current, pensioned, and former employees (other than former employees terminated for just cause) of the enterprise and of other enterprises owned or controlled by the enterprise;
associations of employees and former employees of the enterprise;
employee unions;
federations and confederations of trade unions;
employee funds ("fondos de empleados");
pension and severance funds; and
cooperative entities[1]

However, once such interest has been transferred or sold, Colombia does not reserve the right to control any subsequent transfer or other disposal of such interest.

For purposes of this reservation:

any measure maintained or adopted after the date of entry into force of this Agreement that, at the time of sale or other disposition, prohibits or imposes limitations on the ownership of equity interests or assets or imposes nationality requirements described in this reservation shall be deemed to be an existing measure; and
"state enterprise" means an enterprise owned or controlled through ownership interests by Colombia and includes an enterprise established after the date of entry into force of this Agreement solely for the purposes of selling or disposing of equity interests in, or the assets of, an existing state enterprise or governmental entity.

[1] For greater certainty, *Ley 454 de 1998* establishes the type of cooperative entities existing in Colombia. There are "cooperativas de ahorro y crédito", "cooperativas financieras" and "cooperativas multiactivas o integrales".

4 Sector: Fishing and Services Related to Fishing

Sub-Sector: Other Business Services
Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing

Industry Classification: CPC 882 Services incidental to fishing

ISIC 0501 Fishing

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Most Favored Nation Treatment (Article 3)

Measures: Decreto 2256 de 1991, Art. 27, 28 and 67

Acuerdo 005 de 2003, Sección II and VII

Description: A foreign flagged vessel may obtain a permit and engage in commercial fishing and related activities in Colombian territorial waters only in association with a Colombian enterprise that owns a permit. In this case, the costs of the permit and fishing license are higher for foreign-flagged vessels than for Colombian-flagged vessels.

If the flag of a foreign-flagged vessel is that of a country that is a party to another bilateral agreement with Colombia, the terms of that other bilateral agreement shall determine whether or not the requirement to associate with a Colombian enterprise that owns a permit applies.