



EU-Canada

Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)



Regulatory cooperation

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Why (regulatory) cooperation?

It aims to:

- Anticipate future developments in technology and science

It does not aim to:

- Lower any standards for the protection of human health, animal health, environment or other public interests
- Circumvent democratic procedures of the European Union or member states
- Provide preferred access to companies or other private entities





Where in the agreement

Chapter 21 – Regulatory Cooperation

Chapter 24 – Trade and Environment

Chapter 25 – Bilateral Dialogues and Cooperation





Articles in Chapter 21 Regulatory Cooperation

Article 21.1 Scope

Article 21.2 Principles

Article 21.3 Objectives

Article 21.4 Activities

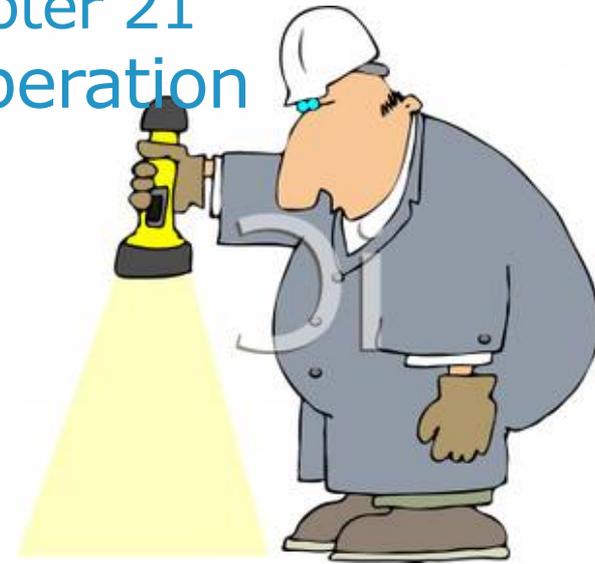
Article 21.5 Compatibility of regulatory measures

Article 21.6 Regulatory cooperation forum

Article 21.7 Further cooperation

Article 21.8 Consultations with private entities

Article 21.9 Contact points





Article 21.3 Objectives

- Contribute to the protection of human life, health or safety, animal or plant life or health and the environment
- Build trust, deepen mutual understanding of regulatory governance and obtain from each other the benefit of expertise and perspective
- Facilitate bilateral trade and investment
- Contribute to the improvement of competitiveness and efficiency of industry





Article 21.4 Activities

- Bilateral discussions on regulatory governance
- Consulting with each other, as appropriate, and exchanging information throughout the regulatory development process
- Sharing proposed technical or sanitary and phytosanitary regulations
- Exchanging information about contemplated regulatory actions, measures or amendments under consideration
- Examining opportunities to minimise unnecessary divergences in regulation





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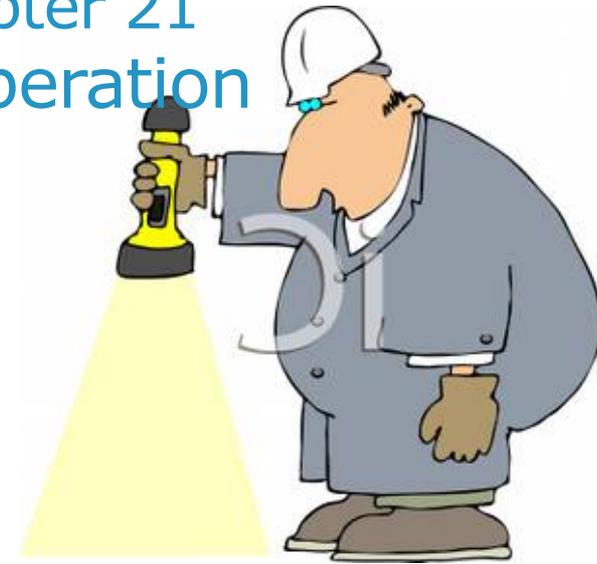
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Articles in Chapter 24 Trade and Environment

Article 24.12: The Parties recognise that enhanced cooperation is an important element to advance the objectives of this Chapter, and commit to cooperate on trade-related environmental issues of common interest.

On issues such as:

- trade impact of environmental regulations and standards as well as the environmental impact of trade and investment rules
- trade and investment in environmental goods and services, including environmental and green technologies and practices; renewable energy; energy efficiency; and water use, conservation and treatment
- promotion of life-cycle management of goods, including carbon accounting and end-of-life management, extended producer-responsibility, recycling and reduction of waste





Articles in Chapter 25 Bilateral Dialogues and Cooperation

Bilateral dialogues on:

- Biotech Market Access Issues
- Forest Products
- Raw Materials



On forest products, for example cooperation on:

- initiatives of the Parties related to the sustainable management of forests and forest governance
- mechanisms to assure the legal or sustainable origin of forest products



Examples in CETA

Protocol on Mutual Recognition of Compliance and Enforcement Programme for Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products

Annex 4A – Cooperation in the Field of Motor Vehicles Regulation





Examples

EU conflict minerals regulation

Regulation setting up a Union system for supply chain due diligence self-certification of responsible importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas (2014/0059 (COD))



EU anti-torture regulation

Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (2014/0005 (COD))

Bernd Lange @berndlange · 16-06-16
We just reached a Political understanding in the Conflict Minerals trilogue @MalmstromEU @RoosdorpMFA

Cecilia Malmström @cecilmalmstrom · 16-06-16
@berndlange @RoosdorpMFA @EU2016NL thanks for good cooperation. This is a very important piece of legislation

Beantwoord Roosdorp MFA, Cecili...

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Joint Interpretative Instrument on CETA (13541/16)

3. Regulatory cooperation

CETA provides Canada and the European Union and its Member States with a platform to facilitate cooperation between their regulatory authorities, with the objective of achieving better quality of regulation and more efficient use of administrative resources. This cooperation will be voluntary: regulatory authorities can cooperate on a voluntary basis but do not have an obligation to do so, or to apply the outcome of their cooperation.

