

EUROPEAN EXTERNAL TRADE

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THE MAIN AGREEMENTS





CETA

CETA agreement between the EU and Canada

Key date:

30th October 2016

21st September 2017

The aims of the Agreement is to facilitate and boost the trade and investments

What does CETA do?

What does CETA protect?

Why do it?



TTIP

The TTIP agreement between US and EU

Negotiations started on July 2013

Main purpose : Regulation of the market and standardization regulations

Goal ?

Controversial points ?

MERCOSUR



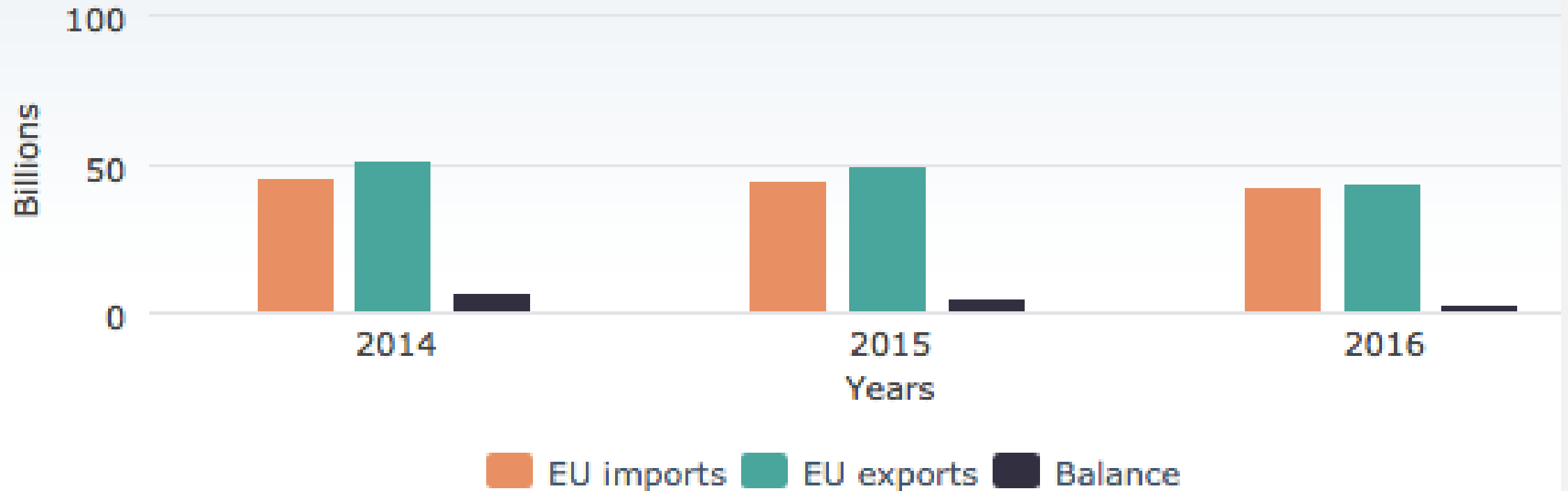
Exportation product:

43% agricultural products
28% raw materials

Importation product:

46% manufactured product
22% chemical product

EU-Mercosur "trade in goods" statistics



EU AND CHINA

Imports	Machinery	48%
	Textiles	11%
Exports	Machinery	30%
	Transport equip	24%

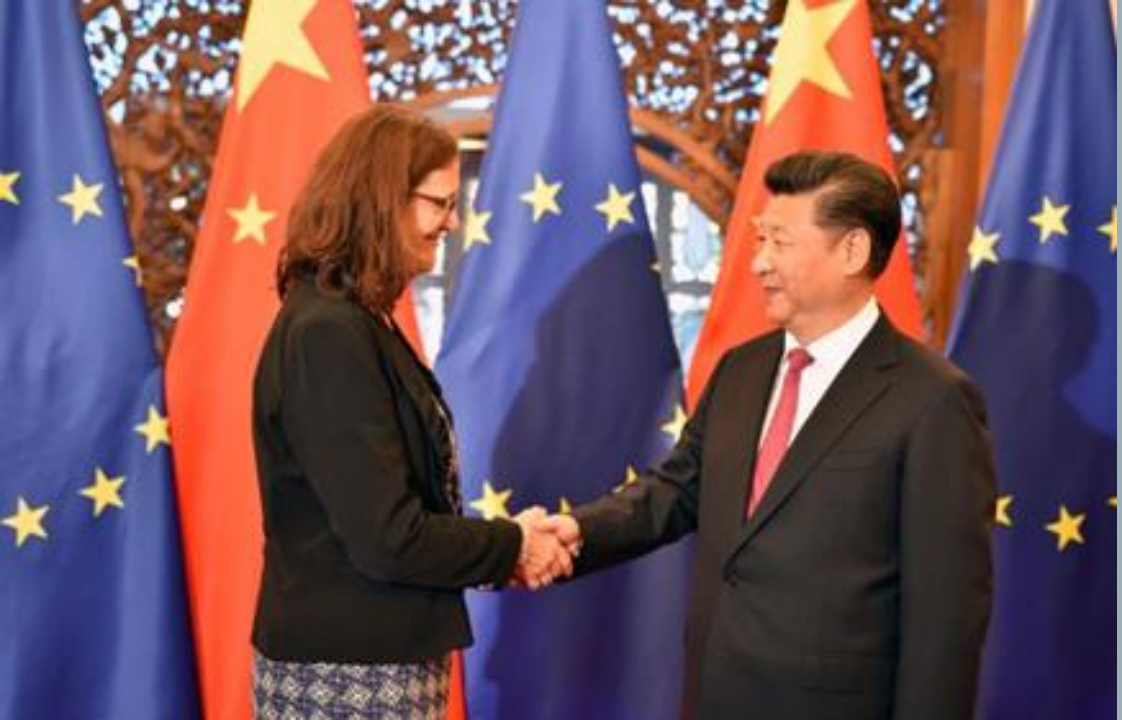
Europe is China's largest trading partner



Trade:
€1 billion per day



SOLAR PANEL
DISPUTE

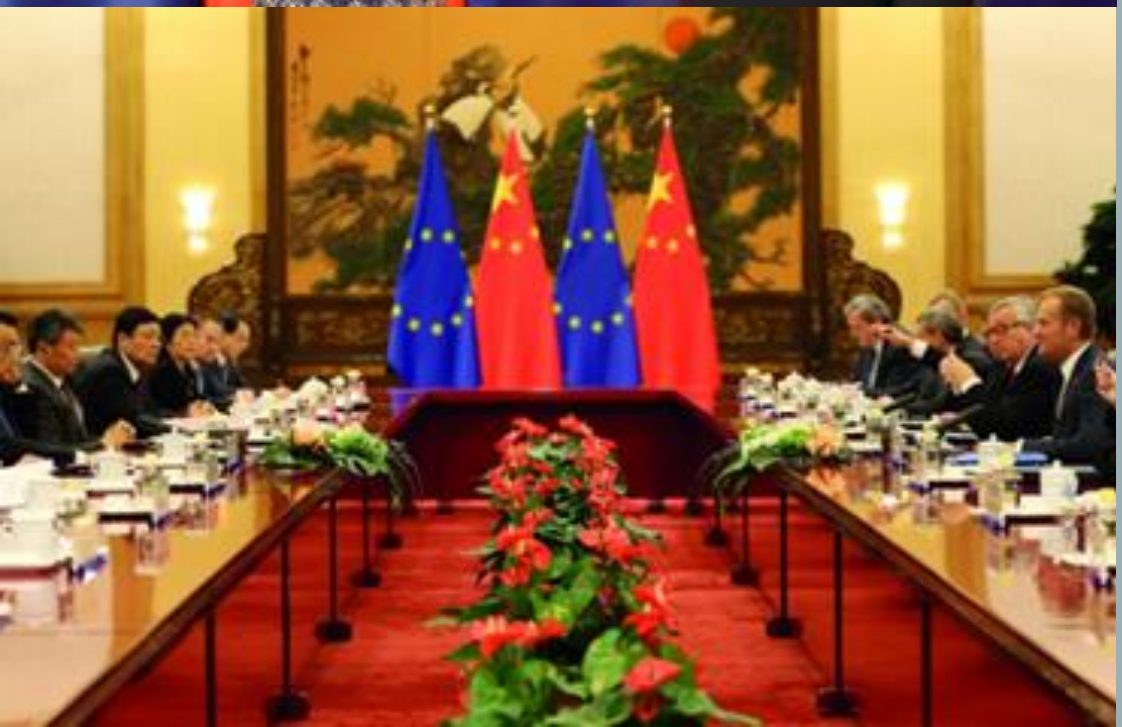


FTA, UNDER CONSIDERATION

Since 2014, China wants FTA with EU

Strong government intervention

Poor protection of intellectual property



EU AND JAPAN

Negotiations since 2013

Reached agreement on 6th of July, 2017

Chapter on protecting their industries when needed

No race to the bottom

***550,000** people
employed by Japanese
companies in the EU

***600,000** jobs
in the EU linked
to exports to
Japan

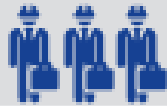




The value of EU exports of goods to Japan is **€58 billion**



The value of EU exports of services to Japan is **€28 billion**



600,000 jobs tied to EU exports to Japan



550,000 people employed by Japanese companies in the EU



The value of tariffs paid by EU exporters to Japan is **€1 billion a year**



The predicted increase of EU exports to Japan is **between 16% and 24%**



The predicted increase of EU exports of processed food products to Japan is **between 170% and 180% or up to additional €10 billion**



The predicted increase of EU exports of chemicals to Japan is **up to 22% or additional €3 billion**



The predicted increase of EU exports of electrical machinery to Japan is **up to 16% or additional €650 million**



Almost 74,000 EU companies are exporting to Japan. **78% of those** are smaller firms

DISADVANTAGES
OF THOSE
AGREEMENTS
FOR "SOLVING
EUROPE"



POLITICAL ISSUES

"Damage" each country for the benefits of EU?

Process of adoption of those agreements

Lack of sovereignty ?



CROWD OUT DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES

Free Trade Agreement default many traditional economies.

First touch : the farms

In 2013 : 10 million farms and as many full-time equivalent jobs, working

Today : Over four million farms have disappeared

Increase domestic economic instability because domestic industries become dependents on global market.



RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

Countries do not have the same
ones

One of the countries normally has
less rigid laws

Globally a race to the bottom



JOB OUTSOURCING

Increase of imports reduces
employment

Opening of the EU with the other
countries

