

SADC-EU EPA OUTREACH



SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

High Level CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM

16 October 2017

IDC Conference Centre, Sandton

EVENT REPORT





CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM OBJECTIVES

The Civil Society Forum brought together people from business, labour, research institutions and non-governmental organisations, including environmental and social rights groups. Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland of the SADC EPA Group were represented.

The main objectives of the Forum were:

- To sensitise civil society on the Southern African Development Community-European Union (SADC-EU) Economic Partnership Agreement (the EPA), with specific attention to the sustainable development objectives embedded in it.
- To explore the role of civil society in the EPA implementation and monitoring processes.
- To share knowledge of best practices in the region on participation and monitoring.

Participants were invited to engage on a number of underlying questions, including: How is sustainable development mainstreamed into trade and other policies, both in the EU and in SADC EPA countries? How can the impact of the EPA be monitored? In which ways are citizens' voices heard? Where do the opportunities and challenges of the EPA lie?

The introductory session and keynote speeches were followed by five breakaway sessions. These focused on identifying how to monitor the EPA's impact over time around its economic, social and environmental dimensions (such as economic inclusion, gender, poverty eradication, labour standards, environmental protection, use of resources, alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and development co-operation). The suggestions from the groups will feed into the SADC-EU EPA mechanisms on monitoring to be adopted in the coming months.

Civil Society Forum Briefing Note

[Read online](#)

PROGRAMME

Session One: Introduction

Moderator of Session: Catherine Grant Makokera

Goodwill messages by Zama Luthuli, Divisional Executive Corporate Affairs, Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, and Alex Baum, Head of Delegation of the European Union to Botswana

Background to the EPA: Boitumelo Sebonego, SADC Secretariat

Implementation of the EPA and Role of Stakeholders: Emily Mphahlele, South African Department of Trade and Industry and Mlamli Mjambana, South African Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Question and Answers

European Economic and Social Committee Representatives: Mihai Manoliu, Employers' Group, Stefano Palmieri, Employees' Group, and Dilyana Slavova, Various Interests' Group and Chair of the EESC External Relations Section

Question and Answers

Session Two: Keynote Speeches

Facilitated by the Master of Ceremonies: Lerato Mbele, BBC

Welcome remarks: Gert Gouws, Divisional Executive, Transaction Support & Post Investment, Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa

Keynote address: South African Minister of Trade and Industry Rob Davies

Keynote address: EU Commissioner for Trade Cecilia Malmström – "Sustainable Development and Citizens' Voices in Policy Making"

Ontlametse Ward, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Trade), Botswana Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, representing the SADC EPA States

Questions and Answers

Master of Ceremonies will ask participants to move into breakaway groups

Session Three: Breakaway Sessions

Each group will have a cross-cutting discussion on the themes for the dialogue and will be required to identify up to three key points for reporting back in Session Four on the monitoring of the EPA.

Moderators:

Abie Ditlhake, Executive Secretary, SADC Coalition of NGOs

Austin Muneku, Executive Secretary, Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council (SATUCC)

Mapule Mcanywa, BevSA/Black Management Forum

Alex McNamara, National Business Initiative

Ella Bella, Generation Earth

Jorge Maia, Industrial Development Corporation

Session Four: Report Back and Closing

Facilitated by the Master of Ceremonies: Lerato Mbele, BBC

Report back from the breakaway session moderators

Response from the EU Trade Commissioner

Closing remarks by Ontlametse Ward, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Trade), Botswana Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, representing the SADC EPA States



SESSION ONE: INTRODUCTION

Moderator:

Catherine Grant Makokera

Goodwill messages:

Zama Luthuli, Divisional Executive Corporate Affairs, IDC

Alex Baum, Head of Delegation of the European Union to Botswana

Background to the EPA:

Boitumelo Sebonego, SADC Secretariat

Implementation of the EPA and Role of Stakeholders:

Emily Mphahlele, Department of Trade and Industry
Mlamli Mjambana, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Representatives

Mihai Manoliu, Employers' Group; Stefano Palmieri, Employees' Group; Dilyana Slavova, Various Interests' Group and Chair of External Relations Section

The introductory session emphasised that the event should be seen as the start of continuing engagement with civil society. Representatives of civil society were the main guests at the meeting, because the SADC EPA Group and the EU were committed to inclusive implementation and monitoring of the agreement. The meeting aimed to give participants the opportunity to explore the impact of the EPA on the three pillars of development, economic and social development and protection of the environment.

Background was given on the EPA, which is a rules-based trading arrangement that established a free trade area between Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and the EU. It provides duty-free, quota-free access to the BLMNS, and improved market access, particularly in agriculture to South Africa and the EU.

Importantly, for the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the EPA provides a legal basis for trade with the EU, as it was not strictly part of the TDCA. For South Africa, quotas for wine, sugar and ethanol are increased – the other members states can export quota free – and duties on other products, such as flowers, some dairy products, fruit and fruit products, decrease. EPA rules of origin now allow for extended cumulation across the region, which would aid intra-regional trade and industrialisation. The EPA has also eased export taxes and other restrictive trade rules. A bilateral safeguard clause applies indefinitely on all liberalised products and a list of products subject to automatic specific agricultural safeguard has been agreed.

For South Africa, the EPA provides bilateral protection of Geographical Indications on wines and spirits and agricultural products such as Rooibos tea and Karoo lamb, and some co-existence of names like “feta”. The EU for its part receives protection for 251 GIs and SA for 105 GIs. Up to 30 agricultural names could be added by South Africa in future.

During the first year of its implementation, not all tariff rate quotas granted to South Africa were being fully used. Opportunities for canned fruit were mentioned, as duties on the quotas will drop to zero

after 10 years. South Africa has the chance to export more bottled wine to Europe than bulk wine, creating more jobs and added value. Further unlocking the EPA holds potential and the SADC EPA outreach project intends to increase awareness of the agreement.

The EPA is not just a trade agreement. The aim is also to generate employment opportunities by attracting new investment in the region. The EPA aims to strengthen trade links and create close relationships not only with governments but also all stakeholders, including civil society. The EPA embraces the SADC objective of poverty alleviation, and recognises industrialisation initiatives for development. It also provides technical assistance for capacity development. The agreement is supplemented by other EU support instruments including the European Development Fund.

Problems such as public and private sector deficiencies hinder the member states taking advantage of opportunities provided by the EPA, such as flexibility on rules of origin between countries and regional value chains. Civil society organisations (CSOs) can help, by for example, creating linkages and platforms between the EU and the SADC for exporters and importers as well as producers.

The role of civil society through the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) in the trade and sustainable provisions of EU Trade agreements was presented. It was recognised that CSOs had the skills and resources to build a more robust global community by putting all problems on the table and pushing governments to resolve them. The EPA created joint institutions to monitor all aspects of trade, but left open how civil society would participate. The successful EESC platform could play an important role in helping the region establish its own platform. Civil society would have a special role to play in monitoring the impact of the agreement.

Whatever the shortcomings in the implementation of the EPA, by signing the agreement, all participants committed to working towards sustainable development, which included upholding social and environmental standards.

Presentations online

Economic Partnership Agreement between the SADC EPA group and the EU — DAFF and the dti

SADC-EU EPA Implementation of the Agreement: Role of civil society – SADC Secretariat

Role of EESC in the trade and sustainable provisions of the EU trade agreement – European Economic and Social Committee





SESSION TWO: KEYNOTE SPEECHES

Master of Ceremonies

Lerato Mbele, BBC

Welcome remarks

Gert Gouws, IDC

Keynote speeches

South African Minister
of Trade and Industry

Rob Davies

EU Commissioner for Trade
Cecilia Malmström

Ontlametse Ward, Deputy
Permanent Secretary
(Trade), Botswana Ministry
of Investment, Trade and
Industry, representing the
SADC EPA States

Minister of Trade and Industry Rob Davies emphasised that for radical economic change and more inclusive growth South Africa and the continent needed to industrialise. The priority was regional integration with continental free trade as a goal.

The EU was the largest trading partner of South Africa and of most other African countries, and Davies reiterated that the EPA was a big improvement on what went before.

Davis stressed that the dti wanted to hear what obstacles prevented concessions not being fully taken advantage of so that support could be provided. In response to a question, he said the region had to get used to the high standards the EU expects and education and capacity-building was needed, but that vigilance was necessary to ensure food safety standards were not being used as non-tariff barriers, and that standards were not constantly changed or elevated. Standards could also take the form of supermarket demands that raised the costs of production.

EU Commissioner for Trade Cecilia Malmström agreed on the need for capacity building in the region to meet the EU's high technical standards. The appropriate infrastructure, effective food agencies, technological platforms and a good customs network all needed to be in place as well.

She said agreements were not about abstract trade figures but about the people in the region and in the EU who started and ran companies and who should reap the benefits of the agreements. The EU could learn much from civil society in the region and an open and transparent approach to trade policy was her main priority. In addition to being transparent, policy making had to be inclusive and based on facts.

Listen to the speeches online



[YouTube link](#)



[YouTube link](#)



[YouTube link](#)

In the EU, all stakeholders could channel their issues to EU representatives through regular civil society dialogues. With a view to developing effective policies, it was decided that a permanent advisory body would be created to bring knowledge and experience into the negotiation process. The SADC member states were encouraged to do the same.

Another point was how the EU and the region could ensure together that the EPA delivered on its objectives. What were the challenges to concrete delivery and how could optimal impacts be maximised with the common goal in mind?

Globally, exports had been crucial in alleviating poverty and this region was no exception. There were opportunities to be had for workers and entrepreneurs and the delegates were urged to reflect on how the components of the EPA could contribute effectively and have a high impact in the region.

Malmström promised ongoing monitoring of the EPA to ensure its objectives were achieved.

Sustainable development and the role of civil society was an important component of trade agreements to attain multilateral economic and environmental standards. Utmost effort would be given to establishing a dedicated platform for engagement with civil society at regional and domestic level to discuss the EPA's sustainable elements. It was hoped this kind of meeting could take place every year.

Ontlametse Ward, representing the SADC EPA States said the SADC-EU EPA negotiations had been a long and hard road, but the outcome was good for all the countries in the region, not only South Africa.

She noted that the most important point was that civil society and not government was the implementer of the agreement, which was the reason for today's event. In providing for sustainable development, Article 7 of the EPA also underscored the role of civil society through ownership, participation and dialogue.

In response to a question about the effect of Brexit, it was noted that the EPA provided a basis for ensuring that Brexit did not result in any interruption in trade. Britain was in the process of negotiating its exit from the EU and would then have to renegotiate all trade agreements.

***European Union
Commissioner
for Trade
Cecilia Malmström
promised ongoing
monitoring
of the EPA
to ensure its
objectives***



KEY THEMES FROM BREAKAWAY DISCUSSIONS

Moderator:
Alex McNamara

Notetaker:
Faith Tigere

Group One

The group focused on three major areas – opportunities from the environmental perspective, barriers or risks of the EPA, and then general oversight of the EPA and the role of civil society.

Environmental Issues: The wildlife economy was identified as a major opportunity linked to eco-tourism, conservation and potential high-quality meat exports to the EU. Capacity building would be needed over time to be able to comply with health and safety regulations.

Water and water availability for the agriculture sector in the region were identified as challenges that require further support if the potential of the EPA is to be fulfilled.

Possible mechanisms and channels that could be used to support the agricultural sector as a whole were discussed, particularly access to information by small farmers.

Although it was uncertain to what extent this fitted into the scope of the EPA, another environment opportunity was the removal of alien invasive vegetation. This could support local job creation and SMMEs as a long-term sustained initiative.

The EPA could be used to support the transfer of knowledge on environmental issues, including support of the circular economy.

Barriers or Risks of the EPA: Access to information was a key barrier identified by the group. There had to be mechanisms for making sure that knowledge about initiatives, practices and measures reached the people on the ground, perhaps by working through cooperatives.

Finance was discussed, in particular whether small amounts of grant

The five questions that guided the discussion

1. How can CSOs be instrumental in the shaping of trade and investment policy/rules to promote sustainable development?

2. What platform or institutional arrangement can be created for Civil Society Organisations to ensure the implementation of the EPA is consistent with the SDGs?

3. What specific issues need to be addressed to ensure the implementation of the EPA supports sustainable development?

4. How can the opportunities presented by the EPA be maximised for the benefit of all people

5. What steps are needed to mitigate the risks presented by the EPA?

funding could be used to support environmental projects and capacity building in various areas of environmental development.

Role of Civil Society: There was a need for national level advisory groups that would also converge into a regional voice over time. Any platform established for the SADC-EU EPA could be used by SADC for other partnership agreements in the future.

Moderator:

Mapule Mcanywa

Notetaker:

Catherine Grant Makokera

Group Two

Information and Communication: There needs to be more socialisation about the Agreement among the wider community in the SADC EPA countries. The current engagements at national level left out people on the ground. More meaningful dialogue is required, including a transparent regional process and joint monitoring mechanism.

Communication about the Agreement remains an issue. General understanding of the EPA was poor and it was proposed that the EU consider designing a tool to simplify the agreement so that it could reach the people. The EU must look at educating consumers, who were usually left out of agreements.

Developmental Levels: There is a need to take different developmental levels into account, and it was agreed that the EPA had be looked at on national level across the region.

There was a need for discussion beyond the quotas and tariffs, which were the big wins in the EPA, including how to meet the standards required in the EU market.

Resourcing: Funding was definitely a challenge and funding sources needed to be identified for civil society participation in the ongoing implementation and monitoring of the Agreement. For example, the EU could look at offering an open credit facility for SMMEs so that the agreement was inclusive.



Role for Civil Society: There could be one civil society platform within SADC as an opportunity to ensure broad-based participation, deepen understanding of the Agreement and learn from each other.

Moderator:
Jorge Maia

Notetaker:
AB Heyns

Group Three

The discussions highlighted that there are lessons to be learned from implementation of the South Africa-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA). It is important to have the necessary capacity in place in government departments in SADC EPA countries.

Individual states had their own competitive and comparative advantages and could come together to maximise benefits but it was clear that the EPA was likely to disproportionately benefit big business. How could vulnerable target groups be assisted to participate in the production base? How could these groups be helped over the long term so that trading was not a once-off event for them?

Communication was highlighted as an important issue. Messages about the Agreement should be designed in a way that can be understood by vulnerable groups, who are in fact the target of the benefits of the EPA. One must understand what aspects of the EPA they needed to be aware of and could benefit from. Standards had to be communicated and target groups assisted in adhering to them.

On the issue of sustainable development, benefits had to translate into decent work and skills development and allow enterprises to move up the value chain. For the EPA to succeed a level of ambition needed to be established up-front. This would make it easier to determine the practicalities of how to achieve the goals. Expectations that were too high

resulted in frustration. This could be facilitated by civil society and various follow-through mechanisms.

Different levels of development were also a factor in how civil society came into play. Two levels of dialogue were proposed, with domestic action groups working in conjunction with civil society forums at regional level. It was also mentioned that at SADC level, different civil society organisations were not necessarily certified. There needed to be more civil society inclusivity.

Moderator:

Abie Dithlake

Notetaker:

Cynthia Chikura

Group Four

Some participants in this group expressed frustration with the process leading up to this meeting. It was agreed that perhaps there would need to be another consultative process but that this forum provided a good foundation for starting to explore the benefits of the EPA.

Regional Integration: In its current structure, the EPA clearly challenges regional integration, given that not all SADC countries are participating in the same agreement. For example, there is a division between the SADC EPA and SADC ESA countries. In addition, the manner of implementing the agreement seemed to emphasise the EU and its member states rather than the SADC group as a whole. This may undermine potential benefits for the region.

Rules of Origin: It was emphasised that the rules of origin could be of benefit if explored properly but this depended on the capacity of individual states to understand the rules. The details of the cumulation mechanism under the EPA need to be finalised and then industry should be sensitised about the mechanics of the rules of origin. Parties to the Agreement should actively promote the export of final products from SADC to the EU, including through the promotion of regional value chains and value chain integration.

Awareness Raising: There is insufficient sensitisation, especially in civil society, to promote an understanding of what the EPAs contained and meant, and what the potential benefits are. This information and understanding is required before a monitoring system is developed. Civil society was insufficiently involved in the formulation of the complex and legalistic document. It was proposed that some sort of analysis be conducted to generate a simplified consolidated document for use by civil society. This would help to promote awareness within the region.

The capacity in the region to understand, implement and appreciate the EPA was a challenge, not only in terms of civil society. What was needed to implement and monitor the EPA needed to be assessed.

Civil Society Participation: Civil society in the region was well structured to engage but an audit of the issues involved was needed. Knowing who was doing what and where would make it possible to coordinate and leverage existing expertise and ensure complementary efforts. Maybe there should be a civil society portal to disseminate information and

and promote understanding and a well-coordinated centre to process the various inputs so that there was a common framework for monitoring. At a practical level, different centres of excellence should be developed across the various sectors, even in the rural areas. An overall coordinating structure or focal point should be set up at the SADC level to coordinate and organise the EPA-related activities and engagements of civil society at the regional level.

Commitment: Parts of the SADC region had some of the most progressive protocols but commitment was an issue. To achieve the benefits of agreements like the EPA, the SADC EPA countries need to take stock of their commitments and not wait for the EU to coordinate engagements. Civil society has a role to play in holding governments to account for their commitments.

Moderator:
Austin Muneku

Notetaker:
Jennifer Snyman

Group Five

There was consensus in this group that civil society had a role to play and that diversity was not only a challenge but also a strength in that it brought different competencies in different areas together and was an opportunity for effective engagement.

Platform for Engagement: Operationalising the role of civil society would require a formal platform for engagement. Existing structures should first be interrogated and where they were not functional, the reasons for this should be identified. The platform needed to be an independent structure that was not run by government and that could debate before adding its voice to multi-stakeholder forums including government and big business. It was essential that the structure represent the voice of civil society.

Awareness Raising: The most important issue to address was awareness, in both government and civil society. The access of citizens to information was key. Even when there was already a draft, the final rounds of concluding the EPAs had been very secretive. Consultations on the EPA should take place between civil society and governments at the national level in the first instance. This may require domestic consultation processes to be strengthened and further institutionalised in some countries.

Capacity Building: Capacity building was another important issue, particularly in how small enterprises and farmers could benefit. To harness the opportunities that existed and to realise their potential, it had to be remembered that there were varying levels of development in the SADC-EU EPA member states, not only between the countries but also within countries.

Monitoring: What was needed to mitigate the risks that came with the EPAs was a robust and vibrant monitoring mechanism with clearly defined indicators so that the outcomes of the EPAs could be properly interrogated. This could be based on a cost-benefit analysis of the EPA.



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Information Tools and Communication with Civil Society

Outreach on the SADC-EU EPA should include regular engagement with civil society actors at both the technical and high level. There is a need to address key issues in the implementation of the EPA with stakeholders to ensure that there is accurate information available on the potential of the Agreement. For example, more information was requested on rules of origin (e.g. cumulation), opportunities for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), export procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and food safety requirements, and access to supply chains.

Communication about the EPA should use available technologies more effectively to reach a wider audience. The development of an application for smart phones on the SADC-EU EPA was suggested. It was also proposed that online information sessions or webinars be used to discuss technical issues under the EPA. Both of these tools would be available to the public. Their success would be dependent on the ability to distil the EPA provisions into information that is easily understood by stakeholders and relevant to their particular interests. This would require participation of key civil society groups in the design and development of the communication tools.

Platform for Engagement

It was agreed that the experience of the European Economic and Social Committee provided useful lessons for the establishment of a civil society platform under the SADC-EU EPA. For example, the EESC participated in a joint consultative committee with civil society from the Caribbean to discuss issues of common interest on an annual basis.

It was recommended that a similar structure be established under the SADC-EU EPA with participation from existing umbrella groupings in SADC that are mandated to represent civil society, such as the SADC Council of NGOs (SADC-CNGO), Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council (SATUCC) and the Southern African Business Forum (SABF). The platform would define its terms of reference and participate in the monitoring of the implementation of the EPA and identify initiatives to tackle bottlenecks related to the agreement. It would also serve as a space to network and exchange best practices between civil society in the EU and the SADC EPA countries.

Monitoring the Implementation of the EPA

Articles 4 and 10 of the SADC-EU EPA provide for cooperation and for civil society to have a role in monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement. This can take place at the national level through the established mechanisms that exist in the EU and SADC EPA countries.

At the regional level, the recommended civil society platform should be tasked with developing a set of indicators that are linked to the regional development objectives of SADC, including transformation of the economies of the region and the enhanced economic participation of women and youth. These should draw on the experience of the EESC under other EU trade agreements as well as monitoring mechanisms already established in SADC, such as that linked to the Gender Protocol.

Effective EU Support for Sustainable Development

It is recommended that the EU continue to provide effective support for sustainable development activities in SADC EPA countries. Support programmes are already in place in South Africa on outreach activities under the EPA, through the EU-South Africa Dialogue Facility.

Further projects have been developed to support implementation of the EPA in South Africa, the transformation of the wines and spirits industry, and the development of SMEs.

At the regional level, the EU has allocated funds to support the SADC-EU EPA under the European Development Fund (EDF) and this includes activities related to the development of regional value chains in priority sectors, such as agro-processing. It was recommended that the EU share more information with civil society on its support initiatives related to sustainable development and implementation of the EPA. In addition, civil society recommended a greater level of cooperation between the EU national and regional programmes in these areas. This would improve efficiency and transparency, allowing for more effective monitoring as part of the implementation of the EPA in the future.



PARTICIPATION

Abalone Farmers Association of South Africa
ACT Alliance
ActionAid South Africa
Africa Sustainability Summit
African Climate Reality Project
Agri SA
AN Africa Now
Apparel Manufacturers of South Africa
Bayede!
Bivalve Shellfish Farmers Association of South Africa
Black Management Forum
Black Maven Consulting
BMW
Botswana Association of Local Authorities
Botswana Climate Change Network
Botswana Exporters and Manufacturers Association
Botswana Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry
Business Unity South Africa
British High Commission
Catalyst for Growth
Catholic Parliamentary Liaison Office
CIP - Mozambique
Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisations (Swaziland)
Cova-Advisory
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
Department of Trade and Industry (South Africa)
Diversifex
Economic Justice Network of FOCCISA
EcoSasa Developments
Ecumenical Services for Social-Economic Transformation
Ethanol Producers Association of Southern Africa
Embassy of Germany
Endangered Wildlife Trust
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
European Union Delegation to South Africa
European Parliament
Federation of Swazi Business Community
FishSA
Ford Motor Company
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
Future Trust
Gauteng Growth and Development Agency
Generation Earth
Get More For Less
GIZ Botswana
Global Reporting Initiative
GreenMatter
Imani Development
Industrial Development Corporation
Institute for Global Dialogue
Italian-South African Chamber of Trade and Industries
Jalang Peo Media
JHEMA + BCA (SA)
Kimberley International Diamond and Jewellery Academy
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

PARTICIPATION

Kopano Formation Committee
Kupanda Africa
Lejwe Le Putswa Development Agency
Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Lesotho Council of Non Governmental Organisations
Mabena and Zangwa Investment Holdings
Milane Farms
Millhouse SA
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade (Swaziland)
Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (Namibia)
Ministry of Industry and Trade (Mozambique)
Ministry of Trade and Industry (Lesotho)
Moribula Investment Solution
Mozambique Chamber of Commerce
Namibian Chamber of Environment
Namibia Non-Governmental Forum Trust
National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa
National Business Initiative
Ndalzen Group
Nepad Business Foundation
Nortons Inc
Magotteaux
North-West University (WTO Chairs Programme)
Optimisation Resolve Engineering
Owakhe RLS
Oxfam South Africa
Petrolink
Plastics SA
Road Accident Fund
SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
SADC Secretariat
SA-EU Dialogue Facility
Sasol
Ses'fikile Wines
Seven Sisters Wines
South African Institute of International Affairs
South African Liquor Brand owners Association (SALBA)
South African Sugar Association
South African Revenue Service
Southern Africa-Canada Chamber of Business
Southern Africa Trust
Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council
Swaziland Environmental Management Association
Talmar Sustainable Developments
TechnoServe
Textile Federation (South Africa)
Thokozani Wines
Timbali Flower Growers
Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)
Trade Law Centre (tralac)
Trade Matters
Trade Union Congress of Swaziland
VinPro
Wesgro
Women in Wine
Wits School of Governance

MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS

One year into new trade deal, European commissioner urges South African firms to take fuller advantage – Engineering News 11.10.2017	http://bit.ly/2B5whAJ
Commissioner Malmström in South Africa to celebrate first anniversary of regional trade agreement – tralac 16.10.2017	http://bit.ly/2itx5nx
South Africa fails to exploit free trade agreement access to massive EU market – Daily Maverick 16.10.2017	http://bit.ly/2BC2KLh
South Africa: SA, EU Mark Anniversary of Economic Partnership – AllAfrica 17.10.2107	http://bit.ly/2BNcuDa
EU remains focused on progressive trade policies, transparency – Engineering News 17.10.2017	http://bit.ly/2ABjp2a
Malmström raises EU’s concern over South Africa’s stance towards renewables IPPs — Engineering News 17.10.2017	http://bit.ly/2jkMNcB
Defence of trade: EU remains focused on progressive trade policies, transparency – Engineering News. 3.11.2017	http://bit.ly/2hmaity

HOSTED BY SADC-EU EPA OUTREACH SOUTH AFRICA IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The SADC-EU EPA Outreach South Africa initiative supports the implementation of the agreement in South Africa by providing information on its potential benefits. It comprises the Delegation of the European Union to South Africa, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the South African Revenue Service. It is funded by the EU.



www.idc.co.za

With additional support from the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Dialogue Facility
www.dialoguefacility.org

FOR MORE ABOUT THE SADC-EU EPA
<https://sadc-epa-outreach.com>