

Brussels,

FINAL MINUTES

MEETING OF THE «CDG INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE»

Friday 7 May 2021 from 09:45 to 16:45

Chair: Aurora Abad (CELCAA)

Organisations present: All Organisations were present, except Europabio, ACT Alliance EU, BEUC, EURO COOP, ECPA, EPHA, FTAO, WWF EPO.

Interpretation in EN; DE; SP ; IT and FR

1. Approval of the agenda

Agenda is approved.

2. Nature of the meeting

The meeting was non-public.

3. List of points discussed

I. State of play in trade negotiations and international policy

Presentation by DG AGRI (J. Clarke)

John Clarke, Director for International Relations at DG AGRI gave an overview of the trade relations with third countries and trade in agri-food products.

In his introductory remarks John Clarke stressed that growth has been slower in the last year but exports in 2020 increased by 1.4% and trade surplus remains very large for agri-food trade. Despite suppression of demand due to Covid-19 and Brexit, trade has continued to grow in 2020. Main markets for the growth are China; Switzerland and the Gulf and have compensated for UK and (slight) USA decrease.

EU remains the world biggest exporter of agri-food and second largest importer and there is very diversified export market. While 10 years ago EU exported around 7% of the agri-food production today this figure has increased to 13%. Exports are becoming increasingly the source of growth as EU demand is relatively static

WTO ministerial conference in November this year.

A number of decisions are expected to be adopted at the WTO Ministerial conference taking place in November 2021: on trade and health, fishery subsidies and WTO reform. On agri-food: WTO members are invited to take a number of decisions, including increasing transparency of subsidies, a decision to prohibit restriction of export of agri-food, or at least a decision to exempt export restriction for purchase of food for humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme, and a decision on a work programme to reduce trade distorting support.

On the relations with **USA**, second export market after the UK and main source of import (€11 billion), Mr Clarke informed of the slight drop in trade in 2020 due to closure of horeca channels and the impact of the retaliatory tariffs on EU wine and dairy linked to the WTO airbus dispute. Still the EU has a large trade surplus with the USA, largely due to exports of wine and spirits.

With the new US Administration the relationship seems more cooperative. An agreement was concluded on the apportionment of WTO TQRs after Brexit. Both the EU and the US have temporarily suspended retaliatory tariffs linked to the Aircraft dispute. The new US administration has returned to multilateralism – in particular they have re-joined the WHO and Paris Climate agreement. Prospect with the USA looks rather positive; in the forthcoming EU US Summit a dialogue on sustainable agriculture production is expected to be launched and will be the opportunity for the EU to explain its Farm to Fork and its more green CAP more deeply.

2020 was a positive year with respect to exports to **China**, exports reached €17 billion and benefited in particular pork; cereals – wheat and infant formula sectors. There is a comfortable trade surplus with China. There are still however some barriers preventing EU from reaching its full potential notably on SPS, as China does not recognise many Member States for BSE- free for beef exports nor regionalisation for pork or poultry. Implementation of the GIs agreement has started earlier this year.

DG AGRI is carrying a study on how to make the most of e-commerce and on-line sales of foodstuffs in China. There is a lot of opportunity for EU producers to capitalise more on the e-commerce. Study will be available at the end of the year.

FTAs agenda for coming years

A number of FTAs have been suspended for various reasons but may soon re-start: **Thailand** – with the entry into force of EU-Vietnam FTA there will certainly be an appetite from Thailand to enter into negotiations.

FTA negotiations with **India** were suspended in 2013. Leaders from EU and India are to officially announce the resumption of FTA negotiations and self-standing GIs and investment agreements at 8 May Summit in Porto. If the decision to continue negotiation is adopted, these are good news for EU agri-food sector considering the very high tariffs they are facing in India and the need to get our GIs protected there too.

On New Zealand Australia and Chile: negotiations are on-going. Market access offers in agriculture have been tabled for the three agreements but EU has not yet tabled an offer for sensitive products – beef, rice, sugar (Aus), beef and dairy (NZ), poultry and olive oil (Chile).

These offers will be coming forward in some part in 2021 – Chile being the most advanced negotiations. EU wants to make progress on GIs protection. The EU is close to get high level of protection of GIs and work towards that all iconic names are protected – Prosecco, Feta, Gorgonzola, Gruyère, Pruneaux d’Agen and a handful of others are sensitive for these trading partners but AGRI is confident that the EU will get a satisfactory outcome.

On **Mercosur:** the FTA is concluded but has not yet been presented to Parliament and Council. The Commission is finalising the tariff schedule and tidying up on GIs. Next steps are legal scrubbing and translations to be presented officially by the summer but there is no date yet; unlikely under the Portuguese presidency.

The agreement is controversial – but is a good agreement from AGRI perspective for the broader economic aspects. Commission is aware of the sensitivities but sensitive products have been dealt with measures for sensitive products (TRQs). The EU is aware of the sensitivities around environment and rights of indigenous people; a parallel agreement is being negotiated to set up specific commitments, including on illegal deforestation and COP 21 on climate change commitments. We are not quite there yet, further discussions with Mercosur partners are required.

On the assumption that there will be no FTA with Russia China and USA, the agenda of the FTAs negotiations will be largely concluded and in force by 2030.

Cumulative impact of FTAs

In 2016 a first cumulative impact of FTAs was run by AGRI. This study was updated in 2020 to reflect that the negotiating agenda has progressed. The Study covers 12 FTAs of concluded FTA and ones still being negotiated. The study now excludes the UK as part of the EU – and assumes duty free and quota free FTA with the UK. It also eliminates the impact of TTIP with the USA and introduces those with Japan, Vietnam Mexico and Mercosur – as in study of 2016 these were just assumptions.

Environmental impact and social impact are looked at in individual SIA's – not in the cumulative study.

Methodology is the same as the original study. For the agreement still in negotiations, two hypothetical scenarios are used: a conservative scenario and a more ambitious one. Results have been overall positive; under both scenario the EU has trade surplus – under the more ambitious scenario, increased in export to these countries of € 5,5 billion – and increase of imports but still trade balance is positive.

Pig meat, dairy, beverages -wine, spirits, beers- and processed foodstuffs are the sectors winning the most. On the Imports side: beef and poultry, oilseeds but limited impact on sugar, sheep meat

Conclusion from DG AGRI: it was right to deal with sensitive products through TRQs rather than tariff cutting. The 2016 study based on assumption to reduce tariffs on sensitive products led to more dramatic results in terms of import penetration. In the revised study, which includes the real outcome of TRQs for poultry sugar rice and beef, the impact is far more limited.

Despite Covid-19 and depressing demand the EU agri -food sector has performed quite well. The health crisis of 2020 was not accompanied by a food security crisis and no shortage of food in the EU but issue was and continues to be drop in demand in the tourism sector; we can see the recovery signals already as we move out of the crisis and see positive relationship with the USA and return to a more stable agri-food sector for the rest of the year. OECD and FAO outlook for 2021 support that view

Trade will continue to play a role in economic recovery and will continue to be an important element in CAP and help farmers to earn a decent income.

Q&A

Participants highlighted that the EU winners and losers of trade are not the same – some arguing that most imports put at risk some producers in the EU.

The Russian ban was also mentioned by participants, in particular the negative impact on exports of EU fruit & vegetables. On that ground farmers call on the Commission to pursue talks with Russia.

Participants also pointed out the damaging effect of transatlantic trade disputes & related tariffs on agri-food products & agri-food transatlantic trade, welcoming the temporary tariff suspension in the Airbus-Boeing disputes and expressing the hope that disputes could be resolved & retaliatory tariffs removed promptly.

Some participants were positively surprised to hear about the resumption of EU-India trade talks and wondered about the extent of the scope (all agri-foodstuffs?) of the negotiations and the level of ambition.

In its answer, the Commission acknowledged that the overall positive trade figures does not reflect that some sectors do better than others- and that there can be difficulties – including the lack of a level playing field regarding standards and values as the EU- in the EU Green deal and F2F the Com is trying to address that issue of level playing field: higher standards on animal welfare, pesticides, labelling system... The EU cannot impose all standards but will do what we can to raise level playing field through cooperation rather than unilateralism.

On Russia difficult to gain back the market access that was lost with the Russian ban. The trade has improved with Russia but did not get back to the level of 2013 and that's particularly the case for the fruit & vegetable sector, the most heavily hit and most difficult to adjust and to diversify. According to the Commission, the Russian market will not open any time soon so do not see any particular room for hope. What the Russian ban demonstrates is that export diversification is part of the mitigation efforts- some other sectors like pig succeeded in diversification but it is more difficult for fruit & vegetable.

It was also underlined the EU efforts to get import authorization on apple and pears exports to the USA.

Finally on India, it is confirmed that the atmosphere has changed. Two weeks before India was still proposing a much narrower scope –but the trend now is a comprehensive agreement – and separate investment and GIs agreements. EU has an offensive interest for spirits, dairy and meat and whole range of sectors so big interest for India as a large export market for the EU.

II. EU-UK relations: Trade Cooperation Agreement and Withdrawal Agreement Implementation

Presentation by DG TAXUD (I. Garcia) DG TRADE (M. Molnar) DG AGRI (D. Planchensteiner, K. Mondelaers)

The EU-UK TCA Agreement applies provisionally since January 2021. The European Parliament has given its consent on the agreement and since 1st May the Agreement is officially in force.

SPS quality standards checks at the borders are the inevitable consequences of the UK leaving the EU Single Market. UK has recently decided to post-pone the introduction of

border checks as well as SPS and other certification to 1 October or, for most of the products, to 1 January 2022.

In December 2020 EU exports to the UK were higher than years before, most likely explained by stockpiling; also EU imports from UK were above the traditional figures.

Since the end of the transition period, there are signals on reduced trade with UK. In January the EU agri-food exports to UK reached € 2.5 billion so 23% lower than the average performance of exports for the last 4 years. Reasons can be numerous – impact of Covid-19, the consequence of previous stockpiling, the TCA in place etc. When looking at the imports from the UK, Jan 2021 also saw a 66% decrease (below €500 million) than average years; it could be linked to difficulties of UK operators with customs formalities. Low UK imports from EU are not compensated by imports from other third countries – so no diversion of the trade.

Looking at particular products: main drops in value of EU exports to UK concern cigars and cigarettes, wine, animal products, cheese and butter. For sugar, exports in value dropped to near zero. On the other side for some products, such as oilseeds, exports have increased.

On the import side: similar picture but more extreme – main reduction in value for liquors followed by processed food products (PAPs) and for poultry, milk powders and sugar value dropping to zero

No official statistics are yet available for February, but UK has delivered stats that show signals of recovery -increase of both EU exports to the UK and imports from UK to EU. On timely data on trade flows: Eurostat publishes the monthly updated trade data (Comext). AGRI will keep stakeholders informed and will share the AGRI monthly newsletter where stats are broken down between different regions and trade figures, which are also discussed in sectoral Civil Dialogue Groups.

On negotiations linked to apportionment of WTO TRQs: EU is negotiating with other WTO partners the TRQs apportionment based on recent reference period; EU will not give new market access – EU 28 TRQs will be split between EU27 and UK. This approach was opposed by countries at the start but EU has reached momentum in the last few months.

The agreement is reached with a number of countries while for other negotiation is still in progress. The texts of the agreements will have to be adopted by the Council and European Parliament to enter into force and until then the autonomously set TRQs apportionment volumes will continue to apply.

Q&A

The Q&A session was partly based on a previous exchange of written questions, mostly of technical nature. DG SANTE could not attend the meeting so participants were informed that a written reply to their questions would follow.

DG TAXUD responded to questions concerning Rules of Origin & cumulation for EU products with inputs from Northern Ireland, highlighted by the spirits and dairy sector.

The issue of e-certificates was also raised by participants. On 1st October, once UK customs controls start, EU operators must be well aware of the process and prepared for the change. Participants also raised the issue of diverging and growing requirements requested by

different MS to imported spirits from the UK, in terms of controls & certification (beyond SPS controls themselves). The Commission explained that EU legislation does not establish any harmonised import certificate for import of spirits in the EU and that there are no specific provisions on certification of spirits in the TCA either. The possible harmonisation of controls on spirits should be discussed in the appropriate forum (Spirits Committee).

Participants requested the latest trade figures. AGRI presented the figures for January and those already available for February, which confirm that the dramatic drop seen in January will not be repeated in February. Still, the trade relations with UK has indeed changed because of the new nature of the relationship so we can expect some trade replacement. It is however expected that the EU will remain the main trading partner for the UK.

Several participants insisted on uncertainty and additional costs linked to customs and SPS checks; some operations have become unviable, if margins are thin. Once the UK will start certificates and border checks, the trade will again be impacted. Application of the standard import procedure will be difficult. Thus, operators encouraged DG SANTE in particular to use the time before the introduction of the controls on the UK side to find pragmatic solutions for trade, especially as EU and UK are still aligned on food safety rules – i.e. call for an equivalence agreement plus support to e-certification.

Participants also raised the issue of the governance under the new agreement, the setting up of the different Committees and if/how stakeholders will be involved. The Commission explained that both parties are currently discussing modalities and dates to establish the partnership committees, including all the specialized committees such as SPS. Once this is set, stakeholders will be consulted on key issues to address in these Committees. Furthermore, all the processes will be transparent. Agenda and minutes of the Joint Committee will be published.

At the moment, there is no date decided yet for the first meetings of the specialised SPS Committee.

III. EU Trade Policy Review

Presentation by Copa Cogeca – see slides

Copa-Cogeca put emphasis on the Green Deal and its full support to advance on this program and sustainable farming in favor of a balanced, fair and transparent trade policy. Aware that there is a growing demand of agri-foodstuffs in third countries, in particular Asean ones, while the EU is a mature market. Copa-cogeca highlighted the strengths of the EU in terms of agri-food trade and the fact that one third of net trade balance is due to agri-food products. Also mention to support to EU farmers, which is not distorting competition and is placed in Green Box.

Between 2008 and 2018 exports have virtually doubled. According to Copa-Cogeca, € 1 billion of farm exports represents around 22 000 jobs in the primary sector – positive impact of trade. Growth of exports is positive for society, as it creates jobs – for an environmental perspective the low environmental impact in the EU should bring a reward to farmers and SMEs.

Regarding WTO, Copa-Cogeca expressed in favor of multilateral agreements that guarantee balance while cumulative impact of FTAs can be dangerous. It is important to

carefully measure the cumulative impacts on FTAs – balanced agreements from an agricultural perspective so that the whole value of the food chain is maintained; agri-foodstuffs cannot be the bargaining chip in EU trade negotiations.

For Copa-Cogeca the EU standards shall be respected by agri-food imports. 80% of the value of EU agriculture is due to standards so it is important to tackle imports with lower standards. For example on animal welfare, if cages are abolished in the EU, how can we tolerate imports for third countries that do not meet similar requirements?

As key take-away, Copa-Cogeca believes that coherence must be achieved between agri, trade and green deal policies. The Green Deal must keep realistic to avoid damages to market price or security of the sector; for this it is important to have an impact assessment on EU F2F. Equally, it is paramount to guarantee that imports from third countries will meet same standards as the EU productions.

International agreements must be based on balanced, fair and transparent rules to avoid distortion of competition and taking account of cumulative impacts for sensitive sectors.

WTO reform is crucial; the Dispute Settlement mechanism shall be reactivated.

Finally on the Carbon Adjustment Mechanism, Copa believes that if agri-food is outside the scope, then also fertilizers should be let outside to avoid that farmers are impacted by increased costs of inputs.

Presentation by FoodDrinkEurope - See Slides

EU is the largest exporter of food and drinks and there is a diversified supply chain to deliver safe and nutritious and diversified food. The industry operates diversified food supply chains, which ensure the delivery of safe, affordable, and quality food and drink products to consumers in the EU and across the world. While the industry processes about 70% of the EU's agricultural output, manufacturers also rely on imports of some key ingredients from safe, secure and traceable supply chains that are not produced in the EU or at least not in sufficient quantities, and which play a complementary role in the production of many value-added products. For FoodDrinkEurope the EU trade policy should be ambitious. It should continue to improve market access conditions in both traditional and emerging markets, while maintaining fair terms of competition. Open trade must go hand in hand with a level playing field with fair terms of competition and a level playing field for domestic EU producers.

Progress on WTO reform and the functioning of the Dispute Settlement Body will be crucial to revive the rules-based system; for market predictability and stability to business.

Enforcement and implementation of FTAs are key to untap potential and to maximize trade opportunities including for SMEs. EU promotion policy is seen as complementary to the EU trade strategy.

FoodDrinkEurope expressed caution in relation to the design and future application of an EU anti-coercion mechanism (consultation on-going): while positive in principle, such instrument should mainly be used as a deterrent & thorough stakeholders' consultation will be essential on a case by case basis to ensure that using the mechanism does not result in the launch of disputes by third countries and retaliation against EU agri-food products. Hence, the importance of finding the right balance in defending and protecting the rights of the EU while avoiding any unintended consequences.

FoodDrinkEurope welcomed the strategy's focus on US, UK and China (to name a few). FoodDrinkEurope welcomed the four-month temporary suspension of the duties on EU agri-food exports to USA in the framework of the Aircraft dispute. Likewise, FoodDrinkEurope supported the suspension of retaliation measures in the steel & aluminum dispute and calls for solutions to be found especially in view of the next EU-US Summit.

There are a number of forthcoming significant challenges to exports to China – linked to Covid-19 related measures or registration of foreign establishments. Tackling these challenges calls for more frequent & deeper regulatory cooperation with China going forward, building on the China-US model of regulatory cooperation under the Phase 1 Agreement.

FoodDrinkEurope expressed some disappointment that, aside from China and a brief mention of India, the Trade Policy Review does not mention the ASEAN bloc/region.. The same goes for Geographical Indications which are also not mentioned in the Communication.

Considering that trade is more and more an instrument to fulfill other overarching policies – it is critical that initiatives e.g. around sustainability are done at international level in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration – and aligned with WTO rules.

Presentation by CELCAA – See Slides

CELCAA explained the key priorities in the short term, namely:

- Proper and pragmatic implementation of the EU-UK TCA with the goal to minimize friction
- Normalisation of EU-US relations, in particular permanent removal of all tariffs on agricultural products arising from the aircraft and steel & aluminium disputes
- Fast ratification of the EU-Mexico agreement
- Finalisation of the EU-Mercosur agreement with the appropriate guarantees
- Conclusion of the on-going negotiations
- On-going efforts to consolidate partnership with China
- Effective engagement in Asia
- Saving the multilateral trading system
- Strong promotion policy targeting export markets
- Inclusive Farm to Fork Strategy

DG TRADE –Mrs Chavarri-Ureta's reaction to Copa-Cogeca, FoodDrinkEurope and CELCAA's presentations.

The EU Trade Policy shall contribute to the Green Deal Strategy – also by introducing elements of sustainability in all FTAs. It is equally important to ensure that third countries understand and comply with highest standards -through cooperation and not unilaterally.

Another way for the trade policy to contribute to the Green Deal is through due diligence and the carbon adjustment mechanism.

Participants complained that the reform of the WTO and the greening of trade agreements are far away on the horizon while constraints on EU farmers are ongoing and are increasing. Telling producers that they will be protected in the future, through collaborative

means, without any clear timeline, does not seem reliable. How will the Commission manage this discrepancy? Other participants asked if an impact assessment on Farm to Fork would be carried out, and when would that be available.

In its reply, DG TRADE acknowledged the increased challenges to reduce emissions and to increase sustainability –that will unavoidably impact trade with third countries. Some work streams -i.e. around climate- are already ongoing with trading partners. DG TRADE also confirmed that any new initiative under the Green Deal will be accompanied by an impact assessment.

Participants enquired about the sustainable food chapter that will accompany FTAs, when it will be made available and which timeline & procedure ahead. DG TRADE informed that discussions with Member States are being finalized and, once agreed, the chapter will be published. In the ongoing negotiations it will be included in Chile, NZ and Australia FTAs.

Participants also enquired about the terms of due diligence; DG TRADE explained that the works of the European Commission are currently led by DG JUST on environment, child labor and labor rights – the proposal is going through inter services consultations at the moment.

Participants asked the EU's strategy in Codex Alimentarius. In its reply the Commission emphasized the EU's objective to shape the world around EU values and interest through leadership and engagement; international fora- Codex and other international organizations – are priority to achieve this objective. Assertiveness and rules-based cooperation are key to showcase the EU's preference for international cooperation and dialogue.

IV. Farm to Fork international aspects: contingency plan and other initiatives

Presentation by DG AGRI (F. Santini)– See Slides

DG AGRI, DG SANTE and DG MARE to propose by the end of the year a Contingency plan on food supply and food security. It is an action stemming from the Farm to Fork Strategy – as a common EU response to crisis. The contingency plan is meant to be permanent and as an ad hoc forum in the event of crisis. It covers the entire food chain.

There will be no formal impact assessment. There is a difference with a more formal and legislative initiative – which in such case must be accompanied by a fully-fledged impact assessment.

In terms of process, the Commission is still in the phase of consultation. In terms of timeline, the first roadmap consultation is closed; and now just closed the targeted questionnaire to stakeholders. Three more meetings are scheduled in June, July and September. Final communication is expected end of 2021/ early 2022.

Other aspects- presentation by DG SANTE (C. Laso)

DG SANTE is responsible for promotion of F2F at global level. Many actions in the F2F are not new and have been implemented for some time such as antimicrobial resistance or MRLs for pesticides.

The Sustainable Food Chapter that will be proposed to trading partners in FTAs is being finalized with Member States. The objective is to work with trading partner in view of transition to a more sustainable food system; for definition of sustainable food system the EU has used the definition set up by FAO. The chapter will also cover food fraud. A Committee will be set up to manage the implementation of the chapter. As above explained, working at international standards organisations is a current workstream, key to shape the world around EU values and interest through leadership and engagement.

Participants asked if the definition of food fraud will also include issues such as illicit trade, which has increased as a result of the Covid crisis – particularly in relation to EU-Indonesia talks. The issue of trade distortion on plant protection was also mentioned– how is the Commission planning to tackle this in SPS chapter? Participants also requested DG SANTE to develop the EU engagement at international standard-setting organizations.

The Commission acknowledged difficulties to give detailed replies to questions on the scope etc. and to go much into details as it is the first time that such a chapter on sustainable food system is being developed. It will be proposed to the Chile, Indonesia, Australia and NZ negotiations.

The EU is bound by the WTO SPS agreement and committed to respect all WTO agreements. Having said that, the Commission is considering how to go further by integrating some additional environmental aspects such as MRLs and import tolerances, always in line with WTO rules.

On international standard-setting bodies: the Commission works on antimicrobial resistance with the WHO, with Codex and FAO. On labeling and on the revision of pesticides' Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs), works are also ongoing within Codex. As above mentioned, many activities and measures foreseen in the F2F have been part of the Commission's works for a while.

V. Africa cooperation : EU-AU Agriculture Ministerial

Presentation by DG AGRI (P. De Caro) and DG International Partnerships-INTPA (L. Mizzi)-see slide

Ministers from the EU and African Union (AU) will hold their 4th Agriculture Ministerial Conference “Partnership for sustainable agriculture and food systems” under the Portuguese presidency (22 June). It is co-chaired by EU Commissioner for Agriculture and African Union Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment.

EU strategy is to help the African Union to establish a single market and to accompany them in the agri-food value chain. The Conference will discuss this in the context of the review of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), as well as through the Green Deal and Farm to Fork strategies.

The Commission hopes to use this ministerial and the momentum around the UN Food System Summit that will happen in September 2021 to increase cooperation. Several thematic parallel sessions will be organized ahead of the Ministerial Plenary: investment opportunities and challenges for local producers, research and innovation, use of digital

solutions and regional trade integration. It will be also an opportunity to take stock of the 2019 EU AU Joint Declaration.

In terms of next steps, a AU-EU Summit is likely to be organized under the FR presidency during the first half of 2022. Also to note the AU-EU business forum next year, linked to the Summit.

VI. Closing comments

Chair thanked the interpreters and speakers from Commission and stakeholders. Chair suggests keeping the dynamic to have presentation from stakeholders and there will be call for presentation. Chair suggests to devote part of the next meeting on implementation as the EU Implementation Report for 2020 should be ready by then.

4. Next meeting

No date yet.

5. List of participants - Annex

List of participants– Minutes

MEETING OF THE «CDG INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE»

Friday 7 May 2021 from 09:45 to 16:45

MEMBER ORGANISATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS
American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union (AmCham EU)	1
AnimalhealthEurope	1
Confédération Européenne de la Production de Maïs (C.E.P.M)	1
Eurogroup for Animals EFA	1
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	11
European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)	1
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	3
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	2
European farmers (COPA)	9
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT)	2
European Federation of Origin Wines (EFOW)	1
European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism (EFNCP)	1
European Landowners' Organization asbl (ELO asbl)	1
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (celcaa)	5 + notetaker
European Milk Board (EMB)	1
FoodDrinkEurope	8
Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	1
IFOAM Organics Europe	1
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques (oriGIIn)	1
SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunies / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations	2