

# SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

# INSTITUTIONS



## JOINT COUNCIL

Primary institution responsible for overseeing and administering the overall implementation of the EU-SADC EPA

### MEMBERS



Members of the EU Council & EU Commission

SADC Group Ministers

### FUNCTIONS

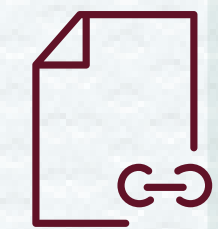
Monitor:

- fulfillment of objectives
- economic & trade relations
- impact on sustainable development

- Periodic reports on operation of EPA
- Regular meetings (at least every 2 years)
- Examine major issues

### POWERS

Binding decisions on all matters (consensus)



*oversees and is assisted by*

## TRADE & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

### MEMBERS

Senior officials of the EU & SADC Group

Chair alternates between SADC Group & EU

### FUNCTIONS - TRADE

Monitor & evaluate implementation of decisions of Joint Council  
Supervise implementation of EPA provisions  
Recommendations to Joint Council on

- Cooperation priorities
- Conflict avoidance

Monitor development of regional integration

### FUNCTIONS - DEVELOPMENT

Monitor implementation of provisions on cooperation  
Coordinate action with third party donors  
Make recommendations on trade related cooperation  
Monitor and assess the impact of the EPA on sustainable development.

### POWERS

Establish special technical groups

### SPECIFIC TASKS

Monitor & review implementation of Chapter V & Chapter VI

*oversees*

### Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation



- Comprises representatives from EU and SADC Group
- Monitors the implementation and administration of Chapter IV and Protocol 1.
- Follows up on the harmonisation of customs standards at regional level



### Special Committee on Geographical Indications & trade in wine & spirits

- Oversees implementation and function of Protocol 3
- Parties who wish to amend laws or regulations, including applying for new GIs must go through this Committee
- May decide to modify the Annexes of Protocol 3
- Decision making is by consensus
- Comprises representatives from South Africa and the EU only

# SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP ARCHITECTURE

## AGREEMENT

### ANNEXES

- I** Customs duties of the EU on products originating in the SADC EPA States
- II** Customs duties of SACU on products
- III** Customs duties of Mozambique on products originating in the EU
- IV** Agricultural safeguards
- V** BELN transitional safeguards
- VI** SPS priority products and sectors

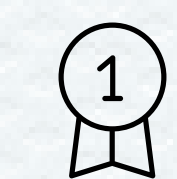


### PROTOCOLS

- 1** Concerning the Definition of the Concept of 'Originating Products' and Methods of Administrative Cooperation
- 2** Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters
- 3** Geographical Indications and Trade in Wines and Spirits
- 4** Concerning the relationship between the TDCA and this Agreement

*Applicable only to the EU and South Africa*

### COOPERATION



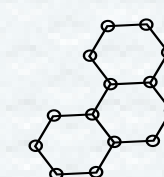
Competition



Fiscal adjustment



Tax governance



Intellectual property



Development



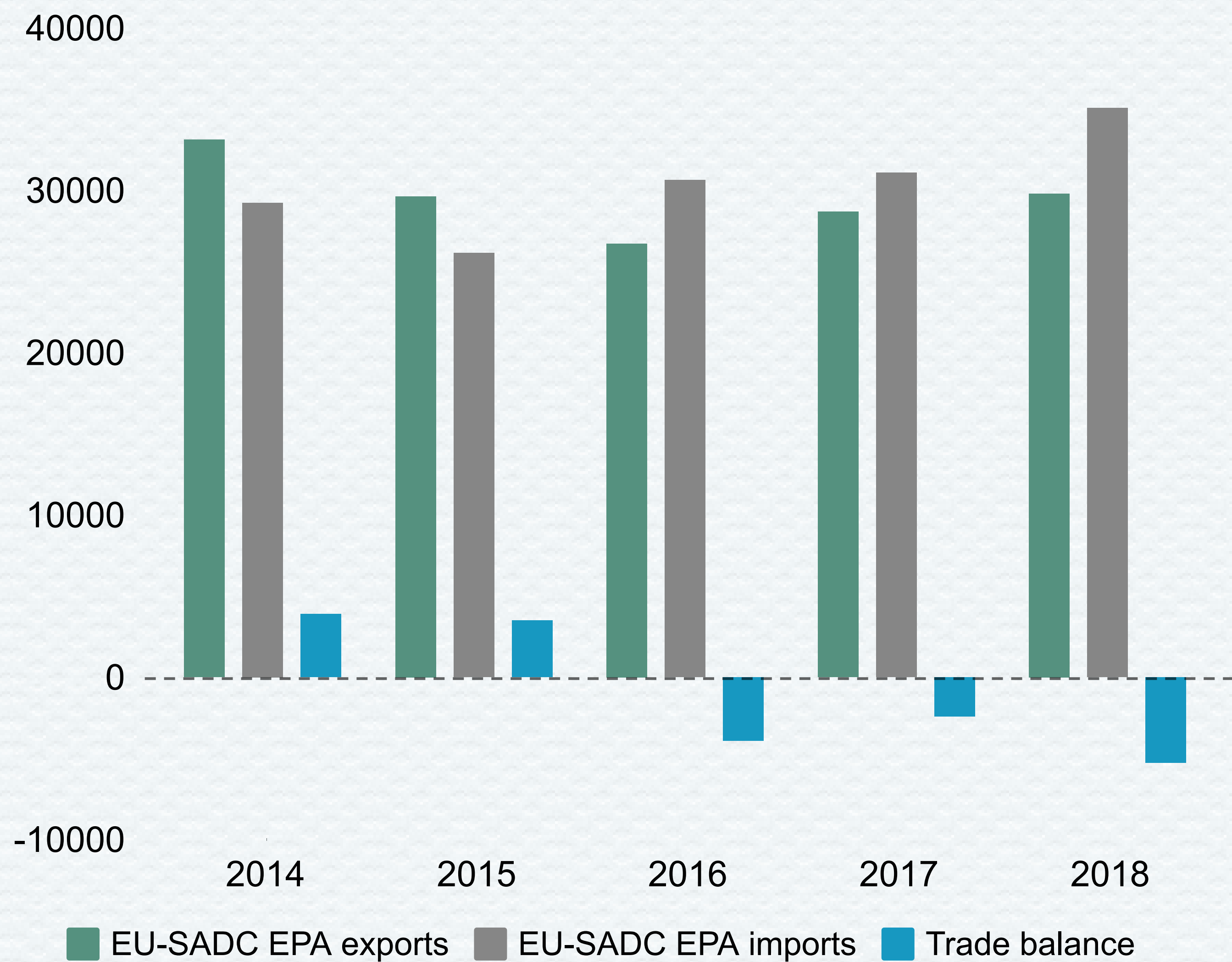
Public procurement

# SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP



## TRADE UPDATE

EU exports to and imports from SADC EPA countries and the trade balance

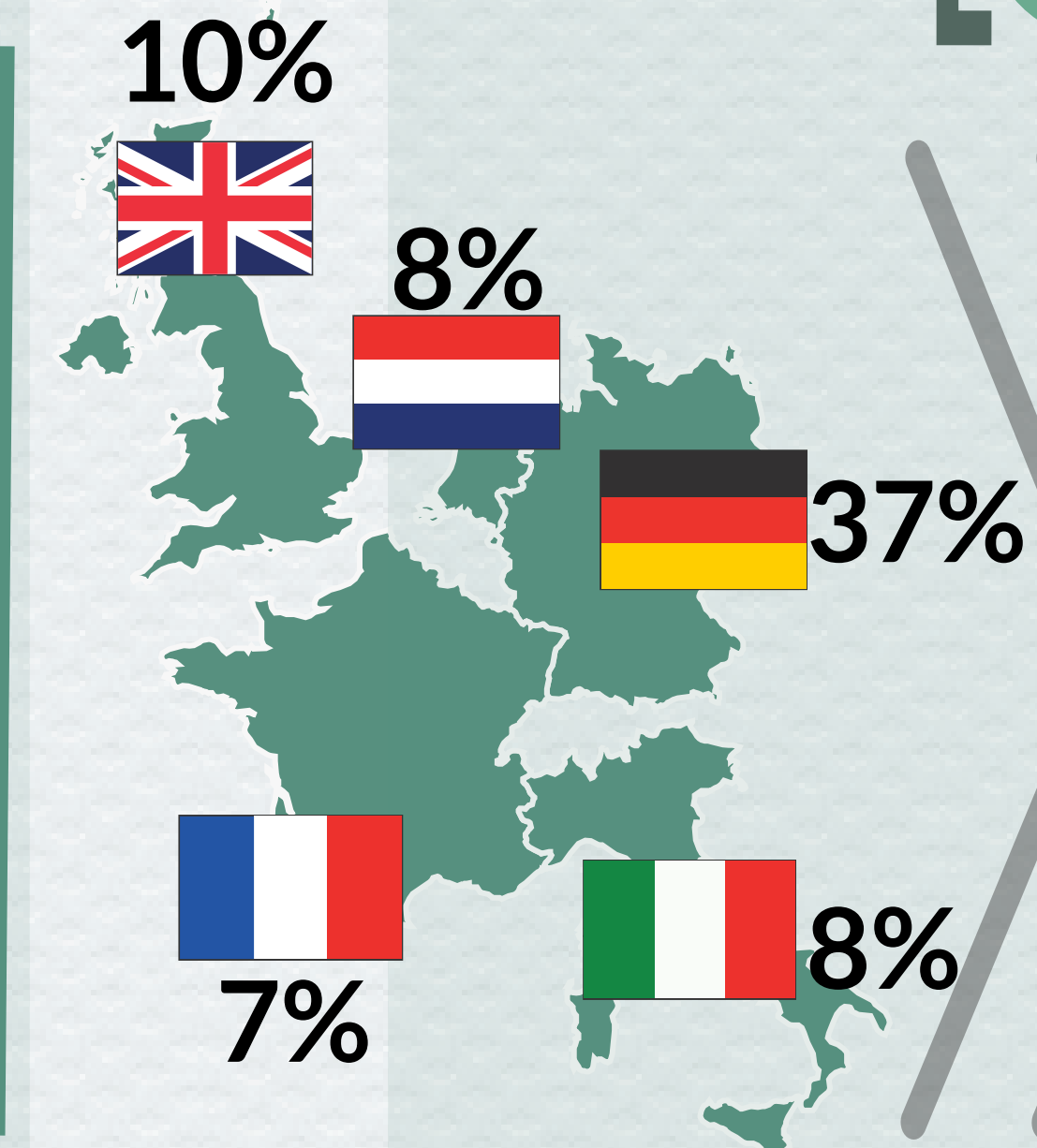


# 2018

### EU imports

- Germany (28%)
- UK (24%)
- Belgium (18%)
- Italy (7%)
- Spain (5%)

### EU exports



- 15% Passenger vehicles
- 12% Unwrought gold
- 8% Diamonds
- 8% Platinum

- Motor vehicle parts and accessories (8%)
- Passenger vehicles (6%)
- Petroleum oil (excluding crude) (4%)
- Medicament (3%)

94% of exports are to South Africa

1% of EU world imports are imports sourced from SADC EPA countries while 0.5% of the EU's world exports are exports to the SADC EPA countries.

22% of the EU's imports from South Africa are motor vehicles; 2% of the EU's world motor vehicle imports. 8% of the EU's exports to South Africa are motor vehicle parts and accessories.

53% of imports from Mozambique are unwrought aluminium and 21% coal. The EU mainly exports petroleum oils (excluding crude) to Mozambique.

17% of the EU's world imports of unrefined copper are sourced from Namibia, while 27% of the EU's exports to Namibia are copper ores and concentrates.

97% and 98% of the EU's respective imports from Botswana and Lesotho are diamonds. Close to 50% of the EU's imports from Eswatini are sugar.