



Progress in the bilateral negotiations

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EU-Canada CETA: process and outcome

- 6 years of negotiations (2009- 2014).
- Signature October 2016, consent by EP February 2017.
- Provisional application: expected in Spring 2017, once Canada finalises domestic procedure for adoption.

EU-Canada CETA: tariffs

- An **ambitious** agreement:
 - The EU will fully liberalise **97% of agricultural imports from Canada**, including **cereals**
 - Canada will fully liberalise **95% of agricultural imports from EU**, including **wine & spirits** and **Processed Agricultural Products (PAPS)**
- **Specific treatment for sensitive products**
 - **Exclusions**
 - EU: chicken and turkey meat, eggs and egg products
 - Canada: dairy (except cheese), chicken and turkey meat, egg and egg products
 - **TRQs:**
 - EU: beef (45 000 t pw), pork (75 000 t pw) and sweetcorn (8 000 t)
 - CAN: cheese (18 500 t)
 - Management system: import licensing for beef, pork and cheese

EU-Canada CETA: GIs

- Canada will protect **143 EU flagship food GIs** at a level comparable to the EU (Canada already protected EU wine GIs)
- **Administrative enforcement** against uses of any kind misleading the consumer (including evocation of a false origin)
- **Coexistence** with prior TMs
- For a **limited number** of names: **ad-hoc solutions** for conflicts with translations, prior uses, plant varieties
- **Open list**: possibility to include additional GIs



EU-US TTIP

- July 2013: TTIP negotiations launched
- 15 Rounds took place, latest in October 2016 in New York
- 2 exchanges of tariff offers
- Negotiations suspended pending position of new administration
- EU / US joint report: takes stock of state of play
- EU position remains unchanged: European agricultural model and EU collective preferences (GMOs, hormones) not negotiable under TTIP
- No complete liberalization of trade in agriculture
- not possible for most sensitive agricultural sectors (e.g. meats, rice, etc.)

EU-Mercosur negotiations: update

- **Process**

- 1995: start of negotiations
- 2004: exchange of tariff offers. Negotiations suspended thereafter
- 2010: negotiations resume, without registering substantive progress
- November 2015: Foreign Affairs Trade Council on way forward
- May 2016: exchange of new tariff offers
- October 2016: negotiating Round
- Next round : March 2017

- **Substance**

- Challenging negotiation for EU agriculture, as Mercosur much more price-competitive on wide range of products, in particular in meats, sugar and ethanol
- 18.5 billion € trade deficit without FTA
- EU offensive interests: dairy, processed products, SPS issues, geographical indications
- Mercosur's customs union is incomplete (some derogations from common external tariffs)



EU-Mexico FTA Modernisation

- Improving market access in goods, services and investments + modernization provisions dating back to 2000.
- Started in June 2016 – Next round April 2017
- EU **offensive interests** in pork, dairy and processed products – looking to parity of treatment with US and Canada in Mexico market.
- **SPS** better access for meats and fruit
- **GIs protection** for food + wine (spirits already protected)

EU-Japan FTA

- **Process:**

- Progress achieved end 2016 in all chapters but not sufficient to conclude for several issues incl. agricultural tariff and geographical indications (as well as in other non-agricultural sectors)
- Discussions are on-going;

- **Context:**

- US out of TPP; US/JPN possible bilateral economic dialogue
- Structural reform of dairy sector in JPN Parliament – politically sensitive



EU-Japan FTA

- **Substance:**

- EU still aiming at ambitious outcome in agriculture, including on non-tariff measures
- MA: EU offensive interests vs. Japan sensitive products (e.g. beef, dairy, pork, PAPs)
- GIs: ensure a high level of protection and its enforcement through FTA.

State of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) in Africa

- *SADC EPA States: full EPA entered into force on 10.10.2016. Ratification by Mozambique pending.*
- *East African Community (EAC): Kenya and Rwanda have signed. Working to signature and ratification by all 5 countries of the full EPA.*
- *Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana: interim EPAs entered into force on 3.9.2016 and 15.12.2016 respectively*
- *Cameroon: implementing interim EPA*

Neighbouring and enlargement countries

- ***Turkey*** : modernisation of the trade arrangement, incl. agriculture. Mandate in the Council. EU offensive interests
- ***Tunisia*** : ongoing talks for a DCFTA
- ***Armenia*** : conclusion of Framework Agreement, non - preferential but with protection of GIs
- ***Norway*** : ongoing negotiations to further liberalise trade in agricultural products

W T O - Agriculture

- *11th WTO Trade Ministerial Conference – Buenos Aires December 2017*
- *EU willing to make MC 11 a success*
- *No traction on Export Competition and Market Access*
- *Domestic Support → priority issue*
- *Public Stockholding → need to find permanent solution by MC11*



W T O Agriculture

- *Broad interest to work on a deliverable on Domestic Support but US / CHN positions create difficulties*
- *EU in favour of a simple approach, focussing on trade distorting support*
- Moderate level of ambition – Incremental steps

G7/G20: EU priorities in agriculture

- Implementation of Agenda 2030
- Agri-food responsible to address poverty/food security challenge –migration
- Access to finance and agri-food investment notably in developing countries
- Promote research and innovation, knowledge transfer, access to ICT and vocational training
- Balanced rural-urban development (Habitat III)
- Farmers' participation in local, national and global food value chains (FVCs)