

4.0 Eventfiche Transatlantic Alliance: a New Architecture for US-EU Relations

ensure a level playing field and that their enforcement becomes more effective. Promising cooperation between EU, US and Japan in this regard. First priority is tackling harmful industrial subsidies.

- Welcome President Trump's remarks that we should move fast forward with a trade agreement between the EU and the US. In my view, important to first focus on issues where agreement can more easily be reached like industrial goods and fish.

[Economische Veiligheid]

- Expanding international trade and global value chains have benefited both the EU and the US greatly. The Netherlands as a small and open economy derives one third of its income from international trade.
- Open markets ensure access to sources of knowledge and innovation, crucial for competitiveness. Open markets have also brought security and stability. Economic relations based on mutual benefits provide a foundation for peaceful collaboration.
- Due to geopolitical, technological changes and (consequent, potential) security threats, economics and security become tied together.
- This is a cause of concern:
 - E.g: The increase in the use of (national or international) security arguments for measures that have an impact on open markets could lead to the disruption of global value chains.
 - This may not serve security interests either, given the conflict-damping effect of the mutual dependencies in global value chains.
 - We need an integrated approach in which both economic and security interests are considered and balanced and it is important to remember that a vigilant, adaptive and innovative economy is also a security interest.

Achtergrond

[Handelspolitiek]

- Op handelspolitiek vlak zijn de betrekkingen tussen de VS en de EU op het moment gespannen. Er blijft onvrede bij de VS over onwil EU om ook landbouw te bespreken bij onderhandelingen over een handelsakkoord.
- Aan EU-zijde zijn er zorgen over unilaterale tarieven die door de VS opgelegd worden, ook ten nadele van EU. Ook is er nog geen oplossing in zicht voor de illegale subsidies over en weer m.b.t. vliegtuigindustrie, waarbij de VS wel en de EU nog niet in de gelegenheid gesteld is om retaliatietarieven in te stellen.

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- Daarbij wordt gevreesd dat het fase-1 akkoord tussen de VS en China ertoe zal leiden dat de VS-administratie in de aanloop naar de verkiezingen zijn (handelspolitieke) pijlen meer/vooral op de EU zal richten. De dreiging van extra heffingen op auto's en auto-tarieven hangt bijvoorbeeld nog boven de markt.
- Onvrede over het functioneren van de WTO heeft de VS ertoe gebracht om het geschillenbeslechtingmechanisme feitelijk stil te leggen, doordat er nu onvoldoende leden in het *Appellate Body* van de WTO zijn. Het is nog mogelijk om in beroep te gaan in handelsgeschillen, maar deze kunnen niet meer worden behandeld.
- De EU en andere gebruikers van het geschillenbeslechtingssysteem spreken deze week over een multiparty-noodoplossing zodat beroepen voorlopig door arbiters kunnen worden behandeld.
- NL pleit in Brussel, in de VS (zoals o.a. in uw gesprek met Ross afgelopen najaar) en in de media voor het komen tot een positieve trans-Atlantische handelsagenda. Dit is van belang gelet op de gelijk opgaande belangen in handelspolitiek, ook ten opzichte van China's staatskapitalisme.

[Economische Veiligheid]

- De sterke vervlechting van Nederland met het buitenland, mede mogelijk gemaakt door een op regels gebaseerde multilaterale orde, heeft ons geen windeieren gelegd. Een derde van ons totale inkomen wordt over de grens verdiend en 2,3 miljoen banen zijn gerelateerd aan handel en buitenlandse investeringen.
- De wereld verandert momenteel in rap tempo door de toenemende macht van staatsgeleide economieën zoals China, die hun markten minder openstellen en een heroriëntatie op open markten bij traditionele bondgenoten, zoals het *America First* van president Trump. Tegelijkertijd veranderen kennis en technologie onze economie en maatschappij fundamenteel. Het handelsconflict tussen China en de VS is een uiting van bovengenoemde ontwikkelingen.
- USTR Lighthizer suggereerde in december in een interview met Fox Business Network dat de VS zich beraden op een handelsconfrontatie met de EU. Daarbij benadrukte hij het handelstekort dat de VS hebben met de EU van \$180 miljard.

Deelname R aan Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders (IGWEL):

An Ascending Europe, woensdag 22 januari 10:30 – 11:30, congrescentrum

Aanwezigen:

- Voorzitter: Børge Brende (president, WEF)
- Openingswoorden: David Maria Sassoli (Voorzitter Europees Parlement) en Charles Michel (voorzitter Europese Raad)
- Zie lijst overige genodigden

Zijde NL:

- R

Opzet

Taal: Engels

Tijd/duur gesprek: 60 minuten

Locatie: Congres centrum

Beschrijving event

Geconfronteerd met schuivende machtsverhoudingen en andere geopolitieke ontwikkelingen klinken er steeds meer geluiden dat de EU haar strategische soevereiniteit dient te versterken. De EU wordt o.a. opgeroepen haar collectieve macht te gebruiken om de eigen normen en waarden beter te beschermen, klimaatleiderschap te tonen en tegelijkertijd de interne markt te moderniseren onder de onduidelijkheid van Brexit.

Vragen die tijdens deze sessie aan bod komen:

- Wat zijn de concrete *drivers* van strategische soevereiniteit en welke *tradeoffs* zijn er?
- Wat zijn de cruciale uitdagingen voor de Europese concurrentiekracht?

Programma:

- Sessie betreft een informele samenkomst onder voorzitterschap van Børge Brende (president, WEF). Er is ruimte voor vrije uitwisseling van ideeën.
- David Maria Sassoli (Voorzitter Europees Parlement) en Charles Michel (voorzitter Europese Raad) geven beide een kort openingswoord.
- Vervolgens is er interactie met de zaal, waarbij u onderstaande spreekpunten kunt inbrengen.

Doelstellingen/deliverables

- Uitdragen van de NL positie inzake Brexit, internationale regels en assertievere rol van de EU op het wereldtoneel.

Spreekpunte[Europa als geopolitieke actor]

- It's clear that the world is going through turbulent times. The EU has to manifest itself in a multipolar arena, in which the principles of power increasingly dictate world politics.
- The geopolitical balance is shifting and much is currently being said about Europe acting in a more geopolitical way. But what does it mean in practice? For one thing, more than we are used to, the EU should take the lead in the international arena. For example, I think the EU can and must show leadership in bringing the WTO members together on modernizing the organization to achieve what are in essence common goals: maintaining the multilateral trade system and creating a level playing field for all.
- Another example is the challenge of climate change. We cannot tackle this alone, and intensive cooperation is needed. The European Commission has proposed a European Green Deal which should enable the EU to make that sustainable transition. The Green Deal is also an opportunity for the EU to show the world how to work towards new sustainable economic models that are necessary to make our economies future-proof.
- The EU has already committed itself to become the first climate neutral continent by 2050. In addition, NL proposes raising the EU 2030 objective to a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and presenting this ambition at COP26 in Glasgow as global action is urgently needed.
- In light of current developments, it is especially important to think through how we can together (with business) continue to improve Europe's economic competitiveness and security, to secure future jobs and welfare.
- The EU's future position will be determined by its ability to stay competitive. To remain a political and economic leader, the EU and its member states, under the guidance of the new European Commission, will have to:
 - 1) take an ambitious approach to improving the EU's competitiveness
 - 2) safeguard a level playing field with the rest of the world
 - 3) protect the EU's economic security
- In shaping these policies, the EU should thoroughly take into account the new geopolitical landscape and be much more aware than in the past of how these policies affect our

relations with other powerful global players.

[1. Improving European competitiveness]

- The Single Market is one of the EU's most important accomplishments and crucial to member states' competitiveness. It provides the basis for greater wellbeing, more jobs and more economic resilience.
- The European Union needs a modern industrial policy that empowers it to be a leader in key enabling technologies and finding solutions to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Single Market should be able to tackle future challenges and therefore:
 - address the challenges and opportunities of digitalization through an integrated and cross-sectoral digital agenda.
 - the EU should investigate whether adaptations to the state aid and competition framework could help to create a level playing field within, as well as outside of the Single Market.
 - ensure that everyone can reap the benefits of the Single Market by taking the social dimension (e.g. gender-equality) into account and supporting the transition to a more sustainable economy through high environmental and product standards.
 - the EU, its member states and businesses should focus more on research, development and innovation. Through closer cooperation, and by pooling European funds and expertise, EU member states can foster innovation more effectively and efficiently.

[2. Safeguard a level playing field with the rest of the world]

- Businesses and consumers benefit from an open and rules-based global trade and investment system. This means a system with clear rules and effective dispute settlement procedures.
- Faced with strong state-led economies a more power-based multipolar world order, current multilateral rules are no longer sufficient. In addition, agreed rules, such as the protection of international property rights, are not always respected (e.g. China).
- In short, the system is not perfect, nor static. We should let the system evolve in light of new insights and developments in the international economy. The EU needs to create a level playing field based on reciprocity, and challenge protectionism and unfair competition from third countries.
- This requires the EU to:

- Use its economic power (market access) as a means of power to keep advancing WTO reform and to strengthen rules where they fall short.
- Stress, in WTO rule-making, that the flexibilities for developing countries should reflect their different levels of development. Special and differential treatment should be assessed on a case-by-case basis and should be needs-driven and evidence-based.
- Pursue bilateral trade and investment agreements that contribute to a level playing field, for instance by including rules on competition, industrial subsidies, state-owned enterprises, intellectual property rights, technology transfers and/or legal conditions for foreign direct investment.
- Apply the reformed trade defense instruments when necessary to counter dumping or trade-distorting subsidies such as dumping.
- Adapt and substantiate the current International Procurement Instrument proposal. The instrument should allow Member States the same flexibility towards parties from third countries not included in the General Procurement Agreement as they have today.
- Devise an approach to address the distortive effects of foreign state ownership and state aid to ensure that companies active on the EU Single Market compete under similar conditions as their EU counterparts.
- Take the lead in promoting responsible business conduct by companies around the world.

[3. Protect the EUs Economic security]

- The movement towards a multi-order world, including the rise of China, changing American leadership and a more geopolitical world view, combined with technological developments, has resulted in a stronger interdependence of the economy, politics and security.
- This requires vigilance in the context of economic security as economic activities might also carry risks for states' national security. Some precautions within the EU are necessary:
 - Work closely together and coordinate policies on for example 5G.
 - Enhance awareness and cooperation regarding third-country investments that may affect national security.

- In this matter, the recently adopted EU directive can be use next to national measures on screening third-country investments that may affect national security and public order.
- Since national security is a national competence, many issues are addressed at national level. Nonetheless, to be effective and to maintain a level playing field strong European cooperation is needed with respect to investment screening, 5G, cybersecurity and critical tech.

[Conclusion]

- To continue to shape our own future, the EU needs to stay open, stand firm and prepare itself for global challenges. Against this background, it is important to uphold our economic values: International trade, access to global value chains and global competition have a positive impact on the EU's innovative capabilities.
- At the same time, we need to strengthen our macroeconomic foundations and promote the transition to a sustainable and digital economy with a forward-looking agenda that includes clear goals and a solid investment strategy.

Furthermore, the EU and its member states need to unite and work together to achieve a level playing field and safeguard their economic security.

[Brexit]

- With clear majority in UK parliament I expect quick ratification of WA and Brexit day by 31 January. 'No deal' very unlikely for 31/1, but again a possible scenario for 31/12.
- Clearly a strategic and geopolitical interest for the EU and UK to maintain close cooperation.
- NL aims for an agreement that is as broad and ambitious as possible and has healthy balance between rights and obligations. Political declaration is a good starting point.
- Time for negotiations on future relationship will (probably) be very short. Very ambitious to get agreement on all subjects in political declaration done before 31/12/2020 (UK govt insists that transition period will not be extended). But NL would like a broad approach from the start to get as much done as possible.
- Level Playing Field (LPF) conditions will be tough fight but are conditional for ambitious (trade) agreement. LPF is an absolute must for NL when it comes to reaching tariff-free quota-free for goods.

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Achtergrond

[Brexit]

- NL heeft brede belangen bij toekomstige relatie, die grotendeels worden gedeeld met andere meest geraakte LS (zoals IER, BEL, FRA, DUI, DK).
- VK regering heeft in nationale implementatiewetgeving van het terugtrekkingsakkoord (ook wel WAB genoemd) opgenomen dat overgangperiode niet mag worden verlengd.
- Ratificatie van die wetgeving is nog niet afgerond maar als deze wordt aangenomen en overgangperiode niet wordt verlengd, is er netto 9 maanden tijd voor onderhandelingen (vooraf tijd nodig voor EU mandaat aannemen- waarschijnlijk 27/2; achteraf tijd nodig voor goedkeuring EP).
- Voor NL van belang dat het mandaat alle onderwerpen afdekt en dat CIE en VK vanaf eerste moment over zoveel mogelijk voor NL prioritaire onderwerpen spreken, zodat er binnen de beperkte tijd een evenwichtig en ambitieus pakket gevormd kan worden.
- Voor NL dus van groot belang dat onderhandelingen over toekomstige relatie tijdig leiden tot een zo breed, gebalanceerd en ambitieus mogelijk akkoord dat inhoudelijk voldoet aan NL inzet en EU-uitgangspunten.

[Concurrentiekracht]

- Open markten blijven het uitgangspunt. Het is belangrijk om vooral uit te blijven gaan van onze eigen economische waarden. Open markten zorgen ervoor dat onze bedrijven concurrerend en innovatief zijn.
- Een innovatief Europa is een minder kwetsbaar Europa. Vermeden moet worden dat nationale veiligheidsargumenten oneigenlijk gebruikt worden bijvoorbeeld voor protectionistische doeleinden of om niet levensvatbare economische activiteiten in stand te houden. De beste bescherming voor de lange termijn is in te zetten op de eigen concurrentiekracht, niet op protectionistische maatregelen.
- Om de transitie naar een duurzame en digitale economie te kunnen maken is een stevig innovatiebeleid nodig. Gezamenlijk optrekken binnen de EU is noodzaak bij de ontwikkeling van sleuteltechnologieën - zoals *quantum computing* of kunstmatige intelligentie.
- Europese kampioenen. Dit bereiken we niet door het verslappen van mededingingsregels, maar door gezonde concurrentie op de interne markt en een stevig innovatiebeleid. Europese kampioenen kunnen ook mkb-bedrijven zijn, groter is namelijk niet altijd beter.
- Afdwingen gelijk speelveld. De EU zal het eigen gewicht moeten gebruiken en eensgezind en assertief moeten optreden om het gelijk speelveld in de wereld op terreinen als handel en aanbestedingen te bewaken en wederkerigheid af te dwingen. Behoud van een goed werkend multilateraal kader is voor een open economie als Nederland essentieel.

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[Strengthening European competitiveness]

- In light of current developments, it is important to think through how we can together (with business) continue to improve its economic competitiveness and security, to secure future jobs and welfare. To be competitive the EU needs to create a top-notch business environment that brings forward world-class companies.
- The EU’s future position will be determined by its ability to stay competitive. To remain a political and economic leader, the EU and its member states, under the guidance of the new European Commission, will have to:
 - 1) take an ambitious approach to improving the EU’s competitiveness
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[1. Improving European competitiveness]

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- The European Union needs a modern industrial policy that empowers it to be a leader in key enabling technologies and finding solutions to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Single Market should be able to tackle future challenges and therefore:
 - maintain a strict and independent competition policy, which facilitates the creation and growth of innovative firms able to compete globally.
 - make competition fit for the digital age and strive for digital leadership: reap the opportunities key digital technologies offer to our economy.
 - the EU should investigate whether adaptations to the state aid and competition framework could help to create a level playing field within, as well as outside of the Single Market.
 - ensure that everyone can reap the benefits of the Single Market by taking the social dimension (e.g. gender-equality) into account and supporting the transition to a more sustainable economy through high environmental and product standards.
 - the EU, its member states and businesses should focus more on research, development and innovation. Through closer cooperation, and by pooling European funds and expertise, EU member states can foster innovation more effectively and efficiently.

[2. Safeguard a level playing field with the rest of the world]

- Remain open where possible and avoid protectionist measures. European industry benefits from an open and rule-based global trade and investment system. This means a system with clear rules and effective dispute settlement procedures.
- Faced with strong state-led economies a more power-based multipolar world order, current multilateral rules are no longer sufficient. In addition, agreed rules, such as the protection of international property rights, are not always respected (e.g. China).
- In short, the system is not perfect, nor static. We should let the system evolve in light of new insights and developments in the international economy. The EU needs to create a level playing field based on reciprocity, and challenge protectionism and unfair competition from third countries.
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[Conclusion]

- To continue to shape our own future, the EU needs to stay open, stand firm and prepare itself for global challenges. Against this background, it is important to uphold our economic values: International trade, access to global value chains and global competition have a positive impact on the EU's innovative capabilities.
- At the same time, we need to strengthen our macroeconomic foundations and promote the transition to a sustainable and digital economy with a forward-looking agenda that includes clear goals and a solid investment strategy.
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Deelname R aan event Smallholder Finance as Asset Class van 12:30 tot 14:00, dinsdag 21 januari

Aanwezigen:

Overige sprekers: HMK, Magapa Ngako-Phaweni (eigenaar Wensleydale Farm), Berry Martin (Member Managing Board Rabobank), Marc Engel (Chief Supply Chain Officer Unilever), Joost van Oorthuizen (CEO IDH), Roel Messie (CEO IDH Investment Management B.V.), David Nabarro (moderator); Ongeveer 40 deelnemers (banken, bedrijven, handelaren, investeerders) aan 4 tafels van 10 personen, ook President IFAD en DG FAO aanwezig.

Opzet

Taal: Engels

Tijd/duur gesprek: 90 minuten (eerste gedeelte 30 minuten)

Locatie: SDG tent, (People's Café) - Promenade 139, Davos

Deelname op verzoek van: IDH

Nadere Beschrijving Event

- Lunchsessie waarvan het eerste gedeelte bestaat uit korte speeches, het tweede gedeelte uit gemodereerde discussie en derde uit *closing remarks*.
- Doelstelling: introduceren financiering kleinschalige boeren als *asset class*, mobiliseren partijen om het financieringsgat van kleinschalige boeren te dichten en het lanceren van FarmFit.
- U houdt, een speech van max 5 minuten, staande aan de tafel met een losse microfoon; moderator geeft u het woord.
- Desgewenst kunt u na de speeches vertrekken.

Programma

- Welkomswoord van Joost van Oorthuizen (CEO IDH) en introductie moderator David Nabarro.
- Introductie FarmFit door Roel Messie (CEO IDH Investment Management B.V.) en Magapa Ngako-Phaweni (eigenaar Wensleydale Farm).
- Reactie HMK vanuit haar rol als UNSGSA (tekst zal u vooraf toegaan);
- Moderator geeft u het woord.
- Berry Martin (Member Managing Board Rabobank) spreekt over financiering kleinschalige boeren vanuit investeerdersperspectief.

- Marc Engel (Chief Supply Chain Officer Unilever) spreekt over financiering kleinschalige boeren vanuit private sectorperspectief.
- Gemodereerde discussie.
- UNSGSA sluit af.

Doelstellingen/deliverables

- Onder de aandacht brengen van NL voortrekkersrol op het gebied van *blended finance*.
- Partijen oproepen om mee te doen en denken aan innovatieve financieringsvormen om de SDGs te bereiken en in het bijzonder armoede en ongelijkheid tegen te gaan.

Spreekpunten

[Introduction]

- With only 10 years left to reach the SDGs, I believe we can all agree on the following:
 - We have entered the decade of urgent action to achieve the SDGs; and
 - We have not yet mobilized the required funding to achieve them.

[Decade of urgent action to achieve SDGs]

- Firstly, SDG progress lags behind when it comes to the agricultural sector in low and middle income countries, especially regarding smallholders and agri-SMEs.
- If we find the right way to cater to their needs for finance and other services, we can give an enormous boost to reducing poverty, inequalities, hunger and ecological footprint. In turn, here lies an opportunity in terms of decent jobs and wages.
- Most of us are quick to provide a problem analysis and set of potential solutions, but few venture to bridge the two by identifying concrete opportunities for a business case.

[Closing the funding gap]

- This brings me to my second point: the funding gap must be closed by forming new partnerships with both existing and new partners of governments, international organizations, companies and private investors.
- We need each other in the search for sustainable financing models that last beyond 2030. We seek to finance the SDGs with new approaches to channel money, to mobilize more money and to reach our SDG objectives effectively and inclusively (innovative finance).

[blended finance]

- Blended finance is one of the keys we use to unlock finance for those areas of the SDGs that are lagging behind. It implies governments strategically use public funds to mobilize private money. I am very pleased the Netherlands is amongst the frontrunners to develop and employ innovative blended finance models.
- We see plenty of business cases for the SDGs, but we witness a reluctance from private investors in certain areas to invest. A major reason underpinning this is the perceived risk that, for example, smallholder farmers pose as an investment case.
- Here lies an opportunity for blended finance. We, the government of the Netherlands, find ways to de-risk the investment, and act as a broker of impact to make the business case more attractive to private investors.
- By engaging in such partnerships, governments can play a vital role in mobilizing the private capital we need to fund and achieve the SDGs in 2030, by working together.

- The Netherlands already engages in a variety of blended finance schemes, like the Dutch Good Growth Fund, and today we convene to discuss and launch the newest initiative: the FarmFit Fund. It plays a role in a crucial sector for Africa and the world at large: agriculture. Here SDG 1, 2 and 8 meet. Unique here is that we partner with and mobilize supply chain companies that are able to reach farmers at subsistence level, where financial institutions perceive the risk as being too high.
- I encourage all of you, international organisations, investors and companies, to team up and to challenge yourself to find new and innovative ways to unlock investments in those areas that need it most, in order to achieve the SDGs and beyond. Let us secure return on investment in terms of higher incomes, more resilience and less poverty for smallholder farmers and their families. Let us prove that financing smallholders is a perceived risk indeed and we can in 10 years time note this a new and powerful asset class to address poverty and inequality.

Achtergrond

[Mobilisatie privaat kapitaal voor de SDG's]

- Er is wereldwijd USD 2.5-3 trillion nodig per jaar om alle SDG's in 2030 te halen. Met alleen ODA kunnen we dit gat niet dichten. Hiervoor kijken we onder andere naar de private sector. De private sector bestaat uit verschillende type actoren, waaronder multinationals, maar ook financiële instellingen, filantropen en institutionele beleggers. Deze kunnen op verschillende manieren betrokken worden bij de SDG's. Een vorm om private investeerders hierbij te betrekken is blended finance.
- Binnen blended finance speelt de overheid een actieve rol, door publiek geld in te zetten om additioneel privaat geld aan te trekken. Op het gebied van blended finance wordt Nederland gezien als een van de koplopers. Voorbeelden hiervan zijn het Dutch Good Growth Fund, Climate Investor One, het Klimaatfonds, en de Private Infrastructure Development Group.

[IDH FarmFit Fonds]

- FarmFit is een publiek privaat fonds van EUR 100 miljoen; EUR 50 miljoen BZ deelname, resterende EUR 50 miljoen deelname Unilever, Jacobs Douwe Egberts, Mondelez, Rabobank en FMO; fonds wordt uitgevoerd door IDH (Initiatief Duurzame Handel).
- Doel is om meer reguliere landbouwfinanciering te mobiliseren door aan de ene kant de haalbaarheid en potentie aan te tonen van landbouwfinanciering in ontwikkelingslanden en door aan de andere kant privaat kapitaal (minimaal EUR 500 miljoen) te mobiliseren.
- hiervoor investeert het fonds samen met financiële instellingen en bedrijven in duurzame modellen om 5 miljoen kleinschalige boeren in waardeketens van lange termijnfinanciering te voorzien.

[Initiatief Duurzame Handel (*IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative*)]

- Nederland is de grootste donator van dit - in oorsprong - Nederlandse initiatief voor ketenverduurzaming via publiek-private partnerschappen (vanuit DDE voor ketenverduurzaming 20m per jaar, vanuit IGG voor landbeheer/klimaat 4m per jaar).
- De afgelopen jaren financieren ook Denemarken en Zwitserland de organisatie, en financieren Noorwegen, VK, VS, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rockefeller specifieke programma's gericht op ontbossing, klimaat, arbeidsrechten en leefbaar loon.

- Voor elke publieke euro genereert IDH 2 euro privaat geld (geaudit). IDH werkt met bedrijven en Ngo's aan nieuwe inclusieve en groene businessmodellen die vervolgens via marktfinanciering worden geschaald. Zij doen dit in alle belangrijke productielanden, vanuit collectieve *commitments* door de industrie.

4.1 IGWEL An Ascending Europe

[EU geopolitieke speler]

- World going through turbulent times: EU in a multipolar arena, principles of power increasingly dictate world politics.
- A geopolitical Europe, what does this mean? For one: taking on leadership role:
 - Leading WTO reform
 - Climate change: Green Deal an opportunity for the EU to lead by example
- EU's future position determined by its ability to stay competitive. Have to:
 - 1) improve the EU's competitiveness
 - 2) safeguard a level playing field with the rest of the world
 - 3) protect the EU's economic security
- In doing so, EU must take into account geopolitical reality and be aware how policies affect relations with powerful global players.

Competitiveness

- To continue to shape our own future, the EU needs to stay open, stand firm and prepare itself for global challenges.
- To be competitive the EU needs to create a top-notch business environment that brings forward world-class companies.
- EU needs a modern industrial policy that empowers it to be a leader in key enabling technologies and finding solutions to the SDGs
- Maintain a strict and independent competition policy, which facilitates the creation and growth of innovative firms able to compete globally.
- Make competition fit for the digital age and strive for digital leadership; reap the opportunities key digital technologies offer to our economy.

Level Playing Field

- The EU needs to create a level playing field based on reciprocity, and challenge protectionism and unfair competition from third countries:
 - use its economic power (market access) as a means of power to keep advancing WTO reform and to strengthen rules where they fall short.
 - pursue bilateral trade and investment agreements that contribute to a level playing field, for instance by *including rules on competition, industrial subsidies, state-owned enterprises, intellectual property rights, technology transfers and/or legal conditions for foreign direct investment*.
 - apply the reformed trade defense instruments when necessary to counter dumping or trade-distorting subsidies as dumping.
 - adapt and substantiate the current International Procurement Instrument proposal.

4.1 IGWEL An Ascending Europe

- take the lead in promoting responsible business conduct.

Brexit

- With clear majority in UK parliament I expect quick ratification of WA and Brexit day by 31 January. ‘No deal’ very unlikely for 31/1, but again a possible scenario for 31/12.
- NL aims for an agreement that is as broad and ambitious as possible and has healthy balance between rights and obligations. Political declaration is a good starting point.
- Time for negotiations on future relationship will (probably) be very short. But NL would like a broad approach from the start to get as much done as possible.

Deelname R aan event UNHCR Pathways to inclusion met Grandi van

14:15-15:15, 22 januari, 2020

Aanwezigen

Deelnemers panel:

- Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Jesper Brodin, Chief Executive Officer, IKEA Retail (Ingka Group)
- Refugee representative: Okello Joseph, WEF Global Shaper, Kakuma Hub, or Mohamad Al Jounde, Member of the Board, Gharsah Sweden
- Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Government of the Netherlands

Moderator:

- Ian Bremmer, President, Eurasia Group

Zijde NL:

- U

Opzet

Taal: Engels

Tijd/duur gesprek: 14:15-15:15

Locatie: Dome A – Ice Village

Deelname op verzoek van: UNHCR. Geen interviews aangevraagd.

Evt. follow-up: Tijdens uw reis naar de Hoorn 16-19 februari 2019 (Soedan, Ethiopië, Oeganda) zal u spreken met Prospects Partners en lijnministeries (dit laat in praktijk zien hoe de ontwikkelingsgerichte aanpak wordt vormgegeven met de overheid en de private sector).

Nadere Beschrijving Event

- Setting: Paneldiscussie met vier panelisten (waaronder uzelf) en een moderator.
- Doel van het panel is concrete handvatten bieden aan de private sector voor het bijdragen aan verbetering van perspectieven van vluchtelingen en (kwetsbare) gastgemeenschappen.
- Publiek: Vertegenwoordigers van de private sector, (i)ngo's, overheden.
- Evenement is geheel open voor pers. Er wordt gefilmd en er is een notulist aanwezig.

Doelstellingen/deliverables

- Versterken samenwerking met private sector om de perspectieven voor vluchtelingen (en gastgemeenschappen) te verbeteren, met focus op werk en inkomen in de Syrië-regio en Hoorn van Afrika. In bijzonder samenwerking met IKEA bevorderen.

- Propects Partnerschap onder de aandacht brengen als goed voorbeeld van een ontwikkelingsgerichte aanpak in vluchtelingencontext met daarbij belangrijke rol voor private sector.

Spreekpunten

[Question 1: How does the increased responsibility-sharing foreseen by the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) support a holistic approach and how are member states (NL) adapting their refugee response?] (*Response: 3-4 minutes*)

- The GCR, was the blueprint for a comprehensive refugee response, calling for shared responsibility, by governments, the private sector and civil society.
- The Global Refugee Forum (GRF) - in the words of the High Commissioner - “is the making of a success” to enable greater refugee inclusion in national systems. Appeal: need to make the 770 pledges (many of which from the private sector) a reality.
- With 70.8 million people forcibly displaced, displacement lasting longer (average 17 years)¹ and only 54% of the global humanitarian needs funded² - we need: more diversified funding, including from the private sector³, more efficient use of available funding and more coherence from the onset.
- During the GRF, NL pledged through the Prospects Partnership to provide long-term support for development responses to forced displacement, working together with governments, private sector and civil society from the onset.

[Experience from the Prospects Partnership]

- Prospects Partnership aims to align existing humanitarian response and private sector partnerships on education, increased protection and access to jobs in forced displacement situations.
- Connecting governments, private sector and (international) organisations at the onset of an emergency leads to better alignment with national plans, better data, more coordinated assessments, joint situation analysis and joint programming.
- Connecting humanitarian and development organisations from the onset allows for coherent planning of interventions addressing acute needs as well as long-term solutions.

¹ Global Trends Report UNHCR: <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5d08d7ee7/unhcr-global-trends-2018.html>

²Global Humanitarian Overview: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO-2020_v9.1.pdf

³Forcibly Displaced Toward a Development Approach Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and Their Hosts:<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25016/9781464809385.pdf?sequence=11&isAllowed=y>

- Collaboration with the private sector (foundations and companies) in a joint humanitarian-development-peace program for refugees, IDPs and host communities, allows for the selection of profitable value chains and for private sector companies to understand the protection standards necessary to employ people in remote settings.
- Make sure partners have a meaningful role. Every organization has its own strengths – use these. Connect ILO for the decent work agenda, UNHCR for long-term access to refugees, UNICEF for education, the World Bank for better analytics, and IFC involvement of private sector. Use the strengths of every organization to make sure there is a meaningful whole-of-society approach.

[Experience from the NASIRA-fund]

- NASIRA-fund (collaboration of Dutch Development Bank and EU) aims to provide access to finance for start-ups and SME's, including refugee entrepreneurs.
- Access to finance for start-ups and SMEs remains a challenge to date in many low- and middle-income countries, but often for refugee entrepreneurs even more so (due to lack of identity cards, no collateral and so on). Building partnerships with financial institutions with experience in reaching underserved markets is beneficial in bridging the gap for refugee entrepreneurs.
- Result: Dutch Development Bank is able to invest between EUR 0.5 bln – 1 bln additional in access to finance for (small) migrant/refugee entrepreneurs as well as young and female entrepreneurs. Expectation is that as a result of this fund between 600.000 – 800.000 jobs will be created, whereby approx. 200.000 for refugees.

[Conclusion]

- To conclude: I would like to appeal to everyone to collaborate from the onset of an emergency, connecting government, private sector and civil society to ensure alignment and increase sustainable impact.

Achtergrond

[NLse inzet voor beroepsonderwijs en werk - inclusief voor vluchtelingen/IDP's]

- Bevorderen economische ontwikkeling en banengroei door ontwikkeling waardeketens in sectoren met groeipotentieel. Focus op landbouw/tuinbouw/voedselverwerking, vanwege NLse niche.
- Aanbieden beroepsonderwijs dat aansluit op de behoeften van de arbeidsmarkt in de groeisectoren (ook voor meisjes/jonge vrouwen).
- Uitwerken modaliteiten om mkb en *start-ups* in gebieden met vluchtelingenproblematiek betere toegang te geven tot training, coaching en micro/meso-financiering. Hierbij