

Brussels,
SK/cv

FINAL MINUTES

Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group International Aspects of Agriculture

Date: 19 March 2018

Chair: Nikolaus MORAWITZ

Organisations present: All Organisations were present, except AnimalhealthEurope and Slowfood

1. Approval of the agenda (and of the minutes of previous meeting¹)

2. Nature of the meeting

The meeting was non-public.

3. List of points discussed

a. Administrative and governance matters

Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair persons

Mr Morawitz (Copa-Cogeca) was elected Chair of the CDG on International aspects of agriculture for one year mandate.

Mr Rooke (CELCAA) was elected Vice-Chair of the CDG on international aspects of agriculture for one year mandate.

Adoption of the minutes of the last CDG of 10.03.2017 and 18.10.2017

The minutes of the meeting of 10.03.2017 and 18.10.2017 were approved as circulated.

Information about the new Advanced Gateway to EU Meetings tool

The European Commission has developed a new application called AGM – "Advanced Gateway to EU Meetings" to deal with meetings invitations, accreditations and reimbursements of travel expenses.

AGM allows experts to:

- a. receive meeting invitations (including the meeting agenda and other info)
- b. confirm their attendance
- c. enter their bank account details
- d. create and send their expenses claim for reimbursement electronically.

¹ If not adopted by written procedure (CIRCABC)

Key points:

- AT their first connection participants will have to create a login and password in EU Login (ex-ECAS)
- Participants will have to accept the invitation in AGM and fill in their personal details for e-Pass in AGM (to get access to the building)
- After the meeting, once they are notified that their bank account has been validated and their attendance at the meeting has been confirmed, they will have to request the reimbursement of their travel expenses through AGM (fill in the itinerary, select the bank account, scan and attach the transport tickets)
- Participants do not need to bring the reimbursement papers/tickets/invoices to the meetings anymore. They must respect the 30-day deadline to submit their claim for reimbursement.

For further information on the AGM system: <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/agm/en> with some FAQ videos and instructions, all available in all EU official languages except Irish..

A PowerPoint presentation for the experts with detailed information is available on CIRCABC. For further information or assistance, participants can address AGRI-CIVIL-DIALOGUE-GROUPS@ec.europa.eu. Contact for technical problems with AGM:

b. EU agri-food trade in 2017 – Latest statistics

The Commission presented the latest statistics of the EU agri-food trade in 2017 as circulated in advance to the participants. Key points:

- World agri-food trade picked up in 2017 after a slowdown in 2016
- Top export destinations for EU products: USA, China, Japan, Russia and Switzerland;
- Top import destinations for EU: Brazil, USA, Argentina, Ukraine and China;
- Top 5 export products are: Spirits, liqueurs and vermouth; Wine, cider and vinegar, Infant food and other cereals, flour, starch or milk preparations; chocolate, confectionary and ice cream; food preparations.
- Top 5 imports are : tropical fruits; Unroasted coffee, tea & mate; oilcakes, palm & palm kernel oils; fruit, fresh or dried (excl. citrus);

Exchange of views:

COPA delegate underlined Russian administrative barriers for products outside the political embargo (e.g. milk without lactose). He asked to make a distinction between trade with countries with and without an FTA with the EU, in order to assess the effectiveness. He continued his intervention by underlining that part of the fall in exports of European wheat is linked to the high costs of inputs (e.g. fertilizers), asking to include this factor in future analysis.

Celcaa underlined the importance of the US market for the EU agri-food trade.

APRODEV/ACT ALLIANCE asked the Commission for the impact of agri-food trade in least developed countries and underlined the importance to ensure coherence of the different EU policies in order to avoid negative impact on agricultural policies and local food markets in developing countries.

ECVC underlined the importance to assure coherence of the different EU policies in order to avoid negative impact of agri-food trade on agricultural production in developing countries

EFFAT suggested including statistics regarding the UK contribution to the EU agri-food Trade.

The Commission clarified that it would be necessary to do a robust study with advanced tools in order to assess the full impact of FTAs and Brexit descriptive statistical analysis is not sufficient for this. The speaker referred to a previous study on three FTAs published by DG AGRI on their website. The speaker also mentioned the statistical factsheets on trade, for example on least developed and developing countries. EU imports from these countries are higher than from the next 5 importers countries together. Export of milk powder to Burkina Faso is a response of increasing domestic and demographic demand, competing with other exporters on high quality. The Commission is also cooperating by promoting responsible investments to enhance their productive capacity in developing countries to produce milk powder and share technology (e.g. to produce with safety standards). The EU exports with no export refunds.

c. EU meat trade

Cormac Healey representing CELCAA presented the UECBV views on meat trade, underlining the importance to optimise returns in order to deliver to producers and meet ongoing EU standards. Global demand for meat is increasing by 1.5 % annually (Asia, Africa). The Meat sector is a contributor to the positive trade surplus of the EU. SPS measures have become (increasing) regulatory barriers, and he hopes to see more results.

The meat industry is very concerned about the outcome of the Brexit process. A hard Brexit could result in massive imbalance in EU meat market. The representative highlights that meat cannot be used as bargaining chip in FTA negotiations.

Exchange of views

WWF noted that certain societal concerns on animal products cannot be resolved through ever-growing production and consumption, even if they even if they come with high standards. The delegate encouraged the meat sector to work with WWF and other stakeholders to hold a dialogue on what changes are needed in animal production and consumption for a more sustainable food system. He underlined the need to reflect on the impact of animal farming on Climate Change.

A COPA delegated reminded that there are opportunities in the beef export markets but that the benefits haven't fully translated at the farm gate. He reminded that in the FTA with Japan the reduction of tariffs will take many years.

d. State of play in trade negotiations

- **WTO Ministerial conference Buenos Aires**
- **Implementation of FTAs (e.g. Canada)**
- **Mercosur, Mexico, Chile and other bilateral negotiations**
- **Upcoming negotiations (Australia, New Zealand)**

The Commission reminded that the ruling of the EU court of Justice clarified that the EU has exclusive competence for FTAs, except for Investment Protection agreements. The Commission is now proposing to split the forthcoming FTAs (e.g; Japan, Vietnam, Singapore) in order to ensure their entry in force before the end of the year. Following the ratification of the CETA agreement, the Commission will meet the Canadian authorities next month in order to discuss problems experienced in quota management.

Negotiations with Malaysia and India could be resumed in the next months. Negotiations with Philippines and Thailand are on hold. The Commission expects to conclude an agreement with Mexico in the next weeks. The negotiations with Mercosur are in the final stages, but the sensitive sectors will not be liberalised. The Commission recently launched negotiations with Chile and expects the Council to approve the directives of negotiation with Australia and New Zealand by summer.

The reforms of the CAP (market oriented) made possible an ambitious trade agenda. The EU high value products with reputation for safety and sustainability are well known and attractive. GIs are supporting jobs in rural areas. Growth in agri-products is going to be done via international trade (look at prospects in Africa and Asia). Where the EU is not competitive, sectors are not fully liberalised and TRQs will be provided to satisfy the trade partners.

WTO negotiations failed, which was a major setback, but the EU came out of this process showing real leadership. The way forward is very uncertain.

The Russian Ban showed the need to find alternative markets. Two kinds of measures:

- Non-tariff barriers
- SPS (e.g. single entity, regionalization, international standards, pre-listing..)

Business Diplomacy - 2017 in Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iran, 2018 in China and another developing country.

Exchange of views

The chair enquired on the use of FTAs to promote EU ideas of a multilateral approach.

The Eurogroup for animals enquired on how animal welfare is handled in FTAs (e.g. Horses in Mercosur), and informed that China is taking in account farming welfare.

Via Campesina, does not share enthusiasm about trade, asking to focus on the internal market and the use of other instruments for intergovernmental agreements.

A COGECA delegate believes that the multilateral way is the only way forward and enquired on the chances of an agreement with the Mercosur. He asked for a debate on the way the EU negotiates FTAs (based on WTO rules) in order to include environment and Climate Change. He continued by referring to different uptake of TRQs by EU and trading partners.

APODEV/ACT ALLIANCE informed that it is promoting applications for the Task Force on Africa. The delegate asked which mechanisms are being put forward to promote sustainable development addressing negative externalities of EU agricultural and trade policies in developing countries.

CEJA enquired on the impact of TPP and Brexit in negotiations with Mexico, Australia and New Zealand.

FoodDrinkEurope encouraged the EU to seize the opportunities on international trade. The delegate asked for an update on the EU's offensive interests in the negotiations with Mercosur. The delegate remind about Brazil's anti-dumping measures on EU exports of milk powder and potential safeguard measures on milk powder and cheese in Chile.

The representative of Origin Wines informed that Mercosur and Mexico are interesting markets for EU. The co-existence with future trademarks is not acceptable. Negotiations with NZ and AU are an opportunity to tackle ongoing issues.

The Commission informed that it uses all FTAs to promote multilateral agreements in WTO or OECD or UN. He also indicated precise areas of cooperation (e.g. eliminating all forms of export subsidizing, reduce export taxes and duties). Discussion in WTO on market access is out of the table but in the coming months an agreement on fisheries and e-commerce could be reached. The decision making system is facing a lot of problems with the refusal of US to appoint experts for dispute settlement.

The EU tackles animal welfare in two ways:

- Cooperation with partner to improve animal welfare standards (SPS chapter)
- Liberalization of tariffs are tied to adherence to the EU animal welfare standards (e.g. Mercosur and TTIP) for example in some eggs and eggs products we liberalize tariffs as long as they comply with EU standards;

The consequences of getting our partners to apply all our standards are that they will ask for full liberalization or huge TRQs to comply with that.

In the future of customs union negotiation we will ask Turkey to comply with high level of animal welfare. China is our second market for agri-products and is rising quickly. The imports of Infant formula, pig meat and other products are increasing. In Africa all statistics show a potential increase of demand of protein in these countries.

Mercosur could be completed before the summer. Mercosur countries had a meeting between them in order to coordinate their response to the EU offensive interest.

Commissioner Malmstrom is negotiating an exception of the US duties on steel and aluminum for the EU. The EU has published the retaliation list in the website and federations were asked to comment.

In the WTO Uruguay agreement the preamble was changed in order to include sustainable development as a goal for trade rules, including specific provision to countries to stop exports on sustainable and environment grounds, provided in a transparent and non-discrimination rules (e.g. Halal, nets for Tuna, etc.). In addition the EU is negotiating agreement to reduce subsidies to reduce over-fishing in oceans.

There is need to put more emphasis on implementation of agreements. The Commission is also preparing for WTO cases where there are unfair trade barriers and planning to make improvements in the future. The FTA report will be turned into annual exercise and next report will focus on agriculture.

The Task Force on Rural Africa will look on how agri-assistance can have the derived effect and identify what kind of investment in Africa is going to be sustainable to help small SMES and farmers to produce. The Commission is looking forward to receiving applications from qualified candidates from NGOs.

The Commission is aware of Brazilian antidumping measures on dairy and also on frozen potato fries. In the FTA agreements the Commission tries to prohibit antidumping measures. Australia agreed to protect our GIs for 900 new EU names.

e. Safeguard clauses in EU Trade agreements and their implementation

The Commission presented the point according to the circulated presentation.

1.1 WTO Safeguards

The Article XIX GATT safeguard can be applied when a product is imported in such increased quantities (absolute or relative to domestic production) as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury.

The rules for application of Special Safeguard for agriculture (SSG) are detailed in the article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture. When a product is eligible for the SSG it is mentioned in the WTO schedule of the WTO Member concerned. The SSG can be:

- Volume-based
- Price-based

1.2 WTO safeguards in FTAs

Article XIX GATT. In general in regional trade agreements the parties confirm their rights and obligations; however, there are some exceptional cases.

What is the legal rule? There is no explicit rule in WTO. There have been some cases in the WTO, where the issue has been discussed, however the central question of the relationship between Article XXIV and XIX is not yet solved.

2. Bilateral safeguards and instruments

Usually there is a horizontal safeguard clause for all products, based on WTO provisions. In some regional trade agreements there are also specific provisions for agricultural products, either for all agricultural products or only for the most sensitive ones.

Usually the trade partners communicate with each other before using these tools. On 16/03 notice of initiation of a safeguard investigation concerning EU imports of Indica rice originating in Cambodia and Myanmar was published.

Exchange of views

COPA noted that there are a number of tools but that they very rarely are used by the EU even when there are problems in the agriculture market. It is therefore time to look at the instruments and define the framework to apply these tools. The key problem is the timeline due to the slow reaction of the markets (e.g. Olives)

APRODEV/ACT Alliance argued that safeguards are ineffective and are rarely used to protect local agricultural markets from import surges that easily ruin smallholders in developing countries. The delegate asked to look at other mechanisms (e.g. alert mechanisms) to support small scale farmers in developing countries and address problems in a timely and effective manner in agricultural markets; just as requested by precedent speaker for European agricultural markets.

Participants were invited to participate in the “Lunch Break: Informal discussions:

- 1. Relations with Eastern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans Countries**
- 2. Post-Cotonou relations with ACP countries**
- 3. Future perspectives in WTO**
- 4. Sugar – trade issues**

f. Report from informal discussions

Relations with Eastern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans Countries

- 6 countries have perception of adhesion countries, but the preparation and aligning for adhesion has different levels (Serbia is more advanced in preparations for agriculture). Serbia is strong on sugar, preparations, wine, F&V
- Eastern neighbouring countries the preparedness of countries varies a lot. There is no perspective of enlargement (Georgia, Ukraine, and Belarus) but some (e.g. Ukraine, Moldova) have completed trade agreement.
- In the case of Armenia and Azerbaijan the EU negotiates a new kind of agreement that has no agriculture but includes GIs.

Post-Cotonou relations with ACP countries

- 79 ACP countries are member of Cotonou
- The council is now finalising the approval of directives of negotiation in order to move into a political agreement. One of these priorities are economic sustainable development for Africa especially and agriculture as a “sub priority”.

- Trade relations between the EPAs: No intention to re-open trade agreements but the Commission is open for additional countries to join the EPAs (Salomon Island, etc.)
- Trade flows from the EU to EPAs are being monitored by AGRI and DEVCO

Future Perspectives in WTO:

- Context on which WTO takes place (The relevance of multilateral organisation is undermined at WTO)
- Negotiating function of WTO (there is merit on having multilateral disciplines to apply to agriculture. The single understanding principle showed its limits).
- Reference made to trade facilitation agreement;
- To look at new issues, such as animal welfare.
- Regular activities of WTO (ways and means to improve regulatory committees, ensure that transparency regimes are respected)

Sugar

Representatives around the table from the sector, traders as well services of the Commission and discussed:

- Ongoing negotiation with Mercosur and Mexico (how sugar is part of the negotiations and which concessions are being considered). To which extent Brazil and other remain competitive as the EU market was transformed after the end of quotas.
- Rules of origin (application and approach for sugar and products containing sugar)
- Refineries situation in the new scenario after Quotas. Raw sugar refineries have difficulties to get raw material (e.g. tariffs but also prices at EU market).
- To which extent sustainability is taken in account in trade negotiations

g. International aspects of CAP communication on “Future of Food and Farming”

- **Presentation by the Commission**
- **Comments by Via Campesina**
- **Discussion**

The global dimension of the CAP: trade and migration

- Maintain market oriented of the EU CAP
- Coherent with developing countries and address issues on migration
- Green box compatible

The process ahead

- 2nd May deadline for MFF proposal
- 2nd May when the CAP proposal is going to be submitted

Following the presentation and exchange of views among the participants took place.

Via Campesina noted that the production represented by the different sizes of companies varies very much in the EU. The delegate highlighted the following points:

- Reform is directed with continuous efforts to support agri-exports without considering that EU policies may aggravate agri-situation in the EU. The concentration of agri-companies in the world market is increasing;
- Reference to financial instruments Labour;

- This organisation has experience to provide contribution to the migration issue.

Slow Food asked for clarifications on:

- The objectives of the new delivery model, particularly whether they have already been defined
- The governance and monitoring of the new delivery model

CEJA three brief questions:

- Will the focus be on the young farmers or just new farmers in general?
- New delivery model. Will MS be obligated to deliver and support young farmers?
- Will a list of measures be provided to the MS?

A COPA delegate underlined the proposals on unfair trading practices and asked the Commission to ensure that the legislation is meaningful and effective. He continued his intervention by encouraging DG AGRI to be ambitious on the budget for CAP. Indicators need basis and the starting point is very relevant.

EFFAT mentioned that poor working conditions are used as a factor for competitiveness. They are not asking support for workers but want support for farmers that create more jobs and with better work conditions.

Fooddrinkeurope voiced its support for: a truly common CAP, which is important for a strong and well-functioning single-market; fair competition among all operators along the food supply chain; a market-oriented CAP that enhances the competitiveness of the entire food chain, and the complementarity with the EU's trade policy.

The Commission noted that there are different structures and models in different member states, and that the objective of the new delivery model is to assess local conditions. MS will have much more flexibility to target support to respect the needs of the territories. The speaker informed that a review of the output indicators is foreseen.

The improving of social conditions will be one of the most important objectives of the CAP. There will be interventions aiming at improving the situation of workers in rural areas. In the new delivery model MS will be required to make an analysis of the needs of rural areas. Income support acts as safety net and this must continue. The Commission will present other interventions that will complement this support.

h. Article 50 negotiations and future trade relations with the UK

The EU and UK agreed on a large part of the legal text as part of the withdrawal agreement, including conditions for a transitional period. The green parts of the draft agreement (published on 19/03) have been agreed. Important elements with respect to agriculture:

- Transition period will be in effect until 31 December 2020, EU Acquis will be applied in UK (e.g. The CAP will be fully applicable to the UK)
- Financing of CAP is secured until the end of the current financial framework)
- Some issues are not ready (notably. GIs), where our position is that the UK should commit to the protection of existing GIs to the extent the CAP provides for.

Negotiations on the withdrawal agreement must be concluded by October/November 2018 to allow time for ratification Preliminary and preparatory talks on the framework of the future EU-UK relationship will commence after adoption of the European Council guidelines (foreseen on 23/03). Given the UK red lines, this relationship will take the shape of an FTA.

The European Parliament has recently published a resolution that will be taken in account. The Commission is seeking tariff and quota free access but there will be friction to trade. The questions of the level of friction between trade partners will depend on the UK policies on agriculture, SPS, foreign trade polices after transition period.

The Secretary General has set up a “Brexit preparedness group” that is publishing different notices informing on the implication of the UK becoming a third country, but without prejudice to a transitional period or relevant agreements under an FTA.

The Commission is working with the UK in respect of future schedules in WTO. The EU and UK are members of the WTO. The UK intends to “copy” EU tariff lines. The EU and UK have developed a joint approach for the appointment of the existing EU “WTO” TRQs based on historical trade flows, which aims to ensure business continuity for economic operators and international partners. The formal process will start soon.

Exchange of views

A COPA representative expressed concern about the short duration of the transition period and asked about the negotiation of the new trade relationship – when it will start and who will negotiate on behalf of the EU?

Celcaa shared the Commission concern about the need for preparedness but underlined the difficulty to set up business plans in advance, taking in account that many lambs and beefs set to export are already in the fields. The delegate asked the Commission to share the methodology followed in WTO on TRQ apportionment.

FoodDrinkEurope shared its concerns with regard to the level of uncertainty attached to the Brexit process. Many questions remain: in relation to the framework conditions of the transition period; the future EU27-UK relationship; the preparedness of Member States to deal with customs and SPS checks and controls highlighting that it is difficult to judge what the industry needs to prepare for.; whether the Commission intends to conduct an impact assessment or other types of consultations, as it does for other negotiations.

UECBV finds it impossible to put in place contingency measures for a 'no deal' scenario, referring to the outcome of their analysis and posed question regarding the transition period.

Answering the various questions, the Commission clarified that the process and outcome of negotiations remains uncertain and emphasized that it negotiates according to the mandate from the Member States. An important (and yet not agreed) is the issue of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Negotiations concerning FTA can only start once the UK is a third country. From the Commission side it's important to ensure regulatory convergence and level playing field.

During the transition the EU FTA partners need to give their consent in order for UK to benefit from these agreements. Based on reactions thus far, we don't expect any request to renegotiate any trade agreements.

The Commission is convinced of the approach followed at WTO. The approval procedure is depending on the legal procedure to follow.

The general approach is to take the last three representative years of trade, look at the share of TRQ use by the UK and apply this share on the total TRQ volume

The Commission informed that the UK authorities made very clear that they don't want to vary their tariffs from the EU schedule.

The TRQs under FTAs is a very different situation as the underlying legal context is different. The Commission currently has no plans to renegotiate TRQs under agreed FTAs due to Brexit, This could be part of future modernization exercises in case there is an interest of both parties to reopen negotiations

In future FTAs the EU will continue to calibrate its offers in accordance to EU27 market realities.

The Withdrawal agreement is a decision of Member States and from the EP. The ratification of the free trade agreement is likely to follow procedures with distinction between EU competency and mixed competency.

4. Conclusions/recommendations/opinions

Mr Morawitz was elected Chair of the CDG on International aspects of agriculture for one year mandate.

Mr Rooke was elected Vice-Chair of the CDG on international aspects of agriculture for one year mandate.

5. Next steps

In order to prepare for the next meeting please send proposals for agenda to the chair of the meeting (contact details daniel.azevedo@copa-cogeca.eu) no later than 60 days before the next meeting.

6. Next meeting

The participants were informed that the (provisional) dates for the next meetings will be the 16 October 2018 and 22 March 2019.

7. List of participants - Annex

Disclaimer

"The opinions expressed in this report represent the point of view of the meeting participants from agriculturally related NGOs at community level. These opinions cannot, under any circumstances, be attributed to the European Commission. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the here above information."

List of participants– Minutes

*Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group International Aspects of Agriculture
Date: 19 March 2018*

MEMBER ORGANISATION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVES	
ACT Alliance Advocacy to the European Union (ACT Alliance EU)	Karin	ULMER
American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union (AmCham EU)	Sharon	LECLERCQ-SPOONER
Confédération Européenne de la Production de Maïs (C.E.P.M)	Gildas	COTTEN
Euro Coop - European Community of Consumer Co-operatives (EURO COOP)	Rosita	ZILLI
Eurogroup for Animals EFA	Stephanie	GHISLAIN
EuropaBio	Pedro	NARRO
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Daniel	AZEVEDO
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Micol	BERTONI
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Dominique	DEJONCKHEERE
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Peter	HELLER
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Aniko	KASZA
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Kenneth Lindharth	MADSEN
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Eimantas	PRANAUSKAS
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Tajana	RADIĆ

European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Tiina	SARON
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Edite	STRAZDINA
European agri-cooperatives (COGECA)	Gabriel	TRENZADO FALCÓN
European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)	Antonio	ONORATI
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	Iris	BOUWERS
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	Marcos	GARCES LIZAMA
European Council of Young farmers (CEJA)	Robert Thomas	ZAHRL
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	Berenice	DUPEUX
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	Olga	KIKOU
European farmers (COPA)	Herman	CLAEYS
European farmers (COPA)	Jean Pierre	FLEURY
European farmers (COPA)	Lech	KUROPATWIŃSKI
European farmers (COPA)	SYLVAIN	LHERMITTE
European farmers (COPA)	Liam	MACHALE
European farmers (COPA)	Nikolaus	MORAWITZ
European farmers (COPA)	Ambra	RAGGI
European farmers (COPA)	Juha	RUIPPPO

European farmers (COPA)	Lucia	ZITTI
European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT)	Antonio	PERIANES PEDRERO
European Federation of Origin Wines (EFOW)	Daniela Ida	ZANDONÀ
European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism (EFNCP)	Andreas	SCHENK
European Landowners' Organization asbl (ELO asbl)	Jorge	REBELO NEVES AZEVEDO
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Aurora	ABAD
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Cormac	HEALY
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Jean-Luc	MERIAUX
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	Alice	O'DONOVAN
European Liaison Committee for Agriculture and agri-food trade (CELCAA)	pascale	ROUHIER
European Milk Board (EMB)	Jantje Sieta	VAN KEIMPEMA
European Public Health Alliance (EPHA)	George	THURLEY
FoodDrinkEurope	Marie	AUDREN
FoodDrinkEurope	Dirk	DOBBELAERE
FoodDrinkEurope	Stacey	FEATHERSTONE
FoodDrinkEurope	Claire	GROSBOIS
FoodDrinkEurope	Louis	HINZEN

FoodDrinkEurope	Muriel	KORTER
FoodDrinkEurope	Bénédicte	MASURE
FoodDrinkEurope	MARIE-CHRISTINE	RIBERA
Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)	Mute	SCHIMPF
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements EU Regional Group (IFOAM EU Group)	Alexandra	THOERING
Organisation pour un réseau international d'indications géographiques (oriGIn)	Massimo	VITTORI
SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunion / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations (SACAR)	Daniel	PÉREZ VEGA
SACAR - Secrétariat des Associations du Commerce Agricole Réunion / Joint Secretariat of Agricultural Trade Associations (SACAR)	Natalia	SANTOS-GARCIA BERNABE
WWF European Policy Programme (WWF EPO)	Matthias	MEISSNER
WWF European Policy Programme (WWF EPO)	Jabier	RUIZ