



AGRICULTURAL BENEFITS

New opportunities for farmers

EU agri-food producers are set to benefit from the Vietnam's growing market thanks to:

Progressive elimination of customs duties for many agri-food products when exporting from the EU to Vietnam, including:

	Before	After	
Wine	50%	0	7 years
Spirit drinks	48%		7 years
Hard cheese (Parmigiano Reggiano, Comté, etc.)	10%		3 years
Other dairy (milk powders, cream, butter, blue & fresh cheese)	up to 15%		5 years
Poultry meat & offal	up to 40%		10 years
Fresh pork & offal, hams (Tiroler Speck, Jabugo, etc.)	up to 25%		9 years
Frozen pork	15%		7 years
Beef & lamb	up to 30%		3 years
Food preparations (incl. infant foods)	up to 40%		5-7 years
Bakery & pastry	40%		5 years
Apples, pears, grapes, peaches, citrus	up to 30%		3 years
Olive oil	up to 20%		3 years
Wheat	5%		3 years
Malt & starches	up to 20%		5-10 years
Chocolates & cocoa based products	up to 30%		5-7 years

Protection of 169* EU food & drink specialities



such as Feta and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses, Porto and Rioja wines, Tiroler Speck and Schwarzwälder Schinken hams and Cognac spirit, with the possibility to add others later.



All these Geographical Indications are directly protected under the agreement. They cannot be treated as generic product names or used by anyone else than the authentic EU producers. Interested parties, in particular EU GI producers, will be able to request enforcement of the protection by administrative action. This will improve conditions for export and reduce costs for EU firms.

*2 of the 169 EU food & drink specialities covered by the EU-Vietnam Trade Agreement are from the UK and will become non-EU specialities at the end of the UK transition period.



Easier administrative procedures:



Vietnam will now apply the same import requirements to products coming from all EU Member States



EU products will be subject to a faster and more transparent approval procedure when entering Vietnam.



At the same time, if any problem occurs in a specific region of the EU, Vietnam will continue keeping its market open for products from the unaffected EU regions.



For approved categories of products, Vietnam will now automatically allow imports from all of the establishments without prior individual inspections.

Tariff Rate Quotas and longer transitional periods for sensitive products

Opening of the EU market to the most sensitive products from Vietnam will be limited to make sure the possible negative effects on specific EU sectors are minimised.

Sensitive products such as rice, sweet corn, garlic, mushrooms, eggs, sugar and high-sugar-containing products, manioc starch, other modified starches, ethanol, surimi and canned tuna are subject to limited TRQs with a fixed amount and no growth rate in the future.

For other sensitive products, the elimination of tariffs will be subject to longer transitional periods up to 7 years. This applies to poultry meat, butter, cereal flours, starches, processed meats, beet sugar and sugar-based products, a number of processed agricultural products and tobacco. The entry price system will continue to apply to fruit and vegetables.

