

Defra-led international agreements that will not be in place by exit day

AGREEMENT NAME	INFORMATION
Japan Organic Equivalence Arrangement	<p>This arrangement sets out the basis for UK recognition of the relevant organics standards of Japan, and for this to be reciprocated.</p> <p>We are working with Japan to ensure that any gap is kept to a minimum and mitigations are in place to reduce the impact.</p>
Chile Organic Equivalence Agreement	<p>This agreement delivers continuity on promoting trade in Organic Products between the UK and Chile. This agreement was signed on 30 January, but remains subject to final ratification/notice of completion by both the UK and the partner country. Bridging mechanisms and mitigations are being considered for the short gap between 12 April and entry into force.</p>
Agreement on Humane Trapping Standards	<p>The agreement facilitates the international trade in fur and fur products between Contracting Parties. Contracting Parties are required to implement humane trapping standards. Defra has led work to implement domestic humane trapping standards to ensure they are in line with the AIHTS. These will come into force on 28 March 2019.</p> <p>The Humane Trapping Standards Regulations 2019 amend the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to implement trap welfare requirements contained in the AIHTS in Great Britain.</p> <p>These standards will be in place regardless of whether or not the UK seeks to become a new contracting party to the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards and will not be impacted by the nature of the UK's exit from the EU.</p>
Andorra Veterinary Equivalence Agreement	<p>This agreement provides a framework for communication and cooperation on live animals and animal products between the UK and the Andorra.</p> <p>This agreement is not able to be transitioned in the event of a no deal exit due to Andorra's custom union arrangement with the EU. There will be limited impact of this agreement not being in place. There is a small amount of agrifood trade with Andorra. In 2017, there was £5.2 million worth of agrifood trade, the majority of which is in drinks related trade</p>
United States EU Veterinary Equivalence Agreement	<p>This agreement provided a framework for communication and cooperation on trade in live animals and animal products</p> <p>We have concluded that this agreement does not need to be transitioned. We are satisfied that trade will not be affected as a result of this agreement <u>not being in place. This approach has been agreed with the United States.</u></p>
China Forestry Memorandum of Understanding	<p>This agreement commits the UK and China to work together on combating illegal logging and associated trade globally.</p> <p>The Memorandum of Understanding is a Bilateral Coordination Mechanism supported under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan. It is not a trade related agreement. It is an agreement to foster dialogue and cooperation in international efforts to combat illegal logging, and its non-replication is not expected to have a material impact on UK trade or supply chains. The UK already has a separate MoU with China framing the countries' cooperation on forestry.</p>
Greenland Fishing	<p>This agreement gives vessels quota and access to Greenland's EEZ to fish for certain species. In return Greenland receive financial recompense. The UK has a small direct fishing interest in this agreement.</p> <p>Engagement is ongoing. In the event of a no deal, there is potential for limited impact on UK fishing activity. One UK fishing vessel currently operates in Greenland's Exclusive Economic Zone to fish for (primarily) cod. We are considering the options available to mitigate the potential impacts arising from the UK no longer being part of the EU sustainable fisheries partnership agreements</p>
Ghana Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)	<p>This agreement will prevent illegal trade in timber by ensuring Ghanaian timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.</p>

	<p>Ghana is not currently able to issue FLEGT licences so no trade currently takes place under this agreement. We will work with Ghana to ensure effective and sustainable trade in timber as part of our commitment for forest governance.</p>
Central African Republic Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)	<p>This agreement will prevent illegal trade in timber by ensuring Central African timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.</p> <p>The Central African Republic is not currently able to issue FLEGT licences so no trade currently takes place under this agreement. We will work with the Central African Republic to ensure effective and sustainable trade in timber as part of our commitment for forest governance.</p>
Liberia Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)	<p>This agreement will prevent illegal trade in timber by ensuring Liberian timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.</p> <p>Liberia is not currently able to issue FLEGT licences so no trade currently takes place under this agreement. We will work with Liberia to ensure effective and sustainable trade in timber as part of our commitment for forest governance.</p>
Cameroon Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)	<p>This agreement will prevent illegal trade in timber by ensuring Cameroonian timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.</p> <p>Cameroon is not currently able to issue FLEGT licences so no trade currently takes place under this agreement. We will work with Cameroon to ensure effective and sustainable trade in timber as part of our commitment for forest governance.</p>
Congo Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)	<p>This agreement will prevent illegal trade in timber by ensuring Congolese timber products imported into the UK meet Forestry Law and Governance standards.</p> <p>Congo is not currently able to issue FLEGT licences so no trade currently takes place under this agreement. We will work with the Republic of Congo to ensure effective and sustainable trade in timber as part of our commitment for forest governance.</p>
Vine and Wine	<p>Membership of this organisation will enable the UK to contribute to research and analysis on viticulture and winemaking and promote cooperation and ties between the UK and producer countries.</p> <p>The International Organisation of Vine and Wine is a forum for international wine trade and to increase inter-governmental cooperation between wine producer and wine consumer countries.</p> <p>The UK is not currently a member and will not become a member in the immediate period after 12 April 2019. This will not impact business's ability to, or effectiveness in, the trade of wine.</p>
International Grains Council (IGC)	<p>The Grains Trade Convention provides a venue for information-sharing, analysis and consultations on grain market and policy developments. As a member of the organisation, the UK will be able to contribute to the strengthening of the global Grains sector and promote cooperation and ties between the UK and countries that are grain producers or consumers.</p> <p>The IGC is a forum for the international trade in grains. Its purpose is to increase inter-governmental cooperation in the trade of grains.</p> <p>The UK is currently a member, represented by the EU. The UK will not become a member in the immediate period after 12 April 2019. This will not impact business's ability to, or effectiveness in, the trade of grains.</p>
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	<p>Membership of the International Coffee Agreement provides the UK a platform to contribute to the strengthening of the global Coffee sector and promotes cooperation and ties between the UK and countries that are Coffee producers or consumers.</p> <p>The ICO is a forum for the international trade in coffee. Its purpose is to increase inter-governmental cooperation between coffee producer and coffee consumer countries.</p>

	<p>The UK is currently a member, represented by the EU. The UK will not become a member in the immediate period after 12 April 2019. This will not impact business's ability to, or effectiveness in, the trade of coffee.</p>
International Sugar Organization (ISO)	<p>Membership of the International Sugar Agreement provides the UK a platform to contribute to the strengthening of the global Sugar sector and promotes cooperation and ties between the UK and countries that are Sugar producers or consumers.</p> <p>The ISO is a forum for the international trade in sugar. Its purpose is to increase inter-governmental cooperation in the trade of sugar.</p> <p>The UK is currently a member, represented by the EU. The UK will not become a member in the immediate period after 12 April 2019. This will not impact business's ability to, or effectiveness in, the trade of sugar.</p>