



***Customs Duty and Market Access***  
**(PRJ-0383-2024)**  
***South African Milk Processors' Organisation***  
***Quarter 1 2024/2024*** (January 2024 till March 2024)

## **Project goals**

### **Goal 1 - Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements**

#### ***Achievements***

The Agricultural Trade Forum (ATF) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) is the platform where all Agricultural trade negotiations are discussed, and protocols are developed. During the last two years there were mainly two Multilateral agreements that were of importance to the dairy industry, namely:

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) which includes 55 African Countries; and

SACU (Southern African Customs Union) Agreement.

The SACU agreement was established in 1910 making it the world's oldest customs union. Historically SACU was administered by **South Africa**, through the 1910 and 1969 Agreements. Negotiations to reform the 1969 Agreement started in 1994, and a new agreement was signed in 2002. The new arrangement was ratified by SACU Heads of State. However, some aspects of the new agreement such as Infant Industry Protection have been outstanding for quite some time and will again be in the spotlight and be placed on the agenda for discussion.

Although a detailed report was compiled on all the outstanding issues by different interested agricultural industries, including the dairy industry, and submitted to the African desk responsible to Africa trade related issues, no positive outcomes addressing the issues were forthcoming.

#### **The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**

Although the AfCFTA agreement had already been implemented in January 2021, none of the member countries could trade under the more favourable conditions of the Continental Free Trade Agreement. Members will only be allowed to start gaining from the lower tariffs once it reaches the stage when 90% of the tariff headings have been included in the list to be scaled down.

The Tariff Offer of 7111 tariff lines, which represents 90 percent of the SACU Tariff Book,

was submitted to the AfCTFA Secretariat on the 13<sup>th</sup> February 2023 for verification. The Republic of Botswana has also deposited the instruments for ratification of the AfCTFA Agreement. All SACU member States have now ratified the Agreement.

On 24 January 2024, South Africa government published the rules of origin as described in Government Gazette no. 50045 dated 24 January 2024 (R 4286) for the implementation of the AfCTFA. The first South African export shipment under the Agreement took place on 31 January 2024.

The Secretariat of the AfCFTA presented a status update on the submission, technical verification, and adoption of the AfCFTA Provisional Schedules of Tariff Concession (PSTC). A total of 48 AfCFTA State Parties have submitted PSTCs and 45 PSTC have been adopted by the AfCFTA Council of Ministers (COM). While 3 PSTCs (for Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zimbabwe) are still subject to technical verification.

The remaining 7 countries, namely, Djibouti, Mozambique, Sudan, Libya, Somalia, Sahrawi Arab Republic, and Eritrea have not yet made any submissions. Somalia notified the AfCFTA Secretariat of their wish to adopt the EAC PSTC, while for Djibouti and Sao Tome and Principe the AfCFTA Secretariat shall extend technical assistance during the course of the year 2024.

The Secretariat of the AfCFTA compiled an e-tariff book for all member states of the AfCFTA and can be viewed at: [AfCFTA e-Tariff Book \(au-afcfta.org\)](http://au-afcfta.org)

**Finalisation of the Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU (EPA) and United Kingdom (UK) on Market Access Quota's for 2023**

Certain products originating from the European Union (EU) are eligible for a preferential tariff-rate quota (TRQ). These TRQ's allows a specific mass of imports of a particular product that can enter a market duty-free. When this quota is fully allocated, the normal tariff will apply to further imports. The same also applies for the SADC -UK EPA. In 2022, the TRQ's for dairy products were as follows:

**Table 4: TRQ's for dairy products – 2022**

Product	EU	UK
	Tons	
Butter	500	94
Cheese	8 300	1444

These quotas for all the agricultural products were not implemented and gazetted for the 2023 calendar year. Numerous discussions and communication were forwarded to the DALRRD and DTIC on the implementation of the TRQ's, with no success in 2023.

The EU quotas were only published on 16 February 2024. See Annexure 1.

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

**Goal 2 - Trade protection and tariff dispensation**

***Achievements***

**TRADE PROTECTION AND TARIFF DISPENSATION**

The SADC EPA states indicated that they had reached an agreement at the end of 2022

on the trigger levels of products listed under Annexure (vi) of Article 35 of the EPA agreement. The agreed levels for full cream UHT milk classified under tariff subheading 0401.20.07 are as follow:

**Table 5: Agricultural safeguard trigger levels for full cream UHT milk**

Year	Tonnes	Year	Tonnes
2016	6 353	2022	11
2017	6 986	2023	12
2018	7 701	2024	13
2019	8 457	2025	14
2020	9 315	2026	16
2021	10 234	2027	18

Source: DALRRD, April 2023

Only the issue of trigger levels was concluded during 2022. The issue of implementation guidelines is an internal SACU matter and has been on the agenda of SACU structures since 2019, with no closure. The main issue having delayed finalisation of this matter was the perception by some SACU Member States that procedures outlined in the draft guidelines were not providing for inclusive decision making within SACU in terms of the level of safeguard duty that SACU can impose when imports of any of the eligible products exceed agreed trigger levels. An agreement was then reached to seek legal opinion from SACU Secretariat.

Following extensive discussions, the meeting eventually agreed on the imposition of a maximum possible safeguard duty if consultations are to be excluded from the guidelines. The meeting therefore adopted the draft guidelines and directed Technical Officials to align the text of the guidelines accordingly and clean it for adoption and approval by SACU higher structures.

The mass (kg) of imports of UHT milk with a fat content not exceeding 1 percent (tariff subheading 0401.10.07) and UHT milk with a fat content exceeding 1 percent but not exceeding 6 percent (tariff subheading 0401.20.07) decreased over the last few years up to 2022. From January to December 2022, 3 613 tons of UHT were imported. From January to December 2023, a mass of 5 557 tons of UHT milk was imported. See Table 6.

**Table 6: The mass of imports of UHT milk with a fat content not exceeding 1 percent (tariff subheading 0401.10.07) and that of UHT milk with a fat content exceeding 1 percent but not exceeding 6 percent (tariff subheading 0401.20.07) TONS**

UHT Milk	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0401.10.07	25	20	43	8 724	356	39
0401.20.07	17 145	17 992	5 392	13 767	3 257	5 518
<b>Total mass</b>	<b>17 170</b>	<b>18 012</b>	<b>5 435</b>	<b>22 491</b>	<b>3 613</b>	<b>5 557</b>

The years indicated in red, is the years when the imported mass of imports were more than the agreed trigger levels under the Agricultural safeguard levels.

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

### **Goal 3 - Import and export monitoring**

#### ***Achievements***

The Customs Duty and Market Access Project submitted the following monthly import and export tables and quarterly report to Milk SA:

**Monthly** January to December 2023

**Quarterly** January to December 2023 and January to February 2024.

## **No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported**

### **Goal 4 - Participation in the Animal Health Forum i.r.o. trade related issues**

#### **Achievements**

Mr Fanie Ferreira (Representative of Milk SA and CEO of MPO) served in 2023 on the NAHF as a council member while Mr De Wet Jonker (Manager of the Customs and Market Access Project of Milk SA) focussed on international market access issues. Dr Chimes as a representative from Milk SA, is also available to the Forum, as a dairy health expert.

In 2024, Mr Ferreira wrote a letter to Milk SA indicating that he will not represent Milk SA any longer on the NAHF and will no longer serve as Council member on the Board of NAHF. This position is there for vacant.

Milk SA are responsible for the membership fees of the NAHF.

#### **Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak**

South Africa had several outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) in the last four years. The Vhembe outbreak occurred early in January 2019, which resulted in South Africa losing its FMD free status and most of South Africa's trading partners had at that time introduced an interim ban on the importation of all animal and animal products. All import permits and Veterinary Health Certificates had to be renegotiated.

There are currently 173 open outbreaks reported to the WOA, and 65 outbreaks were resolved and closed with the WOA. Table 7 provides a summary of the open and closed outbreaks per Province, as well as the date of the last reported outbreak.

**Table 7: Summary of open and closed outbreaks per province in the previous FMD free zone without vaccination since 2021**

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of resolved outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Start date of last reported outbreak
Free State	23	18	41	07 Feb 2024
Gauteng	0	7	7	30 Aug 2022
KwaZulu Natal	128	13	141	6 Oct 2023
Limpopo	0	8	8	25 Apr 2022
Mpumalanga	22	1	23	2 Aug 2022
North-West	0	18	18	22 Nov 2022
Totals	173	65	238	

Source: DALRRD, Directorate Animal Health, 28 March 2024

All the media briefs and press releases were forwarded to the industry by Milk SA and will

be continued in future.

***No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported***

## Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	<a href="#">CORFIN151 Std Qtr (1) Fin report - Project Advances.xlsx</a> <a href="#">Customs1 qtr Fin.pdf</a>
Unnecessary spending during period	No

## Popular Report

[Customs 1 st Qtr Pop Report 2024 \(1\).docx](#)

## Additional documentation

[TRQ Quotas.pdf](#)

## Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	Yes
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	Yes
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	Yes
The information provided in the report is correct	Yes