



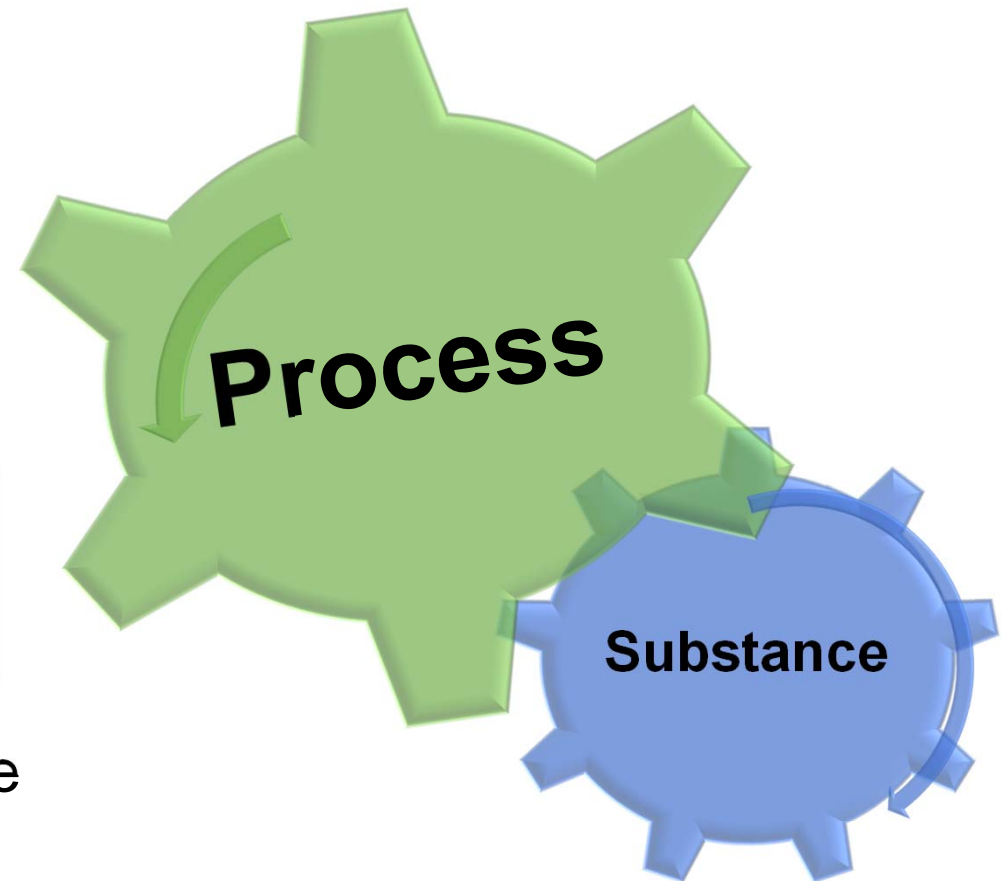
# **“Brazil in the 20 years of the WTO” Agriculture Now and Beyond**

**Rodrigo C A Lima**  
Director general

São Paulo, September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

# Doha to Nairobi

- Market Access;
  - Export Subsidies (export competition);
  - Domestic Support;
  - Special Safeguards;
  - Special and differential treatment;
  - Non-trade concerns.
- 
- Food security and the protection of the environment as underlying issues



## Bali Package (2013)

- Reinforce the single undertaking principle;
- Tariff-Rate Quota Administration – TRQ;
- Shy commitments related to export subsidies;
- Food Security and the “new Peace Clause” as a cross cutting issue – or even a step back;
- *“Doha lite and decaffeinated” (J. Bhagwati).*

## Reasons to reform the CAP

- Enable farmers, the food chain and consumers to deal with the increased instability/ volatility of agricultural raw materials and food prices;
- Address the growing global demand (general trend towards increasingly open global markets);
- Restructure payments within the CAP and simplify administrative procedures;
- **Address important issues such as quality, environmental and health standards and sustainability;**
- **Address the effects of climate change;**
- **Take into account consumer expectations about the origin of food and quality assurance;**
- Strengthen the competitiveness of European agriculture;
- Ensure better coordination with other EU policies applying to rural areas;
- **Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action, through the adoption of sustainable practices and guarantee the provision of public environmental goods since the benefits from agriculture are not always paid by the market; promoting green growth through innovation; adopt mitigation and adaptation practices;**

## Greening the CAP

- Changes in the *direct payments* based on economic and environmental criteria (assure the provision of public goods)
- Safeguard a basic income to producers attached to *cross compliance obligations* (*traceability, environmental issues for example*).
- Green direct payments to support agricultural management practices (pasturelands, crop rotation and *ecological set-aside areas*);
- The CAP as a central piece of the EU agriculture sustainability;
- Food security, sustainable management of natural resources and the development of a rural landscape as pillars of the CAP.

# Non traditional Agriculture issues under the mega regional negotiations

**Trans-Pacific  
Partnership - TPP**

**Transatlantic Trade  
and Investment  
Partnership - TTIP**

**Deep tariff  
reduction**

**Regulatory  
Convergence**

**Environmental  
issues**

## **SPS Agreement**

- Equivalence
- Harmonization
- Regionalization
- Cooperation

## **TBT Agreement**

- Conformity assessment procedures
- Preparation, adoption and application on technical regulations by Local Government Bodies and **Non-Governmental Bodies**
- Standards
- Cooperation

# Holistic approach to Agriculture

- The traditional AARU issues will continue to be critical to the overall trade liberalization on agriculture;
- Disputes about agriculture will continue to tackle subsidies;
- But the non traditional agenda seems to have more direct impacts on the short term:
  - SPS and TBT issues;
  - “The Sustainability Agenda”, involving but not limited to climate change and biodiversity;
  - “The Consumers Agenda”;
  - Private (“voluntary”) Standards;
- Mega regional trade agreements.