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EU-Switzerland Bilateral Path

A souverain state but highly integrated





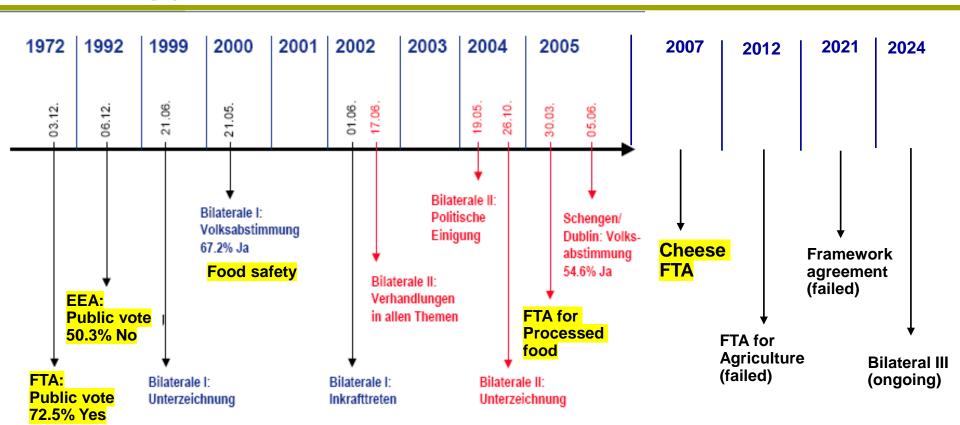


Best fit for Switzerland: EU? EEA? Bilaterals?





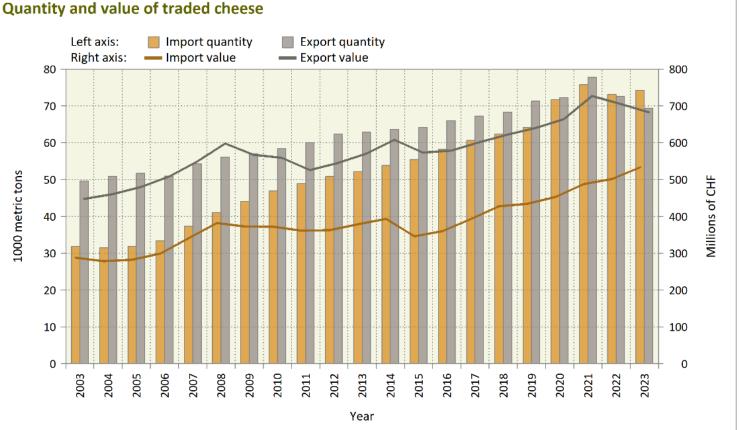
Development of the bilateral agreements





Free trade for cheese





Bilateral agreements Switzerland - EU



- Bilateral relations include many agreements
- High complexity
- Disagreement on interpretation of law
- Legal uncertainty for business
- No dispute settlement

- Resistance is possible (from both sides)
- EU is pressuring Switzerland
- Like a third country

Negotiating mandate with the EU



- Erosion of existing agreements
- New topics
- Negotiations since 2023
- Goal: to stabilize the bilateral path in the long term
- Package approach with greater flexibility

Objectives of the new package



- Updating existing agreements
- New agreements on electricity and food safety
- Exceptions to protect Swiss interests
- Institutional issues settled in agreements
- Participation in EU programs (Horizon Europe)
- Financial contribution to cohesion



Not in the package



- Customs duties and quotas
- Agricultural policy guidelines
- Agricultural subsidies (cheese, dairy)
- GMO, declaration on food packages, sustainability, climate, etc.

Position of Swiss Farmers Union



- Continuing the bilateral way for stability
- Border protection and sovereignty over agricultural policy are non-negotiable. The EU must be made to understand this.
- This also applies to institutional aspects.
- Improvements in the areas of food safety, research and pesticides authorization.
- Exceptions for animal welfare and new breeding techniques.
- Keep financial obligations low.

Example EU-Deforation Regulation

