**OVERVIEW OF FTA AND OTHER TRADE NEGOTIATIONS**

*Updated December 2015 – For latest updates check highlighted countries or regions.*

### FTA NEGOTIATIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Negotiating Directives</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
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<td><strong>NORTH AMERICA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>Negotiating directives obtained in June 2013</td>
<td>Eleven rounds have taken place since July 2013. The 12th Round will take place in Brussels early 2016.</td>
<td>Parties have confirmed their commitment to making progress and agreed to step up efforts to accelerate negotiations in each of the three areas of the talks (market access, regulatory and rules). In between formal rounds there will also be a number of technical, so-called inter-sessional talks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CANADA</strong></td>
<td>Negotiating directives obtained in April 2009</td>
<td>The Canada-EU summit on 26 September in Ottawa marked the end of the negotiations of the EU-Canada trade agreement (CETA).</td>
<td>The European Commission and Canada are conducting the legal review of the original (English) version of this text. It will subsequently be translated into the other official languages of the EU and Canada before being submitted to the Council and the European Parliament for approval.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Negotiating directives obtained</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Negotiating directives obtained in April 2007</td>
<td>Negotiations with a regional grouping of 7 ASEAN Member States started in July 2007. In March 2009, the 7th Joint Committee agreed to take a pause in the regional negotiations. In December 2009, EU Member States agreed that the Commission would pursue FTA negotiations in a bilateral format with countries of ASEAN. Negotiations with Singapore and Malaysia were launched in 2010, with Vietnam in June 2012 and with Thailand in March 2013. Please see below the information about each particular country.</td>
<td>The Commission continues exploratory informal talks with other individual ASEAN member states with a view to assess the level of ambition at bilateral level. A regional agreement remains the ultimate objective and a stock-taking event on the feasibility and added value of the possible resumption of negotiations of a region-region agreement should take place in the coming months.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE</td>
<td>Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)</td>
<td>The negotiations for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement were completed on 17 October 2014. The initialled agreement is available on DG Trade's website and is currently being translated into all EU languages.</td>
<td>The draft agreement needs now to be formally approved by the European Commission and then agreed upon by the Council of Ministers, and ratified by the European Parliament. On 10 July 2015 the Commission lodged the application initiating proceedings with the European Court of Justice (ECJ) for a Court opinion on the EU competence to sign and ratify the FTA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td>Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)</td>
<td>The negotiations were launched in Brussels in October 2010. The seventh round of FTA negotiations took place in Brussels in April 2012 and was followed by meetings of Technical Working Groups in a number of negotiating areas in Kuala Lumpur September 2012. The EU has reached the half-way point of the FTA negotiations with Malaysia. However, the most difficult issues remain to be resolved.</td>
<td>Following the general elections that took place in May 2013, Malaysia should now step up its level of ambition to allow for further progress in the negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIETNAM</td>
<td>Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)</td>
<td>Commissioner De Gucht and Minister Hoang launched the FTA negotiations in June 2012. Fourteen rounds of talks have taken place since then. Both sides seek a comprehensive agreement covering tariffs, non-tariff barriers as well as commitments on other trade related aspects, notably procurement, regulatory issues, competition, services/investment, and sustainable development.</td>
<td>On 2 December, President Juncker and Vietnamese Prime Minister Dung announced the formal conclusion of the negotiations for a EU-Vietnam FTA. The preliminary text of the Agreement will be published soon on DG Trade's website. The legal review will start in early 2016 followed by translation into all EU and Vietnamese languages. In 2017, the Commission will submit a proposal to the Council and the Parliament for approval. It is expected that the agreement can enter into force beginning of 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>Based on 2007 ASEAN</td>
<td>The Council endorsed the launch of negotiations on an FTA with</td>
<td>No FTA rounds have been scheduled.</td>
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</table>
Thailand in February 2013. Both sides seek to negotiate a comprehensive agreement covering, inter alia, tariffs, non-tariffs, services, investment, procurement, intellectual property, competition, regulatory issues and sustainable development. The talks were officially launched in March. Four rounds have taken place so far. The last meeting took place on 8-10 April 2014 in Brussels.

| **JAPAN** | **Negotiating Directives adopted on 29 November 2012** | The Council gave the Commission the green light to start trade negotiations with Japan in November 2012. Together with the negotiating agenda the EU and Japan established specific ‘roadmaps’ for the removal of non-tariff barriers and for the opening up of public procurement markets in the Japan’s railways and urban transport.

As set out in the negotiating directives a review of Japan’s implementation of its commitments on the elimination of NTBs within the first year of negotiations took place. At the end of May 2014 the EU concluded that sufficient progress was reached during the first year for the negotiations to continue. Besides advancing on the implementation of the various roadmaps, the EU and Japan have also exchanged market access offers on trade in goods as well as on services and investment. Additionally, progress has been made with regard to consolidation of the negotiating texts for various chapters.

In December 2014, the EU transmitted to Japan a second list of non-tariff measures, which reflected the concerns raised by Member States and European businesses doing business in Japan.

No chapter has been concluded yet. Key outstanding issues include notably market access for goods, non-tariff measures, services, investment, public procurement, geographical indications, SPS, Trade and sustainable development.

Since the launch of the negotiations in March 2013 twelve rounds of talks have taken place. The twelfth round of negotiations was held in September 2015 in Tokyo. | The 15th round of the EU-Japan FTA negotiations will be held in early 2016 in Brussels.

The EU-Japan Free Trade Agreement could be concluded in the first half of 2016 provided that the substance is right and that the level of ambition of the agreement is high enough.
| MYANMAR/BURMA | Negotiating directives for an investment protection agreement adopted in March 2014 | The EU sent its text proposal in December 2014 and three rounds of negotiations have taken place since then (9-12 February, 25-29 May and 21-23 September 2015). Good progress could be made but discussions will have to continue. | No date has been set yet for the next round of negotiations. |
| INDIA | Negotiating directives obtained in April 2007 | Negotiations were launched in June 2007, and there were 12 full rounds the negotiations as well as smaller, more targeted clusters rather than full rounds, i.e. expert level inter-sessional meetings, chief negotiator meetings and meetings at higher level. On-going negotiations focus on market access for goods (to improve coverage of offers on both sides), the overall ambition of the services package and a meaningful chapter on government procurement and sustainable development. The negotiations were brought to a *de facto* standstill in the summer 2013 due to a mismatch of the level of ambitions and expectations. | Both sides are aiming to find solutions which are mutually acceptable to achieve an ambitious outcome which would give an important boost to trade between the EU and India. |
| LATIN AMERICA |  |  |  |
| ANDEAN COMMUNITY (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia) | The EU and its Andean partners – Colombia and Peru – finalised the negotiations in 2010. Following the necessary procedures on both sides, including an approval by the EU Council and the European Parliament; trade provisions of the agreement have been provisionally applied with Peru as of 1 March 2013 and with Colombia as of 1 August 2013. In January 2014 the negotiations resumed with Ecuador in view of its potential accession to the Agreement. These negotiations were successfully completed in July 2014 and the texts were initialled on 12 December.. | The next steps for Ecuador’s accession to the EU-Colombia/Peru Agreement are to agree on the Protocol of Accession together with Colombia and Peru. Following this, each Party will undergo the relevant internal procedures for the approval and subsequent implementation of the Protocol. Contacts are maintained to explore a possibility to integrate Bolivia, who is also members of the Andean Community, into the trade deal with the EU. |  |
| MERCOSUR Negotiating Directives of 1999 | After the suspension of negotiations in 2004, negotiations with Mercosur were officially re-launched at the EU-Mercosur summit in Madrid in May 2010. The objective has been to negotiate a comprehensive FTA covering not only trade in industrial and agricultural goods but also other areas such as services, government procurement, intellectual property, customs and trade facilitation as well as removal of technical barriers to trade.

Nine rounds of negotiation focusing on trade rules have taken place since then (the last one from 22 to 26 October 2012 in Brasilia).

On the occasion of the EU-Mercosur ministerial meeting that took place on 11 June 2015, in the margins of the EU-CELAC summit in Brussels, the two sides agreed to proceed with an exchange of market access offers in the last quarter of 2015, provided that the conditions for a successful exchange were in place. The ministers tasked their chief negotiators with meeting expeditiously to assess whether those conditions were in place.

This meeting took place on 1 October in Asunción, Paraguay. At this meeting, the Mercosur side committed to an offer providing 87% coverage. This was not judged sufficient by the EU to comply with the condition of coverage in the vicinity of 90% agreed to by Mercosur in the 2010 parameters. The Commission considers that this entails at least 89%. In addition, the information provided on staging was not sufficient. See next section for further details.

On 21 October, a follow-up phone call took place between Commissioner Malmström and Brazilian Foreign Minister Vieira. The two sides reaffirmed their positions and agreed to remain in contact. | Commissioner Malmström will meet Foreign Minister Loizaga of Paraguay in Brussels on 18 November. Paraguay holds the rotating presidency of Mercosur.

Discussion with Member States at TPC FM on 13 November and FAC TRADE on 27 November.

Commissioner Malmström and Foreign Minister Vieira agreed to talk again in the margins of COP21 in Paris or MC10 in Nairobi. |
**SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN & MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES**

| GENERAL OVERVIEW  
(see below for information on particular countries) | The EU has established a network of Association Agreements, which include reciprocal FTAs essentially limited to trade in goods, with 8 countries of the region (all except Libya and Syria). In order to promote broader regional integration, the EU also encourages the countries of the region to agree FTAs between themselves and has promoted wide participation in the Pan-Euro Mediterranean system of cumulation for rules of origin (in which EFTA and Western Balkans countries also participate). Under the framework of the Association Agreements, a series of bilateral negotiations have been launched with individual partners to complement and expand these agreements in areas such as agriculture, industrial standards, dispute settlement and services and establishment. A number of these free-standing negotiations have been successfully concluded, while others are continuing and, where appropriate, may be absorbed into DCFTA negotiations. On 14th December 2011, the Council authorised the Commission to open bilateral negotiations to establish Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. Individual scoping exercises to prepare these negotiations were launched with Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan in March 2012 and with Egypt in June 2013. Negotiations with Morocco were launched in March 2013. |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRADE IN SERVICES AND ESTABLISHMENT</td>
<td>Negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services and establishment: Discussions in 2006-2007 took place at regional Euro-Mediterranean format. In 2008, bilateral negotiations started with Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia and Israel. No negotiation is currently on-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRADE IN AGRI-FOOD AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS</td>
<td>Negotiations on further liberalisation for agricultural, processed agricultural and fisheries products were concluded with Jordan in 2005, Israel and Egypt in 2008 (entry into force in 2010), and Morocco (concluded in 2009, entry into force on 1st October 2012). Negotiations are on hold with Tunisia. Negotiations are on hold with Tunisia.</td>
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### DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM

Negotiations concluded with Tunisia, (agreement signed in December 2009 and into force since September 2011), Lebanon (signed in 2010), Jordan (in force since July 2011), Morocco (in force since November 2012) and Egypt (signed in 2010). Negotiations are on hold with other Mediterranean partners (Algeria, Israel and Palestine).

No negotiation is currently on-going.

### AGREEMENTS ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT AND ACCEPTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (ACAA)

Negotiations on Agreements on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA): Agreement signed with Israel in May 2010 (entry into force January 2013) in the pharmaceutical sector. Preparations are on-going to launch negotiations in the near future with other Southern Mediterranean partners.

No negotiations currently on-going. Preparations are advanced with Tunisia, Jordan and Morocco.

### COUNTRY OVERVIEW

#### MOROCCO

Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14th December 2011

The EU–Morocco Association Agreement was signed in February 1996 and entered into force in March 2000. The two sides subsequently negotiated an additional protocol setting up a dispute settlement mechanism, which entered into force in November 2012, and an agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agricultural products which entered into force in October 2012.

In March 2013, the EU and Morocco launched negotiations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). Four rounds have taken place so far. Discussions advanced well and texts for all chapters are on the table.

Morocco agreed also to integrate the bilateral negotiations on trade in services which have been on-going since 2008 into the broader DCFTA negotiations.

DCFTA negotiations are actively engaged. The aim is to reach an agreement that will extend significantly beyond the scope of the existing Association Agreement to include trade in services, government procurement, competition, intellectual property rights, investment protection and the gradual integration of the Moroccan economy into the EU single market, for example in areas like industrial standards and technical regulations or sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

#### EGYPT

Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14th December 2011

The EU–Egypt Association Agreement entered into force in June 2004. An Agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agricultural products entered into force in June 2010. The EU and Egypt signed also in November 2010 a protocol establishing a dispute settlement mechanism: this will enter into force once ratified by Egypt.

Following exploratory discussions in 2012, a dialogue on the DCFTA was launched in June 2013. No other meetings are foreseen at this stage.
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Bilateral negotiations on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment are on hold.</td>
<td>The association Agreement is in force since June 2000. An Agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agriculture entered into force in 2010. An agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA) concerning the pharmaceutical sector has been in force since January 2013.</td>
<td>Bilateral negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services and establishment are on hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Liberalisation of trade in services and establishment negotiations will be negotiated as part of the DCFTA.</td>
<td>Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14th December 2011. The EU-Jordan Association Agreement was signed in November 1997 and entered into force in May 2002. An Agreement on further liberalisation of trade in agriculture entered into force in 2007 and a protocol on Dispute Settlement Mechanism entered into force in July 2011. A preparatory process for launching negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTAs) is on-going.</td>
<td>No negotiations on-going on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on further liberalisation of trade in agriculture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>No additional negotiations on agricultural, processed agricultural and fisheries products, on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on a Dispute Settlement Protocol.</td>
<td>The EU-Lebanon Association Agreement was signed in June 2002 and entered into force in April 2006. In November 2010, the EU and Lebanon signed also a protocol on a Dispute Settlement Mechanism. This will enter into force once approved by Lebanon. Negotiations for Lebanon’s accession to the WTO are on-going.</td>
<td>No negotiations on-going on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on further liberalisation of trade in agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>No negotiations on-going on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on a Dispute Settlement Protocol.</td>
<td>The EU-Algeria Association Agreement was signed in April 2002 and entered into force in September 2005. Negotiations for Algeria’s accession to the WTO are on-going.</td>
<td>No additional negotiations on agricultural, processed agricultural and fisheries products, on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on a Dispute Settlement Protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>No negotiations on-going on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on a Dispute Settlement Mechanism under way.</td>
<td>The Association Agreement was signed in February 1997. The Interim Agreement entered into force in July 1997 and a duty-free quota-free agreement for agriculture, processed agricultural products and fisheries products entered into force in January 2012.</td>
<td>No negotiations on-going on liberalisation of trade in services and establishment or on a Dispute Settlement Mechanism under way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>In view of the political situation, the EU has adopted since May 2011 a number of restrictive measures towards Syria and partially suspended the application of the Cooperation Agreement of 1978. Signature of the Association Agreement remains on hold. In April 2013, the Council eased certain sanctions against Syria so as to</td>
<td>Negotiations concluded in 2004. Following technical adaptation, the text was initialed in December 2008 and adopted by the Council on 27 October 2009. However, the signature has been put on hold by the EU for political reasons.</td>
<td>In view of the political situation, the EU has adopted since May 2011 a number of restrictive measures towards Syria and partially suspended the application of the Cooperation Agreement of 1978. Signature of the Association Agreement remains on hold. In April 2013, the Council eased certain sanctions against Syria so as to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Background</td>
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<td><strong>TUNISIA</strong>&lt;br&gt; Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14th December 2011</td>
<td>The EU signed an Association Agreement with Tunisia in July 1995. The Agreement entered into force in March 1998. In December 2009, the EU signed also an agreement on Dispute Settlement Mechanism that entered into force in September 2011. A preparatory process for launching negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) is on-going</td>
<td>Bilateral negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services and establishment will be integrated into the DCFTA. For bilateral negotiations on agriculture, the issue of the integration or not in the DCFTA negotiation remains open. The third meeting of the preparatory process for the negotiations of a DCFTA took place on the 19th of June in Tunis. During its visit to Brussels on 27-28 May the Tunisian Prime Minister Essid announced that Tunisia is ready to launch the DCFTA negotiations this October. The 13th of October was agreed as a date for launching the negotiations in Tunis, in presence of the Commissioner Malmström and the Tunisian Minister of Trade. The first round is likely to follow the launch.</td>
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<td><strong>LIBYA</strong>&lt;br&gt; Negotiating directive for a Framework Agreement with Libya July 2008.</td>
<td>Negotiations for a framework agreement incorporating an FTA were launched on 12-13 November 2008. The two sides were discussing an ambitious FTA including trade in goods, trade in services/establishment, trade rules, regulatory cooperation, and dispute settlement. The negotiations were however suspended in February 2011.</td>
<td>Resumption of bilateral negotiations with the new Libyan authorities still remains as an option. However, the political transition in Libya is stalled with an increased level of violence. The lack of political settlement is preventing for the time being any trade discussion with this country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)</td>
<td>The negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement as such have been suspended, but informal discussions are going on; the process has been very advanced on all elements of the Agreement. The objective is to conclude negotiations as soon as possible.</td>
<td>No next steps foreseen.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNTRIES</strong>&lt;br&gt; <strong>UKRAINE</strong>&lt;br&gt; Negotiations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), as part of the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement, were concluded in 2011. After a long process, the political provisions of the Association Agreement were signed in Brussels on 21 March 2014. The remaining provisions, including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), forming a single instrument with the political ones, were signed on 27 June 2014 in Brussels.</td>
<td>EU and Ukraine prepare for the implementation of the parts of the Association Agreement –such as the DCFTA– open for provisional application.</td>
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Their provisional application of the relevant parts of the AA/DCFTA is foreseen after the completion of the ratification process in Ukraine.

**GEORGIA**

The Association Agreement, including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), was signed between the EU and Georgia on 27 June 2014 in Brussels. It applies provisionally since 1 September 2014. EU and Georgia are in the process of implementing the Association Agreement, including the DCFTA.

**MOLDOVA**

The Association Agreement, including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), was signed between the EU and the Republic of Moldova on 27 June 2014 in Brussels. It applies provisionally since 1 September 2014. EU and the Republic of Moldova are in the process of implementing the Association Agreement, including the DCFTA.

**ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries)**

See Overview of EPAs (Economic Partnership Agreements)

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<td><strong>ARMENIA</strong></td>
<td>Directives for the negotiation of a Framework Agreement between the EU and Armenia were adopted by</td>
<td>No mandate/negotiations for an FTA. Negotiations to enhance and replace the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in force, including its trade and investment related provisions.</td>
<td>Political launch of negotiations on 7th December 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Background Information</td>
<td>Negotiations Status</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>Directives for the negotiation of an Association Agreement between the EU and Azerbaijan were adopted by the Council on 10 May 2010.</td>
<td>No mandate/negotiations for an FTA. Negotiations for an enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) to replace and update the current PCA in force, including its trade and investment related provisions, have been suspended.</td>
<td>No next steps foreseen yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELARUS</td>
<td>The Council authorises the Commission to open negotiation on a new Agreement renewing the Agreement on Trade in Textile Products with the Republic of Belarus in September 2009.</td>
<td>Considering formation of a customs union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus, Belarus does not currently see a possibility of extending the bilateral textile agreement.</td>
<td>The bilateral agreement expired by 31 December 2009. The Commission adopted a regulation introducing unilateral measures that entered into force on 1 January 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA – Investment</td>
<td>The Council authorised the Commission to initiate negotiations for a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement on 18 October 2013. The mandate to launch negotiations on a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with China was approved by the Council in December 2005.</td>
<td>Negotiations of a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement were formally launched at the EU-China Summit of 21 November 2013 in Beijing. The aim of this agreement is to remove market access barriers to investment and provide a high level of protection to investors and investments in EU and China markets. It will replace the 26 existing Bilateral Investment Treaties between 27 individual EU Member States and China by one single comprehensive investment Agreement. So far, 7 rounds of negotiations have taken place. The 7th round took place in Beijing in the week of 14th September 2015. In line with the June 2015 EU-China Summit Statement the priority is now for the EU and China to “seek convergence on the scope of the Agreement and establish a joint text by the end of 2015”. Negotiations with China for an upgrade of the 1985 Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement were launched in 2007 but have been stalled since 2011 due to divergences between the mandates and expectations of</td>
<td>The eighth round of negotiations is scheduled to take place in Brussels the week of 30 November 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Negotiating directives</td>
<td>Negotiations status</td>
<td>The parties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRAN</td>
<td>Negotiating directives for a Trade and Cooperation Agreement were adopted in June 2002.</td>
<td>Several rounds of negotiations took place until 2005, when they were put on hold as a result of Iran's intensification of its nuclear activities. The EU imposed also trade sanctions on Iran that are still in place.</td>
<td>The regulatory framework for commercial restrictions is continuously updated. No negotiations are currently foreseen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>Negotiating Directives for a Trade and Cooperation Agreement adopted in March 2006</td>
<td>The EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement was signed on 11 May 2012. Its trade provisions entered into force on 1 August 2012 as part of a provisional application (while ratification procedures for the whole agreement continue). The Agreement is MFN based and does not give Iraq preferential access to the EU market.</td>
<td>The first meeting of the Trade Sub-Committee with Iraq took place in October 2013. The EU supports Iraq's objective of negotiating its accession to WTO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAZAKHSTAN</td>
<td>Council Negotiating directives to update the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA)</td>
<td>No mandate/negotiations for an FTA. The Enhanced PCA (EPCA) will upgrade the current PCA, including in the area of trade.</td>
<td>The negotiations of the EPCA were concluded in October 2014 and the negotiators initialled the text on 20 January 2015. The EU and Kazakhstan plans to sign the EPCA and start its provisional application still before the end of 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Council Negotiating Directives in 2008 for a new Agreement to update and extend the current framework for EU/Russia relations under the existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA)</td>
<td>No mandate/negotiations for an FTA. Negotiations for a New Agreement to replace and update the existing PCA, including trade and investment provisions have been stalled.</td>
<td>The 12th formal round of negotiations took place in mid-December 2010. The chief negotiators agreed that work should focus on the trade and investment provisions and until there is sufficient progress in this area the working groups covering non-trade areas of the New Agreement will not be convened. An informal Drafting Group has met 11 times (the last time in March 2012) to discuss the two draft legal texts on horizontal trade and investment provisions, which the EU submitted in two batches in July 2010 and March 2011. Differences remain on the contents of the Trade and Investment chapter. While the EU has agreed to not cover market access issues as the agreement is non-preferential and to focus on regulatory convergence the positions still differ on the level of ambition for the chapter. The fact that the Eurasian Economic Commission</td>
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has acquired several competencies in the area of trade is an additional complication for the bilateral negotiations.

In January 2014, the Russian negotiators confirmed that Russia has a new mandate for the New Agreement and expressed readiness to resume the negotiations and to submit the related Russian position in the coming months. No comment has been received yet though Russia promised to send them by the end of February.

The European council decided, in its conclusions of 6 March, to suspend the bilateral talks on the New Agreement.

**Services (TiSA)**

In February 2013, the European Commission received from the Council its green light for negotiations on a new international agreement on trade in services. The negotiations cover all services sectors, including information and communication technology (ICT) services, logistics and transport, financial services and services for businesses.

The talks started formally in March 2013. By the end of 2013, most participants had indicated which of their services markets they were prepared to open and to what extent. By October 2015, fourteen negotiation rounds took place. Currently, 23 WTO members (including EU representing it 28 Member States) are taking part in the negotiations. There is no deadline set for ending the negotiations.

**Green Goods**

**TRADE IN AGRI-FOOD AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS with EEA/EFTA COUNTRIES**

Negotiations on further liberalisation for agricultural and fisheries are part of the EEA agreement. Recent negotiations on fish tariff quotas with Norway and Iceland have been linked (although not formally) to the negotiations on the EEA/ Norway financial mechanism. Negotiations of fish quotas with Norway and Iceland took place between January 2014 and July 2015 and were

Negotiations are on hold with Switzerland.
finalised on 17 July 2015. Negotiations with Iceland on GI and liberalisation of agricultural products were also concluded in 2015. Negotiations with Norway are currently taking place on geographic indications (started in 2013) and on liberalisation of agricultural products (started in 2015). Negotiations on further liberalisation of agricultural products with Switzerland started in 2008 and are on hold since 2009.
Countries with which the EU has a preferential trade agreement in place:

- Mexico
- Chile
- Peru
- Morocco
- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Israel
- Occupied Palestinian Territory
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Albania
- Serbia
- Montenegro
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Switzerland
- Republic of Korea (South Korea)
- Antigua
- Barbuda
- Belize
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Colombia
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Guatemala
- Papua New Guinea
- Sth Africa
- Madagascar
- Mauritius
- Seychelles
- Zimbabwe
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Fiji
- Cameroon
- Georgia
- Moldova

Countries with which the EU negotiates or has a preferential agreement that is not yet applied:

- Canada
- India
- Malaysia
- Brazil
- Argentina
- Uruguay
- Paraguay
- Saudi Arabia
- Botswana
- Ivory Coast
- Kuwait
- Qatar
- United Arab Emirates
- Oman
- Bahrain
- Libya
- Cook Island
- Kiribati
- Lesotho
- Swaziland
- Mozambique
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia
- Nauru
- Samoa
- Solomon
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu
- Angola
- Namibia
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Malawi
- Sudan
- Zambia
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo
- Zimbabwe
- Vietnam
- Armenia
- United States of America
- Thailand
- Japan
- Ukraine
- South Africa
- Mauritius
- Madagascar
- Seychelles
- Zimbabwe
- Papua New Guinea
- Singapore
- Morocco
- Ecuador

Countries with which the EU is considering opening preferential negotiations:

- Azerbaijan
- Brunei Darussalam
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Bolivia
- Australia
- New Zealand

Countries with which the EU is negotiating a stand-alone investment agreement:

- China
- Myanmar

*Economic Partnership Agreements