















Procedure file

Basic information		
NLE - Non-legislative enactments	2023/0260R(NLE)	Procedure completed
EU/Chile Advanced Framework Agreement		
Accompanying procedure 2023/0260(NLE)		
Subject 6.20.03 Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations 6.40.10 Relations with Latin America, Central America, Caribbean islands		
Geographical area Chile		

Key players				
European Parliament	Joint Committee Responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed	
	 International Trade	 RAFAELA Samira	19/07/2023	
	Foreign Affairs	 RODRÍGUEZ RAMOS María Soraya	19/07/2023	
		Shadow rapporteur		
		 GARCÍA-MARGALLO Y MARFIL José Manuel		
		 MATO Gabriel		
		 LÓPEZ Javi		
		 MARQUES Margarida		
		 CAVAZZINI Anna		
		 VON CRAMON-TAUBADEL Viola		
		 BUCHHEIT Markus		
		 FRAGKOS Emmanouil		
		 TERTSCH Hermann		
		 KOULOGLOU Stelios		
	 SCHOLZ Helmut			

INTA [International Trade](#)

[Foreign Affairs](#)

Committee for opinion

Rapporteur for opinion

Appointed

DEVE [Development](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

ECON [Economic and Monetary Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

EMPL [Employment and Social Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

ENVI [Environment, Public Health and Food Safety](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

ITRE [Industry, Research and Energy](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

IMCO [Internal Market and Consumer Protection](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

TRAN [Transport and Tourism](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

REGI [Regional Development](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

AGRI [Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

19/09/2023



[GUERREIRO Francisco](#)

PECH [Fisheries](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

CULT [Culture and Education](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

JURI [Legal Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

LIBE [Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

FEMM [Women's Rights and Gender Equality](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

Council of the European Union

Key events

19/10/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
19/10/2023	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		
24/01/2024	Vote in committee		
30/01/2024	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0017/2024	Summary
29/02/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
29/02/2024	Debate in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/0260R(NLE)
Procedure type	NLE - Non-legislative enactments
Procedure subtype	Interim report under consent procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 58
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ38/9/13433

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		PE754.899	20/10/2023	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE756.299	23/11/2023	EP	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE753.786	11/12/2023	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0017/2024	30/01/2024	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0115/2024	29/02/2024	EP	Summary

EU/Chile Advanced Framework Agreement

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on International Trade adopted the interim report jointly presented by Samira RAFAELA (Renew, NL) and María Soraya RODRÍGUEZ RAMOS (Renew, ES) on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Advanced Framework Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Chile, of the other part.

Highlighting that Chile is a key partner for the EU in Latin America and the Caribbean and shares democratic values and many common interests with the EU, Members believe that the modernised EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement promotes common values and principles, has the potential to considerably strengthen cooperation between Chile and the EU, extend it to new areas and offer mutual support for tackling new global challenges.

Political dialogue and sectoral cooperation

The report stressed the importance of, in the context of the agreement:

- fighting against all kinds of human rights violations and of effectively eradicating any discrimination against indigenous people, migrant workers, people with disabilities and LGBTI people, among others, and any other vulnerable people;
- the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, including the respect of the free, prior and informed consent of local communities and indigenous peoples;
- respecting and upholding social and environmental standards.

The report welcomed the fact that the Agreement provides for strengthened political cooperation on foreign and security matters amid geopolitical challenges, in particular as regards countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It pointed out that the Parties agreed to cooperate and exchange views in the areas of regular and irregular migration.

Members consider it important that the Agreement contains provisions on cooperation in the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking in order to ensure an integrated, evidence-based and effective approach.

They also welcomed the commitment to strengthen cooperation in the fight against the climate crisis and to effectively implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Trade and investment pillar

The report welcomed the ambitious and comprehensive nature of the trade and investment pillar of the Agreement, which delivers on the priorities set out in Parliaments recommendation of 14 September 2017. It noted that 99 % of tariff lines will be fully liberalised and over 95 % of trade between the EU and Chile will be duty-free under the Agreement.

Members welcomed the fact that the chapter on trade and sustainable development (TSD) contains ambitious and binding commitments on environmental and labour standards. They underlined the importance of an ambitious review to bring the agreements into line with the objectives of the EU Green Deal and the EUs TSD reform proposals, which would add provisions to enhance the enforcement mechanism of the TSD chapter, including the possibility to apply a compliance phase, and trade sanctions as a measure of last resort in cases of failure to comply with the Paris Agreement or the ILOs fundamental principles and rights at work.

The report welcomed the Parties commitment to promote the development of international trade in a way that is conducive to decent work for all, in particular women, young people and people with disabilities, in line with their respective obligations under the ILO. It also welcomed the inclusion of a stand-alone dedicated chapter on trade and gender, the first of its kind in an EU trade agreement.

Members acknowledged the elimination of tariffs on EU exports, leaving 99.9 % of exports tariff-free. They recognised the efforts made on protecting sensitive EU agricultural products such as meat (beef, poultry, pig and sheep meat), certain fruits and vegetables (e.g. garlic, apple juice, grape juice) and olive oil by imposing limited and controlled access for highly sensitive products using TRQs, and excluding sugar and bananas from any trade liberalisation, with the aim of protecting EU production.

The report recognised that the Agreement protects a further 216 EU agricultural geographical indications (GIs) and 18 Chilean GIs, in addition to the existing agreements on wines and spirits, which protect 1745 EU GIs for wines and 257 EU GIs for spirits and aromatised wines.

The EU and Chile are encouraged to consider bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the development of sustainable and environmentally responsible production practices and the exchange of best practices in research, innovation and technological development. The Commission and Member States are urged to ensure a level playing field for all agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products marketed in the Union regardless of their origin, including those originating in Chile. Members welcomed the fact the Agreement contains a series of actions for both the EU and Chile in support of efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices.

Members expect that the provisions on investment liberalisation and investment protection will further boost sustainable investments in both directions. They welcomed the dedicated chapter on SMEs, which account for a large proportion of EU-Chile trade.

The report emphasised Chiles leading role as a major supplier of critical raw materials, including those that are essential for the green and digital transitions, such as lithium and copper. The Chilean partners are commended for their commitment to cooperate with the EU on critical raw material supplies.

Lastly, Members called on the Commission and on the Chilean authorities to ensure the active and meaningful involvement of civil society, including NGOs, indigenous representatives, business representatives and trade unions, in the monitoring of the Agreements implementation.

EU/Chile Advanced Framework Agreement

The European Parliament adopted by 319 votes to 113, with 121 abstentions, a resolution on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Advanced Framework Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Chile, of the other part.

Parliament stated that the modernised EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement promotes common values and principles, has the potential to considerably strengthen cooperation between Chile and the EU, extend it to new areas and offer mutual support for tackling new global challenges.

Political dialogue and sectoral cooperation

The resolution welcomed the fact that the Agreement provides for strengthened political cooperation on foreign and security matters amid geopolitical challenges, in particular as regards countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It pointed out that the Parties agreed to cooperate and exchange views in the areas of regular and irregular migration.

Members consider it important that the Agreement contains provisions on cooperation in the fight against organised crime and drug trafficking in order to ensure an integrated, evidence-based and effective approach. They also welcomed the commitment to strengthen cooperation in the fight against the climate crisis and to effectively implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Trade and investment pillar

The resolution welcomed the ambitious and comprehensive nature of the trade and investment pillar of the Agreement. It noted that 99 % of tariff lines will be fully liberalised and over 95 % of trade between the EU and Chile will be duty-free under the Agreement.

Members welcomed the fact that the chapter on trade and sustainable development (TSD) contains ambitious and binding commitments on environmental and labour standards. They underlined the importance of an ambitious review to bring the agreements into line with the objectives of the EU Green Deal and the EUs TSD reform proposals, which would add provisions to enhance the enforcement mechanism of the TSD chapter, including the possibility to apply a compliance phase, and trade sanctions as a measure of last resort in cases of failure to comply with the Paris Agreement or the ILOs fundamental principles and rights at work.

Parliament welcomed the Parties commitment to promote the development of international trade in a way that is conducive to decent work for all, in particular women, young people and people with disabilities, in line with their respective obligations under the ILO. It also welcomed the inclusion of a stand-alone dedicated chapter on trade and gender, the first of its kind in an EU trade agreement.

Members acknowledged the elimination of tariffs on EU exports, leaving 99.9 % of exports tariff-free. They also recognised the efforts made on protecting sensitive EU agricultural products such as meat (beef, poultry, pig and sheep meat), certain fruits and vegetables (e.g. garlic, apple juice, grape juice) and olive oil by imposing limited and controlled access for highly sensitive products using TRQs, and excluding sugar and bananas from any trade liberalisation, with the aim of protecting EU production.

The resolution recognised that the Agreement protects a further 216 EU agricultural geographical indications (GIs) and 18 Chilean GIs, in addition to the existing agreements on wines and spirits, which protect 1745 EU GIs for wines and 257 EU GIs for spirits and aromatised wines.

Parliament believes that EU trade policy should contribute to achieving and implementing together the highest food safety, social, environmental, animal welfare and human rights standards.

The EU and Chile are encouraged to consider bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the development of sustainable and environmentally responsible production practices and the exchange of best practices in research, innovation and technological development. Moreover, the Commission and Member States are urged to ensure a level playing field for all agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products marketed in the

Union regardless of their origin, including those originating in Chile. Members welcomed the fact the Agreement contains a series of actions for both the EU and Chile in support of efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices.

Members expect that the provisions on investment liberalisation and investment protection will further boost sustainable investments in both directions. They welcomed the dedicated chapter on SMEs, which account for a large proportion of EU-Chile trade.

The resolution emphasised Chile's leading role as a major supplier of critical raw materials, including those that are essential for the green and digital transitions, such as lithium and copper. The Chilean partners are commended for their commitment to cooperate with the EU on critical raw material supplies.

Institutional provisions

Parliament recalled that the Agreement will require ratification at both EU and Member State level, whereas the Interim Trade Agreement, which contains only the trade and investment elements falling within the EU's exclusive competence, will enter into force upon its ratification by Parliament and the Council. It takes the view that the splitting of the Agreement to speed up the ratification process fully respects the distribution of competences between the EU and its Member States and allows for a swift ratification of the parts falling under the EU's exclusive competence, while maintaining the comprehensive nature of the Agreement.

Transparency				
RAFAELA Samira	Rapporteur	INTA	29/11/2023	Embassy of Chile