



OVERVIEW OF FTA AND OTHER TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Last update in January 2022

Updates in red

FTA NEGOTIATIONS

Country	Negotiating Directives	Current Status	Next Steps
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NORTH AMERICA

USA	Negotiating directives obtained in April 2019	The Council of the EU approved two mandates on 15 April 2019 for an agreement on (1) the elimination of tariffs for industrial goods and on (2) conformity assessment.	Further steps to be determined.
CANADA	Negotiating directives obtained in April 2009	The European Commission has adopted on 5 July 2016 draft proposals for Council Decisions on the signature, provisional application and conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and submitted this to the Council for adoption. The Council has adopted the CETA proposal on 28 October to allow the signature and the provisional application of CETA. The agreement was signed on 30 October 2016 during the EU Canada bilateral Summit. The European Parliament gave its consent to CETA on 15 February 2017. On 21 September 2017, the agreement has entered into force provisionally.	CETA will enter into force fully and definitively when all EU Member States parliaments have ratified the Agreement. 12 Member States have not ratified the agreement so far: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and The Netherlands

ASIA

ASEAN <i>More on each particular country below</i>	Negotiating directives obtained in April 2007	Negotiations for a trade agreement with a regional grouping of 7 ASEAN Member States started in July 2007 and were suspended in December 2009. In March 2017, an EU-ASEAN Joint Working Group was created to discuss the parameters of a future ASEAN-EU region-to-region agreement. The Joint Working Group so far met three times.	Discussions are continuing.
SINGAPORE	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	The Free Trade Agreement with Singapore entered into force on 21 November 2019.	<p>The Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) will further need to be ratified by all EU Member States according to their own national procedures before it can enter into force.</p> <p>16 Member States have not ratified the agreement so far: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.</p>
MALAYSIA	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Trade and investment negotiations with Malaysia were launched in 2010 and, after seven rounds of negotiation, put on hold in April 2012 at the request of Malaysia.	<i>The EU is looking for a comprehensive and ambitious agreement. A stocktaking exercise took place in 2016-2017 to assess prospects with no final outcome due to the change in government in Malaysia in 2018. The new Government in office in Malaysia since August 2021 is looking into the matter.</i>
VIETNAM	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	The Free Trade Agreement with Vietnam entered into force on 1 August 2020	<p>The Investment Protection Agreement will further need to be ratified by all EU Member States according to their own national procedures before it can enter into force</p> <p>17 Member States have not ratified the agreement so far: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.</p>
THAILAND	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Negotiations on a trade agreement with Thailand were launched in March 2013 and four rounds took place until April 2014. No further FTA negotiating rounds have been scheduled.	In the conclusions it adopted in October 2019, the Council stressed the importance of taking steps towards the resumption of negotiations on an ambitious and comprehensive trade agreement with Thailand. Before resuming negotiations, it is important to ensure that the EU and Thailand see eye-to-eye on the level of ambition of a future deal. The Commission has engaged in a mapping exercise with Thailand in this respect.

INDONESIA	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Negotiations for a trade agreement with Indonesia were launched in September 2016. The last round of negotiations took place in a virtual format in November 2021 .	The date for the next round of negotiations still needs to be fixed.
PHILIPPINES	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Trade and investment negotiations with the Philippines were launched in December 2015. Two negotiating rounds were held so far: in May 2016 and February 2017.	No date has been set yet for the next round of negotiations.
MYANMAR/BURMA	Negotiating directives for an investment protection agreement adopted in March 2014	The EU sent its text proposal in December 2014. Four rounds of negotiations have taken place so far: 9-12 February 2015, 25-29 May 2015, 21-23 September 2015, and 13-16 December 2016. Technical discussions were held on 26-27 April 2017, and good progress was made, but discussions will have to continue.	Negotiations are halted since 2017.

INDIA	Negotiating directives adopted in April 2007 and reviewed in 2011 to cover investment protection	Negotiations for a trade agreement with India were launched in June 2007 and brought to a <i>de facto</i> standstill in 2013 due to a serious gap in the levels of ambitions. The EU-India Leaders' Meeting held on 8 May 2021 agreed to resume negotiations for an ambitious and comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) and to launch separate negotiations for an Investment Protection Agreement and an Agreement on Geographical Indications (GIs).	No date has been fixed yet for any of the negotiation tracks
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OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA	Negotiating directives adopted in May 2018.	Eleven negotiating rounds held since the launch in June 2018. The Commission tabled text proposals for all substantial areas of the negotiation. Initial market access offers for goods, services and investment, and public procurement have been exchanged. The 11 th round took place in June 2021 per video-conference.	The 12th round will be held from 7-18 February 2022.
NEW ZEALAND	Negotiating directives adopted in May 2018	Eleven negotiating rounds held since the launch in June 2018, the last one in June/July 2021. The Commission tabled text proposals for all substantial areas of the negotiation.	The 12th round will be held from 14-25 March 2022.

LATIN AMERICA

MERCOSUR	Negotiating Directives of 1999	An agreement in principle was reached on the trade part on 28 June 2019. The agreement will remove the majority of tariffs on EU exports to Mercosur, saving over €4 billion worth of duties per year. Mercosur countries will protect some 350 European Geographical Indications from imitation. The agreement will create new opportunities by opening up services sectors and government procurement markets at central level. It sets the highest standards for food safety and consumer protection. It safeguards the Parties' right to regulate in the public interest and preserves the right to organise public services in the way they consider appropriate. The trade and sustainable development chapter includes strong provisions on labour rights and environmental protection, including a commitment to effectively implement the Paris Climate Agreement and explicit reference to the precautionary principle. Civil society organisations will have an active role to overview the implementation of the entire agreement.	<p>The texts and market access schedules of the trade part of the agreement have been published. Both sides are engaged in the legal revision of the agreement. Once finalised, the texts and offers will need to undergo translation into all EU languages, before the Commission can start the necessary internal procedures for the transmission of the agreement to the Council and European Parliament.</p> <p>Given the concerns over deforestation and the environment, the Commission is seeking meaningful engagement by Mercosur on the Paris Agreement and deforestation as we move towards ratification of the Agreement. At the EU27-LAC Ministerial of 14 December 2020, the EVP Dombrovskis and Mercosur Ministers instructed their officials to intensify contacts with a view to enhancing the exchange of information in these areas, increasing policy dialogue and identifying areas of cooperation. The Commission is working on an initiative to address these concerns.</p>
MEXICO	Negotiating Directives of 2016	An agreement in principle was reached on the trade part on 21 April 2018 and supplemented with the agreement on public procurement (sub-central) reached on 28 April 2020. The modernised EU-Mexico agreement will replace the EU-Mexico Global Agreement (1997) once in force. The modernised agreement is a landmark agreement. It not only updates the existing agreement and ensures mutually beneficial economic gains, but it also builds up our geostrategic alliance with a like-minded country, and set the rules for fair and open trade in line with EU values and interests.	The texts of the trade part of the agreement have been published. Once the Commission procedures are finalised, the texts will need to undergo translation into all EU languages, before the Commission can start the necessary internal procedures for the transmission of the agreement to the Council and European Parliament.
CHILE	Negotiating Directives of 2017	The EU and Chile started the negotiation process for the modernisation of the EU – Chile Association Agreement in 2017. The tenth round took place in April/May 2021 by videoconference. The Parties had a second exchange of offers on goods at the beginning of June 2021 (the first one took place in 2019) and exchanged offers also on Public Procurement and Investment and Services in July 2021.	Currently the Parties are meeting inter-sessionally both at technical and Chief negotiator level to discuss all pending chapters of the agreement.
ANDEAN COMMUNITY		The EU has a comprehensive trade agreement with Colombia and Peru. The agreement has been provisionally applied with Peru since 1 March 2013 and with Colombia since 1 August	1 Member State has not ratified the agreement so far: Belgium. The agreement is therefore only provisionally applied.

		2013. On 1 January 2017, Ecuador joined the trade agreement	
CENTRAL AMERICA		<p>The EU and the Central American region concluded a new Association Agreement, signed on 29 June 2012.</p> <p>The trade pillar of the Association Agreement has been provisionally applied since 1st August 2013 with Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, since 1st October 2013 with Costa Rica and El Salvador, and since 1 December with Guatemala.</p>	1 Member State has not ratified the agreement so far: Belgium. The agreement is therefore provisionally applied but only for the trade part. The political and cooperation part is not in application.

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

TURKEY	Draft Negotiating directives adopted by Commission on 21 December 2016.	<p>Council started its deliberations on the Commission's proposal on 20 January 2017. During the first months of 2017, the proposal was under discussion in the Council Working Parties COELA (Enlargement and countries leading EU accession negotiations) and TPC (Trade Policy Committee) and discussions resumed at technical level in the Council in June 2021. It is up to the Council to conclude its work on the Negotiating Directives.</p>	<p>The General Affairs Council meeting of 26 June 2018 and repeated on 18 June 2019 noted: "<i>Turkey has been moving further away from the European Union. Turkey's accession negotiations have therefore effectively come to a standstill and no further chapters can be considered for opening or closing and no further work towards the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union is foreseen.</i>" The new EU Trade Policy Review includes that the EU looks forward to the modernisation of its trade and economic relationship with Turkey, provided the right conditions are met.</p> <p>The conclusions of the European Council of March invited the Council to work on a mandate for the modernisation of the Customs Union and the conclusions of the June European Council took note of the start of work at technical level towards a mandate for the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union. Such a mandate may be adopted by the Council subject to additional guidance by the European Council.</p>
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SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN & MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

GENERAL OVERVIEW (see below for information on particular countries)		<p>The EU has established a network of Association Agreements, which include reciprocal FTAs on trade in goods, with 8 countries of the Southern neighbourhood (all except Libya and Syria). The EU also encourages the countries of the region to agree FTAs</p>	
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		<p>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). 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. Negotiations with Morocco were launched in March 2013 and with Tunisia in October 2015, but are currently on hold.</p> <p>The new EU Trade Policy Review suggests to discuss options to modernise trade and investment relations with Morocco and Tunisia, to better adapt them to today's challenges. A new sustainable investment initiative is also proposed to interested partners in the Southern Neighbourhood, in the form of stand-alone investment agreements or as part of the modernisation of existing trade agreements.</p>	
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW			
MOROCCO	Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14 th December 2011	<p>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.</p> <p>In March 2013, the EU and Morocco launched negotiations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA).</p> <p>After four rounds, negotiations have been put on hold at the request of Morocco to carry out additional studies before continuing the negotiations.</p> <p>The Joint Declaration of the Association Council of June 2019 called for the relaunch of DCFTA negotiations.</p> <p>The new EU Trade Policy Review suggests to discuss options to modernise trade and investment relations with Morocco and Tunisia, to better adapt them to today's challenges.</p> <p>In September 2021 the General Confederation of Enterprises of Morocco and BusinessEurope issued a joint statement calling for the modernisation of EU-Morocco trade and investment</p>	<p>A meeting between EVP Dombrovskis and Industry and trade Minister Elalamy took place on 1 March 2021. In line with the EU Trade Policy Review, exploratory talks will be organised at technical level in view of assessing options for modernising trade and investment relations to better adapt them to today's challenges.</p>

		relations.	
TUNISIA	Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14 th December 2011	<p>The EU signed an Association Agreement with Tunisia in July 1995. The Agreement entered into force in March 1998. Negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTAs) were launched in October 2015 and so far, four rounds took place.</p> <p>The fourth round took place in 28-30 April/1-2 May 2019 in Tunis. Since then negotiations have been effectively brought to a standstill due to the change of government in Tunisia.</p> <p>The new EU Trade Policy Review suggests to discuss options to modernise trade and investment relations with Morocco and Tunisia, to better adapt them to today's challenges.</p>	The new executive power in Tunisia in place since September 2020 has indicated that an evaluation needs to be carried out first before taking further steps to relaunch negotiations, to which they are not opposed in principle. In line with the EU Trade Policy Review, the EU is ready to discuss options to modernise trade and investment relations with Tunisia.

ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries)

[See Overview of Economic Partnership Agreements \(EPAs\)](#)

OTHER TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Country	Negotiating Directives	Current Status	Next Steps
UK in respect of GIBRALTAR	Negotiating directives obtained in October 2021.	The first round of negotiation took place in the week 11-15 October 2021.	No date for the next round.
AZERBAIJAN	Directives for the negotiation of a Comprehensive Agreement between the EU and Azerbaijan were adopted by the Council on 7 November 2016.	<p>No mandate/negotiations for an FTA.</p> <p>Negotiations to enhance and replace the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in force, including its trade related provisions, were launched in February 2017. The seventh round of trade negotiations took place in Baku on 23-25 April 2019. Restructuring in the Azeri Ministry of Economy and COVID-19 had delayed the negotiations. Discussions to resume the negotiations started in July 2021.</p> <p>Negotiations of the WTO accession of Azerbaijan are ongoing.</p>	The eighth round is to be scheduled depending on the outcome of informal technical discussions among both parties.
KYRGYZSTAN	College adopted joint recommendations to the Council on 2 June 2017	<p>College authorised the Commission and the HRVP to negotiate a new agreement (Enhanced Partnership Cooperation Agreement) with the Kyrgyz Republic, building on the provisions of the existing PCA which dates from 1995. The Council has approved the negotiations directives on 9 October 2017. Negotiations have started on 19 December 2017 and were concluded during the 7th round which took place in Bishkek on June 2019.</p> <p>The new Agreement concluded with the Kyrgyz Republic was initialed in Bishkek on 6 July 2019 in the margins of the EU-Central Asia Ministerial meeting.</p>	The text is presently undergoing legal scrubbing.
UZBEKISTAN	College adopted joint recommendations to the	The Council issued negotiating directives in July 2018 and the negotiations on the Trade title of the agreement were	Videoconferences on remaining individual chapters to continue. Next round is possible before end year.

	Council on 14 May 2018	launched in February 2019. The ninth round of negotiations took place on 27 September-1 October 2021 in Brussels.	
ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS WITH ANDORRA, MONACO AND SAN MARINO		The Council authorised on 4 December 2014 negotiations "on one or several Association Agreement(s)" between the EU and Andorra, Monaco, San Marino (AMS). The main goal of these negotiations which started in 2016 is to allow AMS to participate in the internal market (four freedoms). The last round of negotiations took place in July 2021.	No date for the next round.

Topic	Negotiating Directives	Current Status	Next Steps
Domestic regulation		WTO Members have been negotiating horizontal disciplines for domestic regulation in services for many years, based on a mandate included in article VI.4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Following a Joint Statement issued at the 11 th WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires, a large group of WTO Members has had several rounds of negotiations in an open-ended format. On 23 May 2019, a group of 60 WTO Members committed in a new Joint Statement issued in Paris, to continue working on the outstanding issues with a view to incorporating the outcome of their work in their respective schedules of specific commitments by the 12 th WTO Ministerial Conference. The last round of negotiations took place on 27 September 2021 .	No date for the next round.
E-Commerce	Supplementary negotiating directives were adopted in May 2019.	Plurilateral WTO negotiations on e-commerce were launched in Davos in January 2019 after a year of exploratory talks. The negotiations cover both goods and services and their aim is to agree on global rules on digital trade. Since the launch of the negotiations, seven negotiating rounds have taken place on the basis of text proposals submitted by WTO Members. So far 86 WTO Members have formally joined the talks. The last formal round took place in February 2020. Since then the negotiations have continued online in small groups and plenary sessions.	No date for the next round. The aim for MC12 is to have a further streamlined negotiating text and a solid progress report accompanied by a statement of the co-conveners.
Energy Charter Treaty	The Negotiating Directives for the modernisation of the ECT were adopted by the Council on 15 July 2019.	The Commission tabled an initial text proposal in May 2020, aiming at the reform of investment protection and dispute settlement rules, as well as new provisions on sustainable development and climate change. The proposal was complemented in February 2021 by a proposal on the scope of investment protection in relation to fossil fuels. The seventh negotiating round took place from 28 September to 1 October 2021. Contracting parties continue to meet also between the rounds to discuss	No date for the next round.

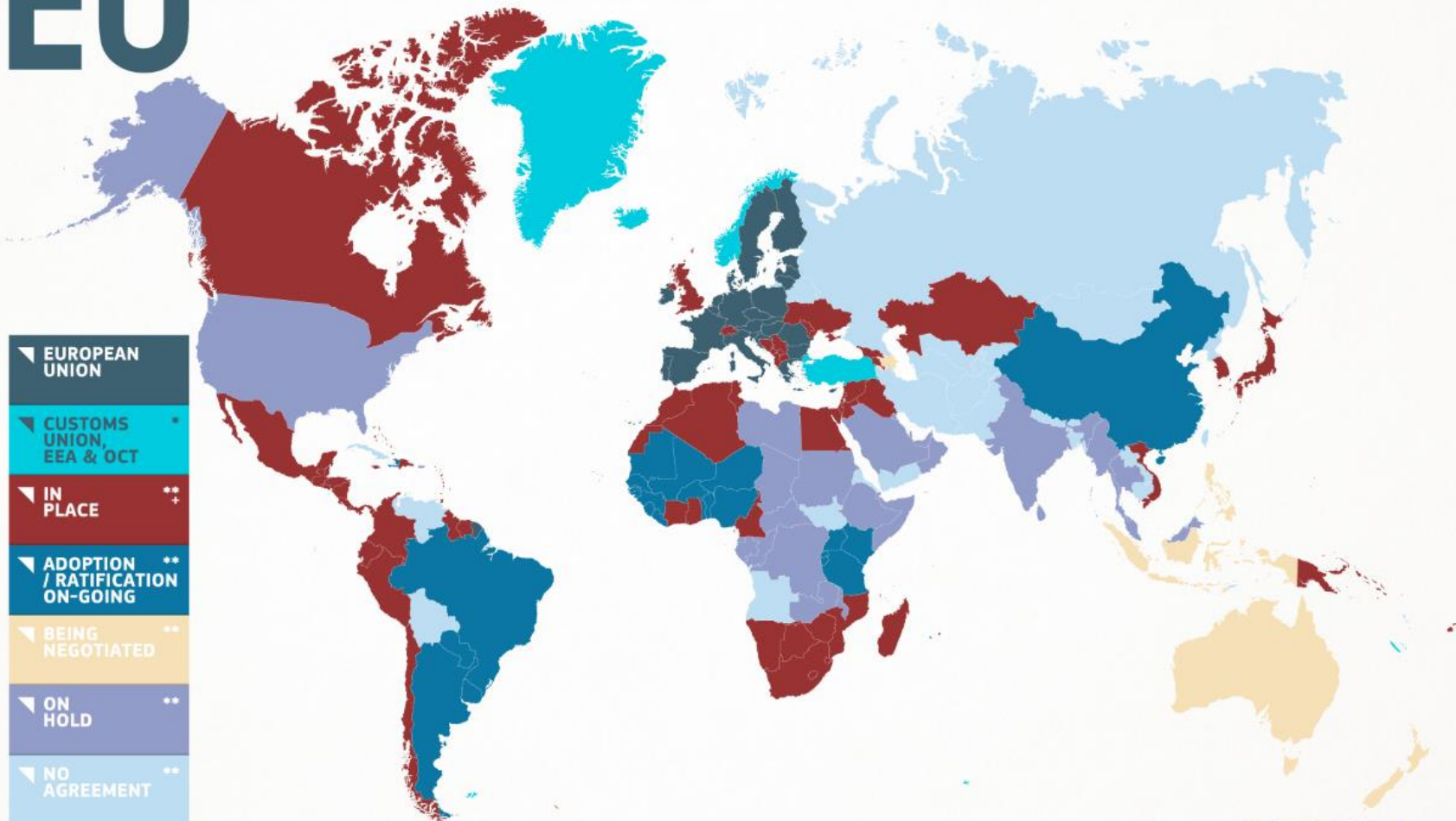
		compromise proposals informally.	
Fisheries	This is part of the Doha Development Agenda mandate in 2002.	Negotiations on fisheries subsidies re-started in the WTO at the end of 2016. They aim at eliminating subsidies to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and at prohibiting subsidies that contribute overcapacity and overfishing. The negotiations have been stuck during the pandemic but are about to restart as the Rules Negotiating Group (RNG) Chair presented his text that will serve as a basis for negotiations.	The negotiations should have been concluded in June 2020 at the 12 th WTO Ministerial conference. However, this Ministerial Conference has been postponed. The EU is pushing hard to comply with the mandate of SDG 14.6 and therefore to conclude the negotiations by 2020, ideally at a dedicated General Council meeting towards the end of the year.
Green Goods		Since July 2014 the EU and 16 other members (see below) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have been negotiating an Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) to remove barriers to trade in environmental or "green" goods that are crucial for environmental protection and climate change mitigation. The next, 18 th round took place in November and was followed by a Ministerial meeting in December 2016. Despite efforts, the deal could not yet be reached at a Ministerial meeting in December 2016 and the negotiations were shelved. Read more.	Further steps to be determined.
Investment - China	<p>The Council authorised the Commission to initiate negotiations for a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement on 18 October 2013.</p> <p>The mandate to launch negotiations on a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with China was approved by the Council in December 2005.</p>	<p>Negotiations of a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement were formally launched at the EU-China Summit of 21 November 2013 in Beijing. With this agreement, the EU seeks to create new investment opportunities for European companies by opening China's market and eliminating discriminatory laws and practices. Provisions on investment protection should ensure a high level of protection for European companies, while preserving governments' right to regulate. It will replace the 26 existing Bilateral Investment Treaties between 27 individual EU Member States and China by one single comprehensive investment Agreement.</p> <p>In 2016 the EU and China negotiators reached clear conclusions on an ambitious and comprehensive scope for the EU-China investment agreement and established a joint negotiating text.</p> <p>Separate negotiations with China for an upgrade of the</p>	<p>The Comprehensive Agreement on Investment was concluded in principle on 30 December 2020.</p> <p>Both sides are now working towards finalising the text of the agreement, which will need to be legally reviewed and translated before it can be submitted for approval by the EU Council and the European Parliament.</p>

		<p>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 the parties.</p> <p>The 35th round took place on the week of 7 December 2020 via videoconference.</p>	
Investment - Japan	Negotiating Directives adopted on 29 November 2012	The EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement came into force on 1 February 2019. Negotiations continue separately for an Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) with Japan. While the substantive provisions have been agreed, the procedural ones (ICS) are still not accepted by Japan. The last discussions on the IPA took place on 20-22 March 2019 in Tokyo.	For the time being, no further discussions are foreseen.
Investment facilitation	The Directives for the negotiation of Investment Facilitation multilateral framework were adopted by the Council on 7 th of October 2019.	During the WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in December 2017, 70 Members called for developing a multilateral framework on investment facilitation. The objective is to increase worldwide investment flows and contribute to sustainable development by making investment conditions and opportunities more transparent and streamlining administrative procedures. A special focus is on developing countries and LDCs. Since the beginning of 2018, the structured discussions on investment facilitation are taking place in the WTO on a regular basis and have moved into negotiating mode in September 2020. More than 100 Members are currently participating in the work towards a consolidated negotiation text by the 12th WTO ministerial conference (30 November - 3 December 2021).	No date for the next round.
MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT COURT	Adopted on 20 March 2018	<p>Working Group III of UNCITRAL (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) discussing ISDS (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) reform is progressing at a good pace with important issues for structural reform of ISDS, i.e. the creation of a Multilateral Investment Court (e.g. selection and appointment of adjudicators, functioning of an appeal mechanism) having been discussed.</p> <p>Issues immediately on the table of Working Group III include the possibility of additional time and resources</p>	Discussions will continue in the coming months, also on other aspects that are indirectly relevant for the Multilateral Investment Court notably the establishment of an Advisory Centre for developing countries.

		being allocated to discussions on ISDS structural reform as well as the possibility to gather in small groups to draft treaty language. Such additional time and resources are conditional upon agreement at the Working Group and in other UN groups.	
TRADE IN AGRI-FOOD AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS with EEA/EFTA COUNTRIES		<p>European Economic Area (EEA): negotiations on further liberalisation for agricultural products are part of the EEA agreement (Art. 19).</p> <p>Iceland: an EU-Iceland agreement on geographical indications (GI) and a separate agreement on further liberalisation of trade in basic agricultural products and processed agricultural products between Iceland and the EU entered into force on 1 May 2018.</p> <p>Norway: negotiations on a GI agreement started in 2013 and have been on hold since April 2016. Negotiations on further liberalisation of EU-Norway trade in agricultural products, which started in 2015, were concluded at negotiator's level in April 2017; the respective EU-Norway agreement entered into force on 1 October 2018.</p> <p>Switzerland: negotiations on further liberalisation of agricultural products started in 2008 and are on hold since 2009.</p> <p>Norway and Iceland: the last negotiations of fish quotas took place between January 2014 and July 2015 and were finalised on 17 July 2015.</p>	New negotiations with both countries will start soon to agree on new fish tariff quotas for the period 2021-2028.

EU trade agreements 2022

Updated 02/02/2022



* European Economic Area (EEA) / Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT).

** Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), Investment Agreement, Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA), Partnership and Co-operation Agreement with preferential element (PCA).

+ The agreements with Chile, Tunisia, and Eastern and Southern Africa are currently being updated; the updated agreement with Mexico is under ratification. The DCFTA with Georgia does not apply in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The agreement between the EU and the United Kingdom is applied provisionally, pending ratification by the EU.

#EUtrade

