



Progress in the bilateral negotiations

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John A. Clarke

Director – International Bilateral Relations
European Commission
DG Agriculture and Rural Development



EU-CAN CETA negotiations: process and outcome

- 6 years of negotiations (2009- 2014). Milestones:
 - October 2013, political conclusion
 - September 2014: EU-Canada Summit declares CETA negotiations successfully concluded
- July 2016: Commission adopts draft decisions for Council's conclusion, signature and for provisional application of CETA as a mixed agreement.
- Signature foreseen end of October, consent in EP just after.
- Provisional application: expected early 2017, depending on Council and EP processes.



EU-CAN CETA negotiations: 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), pork (75 000 t) and sweetcorn (8 000 t)
 - CAN: cheese (18 500 t)
 - Management system: import licensing for beef, pork and cheese



EU-CAN CETA negotiations : GIs

- Canada will protect **143 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 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: update (1)

- July 2013: TTIP negotiations launched
- 14 Rounds took place, latest in July 2016 in Brussels
- European agricultural model and EU domestic policy preferences (GMOs, hormones) not negotiable under TTIP
- TTIP will not lead to complete liberalization of trade in agriculture - not possible for most sensitive agricultural sectors (e.g. meats, rice, etc.)
- Parallelism between: market access (tariffs, non-tariff issues, procurement and services), regulatory issues and rules, including geographical indications (GIs)



EU-US TTIP: update (2)

- Two exchanges of tariff offers (February 2014 and October 2015)
- Second offers foresee liberalisation of 97% of tariff lines, for both sides
- In EU offer, remaining 3% all agricultural lines
- EU offensive interests in tariffs: dairy, processed meat products, sugar confectionery, chocolate or olive oil
- US tariffs already low on average. Non-tariff barriers of regulatory nature, also in SPS area, substantially hinder trade
- On GIs and wine, US showing unwillingness to move towards EU requests
- Prospect: political commitment towards ambitious, balanced, reasonable outcome, respectful of the sovereign rights of both parties
- EU Trade Ministers' political stocktaking in Bratislava on 22 September

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 discussed possible new exchange of offers
- May 2016: exchange of new tariff offers
- October 2016: resume negotiating Rounds

- **Substance**

- Challenging negotiation for EU agriculture, as Mercosur much more price-competitive on wide range of products, in particular in meats, sugar and ethanol
- 20 billion € trade deficit without FTA
- EU offensive interests: dairy, SPS issues, geographical indications
- Mercosur's customs union is incomplete
- EU offer includes TRQs for sensitive products. No offer yet on beef or ethanol



EU-Japan FTA

- **Process:**

- Link to TPP outcome

- **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; amendment to Japanese Gis law for foodstuff
- ambition and time important: **objectives agreed by both parties to conclude by end 2016**