
Summary

In order to implement CETA effectively and ensure correct oversight it is important to operationalise the institutional structure of the Agreement at the earliest and thus agree on the rules of procedure governing the Joint Committee and the Specialised Committees foreseen under CETA. As has been the case for past trade agreements the Commission is empowered to adopt such rules in FTA Committees based on a Council Decision.

During CETA’s ratification process, Member States, the European Parliament and stakeholders have expressed interest to be closely involved in the implementation of the Agreement and to be associated to its governance structure notably to ensure their future participation in the institutional bodies established under the Agreement.

Art 4.1(a) 3’ and Art 4.3

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Details

The administrative and institutional provisions of CETA are laid down in Chapter 26 of the Agreement.

CETA’s governance structure foresees a CETA Joint Committee, the agreement’s main institutional body, and 21 specialised committees and/or dialogues covering reporting to it on the various topics dealt under the Agreement (see Annex I for an overview of all committees and bodies under CETA). The CETA text includes varying levels of operational details regarding the different committees; these will therefore need to be developed further in the rules of procedure. The Commission will chair the Committee meetings on the EU side.

The rules of procedure are typically adopted at the first meeting of each Committee. In order to adopt the rules of procedure at the first meeting of each Committee, the EU needs to be enabled by a Council Decision on the basis of a Commission Proposal.
CETA envisages the establishment of a CETA Joint Committee (article 26.1) as well over 20 **specialised committees and/or other bodies**. The CETA Joint Committee is responsible to supervise the work of all specialised committees and other bodies established under the Agreement\(^2\).

CETA foresees in Article 26.2 that the specialised committees shall set and modify their own rules of procedures, if they deem it appropriate.
As regards civil society participation, CETA expressly foresees their participation under the Trade and Sustainable Development, Trade and Labour and Trade and Environment Chapters (Chapter 22, 23, 24) and in Regulatory Cooperation Chapter (Chapter 21).

The EU-Canada Civil Society Forum and the Domestic Advisory Group have a consultative role in the implementation of Chapters 21 (Trade and Sustainable Development), 23 (Trade and Labour) and 24 (Trade and environment). The Civil Society Forum is composed of representatives of the Parties’ civil society organisations, including participants from the Domestic Advisory Groups (‘DAGs’). On the EU side, the composition of the DAGs and Civil Society Forum will be organised through a call for interest inviting representatives to express their interest.
Ignacio GARCIA BERCERO

Annexes:  
Annex 1: Overview various institutional bodies established by CETA (and imposed time schedule, if available) 
Annex 2: Overview CETA Contact points (article 26.5) (and imposed time schedule, if available) 
Annex 3: Overview MS participation in FTA committees 
Annex 4: Overview transparency provisions in FTAs

CC:  Korte, Petriccione, Redonnet, Ratso, Gallina, Konig, Rubinacci, Sandler, Martin-Prat, (Trade).

Art 4.1(a) 3’ and Art 4.3
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Art 4.1(a) 3’ and Art 4.3
Art 4.1(b)
Art 4.1(b)
Art 4.1(b)
Art 4.1(b)