

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2017/2227(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
EU/Australia Framework Agreement		
See also <a href="#">2016/0367(NLE)</a>		
Subject		
6.20.03 Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations		
6.40.11 Relations with industrialised countries		
Geographical area		
Australia		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>	 <a href="#">MILLÁN MON Francisco José</a>	14/09/2017
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">ASSIS Francisco</a>	
		 <a href="#">TANNOCK Timothy Charles Ayrton</a>	
		 <a href="#">VAJGL Ivo</a>	
		 <a href="#">SOLÉ Jordi</a>	
		 <a href="#">CASTALDO Fabio Massimo</a>	

Key events			
20/03/2018	Vote in committee		
27/03/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A8-0119/2018</a>	Summary
17/04/2018	Debate in Parliament		
18/04/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
18/04/2018	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0109/2018</a>	Summary

18/04/2018

End of procedure in Parliament

## Technical information

Procedure reference	2017/2227(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
	See also <a href="#">2016/0367(NLE)</a>
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 105-p2
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/8/11304

## Documentation gateway

Committee draft report	<a href="#">PE616.854</a>	29/01/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	<a href="#">PE618.203</a>	08/03/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A8-0119/2018</a>	27/03/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T8-0109/2018</a>	18/04/2018	EP	Summary

## EU/Australia Framework Agreement

The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Francisco José MILLÁN MON (EPP, ES) containing a motion for a non-legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion on behalf of the Union of the Framework Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Australia, of the other part;

In 2016, the EU was Australias second largest trading partner its second source of imports (19.3 %) and third destination for exports (10.3 %). The EU and Australia celebrated 55 years of cooperation and diplomatic relations in 2017 and on 7 August 2017, they concluded a Framework Agreement.

The report stressed that the EU, as a global actor, should further strengthen its presence in the large and dynamic Asia-Pacific area, where Australia is a natural partner of the EU as well as an important actor itself.

Members noted that the Agreement will provide a legally binding instrument to upgrade and strengthen EU-Australia bilateral relations and to increase cooperation in areas such as foreign policy and security issues.

Trade: they supported the upcoming launch of negotiations for an EU-Australia free trade agreement, which must be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, transparency, accountability and mutual benefit while taking into account the sensitivity of certain products, such as agricultural ones, due to the fact that Australia is a major agricultural exporter.

The committee encouraged both partners to have a high degree of ambition in the area of services.

Education: Australia also has an active role in the EUs higher education cooperation programmes through the EU-Australia Bilateral Education programme. Since 2015, Australian universities have been able to enter into Erasmus+ mobility agreements. This cooperation should be further strengthened.

External relations: Members commended Australia for its support and for aligning its sanctions regime with the EU following Russias illegal annexation of Crimea and military interventions in eastern Ukraine. They also commended Australia's operational agreement with Europol and highlights the potential for further expansion of intelligence sharing and operational cooperation with the Australian Government. Its key contribution in the Security Council to seeking to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria has been recognised.

Members underlined the importance of ever-closer bilateral cooperation on exchanging information on foreign fighters and their return. In this regard, they called for steps to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation through joint-training exercises between Member State emergency response teams and EU agencies such as Europol and its European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC) on the one hand and key elements of the Australian national security architecture on the other.

While welcoming the engagement by the EU and Australia envisaged in the FA on intensifying their dialogue and cooperation on migration and asylum, Members urged Australia to continue to contribute to finding a positive solution to the situation of asylum-seekers and migrants retained in Papua New Guinea and Nauru.

Climate change: Members welcomed Australias ratification of the Paris Agreement and the commitment laid down in the FA to enhance cooperation and foreign policy endeavours in order to fight climate change and took note of Australias target of reducing emissions by 26 to 28 % below 2005 levels by 2030.

Lastly, Members recalled their concern about tensions in the South China Sea and encouraged both partners to continue to promote stability

and freedom of navigation in this crucial international waterway.

A proposal for a draft Council decision on the conclusion on behalf of the Union of this Framework Agreement was presented in parallel (please refer to [2016/367\(NLE\)](#)).

## EU/Australia Framework Agreement

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The European Parliament adopted by 489 votes to 59, with 33 abstentions, a non-legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion on behalf of the Union of the Framework Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Australia, of the other part.

A [legislative resolution](#) on the proposal for a draft Council decision on the conclusion on behalf of the Union of this Framework Agreement was adopted in parallel.

In 2016, the EU was Australia's second largest trading partner its second source of imports (19.3 %) and third destination for exports (10.3 %). The EU and Australia celebrated 55 years of cooperation and diplomatic relations in 2017 and on 7 August 2017, they concluded a Framework Agreement.

Parliament stressed that the EU, as a global actor, should further strengthen its presence in the large and dynamic Asia-Pacific area, where Australia is a natural partner of the EU as well as an important actor itself.

Members noted that the Agreement will provide a legally binding instrument to upgrade and strengthen EU-Australia bilateral relations and to increase cooperation in areas.

Trade: Parliament supported the upcoming launch of negotiations for an EU-Australia free trade agreement, which must be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, transparency, accountability and mutual benefit while taking into account the sensitivity of certain products, such as agricultural ones, due to the fact that Australia is a major agricultural exporter.

Both partners to have a high degree of ambition in the area of services.

In the negotiations, the EU should take into account of SME needs without reducing environmental, social and labour standards.

Education: Australia also has an active role in the EU's higher education cooperation programmes through the EU-Australia Bilateral Education programme. Since 2015, Australian universities have been able to enter into Erasmus+ mobility agreements. This cooperation should be further strengthened.

External relations: Parliament commended Australia for its support and for aligning its sanctions regime with the EU following Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and military interventions in eastern Ukraine. It also commended Australia's operational agreement with Europol and highlights the potential for further expansion of intelligence sharing and operational cooperation with the Australian Government. Its key contribution in the Security Council to seeking to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria has been recognised.

Members underlined the importance of ever-closer bilateral cooperation on exchanging information on foreign fighters and their return. In this regard, they called for steps to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation through joint-training exercises between Member State emergency response teams and EU agencies such as Europol and its European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC) on the one hand and key elements of the Australian national security architecture on the other.

While welcoming the engagement by the EU and Australia envisaged in the FA on intensifying their dialogue and cooperation on migration and asylum, Members urged Australia to continue to contribute to finding a positive solution to the situation of asylum-seekers and migrants retained in Papua New Guinea and Nauru.

Climate change: Members welcomed Australia's ratification of the Paris Agreement and the commitment laid down in the FA to enhance cooperation and foreign policy endeavours in order to fight climate change and took note of Australia's target of reducing emissions by 26 to 28 % below 2005 levels by 2030.

Human rights: Parliament welcomed the commitment of both partners to advancing the protection and promotion of human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, including in multilateral fora and with third partners. It highlighted Australia's launch in 2008 of the Closing the Gap strategy on addressing indigenous disadvantages, such as the gap in life expectancy and other inequalities.

Lastly, Members recalled their concern about tensions in the South China Sea and encouraged both partners to continue to promote stability and freedom of navigation in this crucial international waterway.