

## EU - Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

- The **EU will benefit** from liberalisation of trade in most agri & food products while sensitive products will be preserved from full liberalisation
- 92% of EU agriculture and food products will be exported to Canada duty-free
- CETA will provide protection to EU geographical indications
- EU is a global actor; failure to ratify CETA will undermine the credibility of the EU to engage in any other global negotiation.

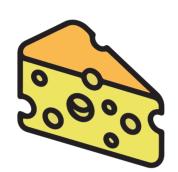
#### **DAIRY**



# EU exports of dairy products represents 15 billion euros per year and 12% of production







CETA is considered a starting point for dairy in trade negotiations

will be eliminated.

Tariffs for some milk protein concentrates

#### WINE



The EU is the world leader in the wine sector representing 45 % of wine-growing areas & 70 % of exports in global terms.



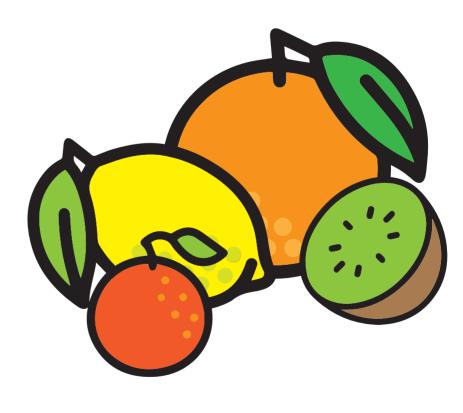


Canada, today the fourth export market for the EU, is a priority with **more than** € **740m EU wine export** in 2014

- CETA will eliminate customs duties for wines at the entry into force of the agreement
- CETA will make unfair practices discriminating European imports more difficult
- CETA will provide improvements to the complex and un-transparent tax treatment governing imported EU wines
- CETA strengthens the protection of geographical indications for EU wines and foresees the possibility for other EU wines to be recognised in the future.

#### FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Export value: **€94,7 mio** in 2015





Canada has a potential import trade value for potatoes
of \$74 million US dollars



CETA will improve market access through fast-track approval procedures on food safety for a list of priority fruit and vegetables

### SENSITIVE PRODUCTS



Canadian beef, pork and sweetcorn will access the EU market through Tariff Rates Quotas to take account of the sensitivity of these products.