

Course on:

"EU Food Law and Policy" 2023

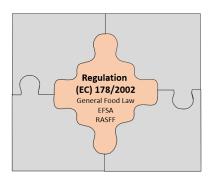
Prof. Patrick Deboyser

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"The EU Agri-Food Trade"

Tuesday 16 April 2024

EU Food Law

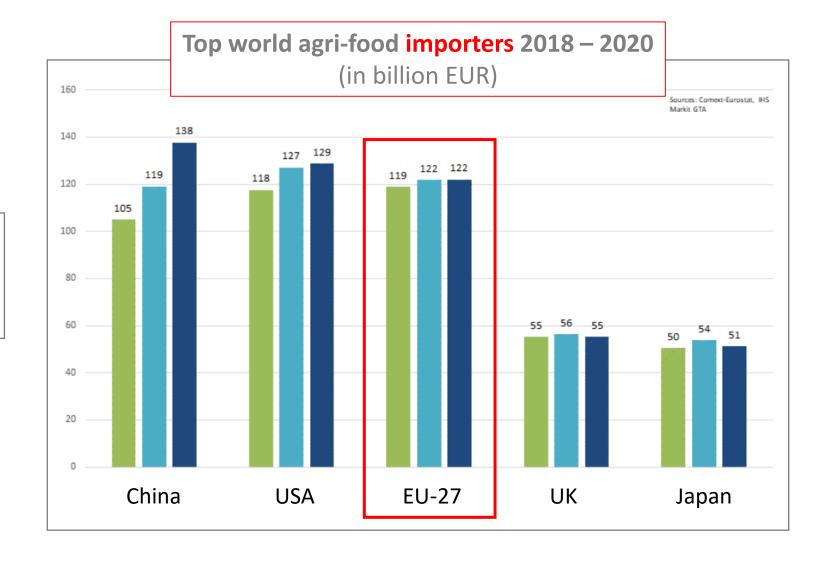


Regulation (EC) No 178/2002

- General Food Law
 - ➤ General principles of food law RISK ANALYSIS



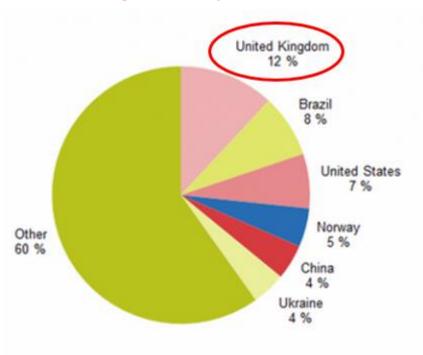
- ➤ General requirements of food law KEY OBLIGATIONS
- ► General obligations of food trade FOOD TRADE
- European Food Safety Authority
 EFSA
- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed RASFF
- Crisis management and emergency procedures



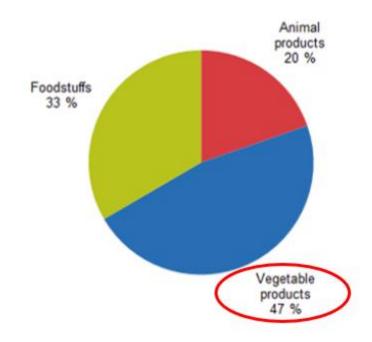
EU agri-food imports 2020

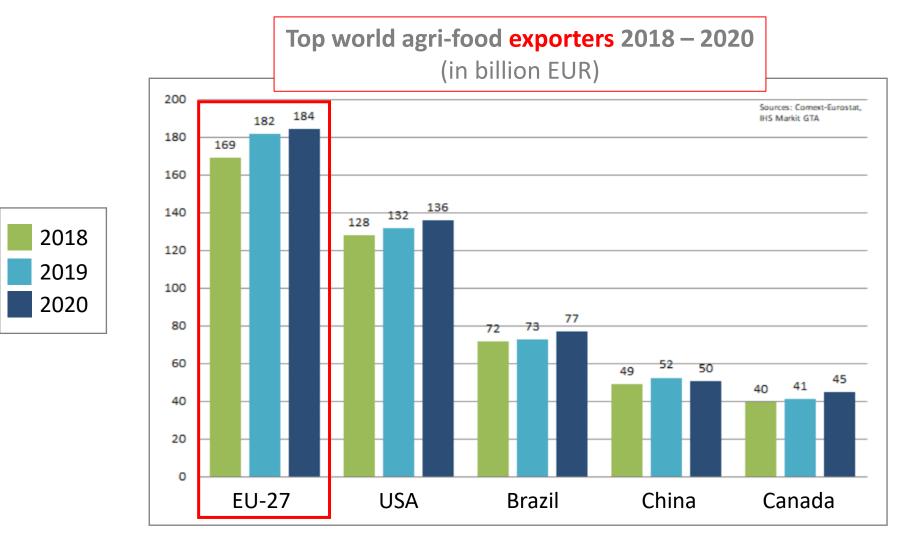
(in billion EUR)

Origin of imports



Agri-food categories

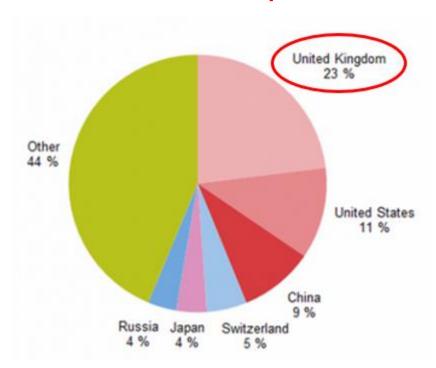




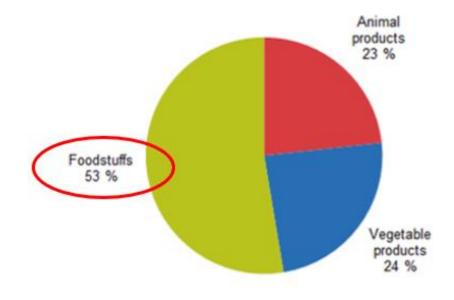
EU agri-food exports 2020

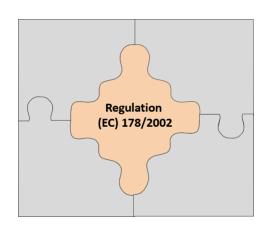
(in billion EUR)

Destination of exports

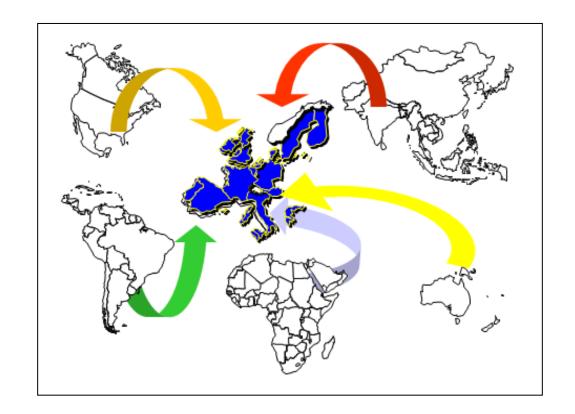


Agri-food categories





- Obligations relating to imports (Article 11)
- Obligations relating to exports (Article 12)





SPS



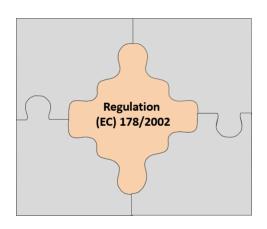
Codex Alimentarius
OIE (Animal Health)
IPPC (Plant Protection)









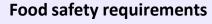


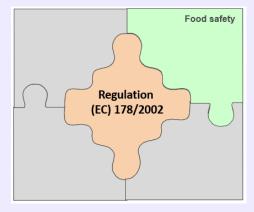
- Obligations relating to imports (Article 11)
- Obligations relating to exports (Article 12)

- ☐ Obligations relating to imports (Article 11)
 - food and feed imported into the EU for placing on the market within the
 EU must comply with the relevant requirements of EU food law
 - or conditions recognised by the EU to be at least equivalent thereto
 - or, where a specific agreement exists between the Union and the exporting country, with requirements contained therein.

The EU is not recognizing the equivalence of the food safety requirements of non-EU countries



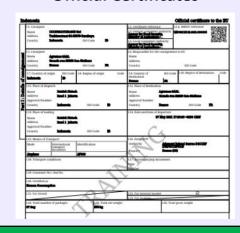




Official controls

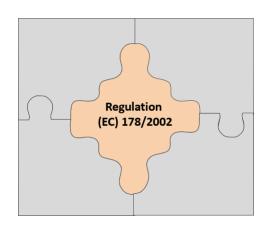


Official Certificates



No equivalence (except in rare cases)

Recognition of equivalence (except in rare cases)



- Obligations relating to imports (Article 11)
- Obligations relating to exports (Article 12)

- Obligations relating to imports (Article 11)
 - o food and feed imported into the EU for placing on the market within the EU must comply with the relevant requirements of EU food law
 - o or conditions recognised by the EU to be at least equivalent thereto
 - o or, where a specific agreement exists between the Union and the exporting country, with requirements contained therein.
- ☐ Obligations relating to exports (Article 12)
 - food and feed exported or re-exported from the EU for placing on the market of a third country must comply with the relevant requirements of EU food law,
 - o **unless** otherwise requested by the authorities of the importing country or established by the legislation in force in the importing country.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Bilateral trade agreements can facilitate trade notably in three ways:

- ➤ By reducing or eliminating quotas and tariffs (e.g. 31% for dairy, 36% for beef, 45% for wheat).
- By providing reciprocal protection for quality products, for instance through the recognition and mutual protection of geographic indications.
- ➤ By developing cooperation to reduce the impact on bilateral trade resulting from TBT and SPS measures.







European Commission - Press release





Commission unveils new approach to trade agreements to promote green and just growth

Brussels, 22 June 2022

The European Commission is today taking a major step in making EU trade greener, fairer and more sustainable. It has unveiled a new plan to enhance the contribution of EU trade agreements in protecting the climate, environment and labour rights worldwide. In its Communication on "The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth", the Commission is putting forward how to further strengthen the implementation and enforcement of Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters of the EU's trade agreements.

Executive Vice-President and Commissioner for Trade, Valdis **Dombrovskis**, said: "We promised to make trade more sustainable and today we are delivering. Our trade agreements give us clout on the world stage and support economic growth and sustainable development – but as of now, we want to make them an even bigger driver of positive change. We will engage and support our partners to make this happen. We will step up our enforcement, and we will resort to sanctions if key labour and climate commitments are not met."

EU Trade with Developing Countries

The EU is the World's main provider of trade preferences for developing countries thanks to the various preferential arrangements with developing countries and notably the least developed countries.

Among these:

- ➤ the "Generalised System of Preferences" (GSP) for developing countries; 178 developing countries benefit from the preferences given by the EU.
- ➤ the "Everything But Arms" (EBA) provides quota and duty free access for products from the 49 least developed countries in the world.

EU imports under GSP: € 53.2 billion in 2002

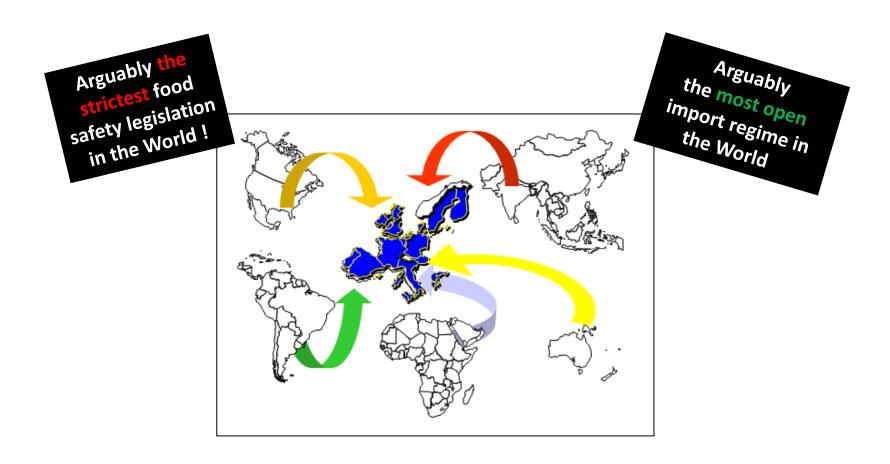
EU imports under EBA: € 2.2 billion in 2002

The EU imports more agri-food products from the developing countries than the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan taken together.

The EU imports around 80% of the output of the world's least developed countries.

EU Food Law

EU Food Trade



Next:



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"Food Quality in the EU"

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