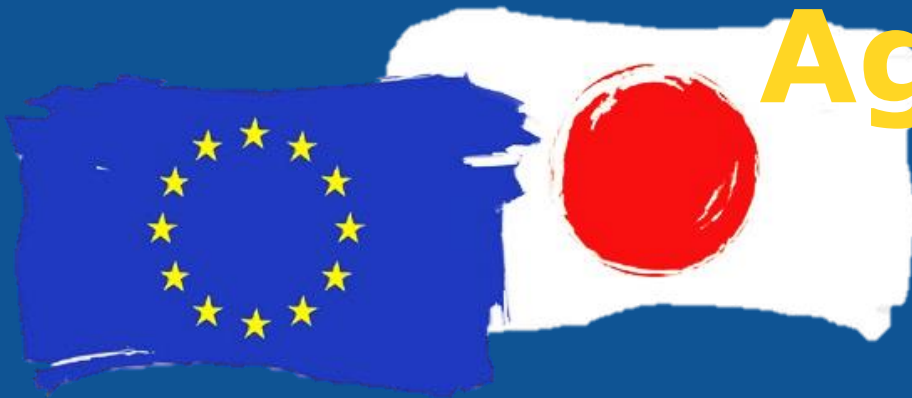


EU – Japan Economic partnership Agreement



The strategic importance of the EPA

- Important partner with common values
- Promotion of free and fair trade based on rules; resisting protectionism
- Level-playing field with other FTA partners (CPTPP, Switzerland etc.)
- EU presence in Asia-Pacific region: regulatory footprint



Overview of the agreement

- **A high degree of trade liberalisation**
 - EU liberalizes 99% of tariff lines
 - Japan liberalizes 97% of tariff lines; grants additional concessions through tariff rate quotas; and addresses Non-Tariff Measures (cars, wine)
- **Small and Medium sized enterprises**
 - Large number of exporters to Japan
 - SME chapter – transparency to market access through sharing information

Overview of the agreement (2)

Durch das neue Handelsabkommen EU-Japan werden diese Hindernisse verringert oder beseitigt. Das Abkommen ...



... wird bewirken, dass Japan über 200 zertifizierte europäische Delikatessen anerkennt. Dies schützt die europäischen Landwirte und Erzeuger beim Verkauf im Ausland.



... wird zu einem Wachstum bei den grünen Technologien führen, während die Nachfrage nach Energie oder die Einfuhren fossiler Brennstoffe nicht steigen werden.



... setzt starke, rechtliche Standards für Arbeitnehmer- und Umweltschutz.



... kann zur Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen in der EU beitragen – jede Milliarde EUR an EU-Ausfuhren bringt Beschäftigung für 14 000 Menschen in Europa.



... öffnet den japanischen Dienstleistungsmarkt für Unternehmen in der EU und ermöglicht ihnen die Teilnahme an mehr öffentlichen Ausschreibungen in Japan.



... wird zur Erarbeitung von Regeln und Normen beitragen, die einen freien und fairen Welthandel gewährleisten.

Vorteile für Deutschland

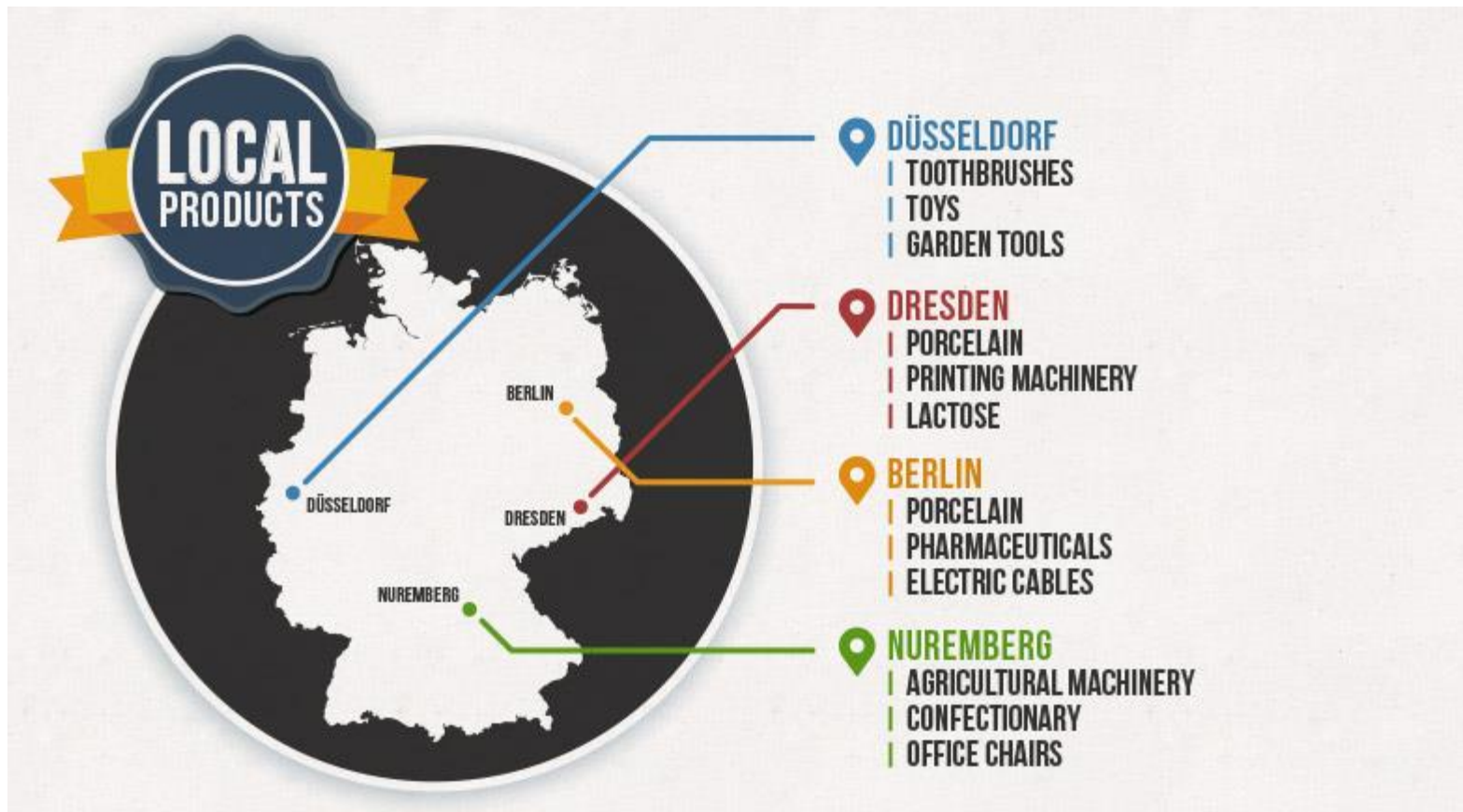
Unternehmen und Arbeitsplätze

12 480 deutsche Unternehmen führen Waren und Dienstleistungen nach Japan aus	75 % der nach Japan exportierenden deutschen Unternehmen sind KMUs	195 348 Arbeitsplätze in Deutschland hängen mit den EU-Ausfuhren nach Japan zusammen
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Exporte und Importe

5. Japan ist der fünftgrößte Handelspartner Deutschlands außerhalb der EU	3,9 Mrd. EUR Der Wert des deutschen Handelsüberschusses mit Japan	19,9 Mrd. EUR Der Wert der deutschen Ausfuhren nach Japan	16 Mrd. EUR Der Wert der deutschen Einfuhren aus Japan
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Deutsche Exporte nach Japan



Impact of the agreement

- 33 billion euro to the EU GDP by 2035
- 13 billion euro: forecast increase of annual EU exports to Japan
- Considerable gains in sectors e.g. agriculture, beverage, textile, apparel and leather products
- Balanced impact of the agreement

Increase in exports - Forecast

Table 4.6: Impact in 2035 on EU bilateral trade (% and € million)

	EU		Japan	
	%	absolute change € million	%	absolute change € million
Rice	-0.1	-0	0.1	0
Cereal grains	1.5	0	22.1	0
Other Primary	27.6	55	22.1	21
Livestock	9.0	7	2.0	0
Meat	73.4	337	22.5	14
Fishery	6.9	2	4.3	2
Dairy	215.0	729	170.0	5
Beverages and Tobacco	10.2	260	7.1	2
Processed Food	51.8	1,095	38.2	67
Textile, Apparel and Leather	220.0	5,213	63.2	337
Wood	21.8	635	20.1	69
Chemicals	6.9	1,606	30.0	3,306
Motor Vehicles	11.5	1,222	51.3	8,174
Transport Equipment	0.9	15	30.3	991
Electronic Equipment	1.3	25	6.9	437
Metal Products	16.4	443	31.9	1,321
Machinery and equipment	2.0	237	13.6	3,576
Ferrous Metal products	2.7	13	0.8	8
Other Manufacture	23.7	261	20.1	184
Minerals and glass	26.7	725	83.0	3,018
Other Transp. and travel agencies	1.7	14	2.9	20
Air Transport	0.2	5	0.4	9
Water Transport	1.4	77	2.8	39
Business services	2.2	264	3.0	150
Communication	3.6	22	2.4	4
Trade	1.9	85	3.4	171
Finance and Insurance	3.3	107	5.3	96
Construction	2.4	79	6.2	191
Other Services	0.5	8	0.2	2

Source: DG Trade simulations

Agricultural And Food Products

- Annual exports worth over €5.7 billion
- Japan the 4th biggest market for agricultural exports
- Japan – high tariffs on agricultural products
- After the EU – Japan EPA
 - Over time 85% of EU agricultural and food products entirely duty-free
 - > 87% of current agricultural and food exports by value

► Öffnung des japanischen Marktes für **Agrarausfuhren aus der EU**. Beispiele:



Die Zölle auf zahlreiche Käsesorten wie Gouda und Cheddar werden abgeschafft.



Für Frischkäse (wie Mozzarella und Feta) wird ein zollfreies Kontingent eingerichtet.



Die Zölle auf die Ausfuhr von Wein werden ab dem Tag des Inkrafttretens wegfallen.



Bei Rindfleisch ist ein verringerter Zollsatz vorgesehen, sodass die EU ihre Ausfuhren nach Japan beträchtlich steigen kann.



Bei Schweinefleisch wird die Ausfuhr von Frischfleisch nach Japan nahezu zollfrei.

+ No custom duties for key **processed agricultural products**: pasta (10 years), chocolates (10 years), confectionary (10 years), biscuits (5-10 years) etc.



Geographical Indications (GIs) – Beer, wines and spirits

GERMANY

Name to be protected	Transcription into Japanese (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
Bayerisches Bier	バイエリッシェス・ビア	Beers
Franken	フランケン	Wine
Genièvre / Jenever / Genever ⁽³⁾	ジェニエーヴル / ユネーフエル / ジュネーフエル	Spirits
Korn / Kornbrand ⁽⁴⁾	コルン / コルンブランド	Spirits
Mittelrhein	ミッテルライン	Wine
Mosel	モーゼル	Wine
Münchener Bier ⁽¹⁾	ミュンヘナー・ビア	Beers
Rheingau	ラインガウ	Wine
Rheinhessen	ラインヘッセン	Wine

Geographical Indications (GIs) - Food

GERMANY

Name to be protected	Transcription into Japanese (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
Hopfen aus der Hallertau	ホップヘン・アウス・デア・ハラータウ	Other products of Annex I to the TFEU (spices etc.) [hops]
Lübecker Marzipan	リューベッカー・マジパン	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares [confectionery]
Nürnberger Bratwürste / Nürnberger Rostbratwürste ⁽¹⁾	ニュルンベルガー・ブラートブルスト / ニュルンベルガー・ローストブラートブルスト	Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.) [preparations from pork / sausage]
Nürnberger Lebkuchen	ニュルンベルガー・レープクーヘン	Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares [biscuits]

Industrial products

Tariffs fully abolished for chemicals, plastics, cosmetics, textiles and clothing
Leather and Shoes

- Tariff rate quotas eliminated at entry into force
 - Shoes** 30% to 21% at entry into force,
eliminated over 10 years
 - Leather** Eliminated over 10 years

Example: Current Export Volume from EU to Japan and Japanese Tariff Rate

- **Chemicals (includes Pharmaceutical products) : 6,848 billion yen (= 53 bil. Euros)**
Tariff rate: Chemicals products 2.6–3.9%, Plastic products etc. 3.9%
- **Textile • Textile products : 1,949 billion yen (= 15 bil. Euros)**
Tariff rate: Handbags 8-16%
- **Leather • Leather footwear : 2,261 billion yen (= 18 bil. Euros)**
Tariff rate: Leather Footwear 17.3-30 % or 2,400-4,300 yen

Non-tariff Barriers – EPA provisions

Agreement eases technical
requirements and certification
procedures, with specific
provisions on wines and on
motor vehicles



Motor vehicles

- EU & Japan – same key international standards on product safety and the protection of environment (77 UNECE Regulations) – COMPLETED!
- Japan committing to the development work of international car standards - continued engagement
- Safeguard mechanism (tariffs \Leftrightarrow regulations)



Non-tariff Barriers – Progress achieved

Pharmaceutical products

Mutual recognition of GMP inspections for all EU MS. MRA expanded in 2018 to sterile medicines, vaccines, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs)

Medical devices

Japan – harmonisation with international standards on quality management systems (QMS) in 2014; alignment of good clinical practices requirements with ISO 14155 in 2013

Textile labelling

Japan – international textiles labelling system (ISO) since 2016

"Quasi drugs", medical devices and cosmetics

Duplicative import notification system abolished in 1 January 2016. Fluoride standard for toothpaste revised in 2017. Approval process for "quasi-drugs" shortened to ~ 6months on average in 2018.

Beer

European beer exported as beer not as "alcoholic soft drinks" – fair tax competition

Future work

- **EPA opens opportunities for engagement on NTMs**
 - **TBT Committee**
 - **SPS Committee**
 - **Working Group on Motor Vehicles and Parts**
 - **Working Group on Wine**
 - **Committee on Trade in Services, Investment Liberalisation and Electronic Commerce**
 - **Committee on Government Procurement**
 - **Committee on Regulatory cooperation**

Future work (2)

- **EPA built-in agenda:**
 - For Motor vehicles – UNECE regulations 53 (lighting for L3 vehicles); 73 (lateral protection devices); 85 (measurement of electric drive train power); 126 (non OEM partition systems for luggage)
 - For Wine – phase-in of oenological practices (linked to additives and processing aids)
- **Possible initiatives identified within the EPA (or SPA) context can be pursued also through other instruments:**
 - **E.g. Mutual Recognition Agreement** (sectors currently covered: telecommunications equipment, electrical products, good laboratory practice (GLP) for chemicals and good manufacturing practice (GMP) for medicinal products)
 - **E.g. Equivalence decisions on data protection**

Trade in Services

Postal and courier services

Universal service obligations, border procedures, licenses and independence of the regulators, level playing field

Telecommunications

Level playing field, universal service obligations, number portability, mobile roaming, confidentiality of communications

International maritime transport services

Open, non-discriminatory access

Financial services

Definitions, exceptions, disciplines and rules based on WTO framework

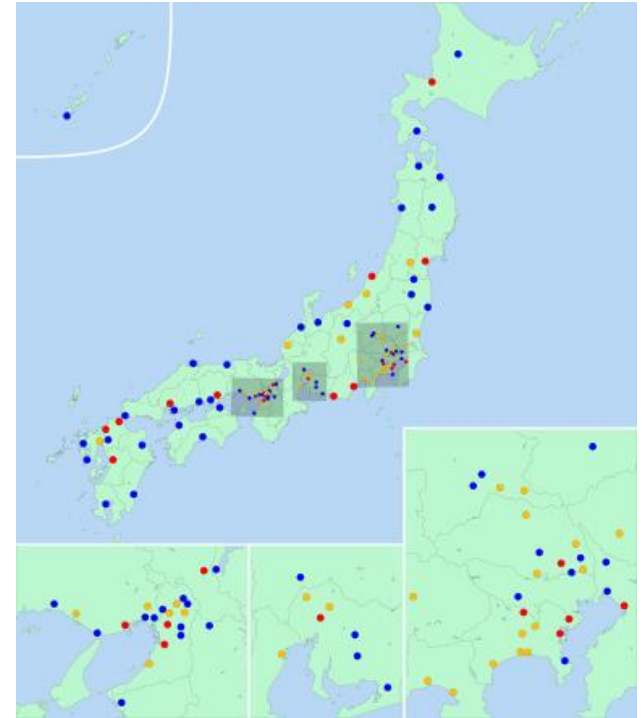
Movement of people for business purposes

Including spouses and children

Public Procurement

An equal footing with
Japanese companies in
"core cities" (300.000 –
500.000 people)

Evolving list, currently 54
cities (*blue dots*)



Removes obstacles to procurement in railway sector
(`operational safety clause`)





Data protection & privacy

- guarantees high level of protection
- mutual 'adequacy' arrangement in January 2019

Intellectual property rights

- protection of trade secrets, trademarks, copyright protection, patents, minimum common rules for regulatory test data protection

Corporate governance

- Best practices and rules – based on the G20/ OECD's Principles on Corporate Governance: transparency, disclosure of information, etc.

Competition

State-to-state dispute settlement mechanism

Anti-Fraud



Informationsquellen

1 – DG Trade

In focus



<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/eu-japan-economic-partnership-agreement/>

2 - Zoll



Generalzolldirektion

Merkblatt EU-Japan-EPA

(Version 18. Januar 2019)



3 - EU – Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation



EU-Japan Centre
for Industrial Cooperation
日欧産業協力センター

www.eu-japan.eu -

4 – Market Access Database / Trade Helpdesk

- <http://madb.europa.eu/madb/> - Information zu Zöllen für Exporter
- <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tradehelp/> - Information zu Zöllen für Importer



Vielen Dank!