

Online Public Consultation for an Evaluation of the FTA between the EU and its Member States and Colombia, Peru and Ecuador

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

A

Introduction

About the Trade Agreement

Since 2013, the European Union (EU) has a Trade Agreement with Colombia and Peru in place, which Ecuador joined in 2017. The Agreement gradually opens up markets on both sides and increases the stability and predictability of the trade and investment environment. It is also one of the first “new generation” trade agreements of the EU, characterised by their comprehensive scope. In addition to liberalisation of trade in goods and services, the Agreement covers investment, public procurement, competition, intellectual property rights, as well as trade and sustainable development issues.

About the evaluation of the Agreement

After several years of implementation, an evaluation study is currently under way to analyse the economic, social, human rights (including labour rights) and environmental impacts of the implementation of the Agreement. The purpose is to identify areas of strong performance, as well as opportunities to improve the implementation of the Agreement.

More information about the evaluation is available from a dedicated [evaluation study website](#).

About this survey

The purpose of the present consultation is to seek inputs to the evaluation study. All citizens, organisations and public authorities, regardless of where they are located, are welcome to participate in this survey.

Please note that a separate questionnaire for businesses is available – if you are responding on behalf of a business, including an SME, please (also) participate in the [business survey](#).

The questionnaire is available in English, Spanish, French and German. Completing it should take no more than 20 minutes.

If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can do so at the end of the questionnaire.

The survey will be available online until **08 April 2021 (midnight Brussels time)**.

B About you

* B.1 Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian

- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Gaelic
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* B.2 I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* B.3 First name

Benedikt

* B.4 Surname

Wiedenhofer

* B.5 Email (this won't be published)

b.wiedenhofer@businessseurope.eu

B.7 Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge of your organisation and/or are more than half of the board members women)?

- Yes
 No

B.8 Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

3978240953-79

* B.9 Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |

- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar /Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania

- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi

- Cambodia

- Cameroon

- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands

- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China

- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands

- Colombia
- Comoros

- Congo

- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan

- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue

- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal

- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo

- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan

- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

* B.10 Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

B.12 In which sector(s) do your members operate?

- Agriculture: fruit and vegetable production
- Agriculture: other crops (incl. cereals, oilseeds, sugar)
- Agriculture: livestock raising, meat production, dairy and other animal products
- Other agriculture and food products (incl. beverages)
- Forestry, wood and wood products
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining and quarrying
- Leather, footwear, textiles and garments
- Chemical, plastics and rubber products

- Electrical equipment and machinery
- Automotive and transport equipment
- Other manufacturing
- Utilities (gas, electricity, water supply)
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Transportation and storage
- Tourism, accommodation and hospitality services
- Information and communication services
- Financial and insurance services
- Business services
- Other services

* B.13 Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

BusinessEurope

* B.14 Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

C Your awareness of the Agreement

C.1 How well do you know the Trade Agreement that the EU, Colombia and Peru have had in place since 2013, and which Ecuador joined in 2017?

- Very well
- Reasonably well

- I have heard about it but don't know any details
- I had not heard about it prior to this evaluation/survey

C.2 Which sources have provided you with information about the Agreement?

Check all that apply.

- Information provided by EU or government entities (including export or investment promotion agencies)
- Non-state organisations (such as chambers of commerce, other business associations, civil society organisations)
- Own research (such as market research, own studies)
- Traditional media (TV, radio, press)
- Social media
- Personal contacts

D Operational objectives and implementation of the Agreement

D.1 To what extent do you think the Agreement has achieved the following operational objectives?

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neutral | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree | I don't know /no opinion |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) It has reduced tariffs in the EU for exports from the three Andean partner countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) It has reduced tariffs in the three Andean partner countries for exports from the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) It has facilitated bilateral goods trade by reducing non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in the three Andean partner countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) It has facilitated bilateral goods trade by reducing non-tariff barriers (such as technical regulations and standards, simplifying customs procedures, etc.) in the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| v) It has opened up public procurement markets in the EU for firms from the three Andean partner countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| vi) It has opened up public procurement markets in the three Andean partner countries for EU firms | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| vii) It has simplified rules in the EU for bilateral trade in services | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| viii) It has simplified rules in the three Andean partner countries for bilateral trade in services | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ix) It has helped remove barriers in the EU for bilateral investment | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| x) It has helped remove barriers in the three Andean partner countries for bilateral investment | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| xi) It has strengthened compliance with intellectual property rights, including geographical indications | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xii) It has strengthened market competition | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xiii) It has created a functioning mechanism for the settlement of bilateral trade disputes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xiv) It has established an effective framework for ensuring inclusive and equitable trade between the Parties, including support for an uptake of responsible business conduct / CSR practices or promotion of fair trade schemes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xv) It has established an effective framework for ensuring environmentally sustainable trade between the Parties | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xvi) It has established an effective framework for supporting and contributing to respect for labour standards and decent working conditions in the context of trade relations between the Parties | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xvii) It has established an effective framework for supporting sustainable development of the Parties, and contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xviii) It has established an effective framework for ensuring that trade between the Parties does not negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xix) It has established an effective framework for civil society participation in monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| xx) It has provided for effective technical assistance and capacity building | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

D.2 Please explain your main views regarding operational objectives

Regarding ii), and iii) some issues persist:

Colombia:

For electronic materials and products, European companies face problems regarding the certification process. Although in theory Colombia accepts tests carried out by internationally approved laboratories, in practice Colombian authorities put in place many obstacles to this (e.g. companies have to prove that Colombian and European standards are equivalent). The validation of product certificates issued in the exporting country is complex and requires the hiring of an entity authorised by the ONAC (Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Colombia). Therefore, companies usually need to recertify their products for the Colombian market under the RETIE or RETILAP schemes. In addition, the cost of obtaining the necessary Colombian certificates is high so that European SMEs that sell relatively small quantities have profitability problems when renewing their certificates.

In Colombia, labelling requirements for beers differ in each department. Colombia obliges importers or producers of beer to label their products in line with the requirements of the department where they are sold, which creates extra costs for imported beers.

Peru:

Some European firms encounter difficulties when exporting meat to Peru as some of their products do not comply with animal health specifications established by the National Agriculture Service (SENASA).

For fruits and vegetables, the government agency SENASA specifies the import requirements regarding the product, country of origin, and proposed use. However, the requirements for some fruits and vegetables that have never been imported by Peru before, have not been set yet.

Alcoholic drinks and processed food that enter the country need to be registered and comply with specific labelling requirements.

To import or manufacture cosmetic products, firms need to make a Notificación Sanitaria Obligatoria (NSO). For this, the company must have previously registered as a Pharmaceutical Establishment (as a Droguería, if it wants to import and commercialize the product; or as a Laboratorio, if it wants to manufacture and commercialize).

Ecuador:

Payments and financial transfers to bank accounts outside the country are subject to a tax (Impuesto a la Salida de Divisas), with some exceptions. This tax was increased from 2% to 5% in 2011 and it affects almost all sectors.

Ecuador bans the import of Spanish whole milk, fresh or frozen. Moreover, the import of some food products (meat, butter, cheese...) is contingent on the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Imported alcoholic beverages, such as wine and liquor, face a labelling requirement called the "timbre fiscal". The label aims to make sure that the liquors have entered Ecuador legally. The cost of the tax labels is \$ 0.13 each.

The import of promotional material is prohibited. Any publicity that is disseminated in Ecuadorian territory through the media, must be produced by Ecuadorian natural or legal persons.

Regarding vi), some issues persist:

Colombia:

The lack of national treatment at sub-national level is still an issue for European companies regarding public procurement in Colombia. This is particularly problematic in the infrastructure sector, where European firms also face increasing competition with Asian state-backed companies.

Peru:

Some concerns persist regarding excessively restrictive technical specifications in some public tenders. The Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado (OSCE), establishes that foreign companies wanting to bid in a public procurement procedure (as contractor or subcontractor) need to be registered in the National Registry of Suppliers (RNP). Registrations in the RNP are valid for one year only.

Ecuador:

In Ecuador, European firms can only participate in public procurement if they are established in the country. The Ecuadorian Constitution stipulates in article 288 the "prioritization of national products and services in public purchases". However, the FTA states in Article 175 that Ecuador must offer "treatment no less favourable than the treatment granted to its own goods, services and suppliers" in this area.

Regarding viii) and ix), foreign mobile apps to provide passenger and transport services are forbidden in Ecuador. Ecuadorian regulation stipulates that any mobile taxi applications need to be developed nationally and may only be acquired, managed and used by transport operators legally established in Ecuador.

D.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements on the involvement of non-state actors (business representatives, civil society groups, workers' organisations) in the implementation of the Agreement and its monitoring?

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neutral | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree | I don't know /no opinion |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Non-state actors receive information about the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) Non-stake actors provide their views about the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) Views of non-state actors are adequately considered by the Parties | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) The composition of Domestic Advisory Groups established by the Trade and Sustainable Development Title of the Agreement adequately reflects the different societal groups and interests, and the provisions of the TSD Title | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

D.4 Please elaborate your views regarding participation of non-state actors, and also provide recommendations for improvement, if you have any.

Regarding i), the Commission updates the European DAG on relevant developments during the DAG meetings. However, the DAG should be more consistently informed of relevant developments and initiatives throughout the year. The EESC could collect and circulate relevant information in this regard.

Regarding iii), views of non-state actors are considered by the EU Institutions. However, the situation is different in the Andean countries. For example, Andean governments refuse to meet DAG representatives during the annual meetings of the Trade and Sustainable Development Committee.

Regarding iv), there are several problems relating to the DAGs in the Andean countries. On the one hand, there is no transparency on their full membership. On the other hand, some of the Andean DAGs are contested: In Ecuador, the trade unions withdrew from the DAG in late 2020 in protest as they felt their concerns were not addressed by the government. In Peru, the official DAG is not independent from the government as Peru refused to establish dedicated groups. Rather, the Peruvian DAG consists of two pre-existing consultative bodies, which are chaired by the relevant minister (National Labour Council and the National Commission for Climate Change). In 2017, Peruvian trade unions and NGOs reacted by establishing an unofficial DAG (grupo asesor autoconformado). It meets several times per year, but it is not recognised by the Peruvian government and does not include private sector representatives.

E Economic impact of the Agreement

E.1 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following business and economic impacts in the EU?

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neutral | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree | I don't know/ no opinion |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) Goods exports by EU firms to the three Andean partner countries have increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) Services exports by EU firms to the three Andean partner countries have increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) Investment in the EU from the three Andean partner countries has increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) More EU companies are now exporting to the three Andean partner countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| v) New products (goods and services) are now being exported from the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| vi) Production costs for EU firms have decreased due to cheaper inputs | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| vii) EU firms have become involved in bilateral value/supply chains | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| viii) EU firms have obtained better access to new technologies | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| ix) EU SMEs have benefited less from the Agreement than large companies | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| x) Government revenues in the EU and Member States have increased as a result of the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| xi) Overall, the EU economy has grown stronger as a result of the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

E.2 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other economic impacts in the EU, please also describe them here.

Regarding iv), we assume that more EU companies may have started to export to the region as the agreement increased their competitiveness in the Andean partner countries. However, we do not have any data to support this statement.

Regarding v), the increase in trade flows suggests that new products and services have been exported to the region since 2013. Some of the company examples the EU includes in its annual report on the implementation of EU FTAs suggests the same. However, we do not have any data on this.

Regarding vi), we assume that this is the case, particularly for producers of food products that use agricultural products from the region as inputs. However, we do not have any data on this.

Regarding ix), the agreement provides opportunities to companies of all sizes. In recent years, the EU has put in place structures and initiatives to support SMEs to seize these opportunities. Seminars and outreach activities that the Commission has organized in cooperation with relevant stakeholders in the EU and in partner countries have raised awareness on the benefits offered by the agreement. At the same time, tools such as the access to markets portal, make information on the agreement more easily available and more comprehensible. This reduces transaction costs for companies.

Regarding xi), the cumulative effect of the EU's FTAs makes the EU more competitive on the world stage and increases its attractiveness to domestic and foreign investors. FTAs make EU products and services more competitive in partner countries by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. Moreover, they allow EU-based companies to import cheaper inputs from a large variety of partner countries. Finally, they provide a framework that allows EU companies to develop long term relationships with new suppliers, start operations in new countries and help build local capacity to meet their requirements.

E.3 To what extent do you think the Agreement has led to the following business and economic impacts in the three Andean partner countries?

| | Strongly disagree | Somewhat disagree | Neutral | Somewhat agree | Strongly agree | I don't know/ no opinion |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) Goods exports by firms from the three Andean partner countries to the EU have increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) Services exports by firms from the three Andean partner countries to the EU have increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) Investment in the three Andean partner countries from the EU has increased | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) More companies from the three Andean partner countries are now exporting to the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| v) New products (goods and services) are now being exported from the three Andean partner countries to the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| vi) Production costs for firms in the three Andean partner countries have decreased due to cheaper inputs | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| vii) Firms in Colombia/Ecuador/Peru have become involved in bilateral value/supply chains | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| viii) Firms in Colombia/Ecuador/Peru have obtained better access to new technologies | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ix) SMEs in Colombia/Ecuador/Peru have benefited less from the Agreement than large companies | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| x) Government revenues in the three Andean partner countries have increased as a result of the Agreement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

xi) Overall, the economies of the three Andean partner countries have grown stronger as a result of the Agreement



E.4 Please explain how (through what mechanism) the Agreement has led to these effects. If you think that the Agreement has had any other economic impacts in the three Andean partner countries, please describe also them here.

Regarding iii), the EU remains the leading source of FDI in all three countries in the region.

Regarding iv), we assume that more Andean companies may have started to export to the EU as the agreement increased their competitiveness in the EU. However, we do not have any data to support this statement.

Regarding v), the increase in trade flows suggests that new Andean products and services have been exported to the EU since 2013. However, we do not have any data on this.

Regarding vi), we assume that this is the case. However, we do not have any data on this.

Regarding viii), European companies lead in providing innovative products and solutions. The agreement made it cheaper for firms in the partner countries to import European products. This made it easier for companies in the region to gain access to new technologies. Moreover, the agreement facilitated FDI in the region, which often leads to technology and know-how spill-overs to companies in the receiving countries.

E.5 How do you rate the Agreement’s overall economic impact?

| | Strongly negative | Somewhat negative | No effect | Somewhat positive | Strongly positive | I don't know |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) On the EU economy | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) On the economy in Colombia | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) On the economy in Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iv) On the economy in Peru | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

E.6 Please explain your views on the economic impact – how has the Agreement contributed to them?

The Agreement has led to increased trade in goods and services between the EU and the Andean countries. Moreover, the agreement continues to further the diversification of Colombian and Peruvian exports to the EU. Ecuadorian exports have remained relatively stable, but the country only implemented the agreement three years after Peru and Colombia, so effects may be seen more clearly in the coming years. While progress on the implementation of the agreement has been achieved in many areas, some irritants remain (see previous sections).

E.7 Name a maximum of three economic sectors that you think have been strongly influenced by the Agreement. (Sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)

| | Name of sector | Where? (EU/ Colombia/ Ecuador/ Peru) | Negative or positive effect of the Agreement? | Why do you think the sector has been affected? |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |

E.8 What impact do you think the Agreement has had on the following countries and regions?

| | Strongly negative | Somewhat negative | No effect | Somewhat positive | Strongly positive | I don't know/ no opinion |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Other Latin American countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Least-developed countries | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

E.9 Name a maximum of three regions that you think have be strongly influenced by the Agreement.

| | Name of region | Where? (EU/ Colombia/ Ecuador/ Peru) | Negative or positive effect of the Agreement? | Why do you think the region has been affected? |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |

F Social Impact of the Agreement

F.1 What **influence** – if any – do you think the Agreement has had upon social development issues in the Parties, including gender equality, respect for labour standards (e.g. freedom of association or child labour), working conditions (job quality), the informal sector and vulnerable groups (e.g. poverty levels)?

| | Strongly negative | Somewhat negative | No effect | Somewhat positive | Strongly positive | I don't know/ no opinion |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) In the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| ii) In Colombia | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iii) In Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iv) In Peru | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

F.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's social impacts?

- Yes
 No

G Environmental Impact of the Agreement

G.1 What **influence** – if any – do you think the Agreement has had upon environmental issues in the Parties?

| | Strongly negative | Somewhat negative | No effect | Somewhat positive | Strongly positive | I don't know/ no opinion |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) In the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| ii) In Colombia | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iii) In Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iv) In Peru | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

G.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's environmental impacts?

- Yes
- No

H Human Rights Impact of the Agreement

H.1 What **influence** – if any – do you think the Agreement has had upon the enjoyment of human rights in the Parties?

| | Strongly negative | Somewhat negative | No effect | Somewhat positive | Strongly positive | I don't know/ no opinion |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) In the EU | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| ii) In Colombia | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iii) In Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iv) In Peru | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

H.2 Would you like to respond to more detailed questions on the Agreement's impacts on human rights?

- Yes
- No

I Concluding questions

I.1 In your view, to what extent is the Agreement aligned with the following policy objectives?

| | Not at all aligned | Somewhat aligned | Fully aligned | I don't know/ no opinion |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Current EU trade policy | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) EU's commitment to sustainable development in trade policies as a contribution to the attainment of the SDGs | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| iii) EU's commitment to promote decent work | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | | | | |

I.2 Please elaborate, and provide recommendations, if any.

The agreement provides a framework for strengthening the economic and political ties between the EU and the Andean countries. On the one hand, the agreement reduces barriers to trade and investment and makes environmentally friendly technologies, goods and services widely available and affordable. On the other hand, the agreement provides stable market access, which is conducive to attracting Foreign Direct Investment and the related know-how and production practices. For example, European companies operating in third countries are also vehicles for the promotion of the European social and environmental standards and key drivers of CSR practices and schemes for responsible business conduct as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which can have a positive impact along their supply chains and in their interaction with stakeholders.

On a political level, the regular meetings of the implementation bodies of the agreement provide an opportunity for both regions to inform each other of relevant developments, to identify areas for cooperation and to tackle problems. EU development policy and funding complement the implementation of the agreement and maximise its impact on sustainable development (e.g. capacity building, aid for trade, awareness raising, private sector development, etc.).

I.3 Overall, what are the most positive aspects of the Trade Agreement between the EU and the three Andean countries?

See I.2.

I.4 Overall, what are the most negative aspects of the Agreement?

See comments in sections D.2 and D.4 on implementation problems that still need to be resolved.

I.5 Overall, is there a need for improvement in the operation of the Agreement?

- No
- Implementation of the Agreement needs to improve
- Parts of the Agreement should be revised
- I don't know

I.6 What aspects of the Agreement should be the focus for improvements?

See issues highlighted in sections D.2 and D.4 (technical barriers to trade, national treatment in public procurement procedures, etc.).

I.7 Are there any other comments you would like to make on EU-Colombia/Ecuador /Peru trade or the Agreement?

/

I.8 If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru trade relations, please do so here.

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Many thanks!

Contact

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