



CANADA-EUROPEAN UNION COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT



QUICK FACTS

When CETA enters into force, almost **94%** of the EU agricultural tariff lines will be duty-free, including tariff lines for **Canadian cranberries, blueberries and other berries, and processed products derived therefrom.**

Canadian exports of berries to the EU: **CDN \$94.8 million (2015)***

In 2015, Canada was the **fifth largest exporter of berries to the EU, and the second largest exporter of both frozen blueberries and prepared cranberries****

*Source: CatsNet** Global Trade Tracker

Enhanced Opportunities in the European Union for **CANADIAN BERRIES**

Approximately 18% of European Union (EU) agriculture tariff lines are currently duty-free. Some Canadian berries (fresh, frozen, dried and processed) are subject to tariffs as high as 24% + 23 euros/100 kg. The elimination of EU tariffs will help Canadian producers, processors and exporters to be more competitive in the EU. Examples of products that will be duty-free when the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) enters into force:

DUTY-FREE UPON CETA'S ENTRY INTO FORCE

Product (illustrative list only)	EU tariffs have been as high as:
Cranberries (Sweetened, Dried)	17.6%
Blueberries (Frozen)	12%
Raspberries (Frozen)	14.4%
Jams/Jellies	24% + 23 euros/100 kg/net
Cranberry Juice	14%

Rules of Origin

Under CETA, only those products that undergo sufficient production in Canada or the EU are considered originating products and are therefore eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Canadian berry products produced from inputs that are wholly obtained (i.e. grown and harvested) in Canada or the EU are considered originating and will benefit from preferential tariff treatment. Berry products that are produced from non-originating (i.e., imported) inputs must satisfy the applicable product-specific rule of origin ([CETA, Annex 5 of the Rules of Origin Procedures Protocol](#)) in order to be considered originating.





Origin Quota

Canadian producers of blueberry and cranberry juices may also benefit from preferential tariff treatment under CETA through the alternative rules of origin associated with the Origin Quotas established under CETA. For Canadian producers of certain processed products that contain non-originating materials/ingredients in amounts that exceed the prescribed thresholds, CETA sets out volume-limited Origin Quotas ([Annex 5A: Table A.3 of the Rules of Origin Procedures Protocol](#)). Additional details will be available prior to CETA's entry into force.

Classifying a Product

To determine whether your product qualifies for preferential duty-free access once CETA enters into force, you can seek an advanced ruling through the EU's [Binding Tariff Information \(BTI\) system](#), which provides Canadian exporters with the opportunity to obtain a binding, written ruling concerning the tariff classification of their products prior to export. This provides exporters with assurance regarding the tariff classification that their products will receive, as well as further guidance and information regarding the rule of origin that the products must satisfy in order to benefit from preferential tariff treatment under CETA.

Exporting to the EU

Other requirements may apply (e.g., labelling, packaging, additives allowed) so make sure you are aware of them.

Learn more about CETA, doing business in Europe and other requirements that may apply, at: www.international.gc.ca/ceta and www.agr.gc.ca/europe

GET HELP NAVIGATING THE MARKET.

Contact a Trade Commissioner in your export market:
www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/eng/find-trade-contacts.jsp
or the Market Access Secretariat: MAS-SAM@agr.gc.ca

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