

# Procedure file

Basic information		
NLE - Non-legislative enactments Decision	2004/0281(NLE)	Preparatory phase in Parliament
EC/Syria agreement: Euro-Mediterranean association agreement		
Subject 6.40.05.04 Relations with the countries of the Mashreq		
Geographical area Syria		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>		
	Former committee responsible		
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>		
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>		
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>		
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 <a href="#">International Trade</a>		
Council of the European Union	Former committee for opinion		
	 <a href="#">International Trade</a>		
	 <a href="#">International Trade</a>		
	 <a href="#">International Trade</a>		
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	External Relations	ASHTON Catherine	

Key events			
17/12/2004	Preparatory document	<a href="#">COM(2004)0808</a>	Summary
02/12/2009	Additional information		Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2004/0281(NLE)
Procedure type	NLE - Non-legislative enactments
Procedure subtype	Consent by Parliament
Legislative instrument	Decision

Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 217; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 218-p6a
Stage reached in procedure	Preparatory phase in Parliament

## Documentation gateway

Preparatory document	<a href="#">COM(2004)0808</a>	17/12/2004	EC	Summary
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## EC/Syria agreement: Euro-Mediterranean association agreement

**PURPOSE** : to conclude a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement between the European Community and Syria.

**PROPOSED ACT** : Council Decision.

**CONTENT** : Syria's relations with the European Community are presently covered by the Cooperation Agreement signed on 18 July 1977 and entered into force on 1 January 1978.

This proposal aims to conclude a new Agreement to replace the Co-operation Agreement. The new Agreement will establish a new, closer relationship within the context of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership launched by the 1995 Barcelona Declaration. It will contribute to peace and security in the region and will stimulate trade and economic relations between Syria and the EU, and Syria and its Mediterranean partners. The proposed agreement would be the last missing piece in building the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area in 2010 as set up in the Barcelona Declaration. The Barcelona Declaration underlines the EU's priority to strengthen its security, economic and social relations with the partners of the southern Mediterranean Basin. Agreements with Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, the Palestinian Territories (PLO), Jordan and Lebanon have already been signed; only Syria remains.

The new Agreement will have an unlimited duration and will open the way to deepen relations in a wide number of fields, based on reciprocity and partnership. Respect for the principles of democracy and human rights will constitute an essential element of the Agreement. In line with the Council Decision of 17 November 2003 on the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the Agreement also contains as an essential element a commitment to fulfilling existing obligations under disarmament and non-proliferation instruments.

The Association Agreement is similar in pattern to other Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements, but contains more far-reaching and substantial provisions in a number of areas: non-proliferation, counter-terrorism, comprehensive tariff dismantlement on agricultural products, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, trade facilitation, right of establishment and services, government procurement, intellectual property rights and trade dispute settlement mechanisms. The provisional application of trade and trade related provisions is also foreseen.

The Agreement focuses on the following main elements:

- regular political dialogue, including co-operation on non-proliferation;
- economic, social, and cultural dialogue and co-operation in a wide range of fields;
- the progressive establishment of a free-trade area between the European

Community and Syria over a maximum period of twelve years. Both Parties recognise the importance of free trade, as guaranteed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 (GATT) and by the other multilateral agreements annexed to the Treaty establishing the WTO;

- for industrial products, free access granted to Syrian exports to the Community under the 1978 Co-operation Agreement is reconfirmed. Reciprocally, Syria will liberalise its imports regime for Community products so that all tariffs are reduced to zero by the end of the twelve year transition period after entry into force of the Agreement;

- for processed agricultural products, specific reciprocal concessions are foreseen;

- agricultural products from Syria to the Community will be liberalised conforming to Barcelona Process objectives (gradual liberalisation with review clause). For a list of sensitive products tariff quotas shall be applied. Tariffs on products from the Community exported to Syria will be dismantled in a linear manner so as to reach zero by the end of the twelve year transition period after entry into force of the Agreement;

- trade in fish and fishery products imported from Syria into the Community, with the exception of a limited number of products, will be liberalised over a two-year period. For those products where liberalisation is not foreseen, tariff quotas will be provided under the Agreement. Tariffs on fish and fishery products exported from the Community to Syria will be dismantled in a linear manner over a maximum period of 12 years after the entry into force of the Agreement;

- right of establishment and services granting European investors MFN or national treatment (whichever is better) for establishment in Syria and opening almost all sectors for investment, with the exception of some reserved currently for state monopolies. The area of telecommunications will be opened at the latest six years after entry into force;

- dispute settlement provisions to resolve trade disputes in line with the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism;

- provisions on the movement of persons;

- on payments and capital movements, competition, government procurement, intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights, and on standards, technical regulation and conformity assessment procedures;

- commitments and co-operation in the areas of migration (including re-admission), rule of law, combating drugs and organised crime, money-laundering, and counter-terrorism;

- institutional provisions for the management of the Agreement, which will include the establishment of an Association Council to meet at ministerial level to supervise the implementation of the Agreement, and of an Association Committee;

- the Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Syrian People's Assembly.

## EC/Syria agreement: Euro-Mediterranean association agreement

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The Lisbon Treaty, which entered into force on 1 December 2009, amended the EU's two core treaties, the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC Treaty). The latter was renamed the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

These changes had various consequences for many ongoing procedures. First of all, the articles of the TEU and of the old EC Treaty that constitute the legal basis of all the proposals founded on those Treaties were renumbered in accordance with the table of equivalences mentioned in Article 5 of the Lisbon Treaty.

In addition, some proposals underwent a change to their legal basis going beyond a mere change to their numbering, and this resulted in changes to the type of procedure.

The Lisbon Treaty also introduced new concepts of decision-making procedure. The old "codecision procedure" was extended to new areas and renamed the "ordinary legislative procedure". A new "consent procedure" replaced the old "assent procedure". New interinstitutional procedures were also set up for the adoption of certain non-legislative acts, for example the conclusion of some international agreements.

The ongoing proposals concerned by these changes were formally modified by the Commission in a Communication published on 2 December 2009 ([COM\(2009\)0665](#)).

In the case of the proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement between the European Community and its Member States of the one part, and the Syrian Arab Republic, of the other part, the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty had the following impacts:

- the old legal basis ? Treaty/EC/Art.300(2) and (3) second para, Art 310 ? became Art 217, Art 218 (6)(a) of the TFEU. Please note that the numbering of the old legal basis corresponds to the consolidated version of the Treaty that was applicable immediately before the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, and may differ from the references in the original Commission proposal;
- the proposal, which had previously fallen under the old assent procedure (AVC), was classified as an interinstitutional non-legislative procedure (NLE).