

REVISION TEST

Source Text:

On 19 December 2019, the Council of the European Union formally backed an agreement granting Moldovan farmers and SMEs preferential opportunities for exporting into the Union. This follows the agreement reached on 11 July this year, between the EU and the former government of the Republic of Moldova led by Maia Sandu, to increase trade liberalisation for specific agricultural products under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area.

The Republic of Moldova will be granted additional duty-free tariff quotas to export dessert grapes and plums, as well as a new duty-free quota for cherries. As part of the agreement, European Union producers will also have more export opportunities, as the Union will gain additional duty-free access to the Moldovan market. Moreover, the thresholds triggering the import control mechanisms for wheat, barley, maize, sugar and processed cereals have been raised. Trade patterns over the last few years were taken into account when doing so.

The agreement demonstrates the European Union's commitment to Moldovan citizens and businesses, and the opportunities and benefits offered by the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area. These revisions are in the context of the mid-term review of the EU-Republic of Moldova Association Agreement.

Since the provisional entry into force of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area in September 2014, there has been a considerable growth in exchanges between the parties: Union imports from Moldova increased by 62% between 2014 and 2018, and the European Union is Moldova's biggest trading partner, representing 56% of its total trade.

Target Text:

An 19 Nollaig 2019, thacaigh Comhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh go foirmiúil le comhaontú lena dtugtar deiseanna fabhracha d'fheirmeoirí agus FBManna na Moldóive iompórtáil isteach san Aontas. Leanann seo an comhaontú a rinneadh an 11 Iúil i mbliana idir an tAontas Eorpach agus iar-rialtas Phoblacht na Moldóive a bhí faoi cheannas Maia Sandu, chun léirscaoileadh na trádála a mhéadú i gcás táirgí feirmeoireachta sonracha faoin Limistéar Saorthrádála Domhan Cuimsitheach.

Bronnfar taraif-chuótaí saor ó dleacht ar Phoblacht na Moldóive chun fíon-chaora milse a easpórtáil, chomh maith le cuóta nua saor ó dhleacht le haghaidh silíní. Mar chuid den chomhaontú, beidh níos mó deisanna easpórtála agus iompórtála ag táirgeoirí an Aontais Eorpaigh freisin, toisc nach mbeidh rochtain bhreise saor ó dhleacht ag an Aontas ar mhargadh na Moldóive. Thairis sin, ardaíodh na tairseacha ag a dtagann na sásraí rialaithe iompórtála i bhfeidhm i gcás cruinneachta, eorna, rís, arbhar Indiach, siúcra agus gránaigh neamhphróiseáilte. Chuireadh na patrúin trádála le roinnt blianta anuas san áireamh agus sin á dhéanamh.

Is léiriú é an comhaontú seo ar a thiomanta atá an Eoraip do shaoránaigh agus gnólachtaí na Moldóive, agus ar na deiseanna agus tairbhí atá á cur ar fáil faoin Limistéar Saorthrádála Domhan Cuimsitheach. Is mar chuid don athbhreithniú meántearma ar an gComhaontú Comhlachais AE-Phoblacht na Moldóive a bhfuil na leasuithe seo á ndéanamh.

Ón uair a tháinig an Limistéar Saorthrádála Domhan Cuimsitheach i bfeidhm go sealadach, tá fás nach beag tagtha ar na malartuithe idir na páirtithe: tháinig méadú 62% ar iompórtálacha an Aontais ón Moldóiv idir 2014 agus 2018 freisin, agus is é an tAontas Eorpach an páirtí trádála is mó atá ag an Moldóiv – is leis a dhéanann sí 56% dá trádáil iomlán.