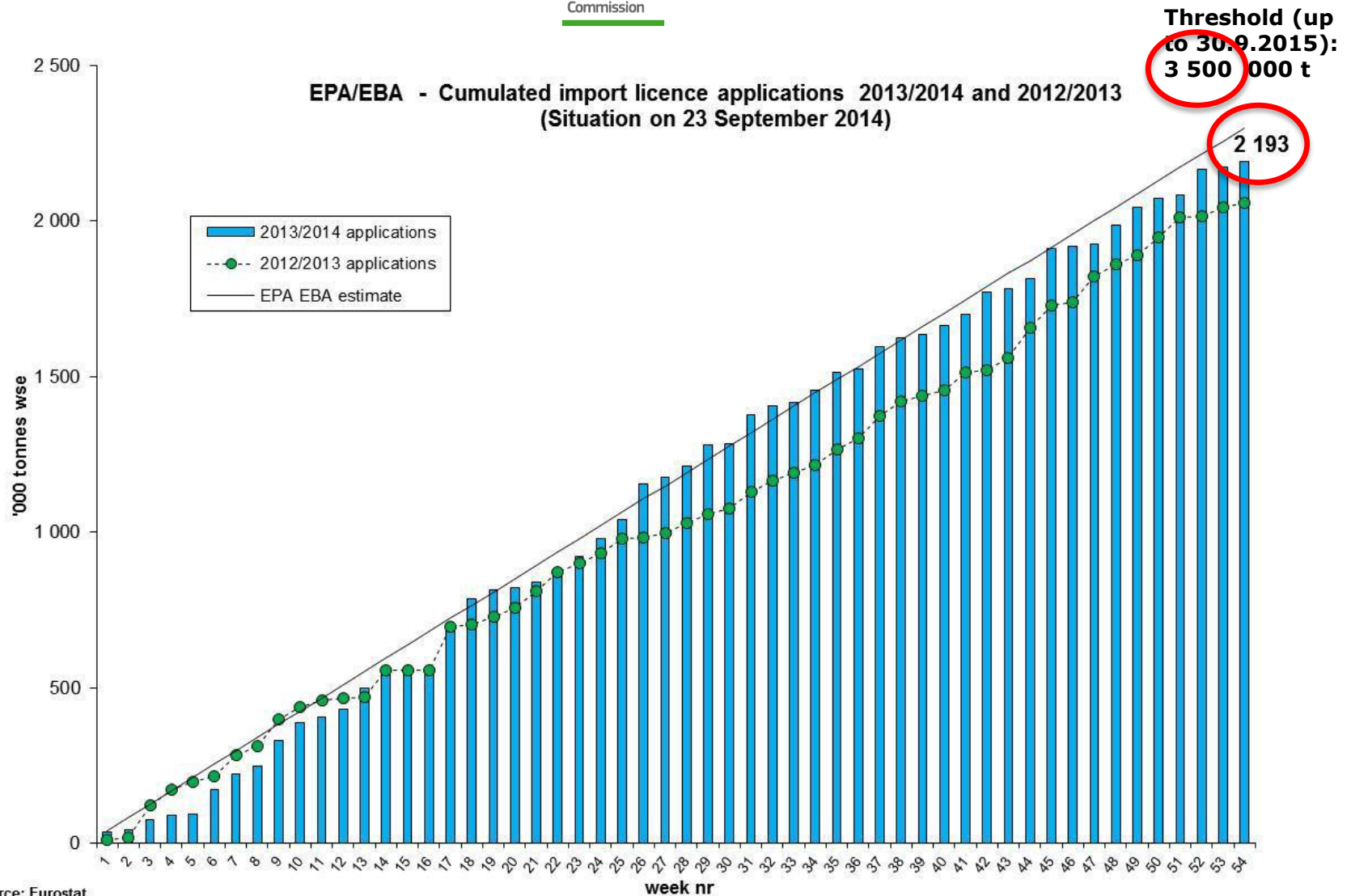
Sources of imports



Licences requested by origins 2013/14 Marketing Year: 2.193 mio t



Source: DG AGRI



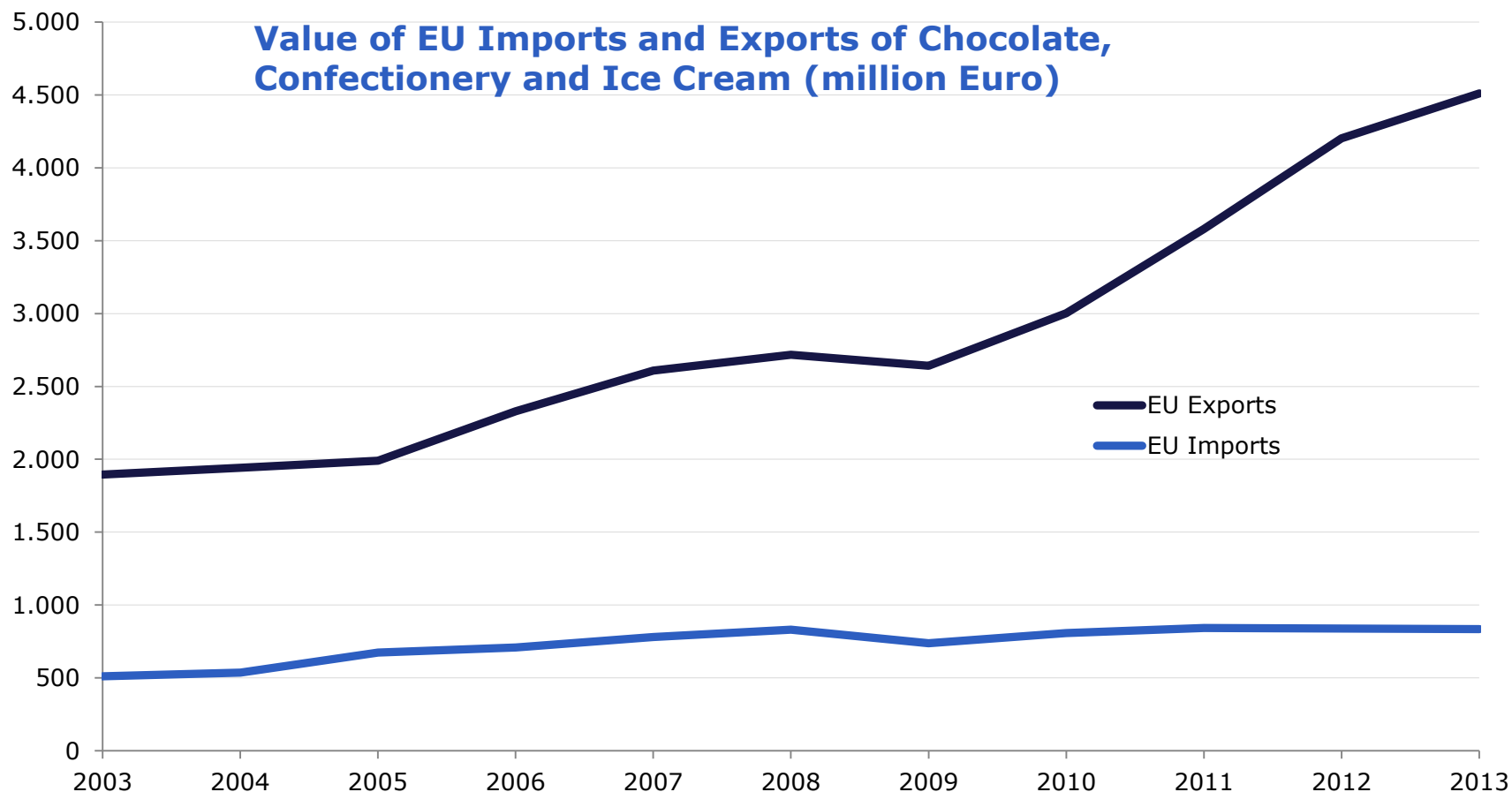
Recent FTAs: sugar and sugar containing products

- **SADC:** Substantial sugar concession to South Africa but less than half of their demand and considerably less than that which could be exported to the EU directly.
- **Canada:** liberalization of EU sugars will take place over 7 years; Canada will also liberalize over 7 years but with a 5-year standstill. Refined sugar excluded from the package.
- **Ecuador:** Sugar concessions kept to the lowest possible terms; TRQs for raw sugar and products with high sugar content are well below concessions granted to others.
- Usual approach to **rules of origin** based on the principle that refining does not confer origin. Insufficient operations include colouring, flavouring, mixing, partial or total milling, and formation of sugar lumps.

Added value goods: imports and exports

- 2006 reform: the competitiveness of the EU sugar sector has increased.
- Gradual opening of the EU sugar market is already taking place by negotiating FTAs.
- Sugar is always treated as a sensitive product in bilateral trade negotiations.
- EU sugar production quotas are set to expire in 2017.
- The liberalisation of the sugar market should be seen as an opportunity to diversify our exports, particularly focussing on value-added products.

Added value goods: imports and exports



2015-2019

- *Africa rapidly changing: growing middle class*
- *Changing EU agricultural relation with ACP.*
- *Regional, negotiated EPAs with agricultural trade and cooperation in a prominent place*
- *End of sugar import regime*
- *Policy Coherence with Development key element of CAP*



Thank you for your attention !

- *More info at :*

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/developing-countries/index_en.htm