



EU REFERENDUM

**APPG Science & Technology
in Agriculture
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KITCHEN
PRIVATE



So what do we need to know?

- Article 50
 - what is its importance?
 - what is negotiated through it?
 - what happens if it doesn't work?
 - when do we become an 'ex-member'?
- What happens in the interim
 - new EU law
 - infringement issues

What is the position on trade?

- WTO – Most Favoured Nation Status
- Tariff rates applied by the EU:
 - Sugars – approx. 30%
 - Animal Products – approx. 20%
 - Cereals – approx. 17%
 - Oilseeds – approx. 6%
 - Other ag. products – approx. 4%

Trade Negotiations

- EU negotiations – as part of ‘leave’ negotiations or separate?
- US – TTIP equivalent? – when?
- Canada, Japan etc.

UK Remaining in the EU

Pros

- **Known CAP structure**
- **Level of Support**
- **Single Market Access**
- **Third Country Trade Arrangements**
- **Access to strategic funds (eg. R&D)**
- **Contributing to and influencing the rules**

Cons

- **Level of bureaucracy**
- **One size fits all approach**
- **Hazard v Risk suitability**
- **General Approach to science and use of scientific evidence in agriculture and food production**
- **Timeliness**
- **Equal application of rules**

UK Leaving the EU

Pros

- Direct control of rules
- Pro-science Govts (of all colours)
- Improve use of technology
- Direct Access to decision makers
- Improved industry coordination?

Cons

- Level of bureaucracy doesn't change
- Lack of clarity over trading status
- Time to renegotiate trade agreements
- Threat of tariff introduction ahead of trade deals being finalised
- What are we negotiating?
- Impact of Business Uncertainty

What do we still need to know?

- What is negotiated under Article 50?
- Where does this leave trade deals?
- When would UK membership cease – both officially and effectively?
- Do we have a 2+ year legislation vacuum? What are the consequences?
- What are the UK negotiating aims?

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