

To: 4(1)(b)

Cc: 4(1)(b)

Subject: Meeting with Eurogroup for Animals on the EU-Indonesia FTA, Wed 18 July 2018

Attachments: Eurogroup for Animals - Position on Indonesia.pdf

I met with last Wednesday with 4(1)(b) and 4(1)(b) of Eurogroup for Animals to discuss the EU-IDN FTA.

They presented the points set out in the attached briefing (5p, reads well).

They were well prepared, good arguments, underpinned with trade, not asking for the impossible yet urging COM to be more ambitious on AW issues (the current EU text proposal indeed only has two lines on AW, about "both parties willing to cooperate on AW issues"), and not only treat this under SPS but also under TSD. Mexico (or VN) should be the example.

We also discussed the recent meetings at OIE, where 4(1)(b) managed to obtain a well attended bilateral with IDN, whereas COM only got minimal treatment. 4(1)(b) has been invited to a meeting with IDN officials in JKT and promised to revert back to us afterwards.

Professional interlocutor!

Some extracts of their policy briefing:

- Frogs' legs are surprisingly the main meat product exported from Indonesia to the EU, and reptile skin represents a subsequent part of the EU imports of animal-based products.
- Indonesia exports around 4,000 tons of **frogs'** legs, among which, in 2016, 2,912 tons went to the EU. As it takes up 20 to 50 frogs to make one kilo of frogs' legs, EU imports represent between 58 and 145 million frogs.
- Preserving the frog population is also important as frogs are naturally controlling pests such as insects and mosquitoes. With the population of frog decrease, consumption of – both literally and environmentally – costly pesticides is likely to increase. As the quantity locally consumed in Indonesia is between two to seven times the amount exported, it will also be important to start a dialogue with Jakarta to promote local measures.
- Quantity-wise, Indonesia is the EU's first source of tanned or crust hides of **reptiles** with 28 tons for 8.7 million EUR, most of which going to Italy (24 tons), and our 5th source of leather prepared from reptiles (2.5 tons for 2.4 million EUR), also mostly going to Italy.
- Indonesia and Malaysia are the main source of pythons for the skin trade, most of which come from the wild
- On CITES: recommend that both partners move towards a "positive" list approach, listing all species that can be traded, rather than the ones that cannot.

- Higher animal welfare farming practices (...) is notably important in the fight against **antimicrobial resistance**, as antibiotic use is often correlated with poor welfare husbandry practices
- Ensuring that the EU-Indonesia Free Trade Agreement does not stimulate any activity that would have a negative impact on the conservation of those animals is key. The FTA should even include detailed provisions on how the EU and Indonesia can work together towards developing more sustainable economic activities.