OVERVIEW OF FTA AND OTHER TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

FTA NEGOTIATIONS

Country	Negotiating Directives	Current Status	Next Steps
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. **10 Member States have not ratified the agreement so far**: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Slovenia.

ASIA

ASEAN *More on each particular country below*	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. In September 2022, the EU-ASEAN Economic Ministers Consultations decided to re-orient the focus (and the work of the Joint Working Group) to sectoral cooperation on 1) digital economy, 2) green technologies and green services and 3) supply chain resilience. The Joint Working Group met in June 2023, March 2024 and July 2025.	The Commissioner will attend the ASEAN-Economic Ministers (AEM) -EU Trade Commissioner Consultation in Kuala Lumpur on 25 September.
SINGAPORE	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	The Free Trade Agreement with Singapore entered into force on 21 November 2019.	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. **9 Member States have not ratified the agreement yet**: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia.
MALAYSIA	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Trade and investment negotiations with Malaysia were first launched in 2010 and, after seven rounds of negotiation, put on hold in April 2012 at the request of Malaysia. Following the successful conclusion of a technical stocktaking exercise (launched in September 2023 and finalised end of 2024), the relaunch of the negotiations was announced on 20 January 2025. This was based on a common understanding that was reached to aim for a modern, ambitious and comprehensive FTA. A first negotiation round took place in Brussels in June/ July 2025.	Two waves of intersessional virtual meetings are scheduled for September and October 2025 (each followed by an online Chief Negotiators' debriefing meeting. The second round of negotiations is scheduled to take place in Kuala Lumpur on 17-21 November 2025.
VIETNAM	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	The Free Trade Agreement with Vietnam entered into force on 1 August 2020	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. **9 Member States have not ratified the agreement so far:** Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Ireland, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia.

THAILAND	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Negotiations on a trade agreement with Thailand were launched in March 2013 and then paused in 2014. Following the successful conclusion of a mapping exercise with Thailand, the relaunch of negotiations was announced on 15 March 2023, based on a common understanding to pursue a modern, high-quality FTA, with sustainability at its core. Six rounds have taken place so far, the last one in the week of 23 June 2025.	The seventh round of negotiations is scheduled for the week of 29 September 2025, in Brussels.
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 Indonesia in the week of 1 July 2024.	EU Trade Commissioner Šefčovič and Minister Airlangga announced the finalisation of the negotiations on 23 September 2025. The texts will now undergo legal scrubbing and work will start for the signature and ratification procedures.
PHILIPPINES	Based on 2007 ASEAN negotiating directives (see above)	Trade and investment negotiations with the Philippines were launched in December 2015. Two negotiating rounds took place in May 2016 and February 2017, but no further rounds were scheduled at the time. An extensive joint stocktaking exercise took place in the autumn of 2023 and confirmed that the Philippines and the EU share the aim to conclude an ambitious and modern agreement with sustainability at its core. On 18 March 2024, the EU and the Philippines announced the resumption of FTA negotiations. A first round of negotiations after the resumption took place in the week of 14 October 2024. The second round of negotiations took place in February 2025 in the Philippines.	The fourth round of negotiations is scheduled to take place in the week of 20 October in the Philippines. Intersessionals are taking place in the run-up to the round.
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 *de facto* 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 (IPA) and an Agreement on Geographical Indications (GIs). EU negotiating texts covering 18 FTA chapters and the IPA were shared with India on 31 March 2022. Ten FTA, five IPA and six GIs negotiations rounds have been held so far. The 13th round of negotiations took place on 8-12 September 2025 in New Delhi.	The 14th round will take place in Brussels on 6 – 10 October. Monthly rounds will take place until the conclusion of discussions foreseen by the end of the year. On GIs, the two sides are currently discussing intersessionally based on the outcomes of the preliminary screening of the respective GIs lists. As regards the IPA, there are ongoing contacts at Chief Negotiator level.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA	Negotiating directives adopted in May 2018.	Fifteen negotiating rounds held since the launch in June 2018, the last one in April 2023. Ministerial meetings on 5-6 June 2023 and 10-11 July 2023. Negotiations stalled following Australian refusal before the Ministerial meeting in Osaka on 29/31 October 2023 to negotiate on the basis of the outcome prepared for conclusion so far. Australia reverted to previous high demands for access for sensitive products (beef and lamb in particular). Finally, no meetings took place in Osaka as a result. Senior official and Chief Negotiators meetings took place in June, July and September 2024. At the G20 in November 2024 President VDL-PM Albanese agreed to get back to the FTA talks after the AUS elections (3 May 2025).	No further meetings scheduled for the moment.

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.	All negotiated texts have been published. The legal revision of the agreement is concluded. Translation of texts into all EU languages is ongoing. The process has now started to get the iTA signed and concluded by the Council by qualified majority,

		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. In the EU-Mercosur meeting at Ministerial level in the margins of the EU-CELAC Summit (18 July 2023), both sides reconfirmed their joint commitment to conclude the EU-Mercosur Agreement swiftly. On 6 December 2024, both sides concluded negotiations at the Mercosur Summit in Montevideo. On 3 September 2025, the European Commission adopted proposals for Council decisions on the signature and conclusion of two parallel legal instruments: the EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement (EMPA) and the interim Trade Agreement (iTA).	after the European Parliament has given its consent. The EMPA will then to be ratified by all MSs before entering into force.
MEXICO	Negotiating Directives of 2016	On 3 September 2025, the European Commission transmitted the EU-Mexico modernised agreement to the Council. The texts are presented as two parallel legal instruments: 1. The EU-Mexico Political, Economic and Cooperation Strategic Partnership Agreement, also known as the 'Modernised Global Agreement' (MGA), which includes a) a political and cooperation pillar, and b) a trade and investment pillar (inclusive of investment protection provisions), and	The EU-Mexico Modernised Global Agreement (MGA) and the EU-Mexico interim Trade Agreement (iTA) are now submitted to the Council for its adoption.

		2. an interim Trade Agreement (iTA) covering only those trade parts of the MGA that are of exclusive EU competence, The EU-Mexico modernised 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.	
CHILE	Negotiating Directives of 2017	The new EU-Chile Agreement was signed on 13 December 2023. The new agreement includes two parallel legal instruments: 1. the Advanced Framework Agreement (AFA), that will include a) the Political and Cooperation pillar and b) the Trade and Investment pillar (inclusive of investment protection provisions), subject to ratification by all Member States; and 2. an Interim Trade Agreement (ITA) covering only those parts of the trade and investment pillar of the Advanced Framework Agreement that are of EU exclusive competence (i.e., not including the investment protection provisions), to be adopted as an EU-only agreement. The ITA will be repealed and replaced by the Advanced Framework Agreement when it enters into force. The ITA came into force on 1 February 2025. The European Parliament gave its consent to ITA and AFA on 29 February 2024. The ITA entered into force on 1 February 2025.	The Advanced Framework Agreement (AFA) is a mixed agreement and requires ratification by all EU Member States. Most of it is being provisionally applied since 1 June 2025, but not the investment protection provisions.
ANDEAN COMMUNITY		The EU has a comprehensive trade agreement with Colombia and Peru. The agreement has been	**All Member States** have ratified the agreement with Colombia and Peru and with Ecuador. The agreement and protocol of accession are still provisionally applied, pending adoption of

		provisionally applied with Peru since 1 March 2013 and with Colombia since 1 August 2013. On 1 January 2017, Ecuador joined the trade agreement	Decision on Ratification of the Agreement by the Council. On the Andean countries side, Colombia has not yet ratified the Accession Protocol of Croatia. The discussions on improvement of the TSD dimension of the Agreement announced at the 11th Trade Committee after fully entry onto force of the Agreement are supposed to be concluded by the 12th Trade Committee meeting, which should take place in Fall 2025.
CENTRAL AMERICA		The EU and the Central American region concluded a new Association Agreement, signed on 29 June 2012. 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 2013 with Guatemala. Following completion of the ratification process on the EU side, the agreement fully applies as of 1 May 2024, including the trade part, the political and cooperation part. The EU held an initial reflection with Central American counterparts on how to improve the sustainability dimension of the EU – Central America Association Agreement. Those discussions took place during the EU-CA Association Committee in Trade meeting on 20 June 2024 in Brussels. Parties held a first technical meeting on 21 November 2024 The EU held four meetings of a Working Group under the TSD subcommittee with Central American counterparts on how to improve the sustainability dimension of the EU – Central America Association Agreement. Costa Rica as Presidency Pro Tempore provided a reflection paper on possible improvements. Outcome of discussions were presented during the EU-CA Association Committee in Trade meeting, held on 27 June 2025 in Cost Rica.	The EU and Central America will convene a new meeting in early fall of the Working Group to discuss improvements of sustainability aspects in the EU-CA Association Agreement.

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

TÜRKIYE	Draft Negotiating directives adopted by Commission on 21 December 2016.	The deliberations in Council were stalled in 2017 due to the deterioration of the political situation in Türkiye. The European Council invited the Commission in March 2021 to intensify talks with Türkiye to address current difficulties in the implementation of the Customs Union, ensuring its effective application to all Member States. The "Joint Communication on the State of Play of EU-Türkiye Political, Economic, and Trade Relations" of November 2023 recommended establishing the High Level Dialogue (HLD) on Trade, and resuming discussions in the Council on the draft negotiating framework for the modernisation of the EU-Türkiye Customs Union on the understanding that Türkiye keeps addressing the circumvention of EU restrictive measures against Russia via its territory rapidly and efficiently and continues to resolve trade irritants. In April 2024, the European Council held a strategic debate on EU-Türkiye relations and invited COREPER to continue working on the matter. The High-Level Trade Working Group co-chaired by EU Trade Director-General Sabine Weyand and Deputy Minister of Trade Tuzcu took place on 11 March 2025 in Istanbul. The 2nd High-Level Dialogue on Trade at the level of the Commissioner and Turkish Minister of Trade held on 1 July 2025 in Ankara.	The mandate for the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union may be adopted by the Council subject to additional guidance by the European Council.
UKRAINE (Art 29 negotiations)		The Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between the EU and Ukraine removed the majority of customs duties (more than 98%). For the remaining duties, Article 29 of the Agreement offers the possibility of accelerating and broadening the scope of elimination of customs duties by means of a review. This review was initiated in 2021 and first discussions were held in autumn 2021.	Consultations under Article 29 were concluded in June 2025. Once the outcome has been endorsed by the Council and Ukraine has completed its internal procedures it can be adopted by the Trade Committee. This is foreseen for October 2025.

		Following Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU introduced (by Regulation 2022/870 of 30 May 2022, Regulation 2023/1077 of 31 May 2023, and Regulation 2024/1392 of 14 May 2024) unilateral trade-liberalisation measures, including elimination of all remaining customs duties applicable on Ukrainian products.	

SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN & MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

GENERAL OVERVIEW South Mediterranean (see below for information on particular countries)		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 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. 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.	
GENERAL OVERVIEW Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	Negotiating Directives of 1989	Negotiations for an EU-GCC Free Trade Agreement were suspended in 2008. In line with the EU Joint Communication on the Strategic Partnership with the Gulf of May 2022 and following the EU-GCC Summit of October 2024 the EU and the GCC are	Re-launch of EU-GCC FTA negotiations to be confirmed; focussed scoping planned as of end September. Political level stocktaking of EU-UAE FTA negotiations on 22 July. 2nd Round of negotiations in mid-September in Brussels, tbc Offer to negotiate Strategic Partnership Agreements with the 6 GCC countries to be sent by the EU side in July.

		exploring tailor-made agreements supporting trade and investment at regional and bilateral level. Exploration of resuming the EU-GCC FTA negotiations ongoing. Scoping for an EU-United Arab Emirates FTA completed in March 2025 EU-UAE FTA negotiations announced at Presidential level on 10 April; The negotiations launched on 28 May in Dubai by the Commissioner and Trade Minister of the UAE and first round on 24 June -9 July (VTC).	

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). After four rounds, negotiations have been put on hold at the request of Morocco to carry out additional studies before continuing the negotiations. They have not resumed since then. The Joint Declaration of the Association Council of June 2019 called for the relaunch of DCFTA negotiations. The EU Trade Policy Review suggests discussing options to modernise trade and investment relations with Morocco and Tunisia, to better adapt them to today's challenges. 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 relations.	Negotiations on hold.

		In May 2022, Morocco expressed interest in engaging in informal discussions on the possible strengthening of EU-Morocco economic relations. On 4 October 2024, the European Court of Justice ruled that the 2018 exchange of letters, which extended trade preferences to products originating in Western Sahara is void as of 3 October 2025.	
TUNISIA	Negotiating directives for a DCFTA adopted by the Council on 14th December 2011	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. 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. The EU Trade Policy Review suggests discussing options to modernise trade and investment relations with Morocco and Tunisia, to better adapt them to today's challenges.	Negotiations on hold.

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 adopted in October 2021.	On 11 June, the European Commission and the UK in respect to Gibraltar reached an agreement on the core principles. There is still a significant amount of text that needs to be negotiated at technical level, notably in the areas of Goods and Subsidy Control. The negotiating teams have been asked to swiftly finalise the full legal text.	Technical discussions on goods and subsidy control are expected to take place early September with a view to finalise the agreement as soon as possible.
AZERBAIJAN	Directives for the negotiation of a Comprehensive Agreement between the EU and Azerbaijan were adopted by the Council on 7 November 2016.	No mandate/negotiations for an FTA. 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. The EU is still waiting for Azerbaijan's reply to its proposal for a comprehensive text of the trade title from February 2022.	Negotiations on the trade provisions are on hold.
KYRGYZSTAN	College adopted joint recommendations to the Council on 2 June 2017	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 in June 2019. 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. The proposal for a	EPCA is not yet provisionally applied. Member States (MS) have begun to ratify the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA). So far 4 MS have ratified it.

		Council Decision on the signing of the EPCA was adopted by the College following a written procedure (13 June 2022). The agreement was signed on 25 June 2024.	
TAJIKISTAN	The negotiating directives were approved by Council in November 2022.	Formal opening of negotiations took place in February 2023. First negotiating Round with Tajik authorities took place 1-2 June 2023 in Dushanbe. Round 2 took place in Brussels 29-30 November 2023. Round 3 took place in Dushanbe 8-9 April 2024. Negotiations were concluded in December 2024. The interservice consultation (ISC) for the decision to initial was launched in February 2025 and finalised mid-March.	The text of the agreement is to undergo legal scrubbing before transfer to the Council for the decisions on conclusion and signature. The Joint Declaration of the EU-Central Asia Summit confirmed the respective commitments towards signing the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement in 2026.
UZBEKISTAN	College adopted joint recommendations to the Council on 14 May 2018	The Council issued negotiating directives in July 2018 and the negotiations on the Trade title of the agreement were launched in February 2019. The tenth round of negotiations took place on 28 March-1 April 2022 in Tashkent. Negotiations were concluded on 30 June 2022. The initialling of the Agreement took place on 6 July 2022, in Brussels, in the margins of Cooperation Committee under current Partnership and cooperation agreement (PCA). The inter service consultation (ISC) for the decision to sign was launched beginning December 2023 and finalised mid-January 2024. The text has been initialled and is currently under linguistic and legal scrubbing.	The file has been transmitted to the Council for the decisions on conclusion and signature. The Joint Declaration of the EU-Central Asia Summit confirmed the respective commitments towards signing the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement in 2025.

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS WITH ANDORRA, MONACO AND SAN MARINO	Council Decision authorising the opening of negotiations on one or several Association Agreement(s) between the European Union and the Principality of Andorra, the Principality of Monaco and the Republic of San Marino of 4 December 2014	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 Commission adopted on 26 April 2024 proposals for Council decisions on the signing and provisional application, as well as on the conclusion of the Association Agreement. Negotiations with Andorra and St Marino are finalised.	Negotiations with Monaco are put on hold.

Topic	Negotiating Directives	Current Status	Next Steps

DIGITAL PARTNERSHIPS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

JAPAN	Non-binding instrument	In September 2021, the EU announced in its Strategy for Cooperation with the Indo-Pacific the intention to develop new Digital Partnerships with like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific region, starting with Japan, Korea and Singapore. The EU-Japan Digital Partnership was announced during the EU-Japan summit in Tokyo on 12 May 2022. One of the key deliverables of the EU-Japan Digital Partnership is the conclusion of Digital Trade Principles, which took place on 27 June 2023.	Implementation of the EU-Japan Digital Partnership is ongoing. The EU-Japan Digital Trade Principles established a common understanding on key issues relevant to digital trade and a joint commitment to an open digital economy, free of unjustified barriers to international trade
SINGAPORE	Non-binding instrument	In September 2021, the EU announced in its Strategy for Cooperation with the Indo-Pacific the intention to develop new Digital Partnerships with like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific region, starting with Japan, Korea and Singapore. The EU-Singapore Digital Partnership was concluded on 1 February 2023. One of the key deliverables of the EU-Singapore Digital Partnership is the conclusion of Digital Trade Principles, which also took place on 1 February 2023.	Implementation of the EU-Singapore Digital Partnership is ongoing. The EU-Singapore Digital Trade Principles established a common understanding on key issues relevant to digital trade and a joint commitment to an open digital economy, free of unjustified barriers to international trade.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Non-binding instrument	In September 2021, the EU announced in its Strategy for Cooperation with the Indo-Pacific the intention to develop new Digital Partnerships with like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific region, starting with Japan, Korea and Singapore. The EU-Korea Digital Partnership was concluded on 28 November 2022.	Implementation of the EU-Korea Digital Partnership is ongoing. The EU-Korea Digital Trade Principles established a common understanding on key issues relevant to digital trade and a joint commitment to an open digital economy, free of unjustified barriers to international trade.

		One of the key deliverables of the EU-Korea Digital Partnership is the conclusion of Digital Trade Principles, which took place on 30 November 2022.	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (postal and courier services)	EU-Korea negotiating directives.	The FTA includes a review clause on postal and courier services prescribing that the Trade Committee shall set out the regulatory principles applicable to those services. Negotiations with the Republic of Korea, stalled since 2017, resumed in Q3 of 2022 and went again on a 1.5-year hiatus before restarting in June 2025. The main stumbling block concerns the article on the prevention of market distortive practices. Different landing zoned have been proposed to Korea, the latest one in September 2025.	Korea's reaction to the latest EU proposal for a landing zone is pending; if it is positive, it will mark the conclusion of the negotiations. The issue will anyway be raised during Director Szychowska's upcoming visit to Seoul.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (digital trade agreement)	The Council adopted its decision to authorise the Commission to open negotiations with Korea (and with Singapore) for a digital trade agreement on 27 June 2023.	The negotiations were concluded politically on 10 March 2025.	The political conclusion marks the end of the negotiations. The Commission and Korea will now follow their respective procedures to work towards the formal signature and conclusion of the agreement. On the EU side, this will include legal scrubbing and translations into all EU languages, before the proposal can be sent to the Council and European Parliament. The objective is to be ready for signature by the end of the year (no specific occasion for signature has been defined yet).
SINGAPORE (digital trade agreement)	The Council adopted its decision to authorise the Commission to open negotiations with Singapore (and with Korea) for a digital trade agreement on 27 June 2023.	The negotiations were concluded on 25 July 2024. Commission proposals for Council decisions for signature and conclusion were adopted on 31 January 2025. Signature of the agreement took place on 7 May 2025.	The formal ratification to follow after summer 2025.
Domestic regulation	General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) article 6.4 and 21.	The Joint Statement negotiations were successfully concluded on 2 December 2021. The outcome is a Reference Paper containing disciplines on Domestic Regulation 72 WTO Members participate in the JSI. To give legal effect to the negotiated outcome, the participants to the Joint Statement Initiative (JSI) needed to submit their revised GATS schedules of	Certification to be completed for remaining JSI Members and outreach efforts to more WTO Members to join the JSI.

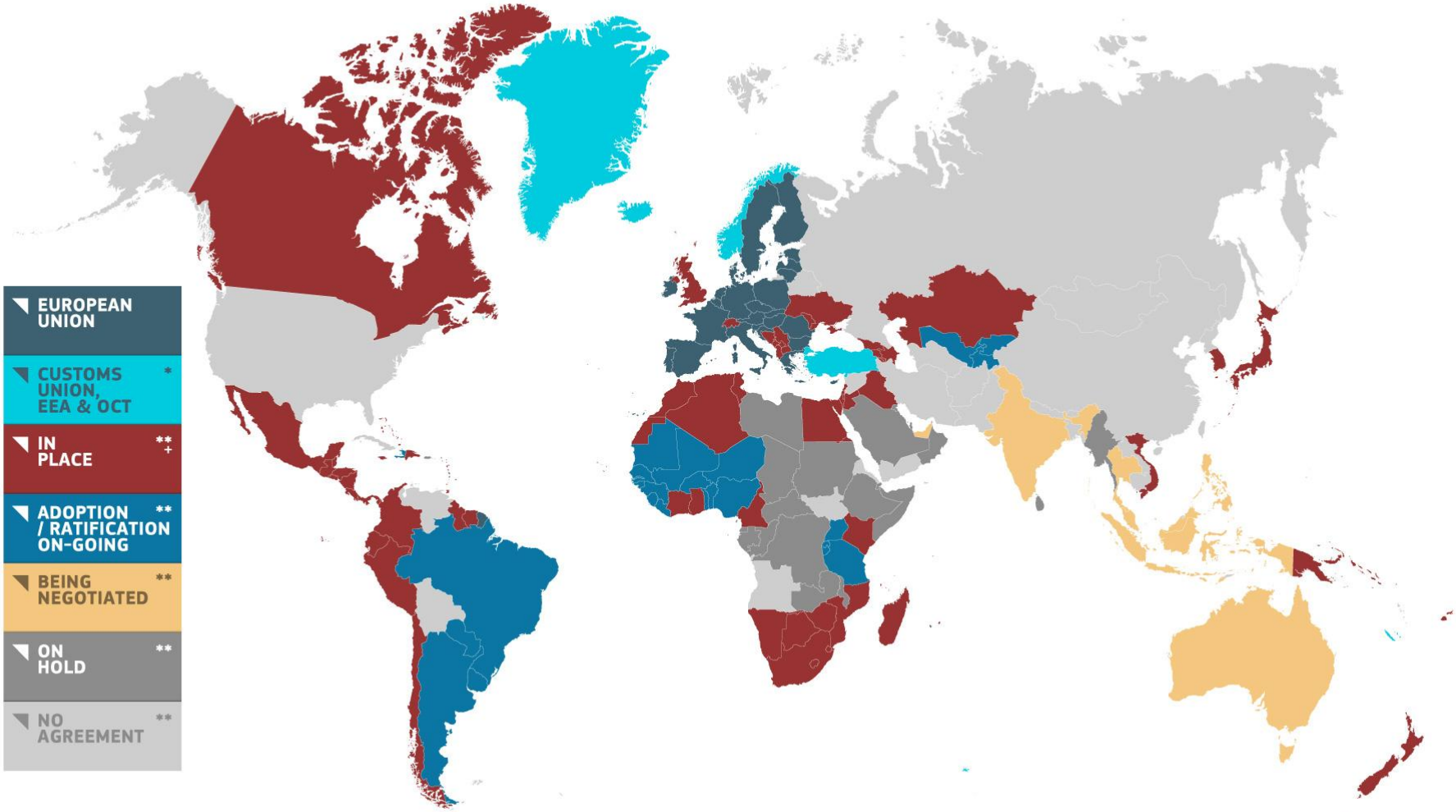
		commitments, incorporating the Domestic Regulation disciplines, for certification. India and South Africa objected to the certification of the improved GATS schedules of commitments. With the EU facilitating a compromise solution, an agreement was finally reached in December 2023 and South Africa and India withdrew their objections in February 2024. The disciplines are now in force for 55 Members of the JSI. 8 still need to notify the entry into force to the WTO (Costa Rica, Georgia, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Ukraine, Uruguay). For 11 Members, the process is ongoing: 5 have not started certification (Ecuador (joined 27/02/2024), Comoros, Colombia, Philippines, and Türkiye); 5 have not implemented the compromise solution (Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation and Chinese Taipei, UK). Australia pursued a different certification route and went to arbitration with India, the results of which were in favour of Australia. The disciplines entered into force for Australia in February 2025.	
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. So far 91 WTO Members have formally joined the talks. On 26 July 2024, the co-convenors of the initiative published a ministerial statement on behalf of the Members (with the exception of a few Members who could not endorse the text at this stage) agreeing on a stabilised text of the Agreement. The text was made public. 71 JSI (Joint Statement Initiative) participants supporting the E-Commerce Agreement submitted the Agreement to the General Council in December, informing it of the conclusion of the	Discussion on next steps ongoing among the supporters of the E-Commerce Agreement.

		negotiations, and in February for decision on incorporation as Annex 4 to the WTO Agreement. The consensus on incorporation was not reached due to opposition from India and South Africa (several other Members raised concerns, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Türkiye, Brazil, Indonesia).	
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. An agreement in principle on the negotiating outcome was reached on 24 June 2022 at the ad hoc Charter Conference. The Commission made a proposal for two Council decisions to be adopted for taking an EU position at the Charter Conference in November. The Council however did not adopt the proposed Council Decision. Therefore, EU did not take a position at Charter Conference on 22 November 2022. The Commission has in the meantime proposed to the Council that the EU shall withdraw, and the MS follow suit. This is also in line with the EPs position. In March 2024, the Commission has tabled a second proposal for Member States to take a position allowing the adoption of the Charter modernisation. The Council has referred the proposal for the EU to withdraw to the EP for consent, which has given its consent in April. The proposal was finally adopted by The Council. The EU has withdrawn from the ECT effective from 28 June 2025.	The Charter Conference has adopted the modernisation in December 2024. The modernised ECT will start applying provisionally as of September 2025.
Fisheries Subsidies	This is part of the Doha Development Agenda mandate in 2002.	The negotiations successfully resulted in the new WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference on 17 June 2022. In June 2023 the EU – on behalf of the 27 EU Member States – deposited its instrument of	The Chair's text (W285) of 29 November 2024 serves as a basis of the further negotiating process.

		acceptance of the agreement. The Agreement entered into force on 15 September 2025, as the 2/3 of the WTO membership had ratified it. The 'phase 2' WTO negotiations on the outstanding issues aim to achieve a comprehensive agreement in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 14.6. The WTO membership has not reached consensus at the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (February 2024), or the subsequent meetings of the WTO General Council showed no further progress.	
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, 18th round took place in November and was followed by a Ministerial meeting in December 2016. Despite efforts, the deal could not yet be reachedat a Ministerial meeting in December 2016 and the negotiations were shelved. Read more.	Further steps to be determined.
Investment facilitation for development (IFD)	The Directives for the negotiation of Investment Facilitation multilateral framework were adopted by the Council on 7th 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. Negotiations started in September 2020 and were concluded on 6 July 2023. More than two thirds of WTO Members participate in the initiative. On 25 February 2024, the participants finalised and published the text of the agreement, and subsequently tabled a request for legal incorporation into Annex 4 of the WTO Agreement (the relevant annex for plurilateral agreement).	The request for legal incorporation into Annex 4 of the WTO Agreement will be re-submitted for decision to the October 2025 General Council. Once the request is approved by consensus, the agreement will be submitted for "acceptance" under domestic procedures. The agreement will then enter into force once 75 WTO Members have accepted it.

		The request for legal incorporation of the agreement was discussed among WTO Members in the context of the WTO General Council (March 2024 and May 2024). No decision was taken at the July 2024, October 2024, December 2024, February 2025 and May 2025 General Council meetings due to the objections raised by India, South Africa and Türkiye.	
MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT COURT	Adopted on 20 March 2018	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, being discussed. These discussions have already delivered tangible results, including Model Provisions and Guidelines on Mediation for International Investment Disputes, and Codes of conduct and related Commentaries for arbitrators and judges. In July 2024 the UNCITRAL Commission adopted in principle the draft Statute of the Advisory Centre on International Investment Disputes. Importantly, while the Code of conduct for judges is the first part of the work on a Multilateral Investment Court, the Advisory Centre constitutes the first institutional reform to Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) agreed by the Working Group. In parallel Working Group III continues to examine issues connected to the design and functioning of a standing mechanism, including a Tribunal of First Instance and Appellate Tribunal.	Substantive discussions of WGIII will continue on aspects that are relevant for the Multilateral Investment Court, including a Tribunal of First Instance and Appellate Tribunal, treaty aspects relevant for the Multilateral legal Instrument to capture the various reforms. Additional procedural issues are also being examined. In parallel, an operationalisation process for the Advisory Centre is ongoing in order to finalise its statute on certain issues essential for its set-up (budget, financing, classification of members and location).

EU Trade agreements 2025



Updated 30/06/2025

* European Economic Area (EEA) / Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT).
** Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA), Partnership and Co-operation Agreement with preferential element (PCA).
+ The updated agreements with Tunisia, and Eastern and Southern Africa are currently being updated; the updated agreement with Chile is under ratification. The DCFTA with Georgia does not apply in South Ossetia and Abkhazia.