



Euroopa Maaelu Arengu
Põllumajandusfond:
Euroopa investeringud
maapiirkondadesse

Toiduohutus ja rahvusvaheline kaubandus, Hiina näide

Konverents "Toiduohutus ja toitumine –
tuleviku väljakutsed ning võimalused"

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General Framework for SPS in international trade



WTO SPS Agreement



Standards of the International
Organisations: OIE, *Codex*
Alimentarius, IPPC

FTAs (or Veterinary Agreements)

WTO SPS Agreement



Any SPS measures based on:

- Risk assessment
- Science
- Precautionary principle if no scientific evidence

The Principle of Regionalisation

- Obligation for WTO Members (EU vs Russia pigs)
- 'Peace-time' agreements minimise trade disruption
- EU has successfully implemented with US, CAN, NZ, UKR, CHL, SG
- MS have additional agreements with other countries

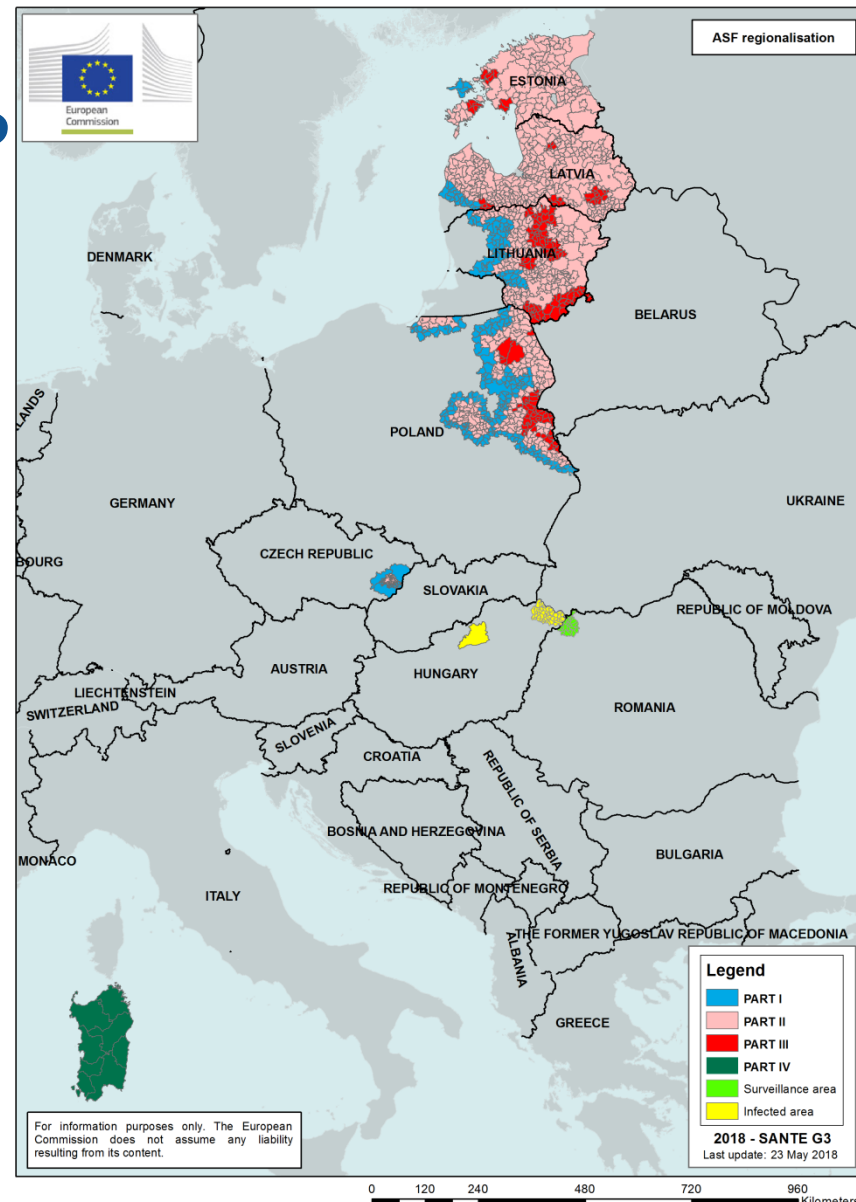
Why regionalisation?

Occasional outbreaks of animal diseases occur

Economic damage:

- unavoidable but
- can be minimised.

Regionalisation is the tool:
trade restrictions focus
on affected zone.



EU's Free Trade Agreements

SPS Chapter:

- Prelisting of establishments
- Affirmation of adoption of WTO SPS Agreement (regionalisation)
- Single entity – one legal framework
- Cooperation on Animal Welfare
- Cooperation on AMR
- Procedure – deadlines on reduction of audits

Real life

- General rule: Approval of country – approval of establishments (inspection)
- No reciprocity
- MS have to be active to push for market access
- Obtaining market access may take years in some cases (China)

EU fora for SPS issues



Working Parties Potsdam (animal products),
Rozendaal (plant products)



Market Access Working Group (MS and stakeholders)

Bilateral dialogues and committees with third countries

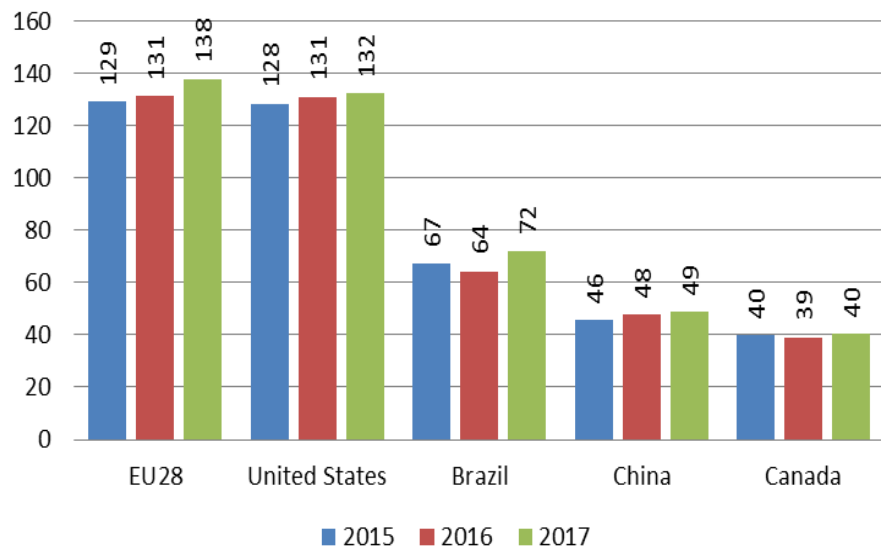
Representatives in EU Delegations: Moscow, Washington,
Beijing, Bangkok



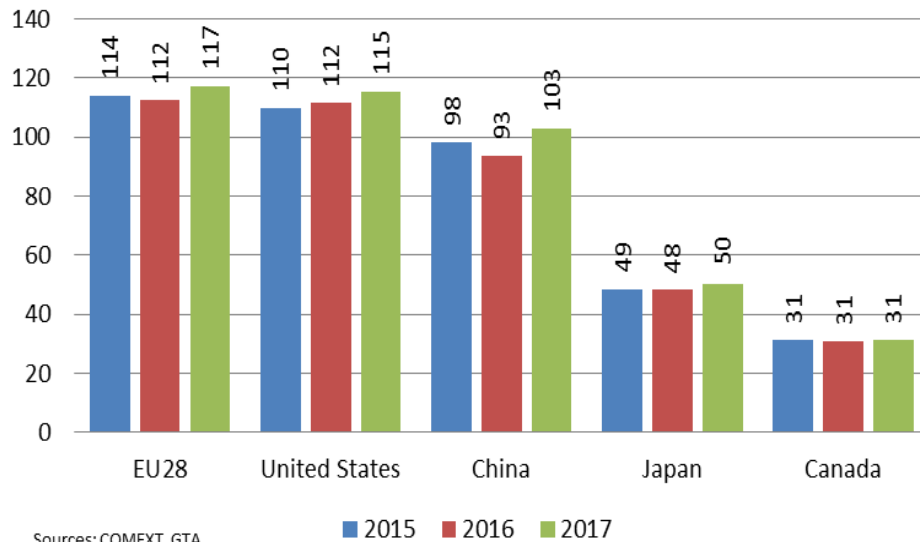
Practical market access assistance: EU SME Centre
(representation in China)

World context: key traders of agri-food

Exporters



Importers



Sources: COMEXT, GTA

Chinese agriculture in world context

China: world's largest producer and consumer of agri-food

China has to feed 22% of the global population with only 12% of the world's total farmland.

Contribution to world production:

Pork: 50% (1st)

Fruit and Vegetables: 37% (1st)

Rice: 30% (1st)

Cotton: 25% (1st)

Corn: 20% (2nd)



A shift in agricultural policy

Policy historically fuelled by the fear of hunger

A strategic sector strongly supported

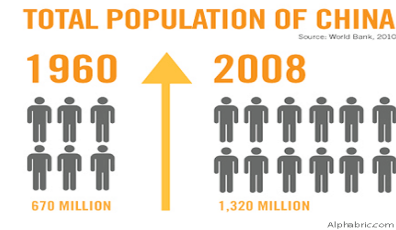
Enhancing Agricultural Quality and Competitiveness

Raw Puer Tea



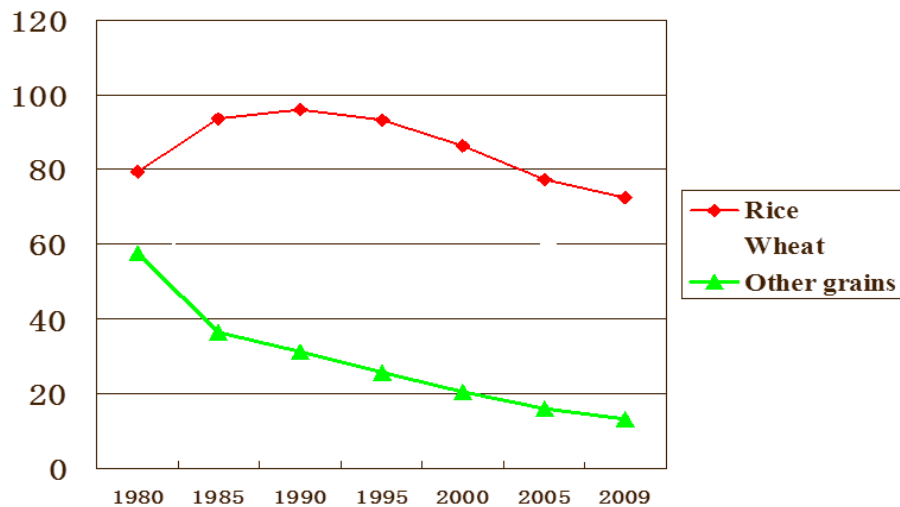
A shift in demand

Quantity: increasing population

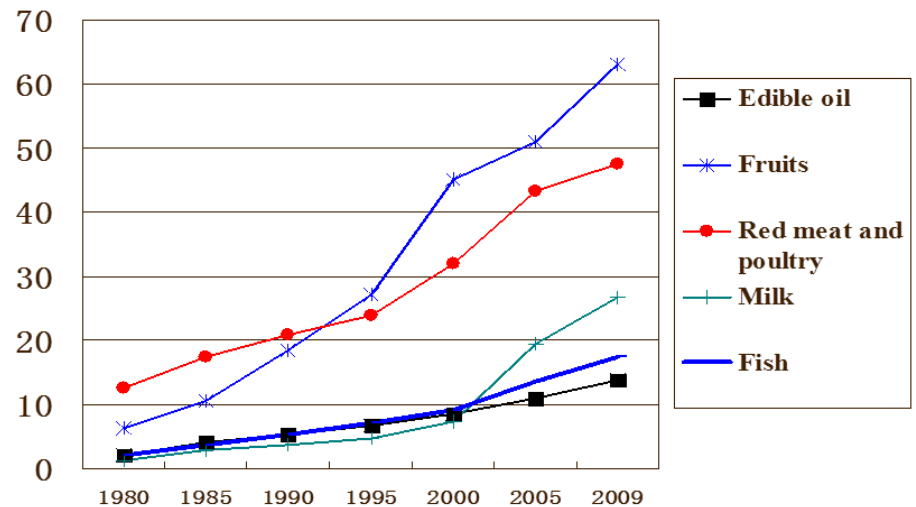


Quality: changing consumption behaviour

Kg/person



Kg/person





China's food industry

- Largest food producer in the world
- 10% of GDP (EU: 6%)
- Annual growth since 2000 >20%
- > 500 000 registered enterprises (EU: \approx 274 000)
- \approx 98.5% SMEs (EU: 99.1%)
- >85% - <10 employees



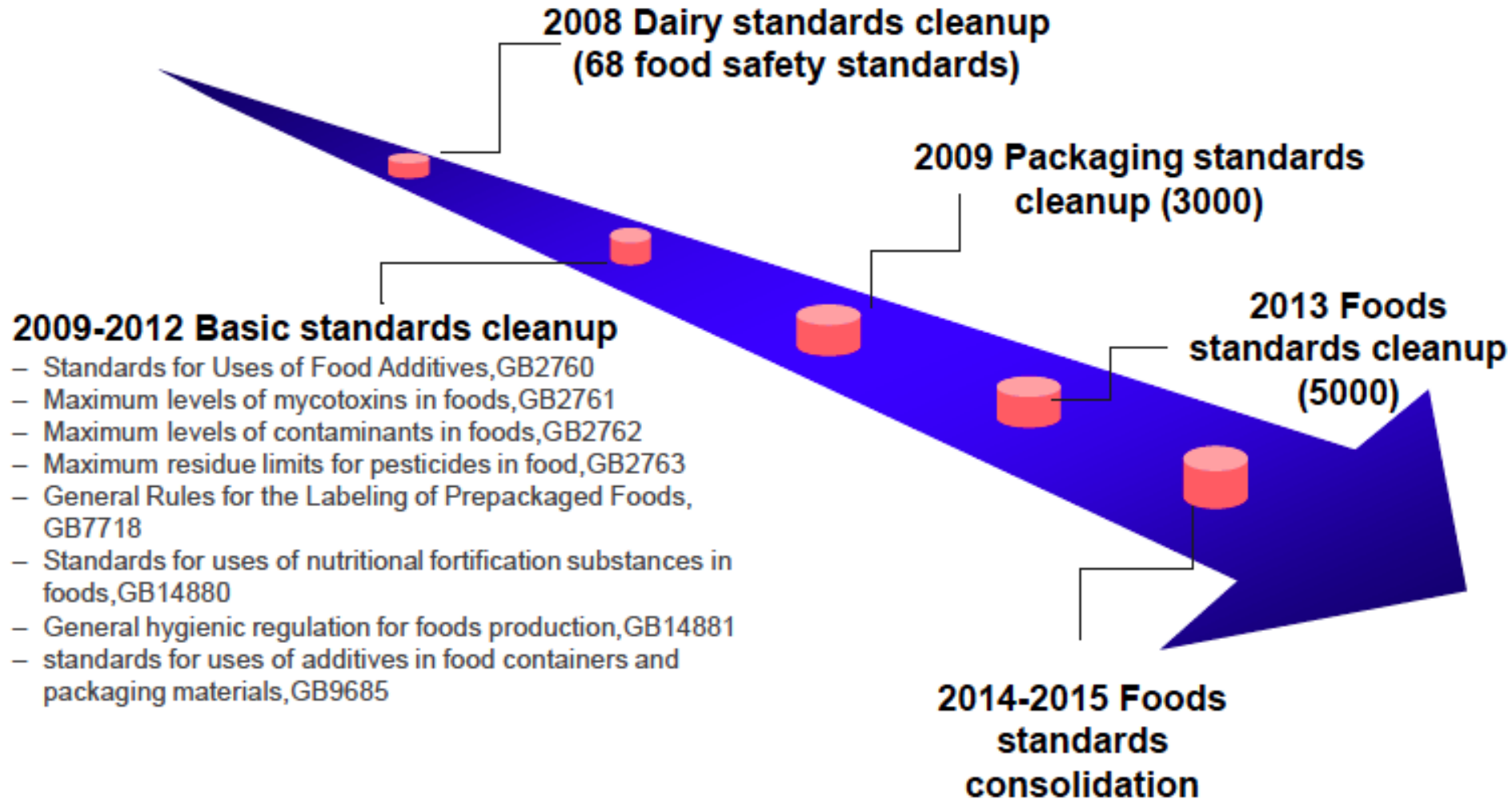
Food safety issues in China

Low level of food safety: *fertilizer overuse, unapproved veterinarian drugs, use of unhygienic starting materials as food ingredients, problem in the preservation of cold chain, few testing and inspection, illegal activities*

Food safety scandals:
*melanine milk, pesticides,
« gutter » oil, GM rice,
growth promoters,
« glue » shrimps*



Little trust in Chinese agro-products = advantage to imported products



March 2013: creation of CFDA



*Chinese Premier Li Keqiang:
"Food is essential, and safety
should be a top priority. Food
safety is closely related to
people's lives and health and
economic development and social
harmony."*

Merging competences

Elevated to ministerial level

CFDA

China Food and Drug Administration

The 2015 China Food Safety Law

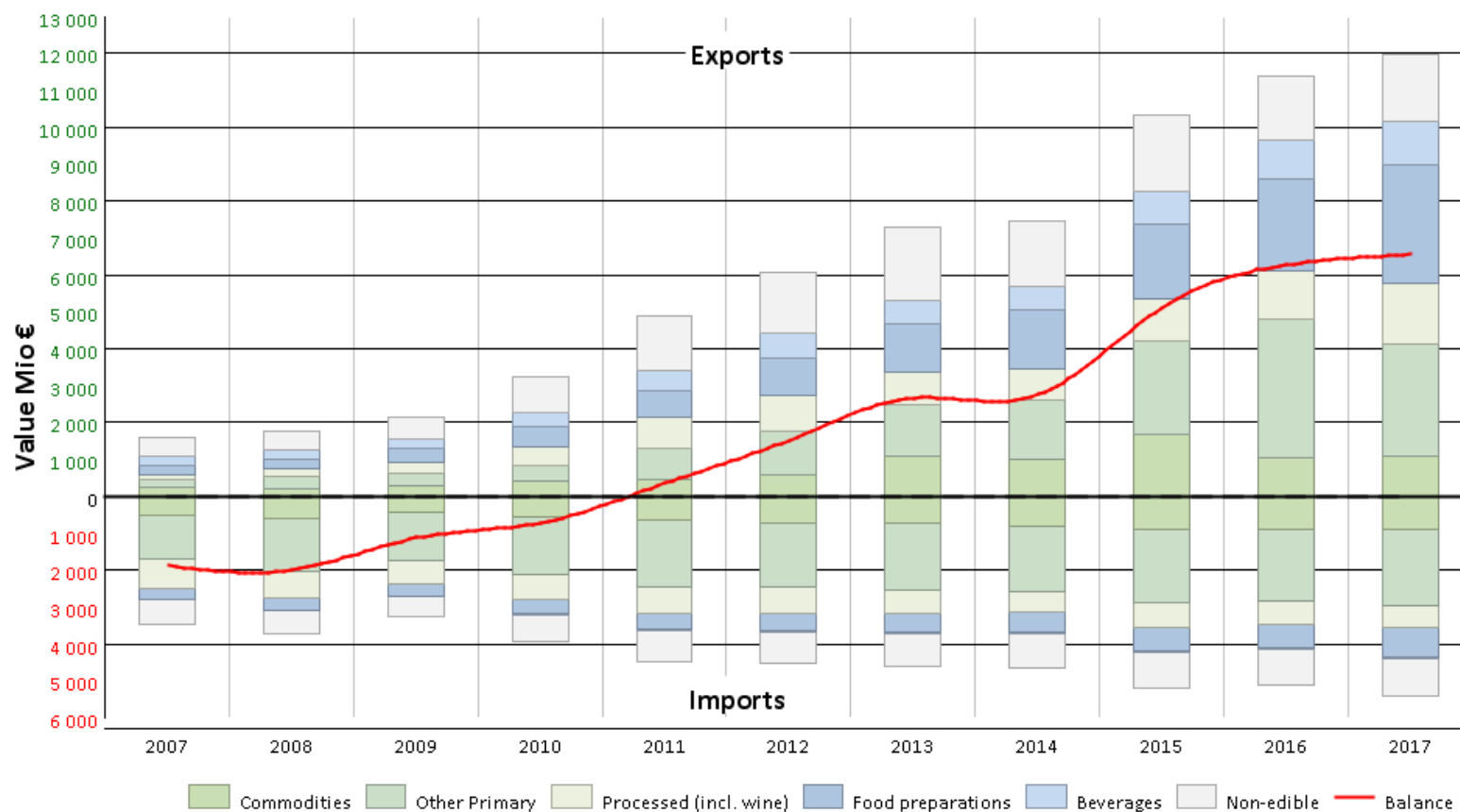
Risk analysis principles
From farm to fork
Responsibility of the FBO
Dissuasive sanctions
In line with international
standards



Perspectives for the future

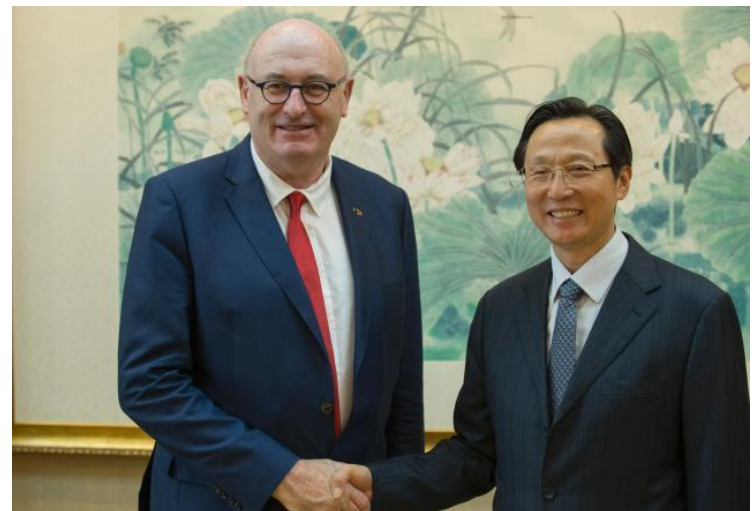
- Strong import demand maintained
- ¥70 billion invested in food control in 5 years
- WTO compliance
- Strong actor at international level
- 1st economy of the world? More open?
- Food safety is key: opportunity for EU
- E-commerce

EU-China trade in agri-food



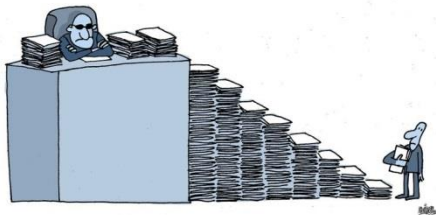
EU-China cooperation on food safety

- No FTA: international standards and mutual dialogue to ensure trade is safe
- EU ready to support implementation of food safety reforms in China and exchange best practices.
- Seminars regularly organised (certification, infant formulas, animal health etc.)
- SPS and food safety issues regularly repeated at all levels



EU SPS priority issues with China

- Recognition of regionalisation (AI, ASF)
- Market access by product:
 - Beef
 - Pork
 - Poultry
 - Dairy



Efficient processing of market access applications from MS.
Simplified and faster procedures for registration of
establishments and certification of products

- New health certificate for all imported food



China SPS priority issues with EU

- Market access for cooked poultry
- Market access for frozen scallops
- Market access for certain other products
- Cooperation on e-certificate

