



International trade and impact on the malt industry

Euromalt Malting Barley Conference

Koge, 2/3 June 2008

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Agenda

1. *Multilateral trade environment (WTO)*
Doha Development Agenda
2. *FTAs*
3. *(Biofuels)*

WTO-DDA

- “A strong multilateral trading system is the most effective means of expanding and managing trade for the benefit of all”
- DDA is a global package
 - *Agricultural market access*
 - *Industrial market access (NAMA)*
 - *Services (e.g. telcom, financial serv)*
 - *Rules*
 - *Geographical Indications, etc.*

Domestic support

Issues to be negotiated

- Overall trade distorting domestic support
- AMS ceiling
- AMS product specific caps
- De minimis ceiling
- Blue box ceiling
- Blue box disciplines
- Green box

Domestic support OTDS

- *OTDS (overall trade distorting DS) is the sum of AMS, blue box and de minimis (both product specific and non-product specific).*
- *US final OTDS is one of the magic numbers in the DDA negotiations*
- *Falconer May 2008 reductions:*
 - *75%-85%: OTDS higher than US\$60 bln (EU)*
 - *66%-73%: OTDS lower/equal to US\$60 bln and higher than US\$10 bln (US)*
 - *50%-60% for: OTDS lower/equal to US\$10bln*

Due to high prices and low levels of expenditure expected in the years to come, US potential offer has devaluated over time.

Domestic support

Green box

- *Support with « no or at most minimal effects on production » is classified under the green box.*
- *For the EU, it includes the single payment scheme and the rural development payments.*
- *Key element of the reformed CAP.*
- *Current negotiations focus on the new language to cover SPS, move from historical to regional model, Rural development (for DCs public stocks for food security)*

Market access

Issues for negotiations

- *Tariff reductions to be done through a tiered formula (i.e. higher cuts for higher tariffs within 4 bands).*
- *Flexibilities will be provided through sensitive products (for which tariff cuts and TRQ expansion will nevertheless take place).*
- *Developing countries will benefit from special and differential treatment (lower cuts but also special products and Special Safeguard mechanism: SSM).*
- *LDC exempt of any commitment.*

Market access: cuts

- Tiered formula cuts:
 - 0 - 20: 50%
 - 20-50: 57%
 - 50-75: 64%
 - 75 : [66-73%]
- Average cut for developed countries (without brackets = 54% as min) includes the cuts for SePs, tariff escalation and tropical products;
- EU: Malt mostly in the second band.
- [CN 11071019: 134 Euro/ton, equiv. 35.3% AVE
CN 11071099: 131 Euro/ton, equiv. 51.3% AVE
CN 11072000 132 Euro/ton, equiv. 29% AVE]
- Japan: first band

Market access: DCs

- Tiered formula cuts:
0 – 30%: 2/3 of 50%
30-80%: 2/3 of 57%%
80-130%: 2/3 of 64%
130-: 2/3 of [66-73%]

Examples:

- Brazil: Malt in **first band**
- Venezuela: Malt in **first band**

Market access

Special products, SSG, SSM (?)

- *Special products: appropriate number to be self-designated by DCs, guided on indicators based on criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development. Slow progress so far*
- *SSG: EU wants to keep it as long as the reform process continues; US/G20 ask for its elimination.*
- *SSM: safeguard mechanism for DCs. Coverage, duration, triggering mechanism and remedies still to be agreed.*
- *Several other issues: tropical products, tariff simplification...*

Export competition

- *UR: export refunds cut by 21% in volume and 36% in value, per product.*
- *Framework agreement 2004: EU accepts elimination of export refunds provided all other forms of export subsidies are eliminated (food aid, State trading enterprises, export credits).*
- *Hong-Kong 2005: Agreement to eliminate all export subsidies by 2013.*
- *Since HK, negotiations have focused on the phasing-out and on the parallelism.*

Global Europe: FTAs

- **FTAs go further than WTO rules**
stepping stones for multilateral liberalisation
- **Economic criteria:**
 - **significant market potential**
 - **level of protection**
- **ASEAN, India, Korea, Mercosur, Central America, Andean Countries, Ukraine and maybe Russia**

FTA with ASEAN

(Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam,
Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia)

Launched in May 2007

- **Slow pace of negotiations (bilateral exploratory)**
- **Fourth Joint Committee (Bangkok 16-18 April 2008)**
- **No formal tariff offers submitted and no agreement on % liberalisation**

Latin America / Caribbean

- **FTA with Central America (CA): Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua**
- **FTA with Andean Community (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru**
- **EPA with CARIFORUM (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominican Rep, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago...mostly ACPs)**

FTA with Mercosur

(Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela)

- **Negotiations started in June 2000**
- **Negotiations stalled in September 2004**
- **Outcome of DDA very important**
- **Venezuela, still not a member. Brazil, Paraguay not yet ratified**

FTA Ukraine

- **Negotiation of the New Enhanced Agreement started on 5 March 2007**
- **FTA launched on 18 February 2008:**
 - **Liberalisation of 95% with TRQs for sensitive products and regulatory approximation**
 - **Tariff offers still not finalised.**

(Biofuel)

- **Strong commitment on 10% in 2020**
- **Sustainability criteria (under discussion)**
- **Role of second generation (30% in 10%)**
- **Trade (DDA, FTA, sustainability)**
- **Energy prices – agri prices (alternative outlet)**
(15% of arable land, 11% bioethanol, 4% biodiesel)

Thank you for your attention

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- Ricardo VARANDA: *SDT, development issues, ACP, LDCs, India, sugar, bananas, cotton.*
- Inna GARKOVA: *domestic support, export competition, Russia, Ukraine, cereals.*
- Daria GISMONDI: *Mediterranean countries, other Latin America, biofuels, wine, fruit and vegetables.*
- Nuria NAVARRO: *Food aid, Australia and NZ, Statistical support,.*