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PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
date of receipt:	19 October 2018
To:	Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2018) 694 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part

Delegations will find attached document COM(2018) 694 final.

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EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 17.10.2018
COM(2018) 694 final

2018/0359 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection
Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

The dynamically growing Southeast Asian economies, with their over 600 million consumers and a rapidly rising middle class, are key markets for European Union exporters and investors. With a total €227.3 billion of trade in goods (2017) and €77 billion of trade in services (2016), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) taken as a whole is the EU's third largest trading partner outside Europe, after the US and China. At the same time, a total €263 billion foreign direct investment stock (2016) in the ASEAN makes the EU the first foreign direct investor in the ASEAN, while the ASEAN as a whole is in its turn the second largest Asian foreign direct investor in the EU – with a total foreign direct investment stock of €116 billion (2016).

Vietnam has become the EU's second biggest trading partner in ASEAN after Singapore and ahead of Malaysia, with trade between the EU and Vietnam worth €47.6 billion in 2017. Vietnam is one of the fastest growing countries in ASEAN, with an average GDP growth rate of around 6% in the past decade that is forecasted to be maintained in the future. Vietnam is a vibrant economy of more than 90 million inhabitants, with the fastest growing middle class in ASEAN, and a young and dynamic workforce. With its high literacy rate and education levels, comparatively low wages, good connectivity and a central location within ASEAN, more and more foreign investors are choosing Vietnam as their hub to service the Mekong region and beyond.

On 23 April 2007, the Council authorised the Commission to enter into negotiations for a region-to-region Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with countries of the ASEAN. It being understood that the objective was to negotiate a region-to-region FTA, the authorisation provided however for the possibility of bilateral negotiations in the event that it was not possible to reach an agreement to negotiate jointly with a grouping of countries of the ASEAN. In light of difficulties encountered in the region-to-region negotiations, both sides acknowledged that an impasse had been reached and agreed to pause these.

On 22 December 2009, the Council agreed on the principle of launching bilateral negotiations with individual ASEAN countries based on the authorisation and negotiating directives of 2007, whilst preserving the strategic objective of a region-to-region agreement. The Council also authorised the Commission to launch bilateral negotiations first with Singapore, as a first step towards the objective of the timely launch of such negotiations with other relevant ASEAN countries. The EU has thereafter launched bilateral FTA negotiations with Malaysia (2010), Vietnam (2012), Thailand (2013), the Philippines (2015) and Indonesia (2016).

On 15 October 2013, based on a new EU competence under the Lisbon Treaty, the Council authorised the Commission to extend the on-going bilateral negotiations with ASEAN countries to cover also investment protection.

On the basis of the negotiating directives adopted by the Council in 2007, and supplemented in October 2013 to include investment protection, the Commission has negotiated with Vietnam an ambitious and comprehensive FTA and an Investment Protection Agreement (IPA), with a view to creating new opportunities and legal certainty for trade and investment between both partners to develop. The legally reviewed texts of both agreements have been made public and can be found on the following link:

The Commission is putting forward the following proposals for Council decisions:

- Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
- Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;
- Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part; and
- Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part.

Earlier, the Commission had put forward a proposal for a horizontal safeguard regulation that will be of application, among other agreements, to the FTA between the EU and Vietnam.

The attached proposal for a Council Decision constitutes the legal instrument authorising the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The negotiations of the FTA and the IPA were preceded by the negotiation, by the European External Action Service, of a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the European Union and its Member States and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, which entered into force in October 2016. The PCA provides the legal framework to further develop the already longstanding and strong partnership between the EU and Vietnam, in a broad range of areas, including political dialogue, trade, energy, transport, human rights, education, science and technology, justice asylum and migration.

The EU and Vietnam's longstanding trade and economic relationship has until now developed in the absence of a specific legal framework. The FTA and IPA that have been negotiated will constitute specific agreements giving effect to the trade and investment provisions of the PCA and will be an integral part of the overall bilateral relations between the EU and Vietnam.

From the date of its entry into force, the EU-Vietnam IPA will replace and supersede the bilateral investment treaties between Vietnam and EU Member States that are listed in Annex 6 (List of Investment Agreements) to the IPA.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

The EU-Vietnam FTA and IPA are fully consistent with Union policies and will not require the EU to amend its rules, regulations or standards in any regulated area. Furthermore, like all other trade and investment agreements the Commission has negotiated, the EU-Vietnam FTA and IPA fully safeguard public services and ensure that governments' right to regulate in the public interest is fully preserved by the agreements and constitutes a basic underlying principle to them.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

Following the Court of Justice of the EU Opinion 2/15, and in light of the subsequent wide-ranging discussions among EU institutions on the architecture of trade and investment agreements, the Commission presents the result of negotiations with Vietnam in the form of two self-standing agreements: an FTA and an IPA, as was the case for the result of negotiations between the EU and Singapore.

In view of Opinion 2/15, and considering that the content of the EU-Vietnam FTA is essentially the same contents as that of the EU-Singapore FTA, all the areas covered by the EU-Vietnam FTA would fall within the competence of the EU and, more particularly, within the scope of Articles 91, 100(2) and 207 TFEU. In the same vein, all substantive provisions on investment protection under the EU-Vietnam IPA, to the extent that these apply to foreign direct investment, would be covered under Article 207 TFEU.

As a result, the EU-Vietnam FTA is to be signed by the Union pursuant to a decision of the Council based on Article 218(5) TFEU and concluded by the Union pursuant to a decision of the Council based on Article 218(6) TFEU, following the European Parliament's consent.

The EU-Vietnam IPA is to be signed by the Union pursuant to a decision of the Council based on Article 218(5) TFEU and concluded by the Union pursuant to a decision of the Council based on Article 218(6) TFEU, following the European Parliament's consent and ratification by the Member States in accordance with their respective internal procedures.

• Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

As confirmed by Opinion 2/15 on the EU-Singapore FTA and in analogy thereto, the EU-Vietnam FTA as presented to Council does not cover any matters that fall outside of the EU's exclusive competence.

With regard to the IPA, the Court confirmed that, pursuant to Article 207 TFEU, the EU has exclusive competence with regard to all substantive provisions on investment protection, to the extent that these apply to foreign direct investment. The Court further confirmed the EU's exclusive competence with regard to the state-to-state dispute settlement mechanism in relation to investment protection. Finally, the Court stated that the EU has shared competence with regard to non-direct investment and investor-to-state dispute settlement (replaced later on by the Investment Court System in the IPA), where the Member States act as defendants.¹

These elements cannot be separated in any coherent way from the substantive provisions or the state-to-state dispute settlement and hence should be included in EU-level agreements.

• Proportionality

This proposal is in line with the vision of Europe 2020 strategy and contributes to the Union's trade and development objectives.

¹ See the clarification in the judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union in Case C-600/14 Germany vs Council (Judgment of 5 December 2017) paragraph 69.

- **Choice of the instrument**

This proposal is in accordance with Article 218 TFEU, which envisages the adoption by the Council of decisions on international agreements. 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**

After negotiations with Vietnam were completed, a team led by DG Trade's Chief Economist Unit's carried out a study of the economic benefits to be expected from the agreement.

The analysis predicts that the elimination of bilateral tariffs and export taxes together with the reduction of the NTBs that affect the cross-border exchanges of goods and services will boost bilateral trade considerably. EU exports to Vietnam are estimated to rise by more than €8 billion by 2035, while Vietnam's exports to the EU are expected to grow by €15 billion. This corresponds to an increase in relative terms of EU exports to Vietnam by almost 29% and of Vietnam exports to the EU by nearly 18%.

The economic modelling carried out further estimates that EU national income could grow by more than €1.9 billion by 2035 as a result of the FTA, while Vietnam's national income could increase by €6 billion over the same period. The sizeable difference in expected benefits is the result of the large difference in the relative importance of the EU and Vietnam as export destination to each another.

The results of the quantitative analysis presented above may be considered to underestimate the real economic impact of the agreement, as they do not take into account the foreseeable benefits linked to the strengthening of the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights or the liberalisation of FDIs in the manufacturing sectors and of public procurement. Furthermore, synergies in global supply chains that may derive from the EU-Vietnam FTA, particularly in the broader context of an ongoing effort to further strengthen the EU's economic relationship with the ASEAN region, have not been possible to model but could be expected to be significant.

- **Stakeholder consultations**

Prior to the launch of bilateral negotiations with Vietnam, a Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (TSIA) of the FTA between the EU and the ASEAN² was conducted by an external contractor to study the potential economic, social and environmental impact of a closer economic partnership between both regions.

In the framework of the preparation of the TSIA, the contractor consulted internal and external experts, organised public consultations in Brussels and in Bangkok, and held bilateral meetings and interviews with civil society in the EU and in ASEAN. Consultations in the framework of the TSIA provided a platform for the involvement of key stakeholders and the civil society in a dialogue on trade policy in relation to Southeast Asia.

Both, the TSIA report and the consultations held in the context of its preparation, provided the Commission with input that has been of great value in all bilateral trade and investment negotiations launched since with individual ASEAN countries.

² <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/145989.htm>

In addition, in June 2012, the Commission conducted a public consultation on the future bilateral agreement with Vietnam that included a questionnaire prepared to obtain information from stakeholder that later helped the Commission in establishing priorities and taking decisions throughout the negotiating process. 62 replies were received, of which 43 from industry federations and associations, 16 from individual companies and three from Member States. Replies covered a wide range of sectors, including agri-food, ICT, textiles, services, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, metals, green energy, automotive, machinery and wood-paper. The written consultation was followed with meetings with a selected number of respondents to the questionnaire identified as representing the most sensitive sectors for the negotiations with Vietnam (textile, alcoholic beverages, pharmaceuticals, automotive and ICT).

A roundtable with stakeholders on human rights and sustainable development in the context of bilateral relations between the EU and Vietnam was held in May 2015³. The Commission then carried out a dedicated analysis⁴ addressing the possible impact of the FTA on human rights and sustainable development.

Prior and during negotiations, the EU Member States were regularly informed and consulted orally and in writing on the different aspects of the negotiation via the Council's Trade Policy Committee. The European Parliament was also regularly informed and consulted via its Committee on International Trade (INTA), and notably its EU-Vietnam FTA Monitoring Group. The texts progressively resulting from the negotiations were circulated throughout the process to both institutions.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

A Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment of the FTA between the EU and ASEAN was carried out by the external contractor "Ecorys".

- **Impact assessment**

The TSIA, conducted by an external contractor and finalised in 2009, concluded that an ambitious EU-ASEAN FTA would deliver important positive impacts (in terms of GDP, income, trade and employment) for both the EU and Vietnam. National income effects on the EU side were estimated at €13 billion and for Vietnam at €7.6 billion.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

The EU-Vietnam FTA and IPA are not subject to REFIT procedures. They nevertheless contain a number of provisions that will simplify trade and investment procedures, reduce export and investment related costs and will therefore enable more small firms to do business in both markets. Among the expected benefits are: less burdensome technical rules, compliance requirements, customs procedures and rules of origin, the protection of intellectual property rights, or the reduction in cost of litigation under the Investment Court System for claimants that are SMEs.

³ <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/events/index.cfm?id=1288>

⁴ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/february/tradoc_154236.pdf

- **Fundamental rights**

The proposal does not affect the protection of fundamental rights in the Union.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The EU-Vietnam FTA will have a financial impact on the EU budget on the side of the revenues. It is estimated that foregone duties could reach an amount of €1.7 billion upon full implementation of the agreement. The estimate is based on average imports projected for 2035 in the absence of an agreement and represents the annual loss in revenues resulting from the elimination of EU tariffs on imports originating in Vietnam.

The EU-Vietnam IPA is expected to have a financial impact on the EU budget on the side of the expenditures. The agreement will be the EU's third (after the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, and the EU-Singapore) to incorporate the Investment Court System (ICS) for the resolution of disputes between investors and states. An amount of € 700,000 of additional yearly expenditure is foreseen from 2019 onwards (subject to the entry into force of the agreement) to finance the permanent structure comprising a First Instance and an Appeal Tribunal. At the same time, the agreement entails the use of administrative resources under budget line XX 01 01 01 (Expenditure related to officials and temporary staff working with the Institution), considering that it is estimated that one Administrator will be dedicated as full-time equivalent to the tasks inherent to this agreement. This is indicated in the Legislative Financial Statement and is subject to the conditions mentioned in it.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

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

The EU-Vietnam FTA and IPA include institutional provisions that lay down an implementing bodies' structure to continuously monitor the implementation, operation and impact of the agreements. The agreements being an integral part of the overall bilateral relation between the EU and Vietnam as governed by the PCA, the mentioned structures will form part of a common institutional framework with the PCA.

The institutional chapter of the FTA establishes a Trade Committee that has as its main task to supervise and facilitate the implementation and application of the agreement. The Trade Committee is comprised of representatives of the EU and of Vietnam who will meet every year or at the request of either side. The Trade Committee will be in charge of supervising the work of all specialised committees and working groups established under the agreement (Committee on Trade in Goods; Committee on Customs; Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; Committee on Investment, Trade in Services, Electronic Commerce and Government Procurement; Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development; Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights, including Geographical Indications; and Working Group on Motor Vehicles and Parts).

The Trade Committee has also the task to communicate with all interested parties, including private sector and civil society, in relation to the functioning and implementation of the agreement. In the agreement, both sides recognise the importance of transparency and openness and commit to consider the views of members of the public in order to draw on a broad range of perspectives in the implementation of the agreement.

The institutional chapter of the IPA establishes a Committee with the main task to supervise and facilitate the implementation and application of the agreement. Among other tasks, the

Committee may, subject to the completion of each side's respective legal requirements and procedures, decide to appoint the Members of the ICS Tribunals, fix their monthly remuneration, and adopt binding interpretations of the agreement.

As emphasised in the "Trade for All" Communication, the Commission is dedicating increasing resources to the effective implementation and enforcement of trade and investment agreements. In 2017, the Commission published the first annual FTA Implementation Report. The main purpose of the report is to convey an objective picture on the implementation of EU FTAs, highlighting the progress made and the shortcomings that need to be addressed. The objective is for the report to serve as the basis for open debate and engagement with Member States, the European Parliament and the civil society at large on the functioning of the FTAs and their implementation. As an annual exercise, the publication of the report will allow regular monitoring of developments, registering also how identified priority issues have been addressed. The report will cover the EU-Vietnam FTA as of its entry into force.

- **Implementation in the EU**

Certain actions will need to be taken in order to ensure implementation of the Agreement. These will be put in place in time for the application of the Agreement. These are a Commission implementing regulation to be adopted pursuant to Article 58(1) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code opening the tariff rate quotas provided for by the Agreement.

- **Explanatory documents (for directives)**

Not applicable

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

In negotiating the **EU-Vietnam FTA**, the Commission pursued two principal objectives: first, to provide the best possible terms of access for EU operators to Vietnam's market; and, second, to set a valuable second point of reference (after the agreements with Singapore) for the EU's other negotiations in the region.

Both of these objectives have been fully met: the agreement goes beyond existing WTO commitments in many areas, such as services, procurement, non-tariff barriers and the protection of intellectual property, including geographical indications (GI). In all of these areas Vietnam also agreed to new commitments which go significantly beyond what Vietnam has so committed in other agreements, including in CPTPP.

In line with the objectives set by the negotiating directives, the Commission secured:

- (1) the comprehensive liberalisation of services and investment markets, including cross-cutting rules on licensing and for the mutual recognition of diplomas, and sector-specific rules designed to ensure a level playing field for EU businesses;
- (2) new tendering opportunities for EU bidders in Vietnam, who is not a member of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement;
- (3) the removal of technical and regulatory trade barriers to trade in goods, such as duplicative testing, in particular by promoting the use of technical and regulatory standards familiar in the EU in the sectors of motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, as well as green technologies;

- (4) based on international standards, a more trade-facilitative regime for the approval of European food exports to Vietnam;
- (5) Vietnam's commitment to reduce or eliminate its tariffs on imports from the EU, and a cheaper access of European businesses and consumers to products originating in Vietnam;
- (6) a high level protection of intellectual property rights, including with regard to the enforcement of these rights, also at the border, and a TRIPs-plus level of protection of EU GIs;
- (7) a comprehensive chapter on trade and sustainable development, which aims at ensuring that trade supports labour rights, environmental protection and social development and promotes the sustainable management of forests and fisheries. It includes commitments on effective application of international standards and on efforts towards ratification of a number of international conventions. The chapter also sets out how social partners and civil society will be involved in its implementation and monitoring; and
- (8) a swift dispute resolution mechanisms through either panel arbitration or with the help of a mediator.

The **EU-Vietnam IPA** will ensure a high level of investment protection, while safeguarding the EU's and Vietnam's rights to regulate and pursue legitimate public policy objectives such as the protection of public health, safety and the environment.

The agreement contains all the innovations of the EU's new approach to investment protection and its enforcement mechanisms that are not present in the 21 existing bilateral investment treaties between Vietnam and EU Member States. It is a very important feature of the IPA that it replaces and hence improves the 21 existing bilateral investment treaties.

In line with the objectives set by the negotiating directives, the Commission ensured that EU investors and their investments in Vietnam will be granted fair and equitable treatment and not be discriminated against compared to Vietnamese investments that are in like situations. At the same time, the IPA protects EU investors and their investments in Vietnam from expropriation, unless it is for public purposes, in accordance with due process, on a non-discriminatory basis and against payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation according to fair market value of the expropriated investment.

Also in line with the negotiating directives, the IPA negotiated by the Commission will offer investors the option of a modern and reformed investment dispute resolution mechanism. This system ensures that investment protection rules are adhered to and seeks to strike a balance between protecting investors in a transparent manner and safeguarding the right of a State to regulate in order to pursue public policy objectives. The agreement sets up a standing international and fully independent dispute resolution system, consisting of a permanent First Instance and an Appeal Tribunal that will conduct dispute settlement proceedings in a transparent and impartial manner.

The Commission is mindful of the balance to be struck between moving forward with the reformed EU investment policy and the sensitivities of EU Member States as regards the possible exercise of shared competence on these matters. The Commission has not, therefore made a proposal to provisionally apply the investment protection agreement. Nonetheless, should Member States wish to see a proposal for provisional application of the investment protection agreement, the Commission stands ready to make such a proposal.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 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) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 23 April 2007, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate a free trade agreement ('FTA') with countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). That authorisation provided for the possibility of bilateral negotiations.
- (2) On 22 December 2009, the Council authorised the Commission to pursue bilateral FTA negotiations with individual ASEAN countries. In June 2012, the Commission launched bilateral negotiations on an FTA with Vietnam to be conducted in accordance with the existing negotiating directives.
- (3) On 15 October 2013, the Council authorised the Commission to extend the on-going bilateral negotiations with ASEAN countries to cover also investment protection.
- (4) The negotiations for an Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part (the 'Agreement') have been concluded.
- (5) Therefore, the Agreement should be signed on behalf of the Union, subject to its conclusion at a later date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing of the Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, of the other part (the 'Agreement') is hereby approved on behalf of the Union, subject to the conclusion of the Agreement.

Article 2

The Council Secretariat General shall establish the instrument of full powers to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union, subject to its conclusion, for the person(s) indicated by the negotiator of the Agreement.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council
The President*

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

- 1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative
- 1.2. Policy area(s) concerned in the ABM/ABB structure
- 1.3. Nature of the proposal/initiative
- 1.4. Objective(s)
- 1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative
- 1.6. Duration and financial impact
- 1.7. Management mode(s) planned

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

- 2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules
- 2.2. Management and control system
- 2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

- 3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected
- 3.2. Estimated impact on expenditure
 - 3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on expenditure*
 - 3.2.2. Estimated impact on operational appropriations*
 - 3.2.3. Estimated impact on appropriations of an administrative nature*
 - 3.2.4. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*
 - 3.2.5. Third-party contributions*
- 3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement

1.2. Policy area(s) concerned in the ABM/ABB structure⁵

20.02 – Trade Policy

1.3. Nature of the proposal/initiative

- ☒ The proposal/initiative relates to a new action
- ☐ The proposal/initiative relates to a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action⁶
- ☐ The proposal/initiative relates to the extension of an existing action
- ☐ The proposal/initiative relates to an action redirected towards a new action

1.4. Objective(s)

1.4.1. *The Commission's multiannual strategic objective(s) targeted by the proposal/initiative*

The proposal can be framed in the first of the ten Juncker priorities – Jobs, Growth and Investment.

1.4.2. *Specific objective(s) and ABM/ABB activity(ies) concerned*

Specific objective No

1

ABM/ABB activity(ies) concerned

20.02 – Trade Policy

1.4.3. *Expected result(s) and impact*

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

The objective of the EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement (IPA) is to enhance the investment climate between the EU and Vietnam. The agreement will bring benefits to European investors by ensuring a high level protection of their investments in Vietnam, while at the same time safeguarding the EU's rights to regulate and pursue legitimate public policy objectives such as the protection of public health, safety and the environment.

The agreement establishes an Investment Court System (ICS) designed to meet the high expectations of citizens and industry for a fairer, more transparent and institutionalised system of settling investment disputes. The provisions in the EU-Vietnam IPA having an impact on the EU budget relate precisely to the setting up and running costs of the ICS.

⁵ ABM: activity-based management; ABB: activity-based budgeting.

⁶ As referred to in Article 54(2)(a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

1.4.4. *Indicators of results and impact*

Specify the indicators for monitoring implementation of the proposal/initiative.

The IPA brings legal certainty and predictability that is expected to help the EU and Vietnam attract and maintain investment to underpin their economy.

1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

1.5.1. *Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term*

Maintain or improve the level of investment flows between the EU and Vietnam.

1.5.2. *Added value of EU involvement*

In 2016, total EU FDI stock in Vietnam amounted to €8.3 billion. As one of the largest foreign investors in the country, the EU will benefit from the enhanced investment climate that the IPA will provide for. The agreement further contains all the innovations of the EU's new approach to investment protection and its enforcement mechanisms that are not present in the 21 existing bilateral investment treaties between Vietnam and EU Member States that the IPA will be replacing.

1.5.3. *Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past*

N/A

1.5.4. *Compatibility and possible synergy with other appropriate instruments*

N/A

1.6. Duration and financial impact

☐ Proposal/initiative of limited duration

☐ Proposal/initiative in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY

☐ Financial impact from YYYY to YYYY

☒ Proposal/initiative of unlimited duration

Implementation with a start-up period from 2019 (subject to ratification in the Council and the European Parliament).

followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. Management mode(s) planned⁷

☐ Direct management by the Commission

☐ by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;

☐ by the executive agencies

☐ Shared management with the Member States

☒ Indirect management by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

☐ third countries or the bodies they have designated;

☒ international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);

☐ the EIB and the European Investment Fund;

⁷ Details of management modes and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BudgWeb site: http://www.cc.cec/budg/man/budgmanag/budgmanag_en.html

- ☐ bodies referred to in Articles 208 and 209 of the Financial Regulation;
- ☐ public law bodies;
- ☐ bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they provide adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that provide adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the CFSP pursuant to Title V of the TEU, and identified in the relevant basic act.

If more than one management mode is indicated, please provide details in the 'Comments' section.

Comments

As regards the financial handling of the ICS in the EU-Vietnam IPA, a contribution will be given to an "existing structure" (namely, the ICSID) so that it channels the retainer fees to be paid to the judges composing the ICS. It is only in case that a dispute arises that the fees for case management could materialize, the services of ICSID as secretariat being otherwise free of charge.

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

Specify frequency and conditions.

As per the provisions of the framework agreement concluded with the organisation concerned.

2.2. Management and control system

2.2.1. *Risk(s) identified*

As per the provisions of the framework agreement concluded with the organisation concerned.

2.2.2. *Information concerning the internal control system set up*

As per the provisions of the framework agreement concluded with the organisation concerned. In particular, the applicable verification rules.

2.2.3. *Estimate of the costs and benefits of the controls and assessment of the expected level of risk of error*

Given the estimated financial impact, no substantive quantifiable costs or benefits can be identified. The contribution will be part of DG Trade's overall control system.

2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

Specify existing or envisaged prevention and protection measures.

As per the provisions of the framework agreement concluded with the organisation concerned. In addition, DG Trade's anti-fraud strategy, which contains a dedicated chapter on financial management, will apply.

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

3.1 Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected

Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. ⁸	from EFTA countries ⁹	from candidate countries ¹⁰	from third countries	within the meaning of Article 21(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation
	20.0201	Diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO

New budget lines requested

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff.	from EFTA countries	from candidate countries	from third countries	within the meaning of Article 21(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation
	N/A		YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO

⁸ Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

⁹ EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

¹⁰ Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidate countries from the Western Balkans.

3.2. Estimated impact on expenditure

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on expenditure

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework			Number	4							
DG: TRADE				Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)			TOTAL
• Operational appropriations											
Number of budget line 20.0201	Commitments	(1)	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
	Payments	(2)	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
Number of budget line	Commitments	(1a)	-	-	-	-	-				
	Payments	(2a)	-	-	-	-	-				
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ¹¹			0	0	0	0	0				
Number of budget line		(3)									

¹¹ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

TOTAL appropriations for DG TRADE	Commitments	=1+ 1a +3	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
	Payments	=2+ 2a +3	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800

• TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
	Payments	(5)	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
• TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 4 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+ 6	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
	Payments	=5+ 6	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800

If more than one heading is affected by the proposal / initiative:

• TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)									
	Payments	(5)									

• TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)																
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 4 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+ 6																
	Payments	=5+ 6																

Heading of multiannual financial framework	5	‘Administrative expenditure’
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EUR million (to three decimal places)

DG: TRADE		Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)	TOTAL
• Human resources		0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143		0.572
• Other administrative expenditure		0	0	0	0		
TOTAL DG TRADE		0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143		0.572

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 5 of the multiannual financial framework	(Total commitments = Total payments)	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143		0.572
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EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)	TOTAL
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TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 5 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	0.843	0.843	0.843	0.843	0.843					3.372
	Payments	0.843	0.843	0.843	0.843	0.843					3.372

3.2.2. Estimated impact on operational appropriations

☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations

☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs ↓		Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)	OUTPUTS							TOTAL	
							Type ¹²	Average cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No		Cost
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 1 ¹³ ...															
- Output	Secreta	1	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.700									2.800
- Output	Case(s)		-	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.									
- Output															
Subtotal for specific objective No 1			0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700									2.800
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 2 ...															

¹² Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g.: number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).
¹³ As described in point 1.4.2. 'Specific objective(s)...'

3.2.3. Estimated impact on appropriations of an administrative nature

3.2.3.1. Summary

- ☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature
- ☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below:

EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)			TOTAL
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HEADING 5 of the multiannual financial framework								
Human resources	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143				0.572
Other administrative expenditure	0	0	0	0				
Subtotal HEADING 5 of the multiannual financial framework								

Outside HEADING 5¹⁴ of the multiannual financial framework								
Human resources								
Other expenditure of an administrative nature								
Subtotal outside HEADING 5 of the multiannual financial framework								

TOTAL	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143				0.572
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¹⁴ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

3.2.3.2. Estimated requirements of human resources

☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources.

☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below:

Estimate to be expressed in full time equivalent units

	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)		
• Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)							
XX 01 01 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	1	1	1	1			
XX 01 01 02 (Delegations)							
XX 01 05 01 (Indirect research)							
10 01 05 01 (Direct research)							
• External staff (in Full Time Equivalent unit: FTE) ¹⁵							
XX 01 02 01 (AC, END, INT from the 'global envelope')							
XX 01 02 02 (AC, AL, END, INT and JED in the delegations)							
XX 01 04 yy 16	- at Headquarters						
	- in Delegations						
XX 01 05 02 (AC, END, INT - Indirect research)							
10 01 05 02 (AC, END, INT - Direct research)							
Other budget lines (specify)							

¹⁵ AC= Contract Staff; AL = Local Staff; END= Seconded National Expert; INT = agency staff; JED= Junior Experts in Delegations.

¹⁶ Sub-ceiling for external staff covered by operational appropriations (former 'BA' lines).

TOTAL	1	1	1	1			
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XX is the policy area or budget title concerned.

The human resources required will be met by staff from the DG who are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together if necessary with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

Description of tasks to be carried out:

Officials and temporary staff	Monitoring of the running of the ICS/Case handling
External staff	

3.2.4. *Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*

- ☒ The proposal/initiative is compatible the current multiannual financial framework.
- ☐ The proposal/initiative will entail reprogramming of the relevant heading in the multiannual financial framework.
- ☐ The proposal/initiative requires application of the flexibility instrument or revision of the multiannual financial framework.

3.2.5. *Third-party contributions*

The proposal/initiative does not provide for co-financing by third parties.

The proposal/initiative provides for the co-financing estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)			Total
Specify the co- financing body: Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800
TOTAL appropriations co- financed	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700				2.800

3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

☒ The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.

☐ The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:

☒ on own resources

☐ on miscellaneous revenue

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget line: revenue	Appropriations available for the current financial year (B2016)	Impact of the proposal/initiative ¹⁷				
		Year N	Year N+1	Year N+2	Year N+3	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see point 1.6)
Article				

For miscellaneous ‘assigned’ revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

[...]

Specify the method for calculating the impact on revenue.

[...]

¹⁷

As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 25 % for collection costs.