



Bilateral Negotiations and WTO

**Civil Dialogue Group
International Aspects of Agricultural Policy
Brussels – 5 May 2015**

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State of play of trade agreements with

- WTO members (DDA)
- USA
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- EU Neighbourhood
(ACP countries are addressed in separate presentation)



Doha Development Agenda (DDA)

- Work Programme
- Ministerial Conference in December in Nairobi
- Agriculture at the centre of the negotiating process
- three pillars + dedicated sessions on Public Stockholding for security purposes



EU-US TTIP: update (1)

- TTIP negotiations were launched in July 2013. Since then, 9 Rounds took place, latest in April 2015 in New York.
- The Commission promotes and defends the EU interests in these negotiations, which are crucial for European agriculture.
- The European agricultural model is not negotiable under TTIP and our domestic policy preferences (GMOs, hormones) are not on the table for negotiation. TTIP will not lead to the complete liberalization of trade in agriculture. This is not possible for the most sensitive agricultural sectors.

EU-US TTIP: update (2)

- The final outcome of TTIP must be reasonable, balanced and respectful of the sovereign rights of both parties.
- Parallelism between the various aspects of the negotiation is key: market access (tariff aspects, non-tariff issues, procurement and services), regulatory issues and rules, including geographical indications which are important for the EU.
- Transparency and dialogue with civil society are essential in this negotiation



EU-Canada CETA negotiations: process and outcome

- 6 years of negotiations (2009- 2014). Milestones:
 - October 2013, political compromise, setting the main features of the agreement
 - September 2014: EU-Canada Summit declares CETA negotiations successfully concluded
- 2015: legal scrubbing and ratification process
- entry into force: likely in 2017, depending on ratification
- most ambitious agreement the EU has ever concluded, 1st with a G8 country and 1st with an agricultural powerhouse
- a blueprint for others to come ?

EU-Canada CETA negotiations: tariffs

- A very **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** .
- **With specific treatment for sensitive products:**
 - **Exclusions:**
 - EU: chicken and turkey meat, eggs and egg products
 - Canada: dairy (except cheese), chicken and turkey meat, eggs and egg products
 - **TRQs:**
 - EU: beef (45 K t), pork (75 K t) and sweetcorn (8 K t)
 - CAN: cheese (18,5 K t)
 - Management system: import licensing for beef, pork and cheese



EU-Canada CETA negotiations : GIs

- Canada – a GI opponent - has accepted to protect **145 EU flagship food GIs** at a level comparable to the EU
- **Administrative enforcement** against uses of any kind misleading the consumer (including evocation of a false origin)
- **Coexistence** with prior trademarks
- For a **limited number** of names: **Ad-hoc solutions** for conflicts with generics, generics in translation, prior uses, plant varieties
- **Open list**: possibility to include additional GIs



EU-China GIs negotiations

- **Negotiations on going**
- **EU objectives:** ambitious outcome
- **Draft text** stable: direct protection of our GI names and high level of protection
- **Political results:**
 - rule-making agreement for Asia
 - One of the first deliverables in EU-China Relations



EU-Vietnam FTA negotiations

- **Timing:** Started in June 2012. Intention to have a political agreement by Summer 2015.
- VNM could become the 2nd country in S-E Asia with whom EU closed an FTA.
- **Priorities** (from agri perspective):
 - Improved market access and reduced/eliminated tariff and non-tariff barriers. EU is in particular offensive on wines and spirits; meat; dairy and processed agricultural products,
 - Obtain protection of a shortlist of EU GIs
 - VNM's main interests are rice and starch.

EU-Japan FTA

- **Process:**

- 10 rounds since 2013
- EU-Japan summit end of May in Tokyo

- **Substance:**

- EU: aiming at ambitious outcome in agriculture, including on non-tariff measures
- MA: EU offensive interest vs. Japan sensitive products
- GIs: protection of EU GIs; new Japanese GI law for foodstuff soon in force



European Neighbourhood Policy (1)

- No active negotiations for the time being, neither for the ENP Eastern countries nor for the South

ENP East - Ukraine :

- Provisional application of the Association Agreement as of 1 November 2014
- ATMs until 31 December 2015
- DCFTA entry into force on 1 January 2016



European Neighbourhood Policy (2) ENP East

- **Georgia, Moldova:** provisional application of AA/DCFTA as from 1/09/14
GIs agreements were already in force since 2012 and 2013, respectively
- **Moldova:** Autonomous Trade Preferences until 31/12/2015
- **Armenia:** talks on a new Agreement are reactivated
- **Azerbaijan and Belarus:** no agreement in sight



European Neighbourhood Policy (3) ENP South

- GIs agreement with **Morocco** initialled in January 2015
- DCFTA negotiations in sight for **Tunisia** and **Jordan**
- Slow progress in the case of **Egypt**