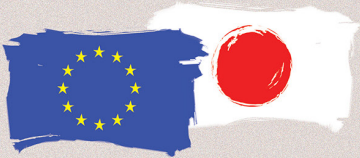




European Commission

EU-JAPAN

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT



WHAT'S IN THE AGREEMENT?

The agreement lowers or eliminates tariffs, protects European producers, and makes it easier to export to Japan.



- ▶ Removes the vast majority of duties paid by EU companies which amount to **€1 billion** annually
- ▶ Opens up the Japanese market to **EU agricultural exports**. For example:

	duties on many cheeses such as Gouda and Cheddar will be eliminated
	a duty-free quota will be established for fresh cheeses (such as Mozzarella and Feta)
	tariffs on wine exports will disappear from day one of entry into force
	on beef, under a reduced tariff, the EU will increase its exports to Japan substantially
	on pork there will be almost duty free trade for fresh meat exports to Japan and full liberalisation for processed meat



- ▶ Increases opportunities in sectors like **pharmaceuticals, medical devices, motor vehicles or transport equipment**
- ▶ Opens up services markets, in particular **financial services, telecommunications, and transport**
- ▶ Guarantees non-discriminatory treatment of **EU businesses operating in the procurement markets** of 48 large cities, covering around 15% of Japan's population



- ▶ Removes existing obstacles to procurement in the **railway sector**



- ▶ Improves the **protection of intellectual property rights** in Japan as well as the protection of 205 high-quality European agricultural products, so called Geographical Indications. This includes for example Feta, Tiroler Speck, Roquefort and Bayerisches Bier
- ▶ **Protects our sensitive economic sectors** with adequate transition periods before markets are opened, notably the automotive sector



- ▶ Sets out strong commitments to **environmental protection, labour and sustainable development**. It is also the first international trade agreement to include a specific commitment to implement the **Paris Agreement**
- ▶ Includes a chapter dedicated to **smaller firms** who are disproportionately affected even by **smaller barriers**

Once implemented, the agreement is expected to increase exports of goods and services by **13%**. In some sectors these figures look even more impressive. For instance, EU exports to Japan of processed food could rise by **51%**, exports of dairy could rise by **215%**, and exports of textiles could rise by **220%**.

