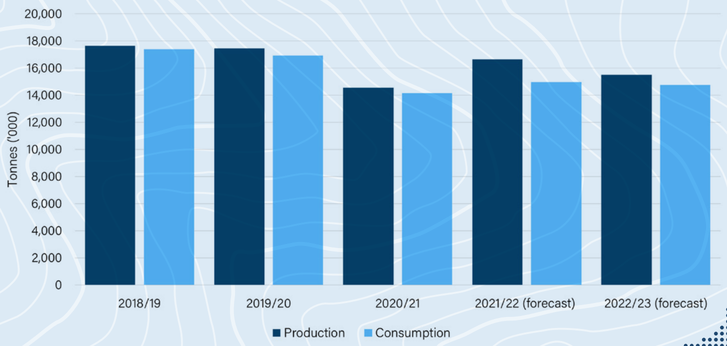
EU-AUSTRALIA TRADE DEAL: WHY CONCESSIONS WOULD BE BAD NEWS FOR THE EU BEET SUGAR SECTOR

UNITING BEET GROWERS CIBE since 1927

CEFS EU SUGAR

1/ THE EU DOES NOT NEED MORE SUGAR FROM OVERSEAS

EU sugar production is sufficient to meet domestic consumption. This is even more the case since the departure of the UK (a sugar deficit country) from the EU.



2/ RISING COSTS FOR EU SUGAR BEET GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS AT A COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE

EU input costs are up: especially energy and fertilisers. Cane sugar producers do not suffer from the same pressure, since they rely on bagasse (cane residues) for energy.

3/ AUSTRALIA HAS ALREADY GAINED SUBSTANTIAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT MARKET ACCESS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF BREXIT

This includes:

- **220,000 tonnes** of access to the UK market as part of the UK-Australia trade deal, which is expected to replace imports from the EU
- A quota of **10,000 tonnes** created by the EU-28 but inherited by the EU-27
- **260,000 tonnes** of access due to UK autonomous tariff rate quota for all countries

4/ AUSTRALIAN SUGAR IS SUBJECT TO FEWER ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS THAN THE EU. AND MUST BE SHIPPED LONG DISTANCES. WE CAN PRODUCE IT MORE SUSTAINABLY HERE.

Australia outnumbers the EU in terms of active substances approved for sugar cane cultivation. There is no level playing field.

The Australian sector uses 33 active substances that are not approved in the EU because of their negative health and environmental impacts

NO ADDITIONAL ACCESS TO THE EU MARKET SHOULD BE GRANTED TO AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.