











Procedure file

Basic information	
NLE - Non-legislative enactments	2016/0092(NLE)
EU/Colombia and Peru Trade Agreement: accession of Ecuador. Protocol	
Subject 6.20.03 Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations 6.40.10 Relations with Latin America, Central America, Caribbean islands	
Geographical area Colombia Peru Ecuador	
Awaiting final decision	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 International Trade	Shadow rapporteur	
		 FISAS AYXELÀ Santiago	
		 LANGE Bernd	
		 ZAHRADIL Jan	
		 TREMOSA I BALCELLS Ramon	
		 KELLER Ska	
		 BORRELLI David	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Foreign Affairs		24/05/2016
		 BROK Elmar	
	 Development	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Foreign Affairs	3496	14/11/2016
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Trade	MALMSTRÖM Cecilia	

Key events			
04/04/2016	Preparatory document	COM(2016)0174	Summary
12/10/2016	Legislative proposal published	07620/2016	
24/11/2016	Committee referral announced in Parliament		

29/11/2016	Vote in committee		
01/12/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0362/2016	Summary
13/12/2016	Debate in Parliament		
14/12/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/12/2016	Decision by Parliament	T8-0491/2016	Summary

Technical information

Procedure reference	2016/0092(NLE)
Procedure type	NLE - Non-legislative enactments
Procedure subtype	Consent by Parliament
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 218-p6a; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 100-p2; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 207-p4; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 091
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting final decision
Committee dossier	INTA/8/06147

Documentation gateway

Document attached to the procedure		COM(2016)0173	04/04/2016	EC	
Preparatory document		COM(2016)0174	04/04/2016	EC	Summary
Committee draft report		PE589.212	20/09/2016	EP	
Legislative proposal		07620/2016	12/10/2016	CSL	
Document attached to the procedure		07621/2016	12/10/2016	CSL	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE589.183	26/10/2016	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0362/2016	01/12/2016	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0491/2016	14/12/2016	EP	Summary

EU/Colombia and Peru Trade Agreement: accession of Ecuador. Protocol

PURPOSE: to conclude the Protocol of Accession to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Colombia and Peru, of the other part, to take account of the Accession of Ecuador.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: Council may adopt the act only if Parliament has given its consent to the act.

BACKGROUND: on 19 January 2009, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate a trade agreement on behalf of the Union with those Member Countries of the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) which shared the aim to reach a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and WTO-compatible agreement.

On 26 June 2012, the EU signed a Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru. The Trade Agreement has been provisionally applied since 1 March 2013 for Peru and 1 August 2013 for Colombia.

On 17 July 2014, the Union and Ecuador concluded their negotiations on the Protocol to take account of the Accession of Ecuador to the Trade Agreement. The text of the Protocol was approved by the Trade Committee of the Trade Agreement at its meeting of 8 February 2016.

CONTENT: the proposal for a Council Decision constitutes the legal instrument for the conclusion of the Protocol of Accession to the Trade

Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, on the one part, and Colombia and Peru on the other part, to take account of the Accession of Ecuador.

The Protocol in question establishes the necessary modifications to the Trade Agreement to take account of the accession of Ecuador. The Trade Agreement establishes the conditions for EU economic operators to take full advantage of the opportunities and the emerging complementarities between our respective economies:

- over the course of its implementation, the Agreement will fully relieve EU exporters of industrial and fisheries products to Ecuador from paying customs duties. In addition, it will allow for the dismantling of several important non-tariff barriers;
- Ecuador will benefit from substantial new access to the EU market in particular for their key agriculture export: bananas, and the EU will grant 100% duty-free coverage for fisheries of Ecuadorian origin and liberalise 99,9% of industrial tariff lines and 100% of industrial imports at entry into force;
- on services and establishment as well as public procurement coverage, the agreement matches the ambition of the Agreement with Colombia and Peru. It includes substantial commitments on all key sectors (notably financial services, telecommunications, transport) for cross-border supply and establishment in particular, while the EU's concerns in terms of temporary presence of natural persons for business purposes have been dealt with satisfactorily. In procurement, the EU has obtained the commitment of institutions at both central and sub-central level with appropriately low thresholds;
- the Agreement also establishes a set of disciplines which go beyond those agreed in the multilateral framework, notably on intellectual property (e.g. 116 EU geographical indications protected in Ecuador, data protection conditions clarified); sustainable development; competition; technical barriers to trade; Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, etc;
- Ecuador will participate in the Trade Committee as well as in a set of sub-committees which allow for consultations on specific trade concerns under its different titles.

According to the Commission, the accession of Ecuador to the existing Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru, which is a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and WTO-compatible agreement, reinforces the legal framework of the EU trade relations with this country and facilitates reciprocal trade and investment. Moreover, accession to the Trade Agreement will provide an anchor for Ecuador's economic reforms and efforts to integrate the global economy and increase welfare.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS: foregone duty is estimated to amount to EUR 80 million upon full implementation of the Agreement after ten years.

EU/Colombia and Peru Trade Agreement: accession of Ecuador. Protocol

The Committee on International Trade adopted the report by Helmut SCHOLZ (GUE/NGL, DE) on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the Protocol of Accession to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Colombia and Peru, of the other part, to take account of the accession of Ecuador.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament give its consent to the conclusion of the Protocol.

To recall, on 20 November 2015 the European Parliament adopted [a resolution](#) on the accession of Ecuador to the Trade Agreement between the EU and Peru and Columbia, in which it welcomed the conclusion of the negotiations with Ecuador, and encouraged the quick and complete entry into force and implementation of this agreement. Members considered that this would allow Ecuador the opportunity to continue stimulating policies on economic and social sustainable development.

EU/Colombia and Peru Trade Agreement: accession of Ecuador. Protocol

The European Parliament adopted by 544 to 114, with 44 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the Protocol of Accession to the Trade Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Colombia and Peru, of the other part, to take account of the accession of Ecuador.

In line with the recommendation made by its Committee on International Trade and the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Parliament gave its consent to the conclusion of the Protocol.