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DRAFT INTERIM REPORT

on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (COM(2026)0340 – C10-0000/2026 – 2026/0182R(NLE))

Committee on International Trade

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (COM(2026)0340 – C10-0000/2026 – 2026/0182R(NLE))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal of 29 June 2026 for a Council decision on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (COM(2026)0340),
- having regard to the draft Council decision on the conclusion of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (C10-0000/2026),
- having regard to the Commission proposal of 29 June 2026 for a Council decision on the conclusion of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (COM(2026)0343),
- having regard to the draft Council decision on the conclusion of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia (C10-0000/2026),
- having regard to the Council Decision of 23 April 2007 authorising the Commission to enter into negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN countries,
- having regard to the Council Decision of 22 December 2009 authorising the Commission to pursue bilateral FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN Member States,
- having regard to the Council Decision of 13 July 2016 authorising the Commission to start bilateral free trade agreement negotiations with Indonesia,
- having regard to the Framework Agreement on comprehensive partnership and cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Indonesia, of the other part¹, signed on 9 November 2009,
- having regard to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Indonesia on forest law enforcement, governance and trade in timber products into the European Union²,
- having regard to the Agreement between the European Union and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on certain aspects of air services³,
- having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High

¹ OJ L 125, 26.4.2014, p. 17.

² OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 252, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/2014/284/oj.

³ OJ L 264, 8.10.2011, p. 2, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/2011/663/oj.

Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 16 September 2021 entitled ‘The EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific’ (JOIN(2021)0024),

- having regard to Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 732/2008⁴ (GSP Regulation),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism⁵ (CBAM Regulation),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010⁶ (Deforestation Regulation),
- having regard to Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652⁷ (Renewable Energy Directive),
- having regard to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1951 of 29 September 2025 amending Annexes II, IV and VII to Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which removed Indonesia and São Tomé and Príncipe from the list of beneficiary countries of the general and special arrangement for the least-developed countries,
- having regard to the World Trade Organization (WTO) rulebook and the following trade disputes between the European Union and Indonesia before the WTO: DS592 on measures relating to raw materials, DS593 on certain measures concerning palm oil and oil palm crop-based biofuels, DS616 on countervailing and anti-dumping duties on stainless steel cold-rolled flat products from Indonesia, DS618 on countervailing duties on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia, and DS622 on anti-dumping measures on imports of fatty acid from Indonesia,
- having regard to its resolution of 8 July 2026 on Commission delegated regulation of 10 April 2026 amending Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 to introduce a trajectory to gradually decrease the contribution of high indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels to renewable energy targets⁹,
- having regard to its resolution of 5 July 2022 on the Indo-Pacific strategy in the area of

⁴ OJ L 303, 31.10.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/978/oj>.

⁵ OJ L 130, 16.5.2023, p. 52, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/956/oj>.

⁶ OJ L 150, 9.6.2023, p. 206, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1115/oj>.

⁷ OJ L, 2023/2413, 31.10.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2023/2413/oj>.

⁸ OJ L, 2025/1951, 9.12.2025, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2025/1951/oj.

⁹ Texts adopted, P10_TA(2026)0252.

trade and investment¹⁰,

- having regard to its resolution of 23 June 2022 on the future of EU international investment policy¹¹ and to the recommendations contained therein,
 - having regard to its resolution of 15 January 2014 on the future of EU-ASEAN relations¹²,
 - having regard to its resolution of 27 February 2014 on the conclusion of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Indonesia on forest law enforcement, governance and trade in timber products into the European Union¹³,
 - having regard to its resolution of 8 May 2008 on trade and economic relations with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)¹⁴,
 - having regard to the request for consent submitted by the Council in accordance with Article(s) ... of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (C[10-0000/2026]),
 - having regard to its position of [XXXX] on the draft Council decision,
 - having regard to Rule 107(5) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinions of the Committee on ... and the Committee on,
 - having regard to the interim report of the Committee on International Trade (A10-0000/2026),
- A. whereas the European Union and Indonesia are long-standing strategic partners; whereas the EU and Indonesia share important historical, political, economic, cultural and religious ties, as well as deep human and social bonds;
- B. whereas Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous nation, the third largest democracy and the largest Muslim majority country – with millions of followers of other beliefs – and is a heterogeneous society comprising over 240 million citizens of various ethnicities, languages and cultures; whereas 40 % of Indonesian citizens are below 25 years of age; whereas Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 17 000 islands and is strategically located, spanning 5 400 kilometres from east to west in the Indian and Pacific Oceans;
- C. whereas the EU and Indonesia share a common agenda, namely to stimulate growth and employment, improve competitiveness and fight poverty, as well as a strong commitment to open, rules-based trade and to the multilateral trading system;

¹⁰ OJ C 47, 7.2.2023, p. 15.

¹¹ OJ C 32, 27.1.2023, p. 96.

¹² OJ C 482, 23.12.2016, p. 75.

¹³ OJ C 285, 29.8.2017, p. 141.

¹⁴ OJ C 271E, 12.11.2009, p. 38.

- D. whereas ASEAN is the world's fifth largest economic bloc, accounting for 7.5 % of global GDP in 2025, and 9 % of global GDP growth between 2015 and 2025;
- E. whereas it is predicted that 90 % of future world economic growth will be generated outside of Europe, with a significant part occurring in Asia;
- F. whereas the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between the European Union and Indonesia is the third bilateral trade agreement concluded between the EU and an ASEAN member state; whereas the EU already has bilateral trade agreements in force with Singapore and Viet Nam; whereas the EU-Indonesia CEPA represents another important stepping stone towards a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA); whereas the EU-Indonesia CEPA will also serve as a benchmark for the agreements the EU is currently negotiating with other ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia; whereas this benchmark function makes it essential that the CEPA set a predictable, proportionate and business-friendly standard, rather than an unnecessarily burdensome one, for the sustainability and regulatory chapters still under negotiation with those partners;
- G. whereas the relations between Indonesia and the EU are currently framed by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force on 1 May 2014; whereas negotiations for an EU-Indonesia FTA were launched on 18 July 2016; whereas these negotiations stagnated for a while and then resumed in 2023, with 19 formal rounds having taken place in total;
- H. whereas an important element in the bilateral trade-related relations between the EU and Indonesia is the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Indonesia on forest law enforcement, governance and trade in timber products into the European Union, for which Parliament gave consent in 2014;
- I. whereas Indonesia has been a member of the WTO since 1995 and benefits from trade preferences granted by the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), under which about 30 % of total imports from Indonesia to the EU enjoy lower duties; whereas, following its classification by the World Bank as an upper-middle-income country, Indonesia will graduate from GSP on 1 January 2027; whereas this graduation makes the swift and predictable entry into force of the CEPA a matter of direct commercial urgency for EU exporters and importers alike, so as to avoid a tariff gap between the loss of GSP preferences and the start of CEPA preferences;
- J. whereas the EU is Indonesia's fourth largest trading partner (accounting for 6 % of the country's total trade); whereas in 2025, Indonesia was the EU's 30th biggest trading partner and the EU's fifth biggest ASEAN trading partner; whereas the EU's foreign direct investment (FDI) stock in Indonesia amounted to EUR 24.7 billion in 2024, while Indonesia's FDI stock in the EU was EUR 1.3 billion; whereas the potential for trade growth is infinitely greater;
- K. whereas Indonesia still faces challenges in relation to sustainable development, human, political, labour and civil rights – in particular to fundamental freedoms, freedom of religious belief and freedom of the press – the exploitation of natural resources, and the situation of minorities; whereas it is therefore paramount for the CEPA to include strong sustainability provisions and for these provisions to be efficiently implemented, with the

goal of creating added value on the ground;

- L. whereas Indonesia is a leading global supplier of nickel and other critical raw materials essential to the EU's clean-energy and technology industries, and a strategic partner in the EU's efforts to diversify its supply chains away from excessive dependency on a single third country;

General remarks

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the CEPA between the EU and Indonesia and of the Investment Protection Agreement (IPA), after 9 years and 19 rounds of negotiations; believes that a broad agreement with sound and reliable provisions covering key economic sectors will be beneficial for both parties;
2. Underlines the complementary nature of the EU and Indonesian economies, which will reduce the risk of economic disruption or unfair competition between similar sectors and will help to create a free trade zone of over 700 million consumers based on transparency and predictability;
3. Stresses the geopolitical significance of a strong EU-Indonesia partnership in the area of trade and investment, in the framework of enhanced strategical partnership with the ASEAN region, especially given the current volatile global environment; stresses, from this perspective, that the CEPA is as much a geo-economic instrument as a commercial one, and calls for it to be read and implemented in that light;
4. Notes that the CEPA is a modern and ambitious agreement and could serve as a reference point for the EU's engagement with other countries in the ASEAN region; recalls that Indonesia will graduate from GSP on 1 January 2027, possibly before the entry into force of the CEPA; calls on the Commission and the Council to do their utmost to avoid a preference gap for EU and Indonesian operators between Indonesia's GSP graduation and the entry into force of the CEPA, and to keep Parliament fully informed of the ratification timeline on both sides;
5. Recalls the difficult negotiations for an EU-Indonesia FTA, which started in 2016, stagnated for a while, were resumed in 2023, and were finalised on 23 September 2025; hopes that the resulting text fulfils the negotiating mandate given by the Council and serves the interests of EU citizens and companies;
6. Highlights the advantages created by the CEPA for EU economic operators; considers that the CEPA's elimination of tariffs on over 98 % of tariff lines will significantly benefit European companies and citizens, by bringing down tariffs on agri-food products and protecting traditional EU products, as well as key industrial sectors, such as the automotive, chemicals and machinery sectors; expects European products to become more affordable and available to Indonesian consumers; believes that the CEPA could foster sustainable growth and the green transition in both Indonesia and the EU;

Trade in goods

7. Welcomes the phased elimination of Indonesian tariffs – currently as high as 50 % on certain vehicle categories and components – over a transitional period designed to allow

the domestic industry to adjust; considers this gradual approach, rather than immediate liberalisation, to be the right balance between rapid market opening for EU-based manufacturers and legal predictability for Indonesian industrial policy; calls on the Commission to closely monitor the phase-out schedule and to make full use of the agreement's rules of origin, so that its benefits accrue to genuine EU and Indonesian value chains rather than to companies from third countries that trans-ship their products through the EU or Indonesia;

8. Welcomes the improved market access secured for EU agri-food exports, and in particular the recognition and protection of European geographical indications (GIs), which should be a non-negotiable red line in every EU trade agreement; notes, at the same time, that tariff liberalisation on sensitive agricultural products must be accompanied by adequate transitional periods, tariff-rate quotas or safeguard mechanisms so as not to undermine the income of EU farmers, in line with the objectives of the common agricultural policy; calls on the Commission to ensure that Indonesian sanitary and phytosanitary requirements are applied on the basis of science and do not function as disguised barriers to EU exports;
9. Underlines, in this context, the particular concerns raised by parts of the European fisheries and processing sectors regarding increased market access for Indonesian fisheries products, including canned tuna and tuna fillets; calls on the Commission to closely monitor import volumes, prices, market shares, employment and economic conditions in the relevant European fisheries and processing sectors following the entry into force of the agreement; insists that the existence of a safeguard mechanism must be matched by a practical capacity to use it, and calls on the Commission to maintain structured dialogue with affected sectors, including European fisheries organisations, to identify potential serious injury at an early stage; calls for strict compliance with EU rules and international obligations concerning illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, traceability and fisheries management;
10. Welcomes the CEPA's provisions on faster and more effective customs cooperation and on the mutual recognition of accredited conformity assessment bodies, which will reduce red tape and compliance costs, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); underlines the importance of national technical regulations being based on relevant international standards rather than on unnecessarily divergent domestic rules; recalls that non-tariff barriers, more than tariffs themselves, are often the main obstacle facing EU exporters, and calls for the Trade Committee established under the CEPA to prioritise the swift and pragmatic removal of these non-tariff barriers;

Trade in services and digital trade

11. Welcomes the application of the principle of non-discrimination to trade in services and the improved framework for the licensing and recognition of professional qualifications, which will open new opportunities for European service providers, including in engineering, architecture, and financial and professional services; welcomes the provisions on cross-border data flows as essential to a modern digital economy, while underlining that these must be accompanied by clear safeguards for personal data protection consistent with EU standards; stresses that the agreement fully preserves both

parties' right to regulate in the public interest, including in areas such as public health, safety, the environment and data protection, and considers this preservation essential to the CEPA's political acceptability;

Investment

12. Considers investment facilitation to be essential to unlocking the considerable growth potential of opening the huge markets of the EU and Indonesia, and calls on both parties to establish effective investment facilitation contact points without delay; welcomes the parallel conclusion of the IPA, which provides EU investors in Indonesia, and Indonesian investors in the EU, with a stable, predictable and rules-based framework, including a modernised, transparent investment dispute settlement system that departs from the controversial investor-state dispute settlement model of the past;

Energy and critical raw materials

13. Underlines the strategic importance of Indonesia as one of the world's leading producers of nickel and other raw materials critical to the EU's clean-energy, battery and technology industries; welcomes the CEPA's commitments on secure and diversified supply chains for energy and raw materials, including disciplines on export restrictions and export duties, as a direct and concrete contribution to reducing the EU's strategic dependency on a small number of third-country suppliers; calls on the Commission to use the CEPA's institutional structures to deepen cooperation on sustainable and responsible sourcing and processing of raw materials, including through investment in Indonesian downstream and midstream capacity where this is mutually beneficial;

Public procurement

14. Welcomes the fact that the agreement sets out rules to ensure that procedures to award public contracts are transparent, fair and non-discriminatory; welcomes, furthermore, the fact that the agreement sets out the principle of national treatment for all EU businesses established in Indonesia; deplores the fact that the agreement does not yet contain market access provisions related to public procurement, and that negotiations in this area will only start within five years of the entry into force of the CEPA; looks forward to the negotiations on market access provisions related to public procurement, and hopes that the resulting provisions will cover central and subcentral entities and ensure equal opportunities for EU operators;

Small and medium-sized enterprises

15. Welcomes the fact that, given that the vast majority of companies in both the EU and Indonesia are SMEs, the agreement has a chapter dedicated to SMEs and a number of other provisions that benefit small companies; looks forward to both parties setting up SME contact points, who will cooperate on identifying ways for SMEs to benefit from the opportunities offered by the agreement; asks the Commission to provide SMEs with information on how to access and do business on the Indonesian market, on one single publicly accessible digital platform;
16. Notes the CEPA rules on the use of e-contracts, e-invoices and paperless trading, which

will make it easier for SMEs to operate and will help SMEs to benefit from predictable and transparent rules for digital trade, as well as the facilitation of cross-border data flows;

Protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights

17. Underlines that the CEPA contains rules on the effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, in order to stay competitive, thus promoting the production and commercialisation of innovative and creative products, while reducing barriers to trade; notes that the CEPA provides direct protection for 221 EU and 72 Indonesian GIs, covering agri-food products such as EU meats and cheeses and Indonesian spices and coffees; appreciates that such a level of GI protection strengthens the export potential in high-value agri-food sectors, ensuring exclusive designation and helping producers market premium products;

Trade and sustainable development

18. Welcomes the fact that the EU has been committed to ambitious and comprehensive agreements with strong sustainability provisions, which create added value by opening up meaningful opportunities for both sides and which tap into huge growth potential; underlines its preference for a trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapter built on structured dialogue, technical cooperation and capacity-building, complemented by a credible enforcement mechanism through the Dispute Settlement Mechanism as a last resort, rather than on automatic or unilateral trade sanctions;
19. Recognises that palm oil is one of the most sensitive topics in EU-Indonesia trade relations, given its relevance to the EU Deforestation Regulation and the WTO disputes referred to above (notably DS593); calls for the CEPA's implementation to proceed in a manner fully consistent with the Deforestation Regulation, while urging the Commission to continue working with Indonesia on smallholder support, certification schemes and traceability tools, so that compliance costs do not fall disproportionately on smallholder farmers; considers dialogue and technical assistance, rather than a weakening of EU environmental standards, to be the right way to reconcile market access with deforestation-free supply chains;
20. Recalls the WTO dispute (DS592) concerning Indonesia's export restrictions on nickel ore and other raw materials; welcomes the fact that the CEPA's raw materials and energy provisions offer a durable, rules-based framework capable of addressing the underlying issue in that dispute going forward, and encourages both parties to resolve outstanding WTO-related issues cooperatively and in a manner compatible with the CEPA's own market-access and non-restriction commitments;
21. Welcomes Indonesia's commitments on fundamental labour rights, including on freedom of association and the effective abolition of child and forced labour, in line with core International Labour Organization conventions; calls on the Commission to support the implementation of these commitments through the Domestic Advisory Group mechanism and technical cooperation, and considers that measurable, verifiable progress on the ground, achieved through partnership with Indonesian authorities, employers and trade unions, will do more for Indonesian workers than the threat of trade restrictions;

WTO cases filed by the EU and Indonesia

22. Takes note of the trade disputes currently or recently pending between the EU and Indonesia before the WTO (DS592, DS593, DS616, DS618 and DS622); considers that the CEPA, by establishing clear, binding and enforceable bilateral rules across the sectors concerned, provides a more effective and durable framework for resolving such disputes than recourse to WTO litigation alone, and that the dispute settlement arrangement of a strong, rules-based multilateral trading system is the ultimate backstop; calls on the Commission to pursue the amicable resolution of any outstanding disputes in parallel with the CEPA's ratification process, while being aware of the consequences for EU citizens, farmers and companies, and taking any necessary measures to mitigate the possible negative consequences; underlines the need for the Commission to keep Parliament and stakeholders informed of any progress made in that regard in due time;

Parliamentary and institutional oversight

23. Underlines the central role of Parliament's Committee on International Trade in scrutinising the implementation of the CEPA and the IPA, including through regular exchanges with the Commission, the Joint Committee established under the agreement, and civil society representatives sitting within the Domestic Advisory Groups; calls on the Commission to report to Parliament regularly on tariff implementation, market-access barriers encountered by EU operators, and progress on the TSD chapter; considers that robust parliamentary oversight, exercised through these established channels, is the appropriate democratic counterpart to the swift and predictable entry into force that EU businesses need;

Implementation and monitoring

24. Calls for the establishment of clear, measurable benchmarks for the implementation of the CEPA's tariff-elimination schedule, rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary and Technical Barriers to Trade commitments, and TSD chapter, against which progress can be assessed by the Joint Committee and then reported to Parliament; underlines that the review clauses provided for in the agreement should be used proactively, rather than only in the event of a dispute, to keep the CEPA responsive to the evolving trade relationship and to the benchmark function it serves for future ASEAN agreements;

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25. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, and the Government and Parliament of Indonesia.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Background

Negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Indonesia were launched in 2016, stagnated for several years, and were relaunched in 2023 following renewed political impetus on both sides. They concluded on 23 September 2025 after nineteen formal negotiating rounds, alongside a parallel Investment Protection Agreement. The rapporteur has followed this file closely as a member of the Committee on International Trade, including through prior work on comparable EU-ASEAN agreements, and welcomes the successful conclusion of what is, by any measure, one of the most complex bilateral trade negotiations the Union has concluded with a partner in the Indo-Pacific.

Why an interim report

The Committee has chosen to proceed by way of an interim report under Rule 107(5) of the Rules of Procedure rather than wait for the Council's formal request for Parliament's consent. Three considerations justify this approach. First, Indonesia's graduation from the Generalised Scheme of Preferences takes effect on 1 January 2027, and there is a material risk that this date will precede both the completion of the EU's own ratification steps and the finalisation of the Council decision text; an interim report allows Parliament to set out its position and its expectations early, so that the Commission and Council can take them into account while the remaining legal and translation work is finalised, rather than presenting Parliament with a fait accompli at the consent-vote stage. Second, given the CEPA's explicit function as a benchmark for the agreements still under negotiation with Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, it is in the Union's interest for Parliament's political priorities, on rules of origin, on the sequencing of TSD enforcement, and on raw materials and supply-chain security in particular, to be on the record before those parallel negotiations reach their own final stages. Third, precedent exists for this approach on comparable files where timing considerations of this kind applied, and the Committee considers it a proportionate and responsible use of the interim-report mechanism rather than an exceptional one.

Assessment

The rapporteur considers the CEPA to be a strongly positive agreement for European businesses, workers and consumers, and one with enhanced economic substance. The elimination of tariffs on over 98% of tariff lines, the recognition of European geographical indications, and the modernised investment framework under the parallel IPA collectively represent a level of market opening that EU exporters, and in particular SMEs, which are disproportionately affected by non-tariff barriers and by the absence of mutual recognition arrangements, have sought from Indonesia for close to a decade. The agreement's raw materials and energy provisions are, in the rapporteur's assessment, of particular strategic value: Indonesia's position as a leading global supplier of nickel makes the CEPA a concrete contribution to the Union's efforts to diversify its supply chains and reduce dependency on a small number of third-country suppliers for inputs critical to the clean-energy and technology sectors.

On the more sensitive aspects of the agreement, such as certain sensitive agricultural and fisheries products, palm oil, and labour rights in particular, the rapporteur's approach, reflected throughout this report, is to favour transitional periods, technical cooperation and structured dialogue mechanisms over automatic sanctions or the unilateral withholding of market access. Experience with comparable TSD chapters in other recent EU trade agreements suggests that measurable progress on the ground is achieved more reliably through sustained engagement, via the Domestic Advisory Groups, the Joint Committee, and technical assistance, than through punitive mechanisms that Indonesia's negotiating partners have, in other contexts, treated as a reason to disengage rather than to comply. The rapporteur would nonetheless underline that this preference for dialogue is not a preference for inaction and expects the Commission to report concretely and regularly to Parliament on progress achieved.

Finally, the rapporteur draws attention to the sequencing risk identified above: a gap between the loss of GSP preferences on 1 January 2027 and the entry into force of the CEPA would penalise the very operators, on both sides, that this agreement is designed to benefit. The Committee's central procedural request in this interim report is that the Commission and Council treat the ratification timeline with the urgency this risk warrants.

Conclusion

On the basis of the above, the rapporteur recommends that the Committee adopt this interim report and that Parliament use it to set out, ahead of the formal consent procedure, the political conditions under which it expects to be in a position to grant its consent to the conclusion of the CEPA and the IPA.