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EU-US agricultural trade: facts, features and their implications

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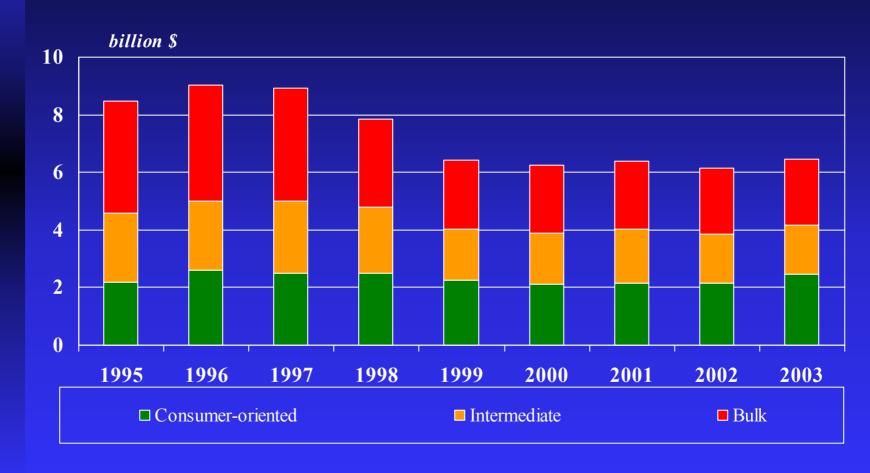
Deputy Head
Cabinet of Franz Fischler, European Commissioner
for Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries



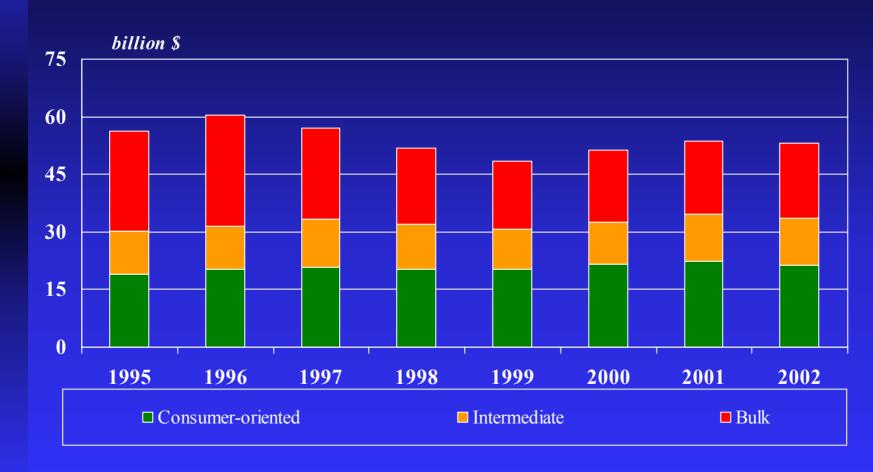
EU-US agricultural trade aspects

- The (often forgotten) big picture
 - ◆ Trade is a two-way street...
 - ...with many lanes in each direction...
 - ...and different speeds in each lane
- The (generally prevailing) small picture
 - ◆ Trade is about conflicts and competition...
 - ...while the partnership component takes second stage
- The challenge
 - Keep things into perspective

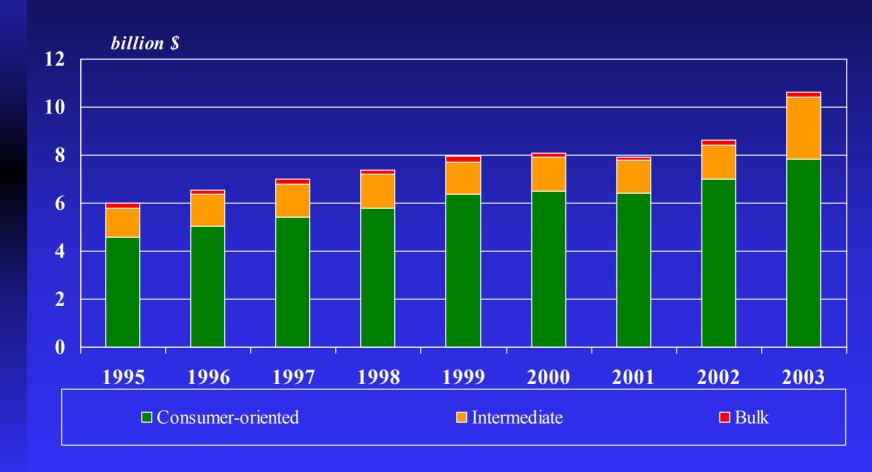
US agricultural exports to the EU



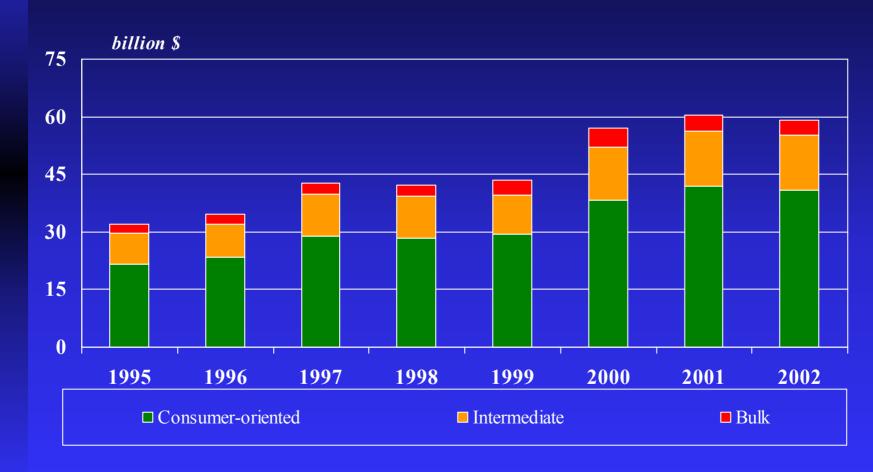
US agricultural exports to the world



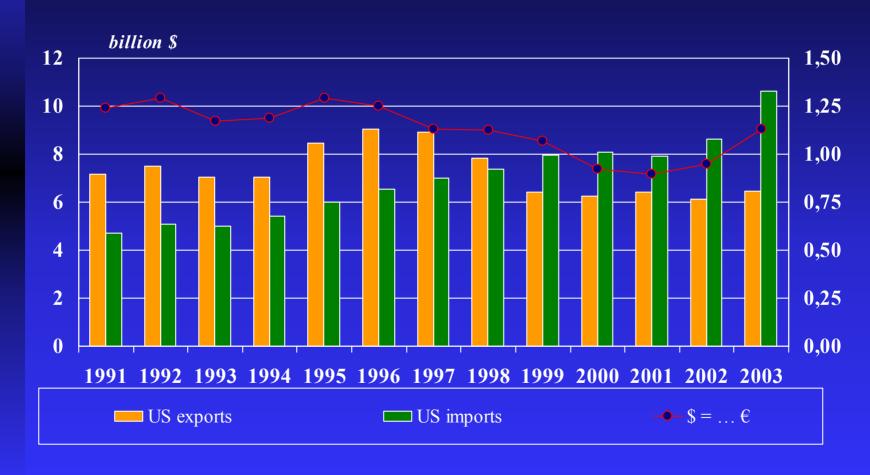
EU agricultural exports to the US



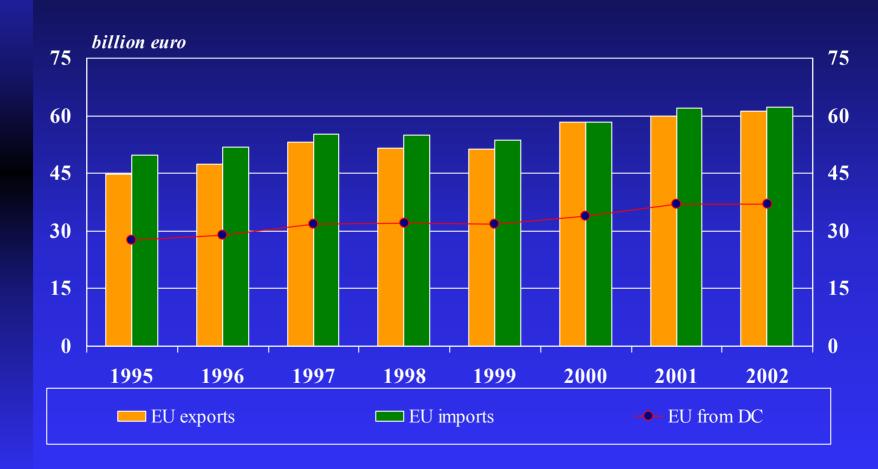
EU agricultural exports to the world



US-EU bilateral agricultural trade



EU global agricultural trade





EU and US agricultural trade aspects

The export side

- ◆ EU mainly exporter of value-added products
- US exports more balanced, still significant exporter of bulk commodities

The import side

- EU largest import market of developing world
- US import origin picture more diversified
- Average tariffs relatively low (not only in the US, look at EU preferences)
- Some sectors with high protection on both sides



EU and US agricultural trade policies

- The export side: different tools of export support
 - EU export subsidies declining as a result of domestic reform
 - US export support measures shifted to more targeted tools
 - WTO disciplines only for EU measures
- The import side: market access and the DDA
 - Role of least developed DCs crucial for EU
 - ◆ EBA initiative, preference erosion and SDT
 - ◆ EU move on "blended formula" and tariff escalation
 - Market access in third markets central for US
 - Bulk commodity dependence intensifies competition



EU-US agricultural trade frictions

Problems on US side

- Mostly outside agricultural sector
- Mainly of traditional trade nature

Problems on EU side

- Several within agricultural sector
- Mainly non-traditional trade issues

The overriding factor

- US policies still supply-driven
- ◆ EU policies increasingly demand-driven