



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 13.3.2025  
COM(2025) 105 final

2025/0055 (NLE)

Proposal for a

## **COUNCIL DECISION**

**on the accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part**

## **EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

### **1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL**

#### **• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal**

The attached proposal for a Council Decision constitutes the legal instrument for the approval of the accession of Vanuatu to and for provisional application of, on behalf of the European Union (EU), the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part (the Agreement), pursuant to Article 218(5) and Article 218(6) TFEU.

The Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries on 12 June 2002.

On 30 July 2009, the EU signed an interim EPA between the Union (the European Community at the time), of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part. The interim EPA has been provisionally applied by Papua New Guinea and the Republic of Fiji since 20 December 2009 and 28 July 2014, respectively.

Article 80 of the interim EPA provides for the possibility for other Pacific Islands to accede to the Agreement. Accordingly, the Independent State of Samoa and Solomon Islands acceded to the Agreement and are provisionally applying it since 31 December 2018 and 17 May 2020, respectively.

On 10 July 2024, Vanuatu submitted a request to the Commission, together with a market access offer, to accede to the interim EPA. The Commission has assessed the offer and found it to be acceptable. Accordingly, the Commission has concluded negotiations on behalf of the Union.

#### **• Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

This proposal implements the Partnership Agreement between the members of the Organisation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part (“ACP-EU Partnership Agreement”, or Cotonou Agreement, replaced by the EU-OACPS Samoa Agreement signed on 15 November 2023<sup>1</sup>).

The accession of Vanuatu to the interim EPA between the EU, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands<sup>2</sup>, which is an asymmetric and WTO-compatible trade agreement, reinforces the legal framework of the EU trade relations with Pacific partner countries and facilitates reciprocal trade. It also incorporates Vanuatu into the regime of joint rules and institutions established by the interim EPA.

Following Vanuatu’s classification by the World Bank as an upper middle-income country, the country will be removed from the list of Everything But Arms (EBA) beneficiary countries under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), and will no longer benefit from the tariff preferences (duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market) provided under the special arrangement EBA for the least-developed countries as of 1 January 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p. 3 Agreement as amended by the Agreement signed in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005 (OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 27) and by the Agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010 (OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p. 3), replaced by the Samoa Agreement signed on 15 November 2023 (OJ L, 2023/2862, 28.12.2023).

<sup>2</sup> Council Decision of 13 July 2009 on the signature and provisional application of the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part (OJ L 272, 16.10.2009, p. 1).

Upon accession, and pending the completion of related internal procedures by the Pacific Parties to the Agreement (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands), the EU and Vanuatu shall provisionally apply the Agreement subject to notifying each other in writing of the completion of the procedures necessary for this purpose in accordance with Article 76(3) of the Agreement.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

The Economic Partnership Agreement contains provisions on Sustainable Development (Article 3), whereby the Parties reaffirm that the objective of sustainable development shall be an integral part of the provisions of the Agreement, consistent with the overarching objectives and principles set out in the Samoa Agreement, and especially the general commitment to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty in a way that is consistent with the objectives of sustainable development.

The interim EPA is a development-oriented trade agreement, which offers asymmetric market access to Vanuatu and allows it to shield sensitive sectors from liberalisation, while providing a large number of safeguards and a clause for infant industry protection. It further contains provisions on the rules of origin that facilitate Vanuatu's exports to the EU. These provisions contribute to the objective of Policy Coherence for Development<sup>3</sup> and are consistent with Article 208 TFEU.

## **2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY**

- **Legal basis**

The legal basis for this Council decision is the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218 (5) and Article 218 (6)(a)(v), thereof.

- **Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)**

The common commercial policy, in accordance with Article 3(1)(e) of the TFEU, is defined as an exclusive Union competence.

- **Proportionality**

This proposal is necessary in order to implement the Union's international commitments, as set out in the EU-OACPS Partnership Agreement, in particular to conclude new WTO-compatible trading arrangements, progressively removing barriers to trade between the Parties and enhancing cooperation in all areas relevant to trade.

- **Choice of the instrument**

There exists no other legal instrument that could be used in order to achieve the objective expressed in this proposal.

## **3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**

- **Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

Not applicable.

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<sup>3</sup> Through the Policy Coherence for Development, the EU and its Member States seek to take account of development objectives in policies that are likely to have an impact in developing countries. PCD aims at minimising contradictions and building synergies between different EU policies. It aims at increasing the effectiveness of development cooperation, to the benefit of our partner countries.

- **Impact assessment**

A Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) of the EU-OACPS Economic Partnership Agreements was carried out between 2003 and 2007. The terms of reference for this project were published by the European Commission in 2002 under a competitive call for tender. As a result of this call for tender, a five-year framework contract was awarded to PwC France in August 2002. A draft version of the SIA's final report was presented to stakeholders in Europe during the EU Civil Society Dialogue meeting organised by the European Commission on 23 March 2007 in Brussels, Belgium. No new SIA has been carried out because this initiative concerns an accession to an existing Agreement that is already being applied by the other Pacific Island States, whose structural characteristics and economic and social situation are comparable to those of Vanuatu.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

The approval of the accession of Vanuatu to the interim EPA is not subject to REFIT procedures; it does not imply any costs for Union SMEs; and it does not raise any issues from the viewpoint of the digital environment.

- **Fundamental rights**

The proposal does not have consequences for the protection of fundamental rights in the Union.

#### **4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS**

Vanuatu will benefit from full duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market for all products, in exchange for gradually opening up of its market to EU products. There will be no budgetary implications, as the accession to the Agreement will largely continue Vanuatu's market access (as previously under the GSP/Everything-But-Arms arrangement) to the EU on the same terms.

#### **5. OTHER ELEMENTS**

- **Benefits of the accession for economic operators**

The interim EPA establishes the conditions for EU economic operators to take full advantage of the opportunities between the respective economies. Over the course of its implementation, the interim EPA will largely relieve EU exporters of industrial products to Vanuatu from paying customs duties. It satisfies the criteria established in Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 (to eliminate duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce with respect to substantially all trade between the parties). Vanuatu's market access offer is largely within the range of WTO threshold, i.e. 83% of liberalisation (in tariff lines), corresponding to 91% in volume of EU exports over 20 years. Vanuatu will benefit from maintaining its duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market.

The interim EPA also establishes a set of disciplines in the areas of sustainable development; Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures (SPS), among others. Furthermore, the Parties to the interim EPA participate in the Trade Committee established under the Agreement. The possibility of the EU to avail itself of the bilateral dispute settlement mechanism foreseen under the Agreement contributes to the objective of securing a transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable environment for EU operators in the Pacific countries.

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

Vanuatu will take part in the Trade Committee, established in accordance with Article 68 of the interim EPA, which shall deal with all matters necessary for the implementation of the Agreement, including monitoring and review of implementation, providing coordination and consultation on TBT and SPS issues, identifying and reviewing priority sectors and products and the resulting priority areas for cooperation, and making recommendations for modifications to the Agreement. The Trade Committee shall be composed of the representatives of the Parties.

- **Explanatory documents (for directives)**

Not applicable.

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Articles 1 and 2 of the proposal contain provisions on the approval, on behalf of the Union, of the accession of Vanuatu to the interim EPA and on notifications in order to express the consent of the European Union to accession and the provisional application of the Agreement in accordance with Article 76(3) thereof.

Article 3 specifies that the approval of the accession must not be construed as conferring rights or imposing obligations which can be directly invoked before the Union or Member State courts or tribunals.

Article 4 establishes the date of the entry into force of the Decision.

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Proposal for a

## COUNCIL DECISION

### **on the accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(5) and point (a)(v) of the second subparagraph of Article 218(6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament<sup>1</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 June 2002, the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements with the Organisation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States<sup>2</sup>.
- (2) The Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part<sup>3</sup> (the ‘Interim Partnership Agreement’), which establishes a framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement, was signed in London on 30 July 2009. The Interim Partnership Agreement has been provisionally applied by Papua New Guinea and the Republic of the Fiji since 20 December 2009 and 28 July 2014, respectively.
- (3) Article 80 of the Interim Partnership Agreement lays down the provisions regarding the accession of other Pacific Islands States. Accordingly, the Independent State of Samoa and Solomon Islands have acceded to the Interim Partnership Agreement and have been provisionally applying it since 31 December 2018 and 17 May 2020, respectively.
- (4) On 10 July 2024, Vanuatu submitted a request for accession together with a market access offer to the Union.
- (5) The Commission has assessed Vanuatu’s offer and found it acceptable. Accordingly, the Commission has concluded negotiations with Vanuatu on 7 August 2024.
- (6) In accordance with Article 76(3) of the Interim Partnership Agreement, the Union and Vanuatu are to provisionally apply the Interim Partnership Agreement 10 days after notifying each other in writing of the completion of the procedures necessary for this purpose.

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<sup>1</sup> The European Parliament gave its consent on [date].

<sup>2</sup> Council Directives for the negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements with ACP countries and regions (9930/02 (DG E II) HH/sg).

<sup>3</sup> Council Decision 2009/729/EC of 13 July 2009 on the signature and provisional application of the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part (OJ L 272, 16.10.2009, p. 1).

- (7) The accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement should be approved on behalf of the Union, subject to Vanuatu's deposit of the act of accession pursuant to Article 80(2) thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

1. The accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part (the 'Interim Partnership Agreement'), is hereby approved on behalf of the Union, subject to Vanuatu's deposit of the act of accession pursuant to Article 80(2) thereof.
2. The President of the Commission shall, on behalf of the Union, notify the other Contracting Parties to the Interim Partnership Agreement and Vanuatu of the approval, by the Union, of the accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement.
3. The text of the market access offer of Vanuatu is attached to this Decision.

*Article 2*

1. For the purposes of provisionally applying the Interim Partnership Agreement between the Union and Vanuatu, the President of the Commission shall, on behalf of the Union, give the notification referred to in Article 76(3) of the Interim Partnership Agreement.
2. The Union and Vanuatu shall provisionally apply the Interim Partnership Agreement 10 days after they have notified each other in writing of the completion of the procedures necessary for that purpose in accordance with paragraph 1.

*Article 3*

The approval of the accession of Vanuatu to the Interim Partnership Agreement shall not be construed as conferring rights or imposing obligations which can be directly invoked before Union or Member State courts or tribunals.

*Article 4*

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council  
The President*