## Basic information

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| **2025/0271(NLE)**<br>NLE - Non-legislative enactments | Procedure completed |
| EU-Mexico Interim Agreement on Trade<br>**Subject**<br>6.20.03 Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations<br>6.40.10 Relations with Latin America, Central America, Caribbean islands<br>**Geographical area**<br>Mexico | |

## Key players

### European Parliament

| Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| INTA International Trade | GIMÉNEZ LARRAZ Borja (EPP) | 24/09/2025 |
| | Shadow rapporteur<br>JALLOUL MURO Hana (S&D)<br>GYŐRI Enikő (PfE)<br>FRAGKOS Emmanouil (ECR)<br>COTRIM DE FIGUEIREDO João (Renew)<br>CAVAZZINI Anna (Greens/EFA)<br>AUBRY Manon (The Left) | |

| Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development | Chair on behalf of committee VRECIONOVÁ Veronika (ECR) | 04/06/2026 |

| Committee for budgetary assessment | Rapporteur for budgetary assessment | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| BUDG Budgets | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |

### Council of the European

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|---|---|
| Union | |
| European Commission | Commission DG: Trade and Economic Security<br>Commissioner: ŠEFČOVIČ Maroš |

## Key events

| Date | Event | Reference | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|
| 03/09/2025 | Preparatory document | COM(2025)0812 | Summary |
| 27/05/2026 | Legislative proposal published | 12421/2025 | |
| 18/06/2026 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 06/07/2026 | Vote in committee | | |
| 06/07/2026 | Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading | A10-0198/2026 | |
| 07/07/2026 | Debate in Parliament | | |
| 08/07/2026 | Decision by Parliament | T10-0255/2026 | Summary |
| 08/07/2026 | Results of vote in Parliament | | |
| 14/07/2026 | Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament | | |
| 31/07/2026 | Final act published in Official Journal | | |

## Technical information

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| **Procedure reference** | 2025/0271(NLE) |
| **Procedure type** | NLE - Non-legislative enactments |
| **Procedure subtype** | Consent by Parliament |
| **Legal basis** | Rules of Procedure EP 58<br>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 100-p2<br>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 218-p7<br>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 218-p6a<br>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 091-p1<br>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 207-p4 |
| **Stage reached in procedure** | Procedure completed |
| **Committee dossier** | INTA/10/03885 |

## Documentation gateway

**European Parliament**

| Document type | Committee | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committee draft report | | PE779.724 | 19/03/2026 | |
| Amendments tabled in committee | | PE787.663 | 21/04/2026 | |

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| Specific opinion | AGRI | PE790.128 | 29/06/2026 | |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading | | A10-0198/2026 | 06/07/2026 | |
| Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading | | T10-0255/2026 | 08/07/2026 | Summary |

**Council of the EU**

| Document type | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legislative proposal | 12421/2025 | 27/05/2026 | |

**European Commission**

| Document type | Reference | Date | Summary |
|---|---|---|---|
| Document attached to the procedure | COM(2025)0811 | 03/09/2025 | |
| Preparatory document | COM(2025)0812 | 03/09/2025 | Summary |

**Additional information**

| Source | Document | Date |
|---|---|---|
| European Commission | EUR-Lex | |

**Final act**

Decision 2026/1742
OJ OJ L 31.07.2026 Summary

# EU-Mexico Interim Agreement on Trade

2025/0271(NLE) - 31/07/2026 - Final act

Council Decision (EU) 2026/1742 approves the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Interim Agreement on Trade between the European Union and the United Mexican States (ITA). The ITA was signed on 22 May 2026 and provides an EU-only framework for the trade elements of the modernised EU-Mexico relationship, pending the entry into force of the broader Modernised Global Agreement, when the ITA will expire.

The Decision was adopted following the European Parliament's consent of 8 July 2026.

**Conclusion and legal effect**

The Decision approves the ITA. Within the Union, the ITA does not create directly enforceable rights or obligations for individuals beyond those arising between the parties under public international law. It cannot therefore be directly invoked before the courts of the European Union or Member States.

**Main trade content of the agreement**

The ITA modernises the EU-Mexico trade framework, extending it beyond the earlier liberalisation of industrial goods. It aims to facilitate trade and investment by reducing tariffs, notably on agricultural products, and by removing unnecessary technical and non-tariff barriers.

Mexico is to remove almost all tariffs on EU agri-food exports at the final stage of implementation. The agreement also establishes duty-free tariff-rate quotas for certain products, including milk powder, cheeses, dairy preparations, butter, beef, poultry legs and pork loin. It provides for simplified or

improved market access conditions for, among other sectors, machinery, motor vehicles and parts, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, food and drink, and transport equipment.

The agreement promotes greater use of international standards. In particular, it facilitates exports of vehicle parts through acceptance of internationally recognised test reports and EU certificates. It also establishes rules of origin intended to enable EU exporters to benefit from preferential treatment.

**Services, investment and public procurement**

The ITA improves market access for service suppliers, including in business, financial, telecommunications and transport services, while preserving each party's right to regulate on a non-discriminatory basis. It does not require the privatisation or deregulation of public services.

It provides for enhanced access to Mexican public procurement, including public-private partnership contracts and procurement markets in 14 Mexican states. EU bidders are to receive treatment equal to Mexican bidders, under more predictable and transparent procedures.

The agreement contains investment-protection provisions, including an Investment Court System replacing investor-state dispute settlement. This system provides for permanent tribunals, independently assigned judges, safeguards against conflicts of interest, an appeal mechanism, and public access to documents and hearings.

**Sustainability, supply chains and intellectual property**

The ITA maintains tariff-free access to critical raw materials and seeks to support diversified, more predictable supply chains. It prohibits dual pricing for these materials, opens Mexico's critical-raw-materials sector to EU investment, and maintains companies' obligations under environmental and labour legislation.

It includes commitments on labour rights, environmental protection, climate action, biodiversity, sustainable fisheries and forests, and responsible business conduct. The parties must not weaken or fail to enforce labour or environmental laws to encourage trade or investment. These commitments are legally binding and subject to a dedicated dispute-settlement procedure. A joint declaration addresses trade and gender equality.

The agreement protects intellectual property rights, including copyright, trademarks and industrial designs. Mexico is to protect 232 EU geographical indications for spirits and a further 336 EU geographical indications for wines, beers and food products.

**Commission powers concerning amendments**

The Commission may approve, on the Union's behalf and after consulting the Trade Policy Committee, amendments concerning product definitions, oenological practices, restrictions, documentation and certification under the ITA's wine-related provisions. It may also approve modifications or corrections to specified commitments under the agreement.

The Commission is similarly authorised to approve changes to the ITA's list of geographical indications and to the annexes of the EU-Mexico Spirits Agreement incorporated into the ITA. Where interested parties fail to reach agreement following objections to a geographical indication, the Commission must establish the Union position under the procedure provided for by Regulation (EU) 2024/1143.

The Decision entered into force on 14 July 2026.

*This summary was AI-generated and human-reviewed.*

# EU-Mexico Interim Agreement on Trade

2025/0271(NLE) - 08/07/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 474 votes to 131, with 60 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion of the Interim Agreement on Trade between the European Union and the United Mexican States.

Parliament **gave its consent** to the conclusion of the agreement.

The modernisation of the existing EU-Mexico Global Agreement revolves around two legal instruments:

1. The Political, Economic and Cooperation Strategic Partnership Agreement (Modernised Global Agreement (MGA)), which will include a) the political and cooperation pillar and b) the trade and investment pillar (inclusive of investment protection provisions); and

2. This Interim Agreement on Trade (ITA) covering trade and investment liberalisation.

The Inter-Mexico Agreement (IMA) expands the scope of the existing bilateral framework and adjusts it to **new global political and economic challenges** , to the new reality of the EU-Mexico partnership, and to the ambitious level of recently concluded trade agreements and ongoing negotiations between the EU and Mexico.

The MGA creates a coherent, comprehensive, up-to-date and **legally binding framework** for the EU's relations with Mexico. It will foster trade and investment by contributing to the expansion and diversification of economic and trade relations.

In accordance with the objectives set out in the negotiating guidelines, the ITA will strive to achieve the following goals:

- ensure significant market access for agricultural and fisheries exports and to improve regulations,

- simplify the rules of origin,

- modernise and simplify border procedures,

- ensure fair trade and business conditions,

- strengthen trade and investment in critical raw materials,

- ensure sustainability and gender equality,

- focus on the needs of smaller businesses,

- offer opportunities to service providers and establish rules governing digital commerce,

- encourage investment,

- provide access to Mexican public tenders,

- establish better protection for innovations and creations,

- ensure transparency and good regulatory practices,

- implement modern procedures for settling disputes between States.

# EU-Mexico Interim Agreement on Trade

2025/0271(NLE) - 03/09/2025 - Preparatory document

PURPOSE: to conclude, on behalf of the European Union, the Interim Agreement on Trade between the European Union and the United Mexican States (ITA).

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: Council may adopt the act only if Parliament has given its consent to the act.

BACKGROUND: relations between the European Union and the United Mexican States are currently based on the Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement (known as the Global Agreement), which entered into force on 1 October 2000. Since the Global Agreement's entry into force, the EU and Mexico have deepened their relations. In 2008, the EU and Mexico established a Strategic Partnership, which initiated bilateral dialogue and cooperation in key new policy areas (multilateral issues, security and justice, macroeconomic aspects, and human rights). In June 2015, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to launch negotiations to modernise the Global Agreement and strengthen the strategic partnership. Negotiations were formally launched in May 2016, and the parties reached an agreement on 17 January 2025.

The modernisation of the existing EU-Mexico Global Agreement is structured around two legal instruments:

1) the Political, Economic, and Cooperation Strategic Partnership Agreement (also known as the Modernised Global Agreement – MGA), which will comprise (a) the political and cooperation pillar and (b) the trade and investment pillar (inclusive of investment protection provisions); and

2) the **Interim Agreement on Trade (ITA)**, which covers trade and investment liberalisation.

The ITA is expected to be signed simultaneously with the MGA. The ITA will enter into force following the Parties' respective notifications. The ITA will expire and be replaced by the MGA upon its full entry into force, following its full ratification.

CONTENT: The proposal constitutes the legal instrument authorising the conclusion of the **Interim Agreement on Trade between the European Union and the United Mexican States** (the ITA).

The ITA expands the scope of the current bilateral framework and adapts it to new global political and economic challenges, the new reality of the EU-Mexico partnership, and the level of ambition of recently concluded trade agreements and negotiations between the EU and Mexico. The ITA creates a **coherent, comprehensive, and up-to-date legally binding framework for EU trade relations with Mexico**. It will foster trade and investment by contributing to the expansion and diversification of economic and trade relations. The modernised EU-Mexico Agreement (ITA) aims to strengthen and facilitate trade, protect competition, and promote sustainable development.

The main objectives of the ITA are:

- **Market access**: full liberalisation of over 98.7% of all tariff lines and elimination of 95% of Mexico's remaining tariffs on agricultural products. Additional and more extensive rules will facilitate trade between the EU and Mexico.

- **Rules of origin**: simplification for certain sectors (automotive and pharmaceutical products).

- **Border procedures**: simplified, modern, and, where possible, automated procedures for the efficient and rapid release of goods.

- **Fair trade**: improved disciplines regarding trade remedies, provisions to protect domestic industries in the event that increased imports of a product cause serious injury, and rules on subsidies that contribute to a level playing field between European and Mexican companies.

- **Strengthening trade and investment in critical raw materials**: Maintaining free trade, prohibiting monopolies, and cooperating in value chains.

- **Sustainability and equality**: legally binding commitments on environmental protection, climate change, and workers' rights; provisions for the effective implementation of international obligations on gender equality and women's rights.

- **SMEs**: creation of tools (website, contact points) to facilitate their access to opportunities.

- **Services and digital**: opening of services markets (finance, telecoms, delivery services, and maritime services), digital trade framework, and future recognition of qualifications.

- **Investment**: liberalisation, non-discriminatory treatment, and market access guarantees. In the energy sector, application of the most-favoured-nation principle in past and future FTAs concluded by Mexico.

- **Public procurement**: EU companies can bid for goods and services not only at the federal level, but also in Mexico's most economically important federated states.

- **Intellectual property**: Measures to combat counterfeiting, piracy, and anti-competitive practices, a high level of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, and reciprocal protection of a selected list of EU and Mexican geographical indications (GIs). In the case of the EU, 336 EU GIs will be protected.

- **Agri-food products**: Numerous special trade facilitation measures (including the elimination of pre-clearance) to enable faster but more secure trade.

- **Dispute settlement**: Modern, efficient, and transparent procedures between states.

The ITA includes a civil society consultation mechanism extended throughout the agreement, as well as a review clause.

*Budgetary impact*

The ITA would have very limited effects on national and EU budgets, notably due to the loss of own resources in the form of a waiver of customs duties, as the elimination of most customs duties is already provided for in the current global agreement. The loss of customs revenue could amount to approximately **EUR 18.75 million**, taking into account current trade flows. Positive indirect effects are expected in terms of increased revenue from value added tax and gross national income.