

The agriculture issue in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)

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In their [Interim Report to Leaders](#), 19 June 2012 the Co-Chairs [EU-U.S. High Level Working Group on Jobs and Growth](#) only mention their intention to agree on "an ambitious 'SPS-plus' chapter, including establishing a bilateral forum for improved dialogue and cooperation on SPS issues".

In the [Final Report](#) from 11 February 2013, this idea is slightly developed: "An ambitious "SPS-plus" chapter, including establishing an on-going mechanism for improved dialogue and cooperation on addressing bilateral sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues. The chapter will seek to build upon the key principles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement, including the requirements that each side's SPS measures be based on science and on international standards or scientific risk assessments, applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal, or plant life or health, and developed in a transparent manner, without undue delay."

Another difficult [topic](#) in the regulatory debate is [agriculture](#). Areas where EU and US views differ include EU's restrictive [measures](#) on genetically modified organisms (GMOs), hormone-treated beef, pork fed with ractopamine or chlorine-washed poultry as unjustified scientifically and impeding US exports. Thus, one of the US objectives in the TTIP is to eliminate EU SPS barriers to [US meat exports](#); yet, after a stock-taking meeting in February 2014 in Washington, the Trade Commissioner [assured](#) that "There will be no hormone beef on the European market", and the EU law on GMOs will not be affected by the talks. He [reassured](#) this in the plenary debate in Strasbourg, on July 15, 2014 EU geographical indications (GIs) such as parmesan or feta cheese are another potential [stumbling block](#), as many in the US [reject](#) protection for EU GIs in TTIP.

Negotiators, at the same time as recognising a high amount of [lobbying](#), also [stated](#) that these difficult "issues are likely to be left for the end-game, as both sides prefer to discuss the most difficult problems at the very end of the negotiations".

Overviews

[Agriculture, Food and the TTIP: Possibilities and Pitfalls](#) / by Tim Josling and Stefan Tangermann, CEPS Special Report, 19 December 2014

In first paper produced in the context of project jointly organised by CEPS and Center for Transatlantic Relations – "TTIP in the Balance"- the authors argue why it is worthwhile to make the effort to secure a constructive and imaginative agreement on agriculture and food regulations in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership talks underway between the EU and the US.

[Risks and Opportunities for the EU Agri-Food Sector in a Possible EU-US Trade Agreement](#) / Guillaume Ragonnaud, 15-12-2014

This Briefing summarises the conclusions of a study on:

[Risks and opportunities for the EU Agri-food sector in a possible EU-US trade agreement](#) / EP. Policy Department B: Structural and Cohesion Policies, July 2014

This report provides a detailed overview of EU-US agricultural trade. It analyses current barriers to trade, paying special attention to nontariff measures. This information is then used in a computable general equilibrium model of international trade to assess the potential impact of the TTIP on agri-food exports, imports and value added. This study also includes a general discussion on the opportunities and risks of a TTIP for the EU agricultural sector

[The TTIP and Agriculture](#) / Allen F. Johnson, Transatlantic Partnership Forum Policy Briefs, FES & John Hopkins, June 2014

The following summary identifies some of the key issues facing the agriculture negotiations, presented on a product by-product basis. They highlight the practical difficulties facing negotiators and the basic question posed to policymakers on both sides of the Atlantic: how far will this Free Trade Agreement actually free up trade in protected agricultural sectors?

[EU-U.S. Agricultural Trade and the TTIP](#) / Cynthia I. Guven and J. Barrie Williams, USDA FAS GAIN Report E14009, February 2014, 13 p. The report comments on the process of EU negotiation of TTIP with the U.S. and briefly explains the procedure. Total bilateral trade between the EU and the U.S. is valued at around \$30 billion. When included agricultural related products (ethanol, biodiesel, distilled spirits and fish and forestry products) the EU enjoys a \$5 billion advantage. When calculated strictly agricultural products, the value of EU agricultural exports is \$7 billion more than its imports from the U.S. The report describes EU-U.S. agriculture trade by selected MS

[A Transatlantic Partnership : Agricultural Issues Different Visions, a Common Destiny](#) / Eric Trachtenberg, *Economic Policy Paper Series* , The German Marshall Fund of the United States, October 2012, 26 p.

He mentions possible outcomes like: resolution of a significant number of sanitary and phytosanitary issues, the establishment of a Bilateral Scientific Dialogue on new technologies, mutual recognition for geographical indicators, elimination of all export subsidies etc..

[Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: The Economic Analysis Explained](#) , EC, 30 September 2013, 18 p. : See [2.3 To what extent is agriculture a special case?](#), pp. 8-9

[EU28 agricultural trade with the US 2013](#) , DG AGRI

[ON TPP: Agriculture-related provision of the Trans-Pacific Partnership : detailed summary](#) / USDA, October 2015

The benefits of the TPP agreement will occur through a combination of tariff elimination, tariff reductions, and new tariff-rate quotas (TRQs). These benefits will accrue to U.S. farmers and ranchers once the TPP agreement has been implemented.

Analysis

[Atlantic Versus Pacific Agreement in Agri-Food Sectors: Does the Winner Take it All?](#) / Anne-Célia Disdier, Charlotte Emlinger & Jean Fouré, Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Info. Internationales (CEPII), CESifo Working Paper Series No. 5460, July 31, 2015

'Trade liberalization of the agri-food sector is a sensitive topic in both Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) discussions. Using a general equilibrium model, we assess the potential impact of these agreements. The US agri-food sectors would gain from both agreements while almost all their partners and third countries would benefit less. However, the two agreements are not competing, since all the contracting parties' defensive and offensive interests are complementary. Finally, the Atlantic trade may be impacted by the inclusion of harmonized standards within the Pacific agreement but not by its extension to additional members.'

[Lebensmittelstandards in Handelsabkommen : Unterschiedliche Regelungstraditionen von EU und USA und Tipps für TTIP](#) / Bettina Rudloff, SWP-Aktuell 2014/A 63, Oktober 2014, 8 Seiten

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(on agriculture\)](#) / House of Lords European Union Committee, 6 May 2014.

[EU-U.S. Agricultural Trade and the TTIP](#) / Cynthia I. Guven and J. Barrie Williams, USDA, GAIN, 8 February 2014

The EU enjoys a \$5 billion trade surplus with the United States in agriculture and related products. Although it is not surprising that the EU Member States (MS) that are most profitable in the agricultural sector are the most vocal against facilitating an agricultural trade deal between the United States and the EU. It is less clear why a MS such as Germany, having a significant agricultural trade deficit, seems to be less than enthusiastic about negotiating an agreement. It could be asserted that MS including Bulgaria and Austria, having increased their agricultural exports to the United States over time without the benefit of a trade deal, see no reason to promote one now.

[Promises and Perils of the TTIP: Negotiating a Transatlantic Agricultural Market](#) / By Karen Hansen-Kuhn Dr. Steve Suppan, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, 23 Oct. 2013

While there may be legitimate reasons for and benefits from regulatory coherence between the U.S. and EU, those discussions of public rules need to happen under conditions of full transparency and should not be subsumed within a trade agreement. The TTIP negotiations should result in an agreement that prohibits—rather than promotes—efforts by corporations to play off regulatory standards in one jurisdiction against the other. Those dialogues should hold open the possibility that the best avenues for progress could be outside the constraints of trade rules, as happened with the recent U.S.-EU agreement on organic standards

Cette note de 8 p. (juillet 2013) du Ministère français de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt présente les grands traits de la production et de la politique agricole US, ainsi que sa position dans le commerce international (accords internationaux et bilatéraux) : [Les politiques agricoles à travers le monde. Quelques exemples : Etats-Unis](#)
[The European Union and the United States : conflicting agendas on Geographical Indications](#) , NCTM & O' Connor European lawyers, 2013

This paper presumes knowledge of general background to the differences between the EU and the US in relation to Geographical Indications (GIs).

Stakeholder views

EU Institutions' views

[EU negotiating positions in more areas](#) , 14 May 2014

[EU position on chemicals - Sanitary and phytosanitary issues \(Textual proposal , Jan 2015 & Factsheet \)](#)

[TTIP: The reality of the EU-US trade talks](#) / European Commission, Karel De Gucht European Commissioner for Trade Speech, 09/10/2014

First criticism: The negotiations aim to allow low quality, unregulated, dangerous or unhealthy American products onto the European market. They also aim to undermine the laws we have in Europe that stop our own companies from making and selling products like that.

That is just not true. The deal will not change EU legislation on genetically modified organisms, on beef treated with hormones, on chicken cleaned in chlorinated treatments or on chemicals more generally. Neither will it restrict Europe's sovereignty when it comes to future regulation.

[TTIP: Getting Input from Europe's Regions](#) / European Commission, Karel De Gucht European Commissioner for Trade 108th Plenary Session of the Committee of the Regions Brussels, 8 October 2014

That means: We will not be changing our legislation on chemicals or on beef treated with hormones.

[Statement by Commissioner Karel De Gucht on TTIP](#) / European Commission Karel De Gucht European Commissioner for Trade European Parliament Plenary debate Strasbourg, 15 July 2014

and where the gap in approach between the EU and the US is too wide, we just won't change our rules: we will not import any meat that is treated with hormones; we will not give a blanket approval of imports of GMOs"

Karel De Gucht European Commissioner for Trade [The Future of Transatlantic Trade](#) AmCham Germany Annual Membership Meeting Hamburg, 11 May 2012

Fourth, we need a common platform for tackling regulatory issues for both food and non-food products. Veterans of the transatlantic relationship know what this can entail: disagreements over chlorinated chicken, registration of chemicals or genetically modified organisms. We have recently managed to close one these disputes - on hormones in beef - but the subject remains very tricky.

My view is that we should approach the regulatory and the food safety chapters with a view to achieving stronger and more systematic cooperation in the setting of new rules, while being politically realistic about what can be done where we have entrenched differences.

[Answer given by Mr Andriukaitis on behalf of the Commission on Question for written answer to the Commission Rule 130 Mara Bizzotto \(NI\), 13 November 2014 E-009252-14](#)

(Subject: EU-US Free Trade Agreement (TTIP) and the rabbit-breeding sector)

The Commission has made it clear that TTIP will not lead to any weakening of EU standards of food safety and consumer protection, a commitment that applies to the rabbit sector as to all others.

[Answer given by Mr Borg on behalf of the Commission](#), 26 May 2014 to the Question for written answer to the Commission, Franz Obermayr (NI), 28 March 2014, E-003933-14

(Subject: Free trade agreement with the US allows cloned meat imports into the EU)

The EU sets its sanitary protection at a level that it considers appropriate, in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures. The EU principles and legislation make reference to the application of the precautionary principle. In particular the precautionary principle is one of the basic rules of Union Food Law (Regulation 178/2002(3)) and it is also quoted in the in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union Article 191. [European Parliament resolution of 23 May 2013 on EU trade and investment negotiations with the United States of America](#)

17. Emphasises the sensitivity of certain fields of negotiation, such as the agricultural sector, where perceptions of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), cloning and consumer health tend to diverge between the US and the EU; sees an opportunity in enhanced cooperation in agriculture trade, and stresses the importance of an ambitious and balanced outcome in this field; stresses that the agreement must not undermine the fundamental values of either side, for example the precautionary principle in the EU; calls on the US to lift its import ban on EU beef products, as a trust-building measure;

19. Reaffirms its support for the dismantling of unnecessary regulatory barriers, and encourages the Commission and the US Administration to include in the agreement mechanisms (including early upstream regulatory cooperation) aimed at preventing future barriers; considers that better regulation and the reduction of regulatory and administrative burdens are issues which must be at the forefront when negotiating the TTIP, and that greater transatlantic regulatory convergence should lead to more streamlined regulation which is easy to understand and apply, in particular for SMEs;

[European Parliament resolution of 23 October 2012 on trade and economic relations with the United States](#)

4. Stresses the importance of continuing with the strengthening of transatlantic economic relations, while supporting EU interests, in fields such as environmental, health and animal protection standards, food safety, cultural diversity, labour rights, consumers' rights, financial services, public services or geographical indications, among others;

[TTIP negotiations and their impact on agriculture](#) / Written question E-003356-13, Rareș-Lucian Niculescu (PPE), 25 March 2013, with answer given by Mr Ciolos (22.05.2013)

This summer the European Union and the United States will initiate official discussions on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), with the aim of concluding an agreement by the end of 2014. The discussions are expected to focus on agricultural quota schemes and export subsidies, amongst other things. Can the Commission answer the following questions:

1. What additional objectives is it proposing with regard to the trade in agricultural products?
2. What will be the expected impact of the agreement on European agriculture?
3. What negotiating stance will the Commission adopt on genetically modified organisms?
4. What negotiating stance will the Commission adopt on compliance with environmental and animal welfare standards?

[EU Will Not Change 'Precautionary Principle' Through Trade Talks: Official](#) , *Inside US Trade* , 24 May 2013

"A senior European Commission agriculture official has said the European Union will not be convinced in upcoming trade talks with the United States to change its core risk management policy, known as the "precautionary principle," but that it is willing to try and resolve individual trade irritants that stem from it."

[EU Will Not Change 'Precautionary Principle' Through Trade Talks](#) , *Inside US Trade*, May 20, 2013

"The U.S. should not have "any illusions" that it will be able to get the EU to drop the precautionary principle through trans-Atlantic trade negotiations, especially given the fact that it is enshrined in EU treaties, said Joao Pacheco, deputy director-general at the commission's Agriculture and Rural Development directorate."

[US-EU talks: Cuts both ways](#) / Politi, James, *The Financial Times* , 17 April 2013, 7 p.

Italy

["Sull'Accordo di partenariato transatlantico \(TTIP\)" Stime d'impatto del TTIP sulla filiera agro-alimentare](#) , CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI XIII COMMISSIONE AGRICOLTURA INDAGINE CONOSCITIVA, 26 novembre 2014

- Vice Ministro dello sviluppo economico, Carlo Calenda pag. 1 Giovedì 11 dicembre 2014

- Paolo De Castro, relatore permanente per i profili di competenza agricola del TTIP del Parlamento Europeo pag. 58 -- - Coldiretti pag. 68

- Copagri pag. 73

US Department of Agriculture

[U.S. Congress Demands That U.S. Defend Common Food Names and Reject EU's Aggressive Abuse of Geographical Indications](#) / Consortium for Common Food Names, May 15th, 2014

[US calls for ambitious agricultural talks, underlines Darci Vetter](#) , April 8, 2014

It is essential to address these sensitivities, while maintaining high animal, plant and food safety standards, she adds. On February 2014, both sides exchanged initial market access offers – EU-US negotiators are now ready to identify each other's priorities and dig into the negotiations

[U.S. Says 'Successful' TTIP Deal Will Eliminate EU Barriers To Meat Exports](#) / *US Inside Trade*, March 11, 2014

[Agricultural Exports to the European Union: Opportunities and Challenges](#) , February 2013

"Since 2000, global U.S. agricultural exports have increased 176 percent while exports to the EU have increased only 54 percent. Though U.S. exports to the EU rebounded in 2012 to \$10.1 billion, they remain below the record level achieved in 1980"

[Free-Trade Agreements: New Trade Opportunities for Horticulture](#) / by John Wainio Barry Krissoff, *USAD*, April 09, 2013

[U.S.-EU Organic Equivalence Arrangement](#) , 2012

A partnership that will recognize the two organic programs as equivalent and allow access to each other's markets

[Agricultural Biotechnology Annual](#) / *USDA Foreign Agricultural Service*, 8/3/2012

European governments, societies, and industries remain conflicted about the use of genetically engineered (GE) plants in agriculture and food production. Public perceptions, commercial use, research, and even regulatory approaches vary among the European Union's (EU) 27 countries. The EU approval system for GE crops remains politicized and operates at a slower pace than regulatory processes in GE producing countries

United States Trade Representative

[Vilsack Travels to Europe Next Week to Discuss Expanding Trade Opportunities](#) / U.S. Agriculture Secretary to Meet with Agriculture Ministers, Other EU Leaders, 6/13/2014

"The EU is the world's largest importer of food and agricultural products," said Vilsack. "But despite the continued growth of this market, U.S. market share is shrinking because U.S. producers and exporters continue to face numerous trade barriers"

[2013 USTR Report On Sanitary And Phytosanitary Issues](#) , 112 p., European Union is dealt with on pp. 43-52

"European Union (EU) measures governing the importation and use of GE products have resulted in substantial barriers to trade. Restrictions on GE products can result in import prohibitions on U.S. produced commodities and foods, as well as prohibitions on the cultivation of GE seeds"

Congress

[Public Hearing: Importance of Trade to U.S. Agriculture](#) , House Committee on Agriculture, Mar 18, 2015

[Hearing on Advancing the U.S. Trade Agenda: Benefits of Expanding U.S. Agriculture Trade and Eliminating Barriers to U.S. Exports](#) / Committee on Ways and Means, 11 June 2014

The focus of the hearing is on the benefits of U.S. agriculture trade to the U.S. economy and the challenges faced because of foreign barriers. The hearing focus will include: (1) U.S. successes as the world's largest agriculture exporter, including job creation and economic growth; (2) foreign tariff and non-tariff barriers faced by U.S. agriculture exports; and (3) how current and future trade negotiations and other efforts can reduce those barriers.

[Letter From 55 Senators To U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman And Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack](#), Inside US Trade, 11 March 2014

asking him to Work Aggressively' Against EU Fight For GIs In TTIP"

[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: Achieving the Potential Full Committee Hearing](#) , Senate Committee on Finance, 10/30/2013

Witness Testimony

Ryan McCormick, President, [Montana Grain Growers Association](#) , Great Falls, MT
William Roenigk, Senior Vice President, [National Chicken Council](#) , Washington, DC

Congressional Research Service - CRS

[The U.S. Wine Industry and Selected Trade : Issues with the European Union](#) / Renée Johnson, Specialist in Agricultural Policy, Congressional Research Service, April 1, 2015

Concerns Related to the U.S.-EU Agreement on Trade in Wine -- Geographical Indications (GIs) and "Semi-Generic" Terms -- Market Access Regarding "Traditional" Terms -- Winemaking Practices and Other Technical Issues -- Regulatory Coherence

[U.S.-EU Poultry Dispute on the Use of Pathogen Reduction Treatments \(PRTs\)](#) / Renée Johnson, Specialist in Agricultural Policy, November 19, 2012

PRTs are antimicrobial rinses—including chlorine dioxide, acidified sodium chlorite, trisodium phosphate, and peroxyacids, among others—that have been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for use in poultry processing to reduce the amount of microbes on meat. Meat and poultry products processed with PRTs are judged safe by the United States and also by European food safety authorities. Nevertheless, the EU prohibits the use of PRTs and the importation of poultry treated with these substances. The EU generally opposes such chemical interventions and believes that stronger sanitary practices during production and processing are more appropriate for pathogen control than what it views as U.S. overreliance on PRTs

[The U.S.-EU Beef Hormone Dispute](#) , Renée Johnson and Charles E. Hanrahan, 6 December 2010, 35 p.

"The United States and the European Union (EU) have engaged in a long-standing and acrimonious trade dispute over the EU's decision to ban hormone-treated meat. Despite an ongoing series of dispute settlement proceedings and decisions by the World Trade Organization (WTO), there is continued disagreement between the United States and the EU on a range of legal and procedural issues, as well as the scientific evidence and consensus concerning the safety of hormone-treated beef"

Consumers' views

[Tran atlantic Consumer Dialogue \(TACD\)](#) is a forum of US and EU consumer organisations which develops and agrees on joint consumer policy recommendations to the US government and European Union to promote the consumer interest in EU and US policy making.

[Revised resolution on food products from cloned animals](#) , November 2008

[Consumer Reports](#) / [Consumers Union](#) is a non-profit organization best known as the publisher of Consumer Reports. Its' mission is to "test products, inform the public, and protect consumers.". They focus on policy issues related to telecommunications, mass media, vehicle safety, health care, product safety, financial services, investing, food safety, housing, and energy and utility deregulation.

[The Overuse of Antibiotics in Food Animals Threatens Public Health](#) , 11/10/12

The [Consumer Federation of America \(CFA\)](#) is a non-profit organization founded in 1968 to advance consumer interests through research, education and advocacy. According to CFA's website, its members are approximately 300 consumer-oriented non-profits, which themselves have a combined membership of 50 million people. It is generally regarded as liberal in the modern American sense of the term, and is associated with the consumer movement.

[CFA Comments on Petition Before FDA to Label Genetically Modified Food](#), 11/23/11

[CFA Comments on Regulation of Genetically Engineered Animals](#) , 11/24/08.

Corporate Europe

[TTIP: A lose-lose deal for food and farming](#) , July 8th 2014

Food is on the table at the negotiations for the EU-US trade deal the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). From a look at their lobbying demands, the agribusiness industry seems to regard the treaty as a perfect weapon to counter existing and future food regulations.

Greenpeace

[Don't sacrifice EU environmental standards to get trade deal with US](#) , warns Greenpeace EU policy director, April 9, 2014

Public Citizen

[TAFTA as Monsanto's Plan B: A Backdoor to Genetically Modified Food](#) , , 2013

European and U.S. agribusiness corporations, in their formal demands issued to TAFTA negotiators, have been remarkably candid in naming the specific U.S. and EU GMO regulations that they would like to see dismantled via TAFTA

Producers' views

[In an exclusive interview with viEUws John Atkin, Chief Operating Officer \(COO\) at Syngenta, talks about agriculture and trade perspectives](#), April 3, 2014

The Syngenta COO argues that different food and health standards in developed regions must be harmonized, as it creates unnecessary burdens to trade.

[47 Food, Ag Groups Call On USTR Nominee Froman To Address Precautionary Principle In TTIP](#) , 23 May 2013

[American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union \(AmCham EU\) has an EU-US Task Force.](#)

[EU-US TF – AmCham EU's reply to USTR's Request for Comments Concerning Proposed TTIP](#) , 21 May 2013, 46 p. (see SPS measures pp. 10-14)

[Discriminatory taxation of food and beverages is ineffective and distorts competition](#) , 6 November 2012, 11 p.

AmCham EU is concerned about discriminatory taxes applied to the food sector for the following reasons:

- Food and beverage taxes generate competitive disadvantages;
- Food taxes are regressive in nature and hit lower socio-economic groups hardest;
- There is no evidence demonstrating a positive impact of food taxes on the 'healthiness' of people's diets;
- Punishing specific food products alone would not automatically lead to the elimination of bad diets and lifestyles; and
- Food taxes hit companies that produce locally and could discourage investment in Europe by both European and non-European companies.

[AmCham EU Position Paper on Agricultural Biotechnology](#) , 19 November 2009, 7 p.

Regulatory & trade harmonisation: approve products with positive scientific assessments

- WTO compliance: lift Member State and regional bans on approved biotech crops
- Sustainable agriculture: establish practical, workable, national cultivation guidelines for approved crops
- Freedom of choice: allow European farmers to plant approved biotech crops if they so wish, and to offer consumers the ability to access both genetically modified and non genetically modified products, and thus exercise choice.

American Farm Bureau Federation

[Statement by Bob Stallman, President, American Farm Bureau Federation](#) , Regarding Launch of U.S.-EU Trade Negotiations, February 13, 2013

The [Consortium for Common Food Names](#) supports proper geographical indications (GIs) – names associated with specialized foods from regions throughout the world. But it opposes any attempt to monopolize common (generic) names that have become part of the public domain. The Consortium seeks to foster the adoption of an appropriate model for protecting both legitimate geographical indications and generic food names.

[Europe's Fanaticism on Protected Food Names Sours One Country's Entry into the EU](#) , May 20, 2013

[CCFN and Allies Urge U.S. White House to Handle EU GI Discussions with Care](#) , January 9th, 2013

COPA-COGECA . EU agri-food chain organisations [call on negotiators](#) to resolve key non-tariff measures during TTIP negotiations (3 p.) + [Annex](#) (Key Non-Tariff Measures, 26 p.), 30 September 2013

Un [groupe d'experts vient d'être constitué](#) (janvier 2014) afin de conseiller la Commission dans ses négociations. La personne représentant les intérêts du secteur agricole est Pekka Pesonen, secrétaire général du COPA-COGECA.

GRAIN

[La sécurité sanitaire des aliments dans l'accord de libre-échange UE-États-Unis : une réflexion plus globale](#) , GRAIN, 10 décembre 2013, 8 p.

National Farmers Union (NFU) President Roger Johnson submitted [comments today on a possible Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership \(TTIP\)](#) with the European Union and sent a letter to the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 10 May 2013

[USA Poultry & Egg Export Council & U.S. Meat Export Federation \(USMEF\)](#)

[U.S. Meat Groups Demand Progress In TTIP, Poultry Groups Criticize USTR](#) , Inside U.S. Trade, 05/17/2013

[Meat Groups Demand Solution For Thorny SPS Problems In U.S.-EU FTA](#) / Inside U.S. Trade - 11/09/2012

" [Overcoming the Thorny Issues in Agriculture](#) " / Washington International Trade Association (WITA), TTIP Series: Panel 1, 17-May-1

"Agriculture is a big hurdle in the world's largest free-trade agreement [...] Yet closing a deal will require tackling what has long been one of the most fraught elements of the EU-US commercial relationship: agriculture. The US and EU have waged epic trade battles over hormone-treated beef, chlorine-rinsed chicken and genetically modified organisms, among others. What one side views as a legitimate health concern, the other tends to see as a trade barrier."

More information

Author

Baeverstroem, Jan

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Country

United States of America