At the EU-US summit in 2011 a decision was taken to set up a High Level Working Group (HLWG) to see if an EU-US trade agreement was feasible. In November 2012, the Trade Commissioner outlined the four areas that he would like to see included in an agreement: tariff elimination, services liberalisation, public procurement and regulatory cooperation. Europe and America both support a "rules-based" trading system. Furthermore they both want "a high level of protection for our people from risks to their health, safety, financial security and environment", as underlined by the Trade Commissioner at the Transatlantic Business Council in December 2012.

The negotiations should be used to find new ways to reinforce existing mechanisms like the Transatlantic Economic Council-TEC and the High Level EU-US Regulatory Cooperation Forum- HLRCF. Areas where the EU and US differ include: hormones in meat, GMOs; energy consumption of cars, nanotechnology and privacy issues. The European Commission (EC) General Directorate for Trade has compiled a fact sheet and an overview on regulatory cooperation in the TTIP, detailing horizontal and sectorial provisions (January 2015) as well as position papers on issues such as Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS), chemicals, cosmetics and pharmaceutical products. The Commissioner for Trade, Karel De Gucht and Cecilia Malmström, have repeatedly underlined that the levels of regulatory protection won't change.

An initial textual proposal for a draft Chapter on Regulatory Cooperation, prepared for the 8th round of TTIP negotiations, was published on February 10, 2015. At the end of the 8th round, both negotiators underlined the progress made on both horizontal and sectorial sectors, including SPS, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. However, in the yearly USTR Report on Trade Barriers (EU 121 ff.), the United States repeats its concern about EU regulations not being based on scientific principles or maintained with sufficient scientific evidence "the United States believes there are instances where the EU should recognize United States food safety measures as equivalent to those maintained by the EU because they achieve the same level of protection. If the EU did so, trade could be facilitated considerably".

On 4 May 2015, the EC published its proposal for a legal text on Regulatory cooperation, together with an explanatory note and a detailed explanation.

Overviews

'This article analyses the roles of the European Parliament and the US Congress in addressing regulatory interdependencies arising in the EU-US strategic partnership. It examines their international actorness as a potential remedy for the problems of democratic participation, executive dominance, and opaqueness in the shaping of transatlantic relations.'

'This article focuses on the structure, scope, discipline, institutional design, enforcement and implementation of the envisaged horizontal chapter, often defined Regulatory Cooperation Chapter. In so doing, it addresses some of the concerns currently raised by civil society, in particular the fear of a 'race to the bottom' that may stem from the operation of this chapter and provides some recommendations.'

This time it's different: Turbo-charging regulatory cooperation in TTIP / Peter Chase, Jacques Pelkmans, CEPS, 4 June 2015

The paper incorporates comparisons with the relevant chapters of recent FTAs the US and the EU have concluded, so as to clarify the approaches and degrees of ambition in this area. This comparison suggests that the TTIP regulatory cooperation will probably be more ambitious in terms of commitments and have a wider scope than any of these FTAs. Towards Effective Regulatory Cooperation under TTIP: A Comparative Overview of the EU and US Legislative and Regulatory Systems / Richard Parker, Alberto Alemanno, CEPS Special Reports, 15 May 2014

The aim of this report is to inform the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment negotiations on enhanced regulatory coherence and cooperation, by providing negotiators, stakeholders and the public with a comparative overview of the US and EU legislative and regulatory processes in their current form, highlighting differences and similarities.
**Four recommendations for TTIP Regulatory Cooperation Talks** / Powerpoint by Richard W. Parker, University of Connecticut Law School, 18 December 2014

**Enhancing the Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership: Reducing Regulatory Barriers** / George Washington Regulatory Studies Center, 19-20 November 2014

A two-day conference bringing together EU and US policy officials, regulatory experts, and stakeholders to explore challenges to, and opportunities for, greater transatlantic regulatory cooperation


**Regulatory cooperation at the core of TTIP and its likely consequences** / Ronan O'Brien, Independent researcher, Brussels, Revised October 2014

‘Race to the bottom’ or setting global standards? Assessing the regulatory impact of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) / Gabriel Siles-Brügge, Real Instituto Elcano. ARI 42/2014 - 19/9/2014

This study considers the likely regulatory impact of the proposed EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in three key policy areas: investor protection, public services and food safety.

**Regulatory Co-operation and Technical Barriers to Trade within Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** / Swedish National Board of Trade, 2014

Regulatory tools for managing TBT and in-depth analysis -- Analysis of five sectors: Automotive, information and communications technology, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and medical devices

In Swedish: **Regulativt samarbete och tekniska handelshinder inom ramen för Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** / Kommerskollegium, 2014

**DG Enterprise: EU-USA - Regulatory Cooperation**

**EU views**

European Parliament draft recommendations require the full respect of established regulatory systems when devising the rules of a Regulatory Cooperation Body,

European Union's proposal for legal text on "Regulatory Cooperation " in TTIP. It was tabled for discussion with the US in the negotiating round of 20-24 April 2015 and made public on 4 May 2015

**European Parliament resolution of 23 May 2013 on EU trade and investment negotiations with the United States of America**

19. Reaffirms its support for the dismantling of unnecessary regulatory barriers, and encourages the Commission and the US Administration to include in the agreement mechanisms (including early upstream regulatory cooperation) aimed at preventing future barriers; considers that better regulation and the reduction of regulatory and administrative burdens are issues which must be at the forefront when negotiating the TTIP, and that greater transatlantic regulatory convergence should lead to more streamlined regulation which is easy to understand and apply, in particular for SMEs;

**European Parliament resolution of 23 October 2012 on trade and economic relations with the United States**

11. Recognises that overly burdensome regulatory standards serve as significant barriers to trade, and that additional growth could follow from addressing such barriers; emphasises that an alignment of EU and US regulatory standards should aim at reaching the highest common standard and, thereby, also improve the product safety for consumers; underlines the need to avoid creating new (even if unintended) barriers to trade and investment, especially in key emerging technologies and innovative sectors;

Hearing: Regulatory coherence and the implementation of EU law in the context of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership / Legal Affairs Committee, 11-02-2014


**Update on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) - Hearing on Regulatory Coherence and the Implementation of EU law** / Juri report, Feb. 2014 (scroll down)

Members held an exchange of views in Brussels on 16 January 2014 with Ambassador Miriam Sapiro, then Deputy US Trade Representative responsible for US trade negotiations and enforcement in Europe (and who has since resigned from that post – her replacement is yet to be announced), and with Mr Dan Mullaney, Chief T-TIP Negotiator on the US side.
While this report reviews these efforts in detail, the general conclusion regarding past attempts at regulatory convergence is an overall lack of success: regulatory differences remain as neither side has the incentives to consider the extraterritorial effects of its regulations. As an international agreement predicted to contain a Horizontal Chapter - an innovative approach to international trade treaty-making containing a framework for future regulatory cooperation - TTIP has the potential to transform this impasse, if approached correctly. The Horizontal Chapter would provide a ‘gateway’ for handling sectoral regulatory issues between the EU and the US, including by addressing both legislation and non-legislative acts, regardless of the level at which they are adopted and by whom.

Transatlantic Economic Council Joint Statement, November 29, 2011

Stakeholder views

Think Tanks

The Right to Regulate in the Trade Agreement between the EU and Canada and its implications for the Agreement with the USA / Swedish National Board of Trade, 18 August 2015
An analysis of the wording of two CETA articles that are central to an IIA, which have historically been the most frequently featured in investment disputes, namely the articles on “fair and equitable treatment” and “expropriation”. The “right to regulate” in CETA and in The US Model BIT.

Gains from Harmonizing US and EU Auto Regulations under the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership / by Caroline Freund and Sarah Oliver, Peterson Institute for International Economics, June 2015
‘Freund and Oliver evaluate the equivalence of automobile regulations in the United States and the European Union in terms of catastrophic avoidance and estimate the trade gains from harmonization. The UN 1958 Agreement on automobiles, which harmonizes regulations among signatories, is used to quantify the trade effect of regulatory convergence. The removal of regulatory differences in autos is estimated to increase trade by 20 percent or more. The effect on trade from harmonizing standards is only slightly smaller than the effect of EU accession on auto trade. The large economic gains from regulatory harmonization imply that TTIP has the potential to improve productivity while lowering prices and enhancing variety for consumers’

TTIP’s Hard Core: Technical barriers to trade and standards / Michelle Egan and Jacques Pelkmans, Paper No. 13 in the CEPS-CTR project ‘TTIP in the Balance’ and CEPS Special Report No. 117, 4 August 2015
“an overview of the TBT chapter in TTIP and the various issues between the US and the EU in this area, which in turn requires extensive exposions of domestic regulation in the US and the EU. TBTs, outside heavily regulated sectors such as chemicals, automobiles or medicines (which have separate chapters in TTIP), can be caused by divergent (voluntary) standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment”

This paper provides an overview of methods employed to quantify non-tariff measures (NTMs) and then analyses their differences and looks at what these mean for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations. The authors find several similarities in the approaches taken. Because all studies conclude that NTMs matter, they argue that policy-makers are right to focus on ‘regulatory cooperation’ in TTIP.

Gains from Harmonizing US and EU Auto Regulations under the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership / Caroline Freund and Sarah Oliver, Peterson Institute for International Economics, June 2015
This Policy Brief focuses on the gains that both partners could reap from regulatory coherence in the automobile industry, using the trade effect of the 1958 Agreement—the most comprehensive agreement on technical prescriptions for automobiles to date—as an event study.

Answering TTIP’s Critics: Regulatory Cooperation in Risk Assessment and Risk Management / by Reeve T. Bull, Administrative Conference of the United States, ACUS, December 08, 2014
ACUS is a federalagency whose mission is to promote improvements in the efficiency, adequacy, and fairness of the procedures by which federal agencies conduct regulatory programs.

Food Standards in Trade Agreements: Differing Regulatory Traditions in the EU and the US and Tips for the TTIP / Bettina Rudloff, SWP (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik), Comments 2014/C 49, November 2014
The European Union is both the largest exporter and importer of agricultural products in the world. Its major trading partners are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Russia, and China. This trade in agricultural products is influenced by a number of political measures. In addition to tariffs, trade in foodstuffs is increasingly influenced by so-called non-tariff measures (NTMs), among which are threshold values for pesticide residues, production standards, and packing- and labeling standards. In fact, such measures can impact the costs of trade much more than tariffs. Reducing these NTMs within the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) offers enormous prospects for economic growth.
Regulatory Cooperation Will Provide a Geopolitical Advantage / Kent Hughes, Atlantic Community, October 21, 2014

The US and EU account for roughly half of the world's GDP, some thirty-percent of global exports, and each economy has more than a trillion dollars of investment in the other. There are three compelling reasons for the TTIP to succeed: improved market access including regulatory cooperation, developing new trade and investment rules for a new century, and forging a renewed Transatlantic Community in response to recent geopolitical developments.

Trade barriers in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership /Simon Lester & Inu Barbee, Cato Institute & Center for North American Studies at American University, 2014

This paper examines the problem of regulatory barriers and offers an assessment of what can be achieved. It concludes that while some claims of potential benefits are overstated, this does not mean that facilitating regulatory cooperation is not worthwhile. Negotiators should go after the low-hanging fruit, putting aside some of the more contentious regulatory disputes, and be responsive to the needs of industry and consumers by focusing their attention on issue areas where they can have the greatest impact.


Regulatory congruence would require the unilateral and unconditional recognition by the TTIP partners of each other's standards, procedures and conformity assessment tests. The way forward is to create a 'living' (or progressive commitment) agreement on regulatory cooperation with a horizontal template for coherence and conformity assessment and a detailed monitoring mechanism, with implementation starting immediately for a few selected sectors.

Vigilance vs. Precaution: Diverging Directions in U.S. and European Technology Governance? / By Dr. Sascha Dickel, AICGS Transatlantic Perspectives, June 2011

Producer views

Regulatory Cooperation in TTIP – Priorities for German and European Industry / Presentation BDI/ BUSINESSEUROPE/ Representative of German Industry and Trade (RGIT), Stakeholder Meeting, TTIP Negotiations, 21 May 2014

On October 31, 2012 TABD submitted its joint statement along with the Business Roundtable and ERT to the Federal Register Notice USTR-2012-0028 and to the European Commission request for comments earlier today. The submission on regulatory issues for a possible future trade agreement included an additional document: (Forging a Transatlantic Partnership for the 21st Century and Letter on Regulatory Compatibility ) that were referenced in the joint statement.


ERT is an informal forum bringing together up to 50 chief executives and chairmen of major multinational companies of European parentage.

ERT sets out six recommendations for European standard-setting bodies and public authorities to ensure standards are treated as a crucial element of its industrial policy. (Fuel Quality Directive, NFC standard Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C), E-mobility standard)

Civil Society Views

TTIP: Regulatory cooperation is the ultimate tool to prevent or weaken future public interest standards for citizens, workers, consumers, and the environment, Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO), February 2015

Civil society groups denounce “regulatory cooperation” in the TTIP negotiations as a threat to democracy and an attempt to put the interests of big business before the protection of citizens, workers, and the environment.


This working paper reviews the main studies on the economic impact of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and concludes that benefits are minimal and the TTIP would not get Europe of the crisis. It also looks at the one-sided way regulations are considered only as costs for business in the TTIP with serious implications for the democratic control of such regulations for EU member states.

Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership: Fast-track to Deregulation / Aida Maria Ponce Del Castillo, European Trade Union Institute, June 23 & 24, 2014

Power-point presentation

TTIP: No to backroom deals that would imperil our health, environment and welfare

33 Civil society groups denounce attempts to design transatlantic “regulatory cooperation” to fit business lobbies’ demands and call for full transparency, September 29th 2014

Regulation - none of our business? / Corporate Europe Observatory (CEO), December 16th 2013

A leaked EU negotiating proposal for the far-reaching free trade agreement with the US reveals the European Commission's plans to fundamentally change the way regulations to protect consumers, labour and the environment will be adopted in the future.
Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) is a forum for US and EU consumer organisations which develops and agrees on joint consumer policy recommendations to the US government and European Union to promote consumer interests in EU and US policy making.


Resolution on Regulatory Coherence in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, December 2013

US Views

US Trade Department

Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) (U.S. Trade Representative)

U.S. Objectives, U.S. Benefits In the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: A Detailed View, 03/11/2014

Remarks by U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman on the United States, the European Union, and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, September 30, 2013

“We need to admit that government regulatory experts, be they in Brussels or Washington, do not have a monopoly on good ideas and expertise. Many private sector actors are ahead of the curve with cutting-edge ideas. And the speed at which standards are being set by the market is far greater than most bureaucratic or intergovernmental bodies can move”

US Congress


Background Documents and Information: Hearing Notice & Background Memo

Congressional Research Services


As the U.S. and EU economies continue to integrate, some sectors or firms will “lose out” to increased competition and will resist the forces of change. Greater economic integration also challenges long-held notions of “sovereignty,” as national or regional policies have extraterritorial impact. Similarly, accepted understandings of “competition,” “markets,” and other economic concepts are tested as national borders dissolve with closer integration of economies.

Transatlantic Regulatory Cooperation: Background and Analysis / Raymond J. Ahearn, 2009


US Producers’ views


Article by ACUS Attorney Advisor Reeve T. Bull responding to various criticisms levelled against the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) / The American Chemistry Council (ACC), May 10, 2013

AmCham EU’s response to the European Commission Public consultation on the future of EU-US trade and economic relations, 27 September 2012


Business Coalition for Transatlantic Trade on regulatory cooperation

Regulatory cooperation and TTIP Op-Ed: Regulatory cooperation and TTIP / by Cefic’s Lena Perenius, Executive Director, International Chemicals Management, that appeared on May 18 2014 in ChemicalWatch

Bibliography

Books
Europe's precautionary principle ("PP") has been identified as a potential obstacle to a successful TTIP outcome. On the one hand, the European Parliament has called for the TTIP not to undermine fundamental EU cultural values EU regulatory decision making and the role of the United States: transatlantic regulatory cooperation as a gateway for U.S. economic interests? / Oliver Ziegler, Springer VS, 2013

Introduction and research problem -- A theoretical framework -- The institutional structure of transatlantic regulatory cooperation -- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment -- Ozone-depleting substances -- Animal testing for cosmetic products -- Metric Labeling -- The four cases and their outcomes -- Generalizing the conclusions to other cases

The politics of precaution regulating health, safety, and environmental risks in Europe and the United States / David Vogel, Oxford University Press, 2012

The transatlantic shift in regulatory stringency -- Explaining regulatory policy divergence -- Food safety and agriculture -- Air pollution -- Chemicals and hazardous substances -- Consumer safety -- Public risk perceptions and the preferences of policy makers -- The law and politics of risk assessment -- Broader implications


Systemic implications of transatlantic regulatory cooperation and competition / Simon Evenett, Robert Stern, World Scientific, 2011

Condemned to cooperate? -- The banking crisis: causes, consequences and remedies -- The political economy of transatlantic regulatory cooperation and competition: a (unofficial) view from Europe -- How hard and soft law interact in international regulatory governance: alternatives, complements and antagonists -- EU-US regulatory cooperation and developing country trade -- Transatlantic trade, the automotive sector: the role of regulation in a global industry, where we have been and where we need to go, how far can EU-US cooperation go toward achieving regulatory harmonization? -- Systemic implications of deeper transatlantic convergence in competition/antitrust policy -- Transatlantic regulatory cooperation on chemicals - an idealist's dream? -- Transatlantic regulatory cooperation on accounting standards: a 'varieties of capitalism' perspective -- Transatlantic regulatory competition and cooperation in pharmaceuticals

Transatlantic regulatory cooperation: the shifting rules of the EU, the US and California / David Vogel, Johan Swinnen, Johan, Edward Elgar, 2011


Scientific articles


'This Policy Brief focuses on the gains that both partners could reap from regulatory coherence in the automobile industry, using the trade effects of the 1958 Agreement—the most comprehensive agreement on technical prescriptions for automobiles to date—as an event study.'

The underlying premise of the paper is that all EU institutions have a duty to take WTO compliance and external trade effects into account when (de)regulating. The Treaties expressly state that all EU institutions are bound by international agreements to which the European Union is a party,1 such as WTO treaties. The Union ‘shall work for a high degree of cooperation in all fields of international relations, in order to […] promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global governance’.2 Furthermore, all institutions are required to ‘maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society’, which includes producers and importers from third countries.3 The Commission, in particular, is obliged to consult broadly to ensure the coherence and transparency of Union actions4 (covering also the coherence of internal and external actions). In addition, the jurisprudence of the WTO Appellate Body suggests that a lack of consultation in the pre-legislation stage with certain WTO members on a non-discriminatory basis may in itself represent a violation of WTO obligations.


How are regulatory disputes between the major powers resolved? Existing literature generally characterizes such regulatory disagreements as system clash, in which national systems of regulation come into conflict, so that one sets the global standard, and the other adjusts or is marginalized. In this article, we offer an alternative account, which bridges early literature on interdependence with work from Historical Institutionalism in comparative politics. We argue that rule overlap creates opportunities for regulatory actors to develop transnational alliances in support of an alternative institutional agenda.


Trade agreements and international regulatory cooperation in a supply chain world / Bernard Hoekmanmm, EUI RSCAS; Global Governance Programme series-154, 2015

This paper proposes several mechanisms to help make policy more supportive of regulatory cooperation initiatives that are aimed at reducing excess costs that negatively affect supply chain trade and investments, and that can be incorporated into trade agreements. While the analysis and suggestions are general, specific context and examples are provided by recent trade agreements and regulatory cooperation initiatives involving Canada, the EU and the US.

International Organizations and International Regulatory Cooperation: Exploring the Links / Kenneth W. Abbott, Arizona State University, November 30, 2014

This paper, a contribution to an OECD research project, outlines recent trends in international regulatory cooperation (IRC), the roles that international organizations (IOs) play in IRC, and how we might assess the effects of IO involvement. The trends are clear and striking: there has been an explosion of IRC, including diverse forms of international rule-making that often involve IOs; as a result, many issue areas now feature multiple organizations engaged in IRC, including international, transgovernmental and transnational institutions.


Two ambitious 'mega-regional' free trade agreements are currently being negotiated - one between the EU and US, the other among Pacific Rim countries, including the US, Japan and Australia. Such deals are hard to achieve, especially amid resistance and concerns over harm to the WTO.


Non-bilateral transatlantic relations increasingly deploy law as a communication tool between the two legal orders. For example, in 2011, the US intervened informally and anonymously in the formulation of EU legislation, while the US House of Representatives passed legislation to prohibit the impact of EU law upon the US legal order. Another example is constituted by EU amicus curiae submissions before the US Supreme Court in death penalty cases. The so-called Brussels effect is also the subject of recent scholarship, assessing the perceived spillover effect of EU regulatory standards onto US rules. The paper provides many vivid examples of the variable institutional and legal components of transatlantic relations not usually accounted for in scholarship on transatlantic relations.


The agreement will ultimately attempt to remove barriers to trade between the United States and EU in order to facilitate greater trade and investment between the two entities. If successful, TTIP will become the largest free trade agreement in history. The United States and EU have attempted to create a free trade agreement since the 1990s. However, the ongoing negotiations made in the present economic climate—post-financial crisis of 2008—are the most likely to succeed, as both the United States and EU hope to achieve structural trade liberalization that will reduce trade frictions and increase investment.
In this article, we focus on the PP and related differences in regulatory procedures. Specifically, we discuss the PP’s relationship to post-modernism, and its influence on EU regulatory procedure and science, highlighting the paradoxes inherent in the PP. To put these issues into perspective, we also review the ‘reality of precaution.’ In light of this analysis, we assess the effectiveness of the trading partners’ attempts to reduce the regulatory divide, and explore what the EU and US can learn from each other. We then proceed to present some recommendations on how they should proceed in the TTIP negotiations.

A good deal of uncertainty exists as to how the US–EU trade talks can address these issues, which remain largely undefined. In this regard, some key questions to ask are: What are the types of regulatory barriers at issue? How can they be addressed? And what are realistic goals for the TTIP negotiations in relation to regulations? This article examines the problem of regulatory barriers and offers an assessment of what can be achieved.

This article compares domestic regulation provisions in the field of international trade in services for two economic integration agreements with the Republic of Korea: the Free Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea (2011) and the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Korea (2011). It examines the subjects of transparency, regulatory cooperation, competition law and policy and their institutional context in order to assess the depth of integration generated and the level of compatibility that results between the agreements.

Enhanced Regulatory Cooperation in the Canada : EU Comprehensive Trade Agreement / Stanko S. Krstic, Legal issues of economic integration 2012, v. 39, n. 1
This paper looks at the most important challenges and opportunities for a successful model for regulatory cooperation under the Canada-EU Comprehensive Trade Agreement (CETA). It argues that the CETA will represent a compromise between the two dominant models in international trade: the EU and North American approach to regulatory cooperation in PTAs. In addition, because of the specificity of Canada’s federal structure, it is argued that the CETA will be able to bring about greater regulatory coherence within Canada by disciplining provincial regulation that results in NTBs. This paper argues that, while a sui generis case, in order for it to be successful, regulatory cooperation under the CETA will have to incorporate certain elements established in theory and in previous state practice. Finally, as a first comprehensive transatlantic PTA, regulatory cooperation under the CETA will in itself become a model for future such endeavours between economically developed countries, especially in its implementation aspect.

There is not one perfect model for institutional regulatory cooperation, nor is there a single model for eliminating technical barriers to trade (TBT) or discriminatory sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures in a preferential trade agreement (PTA). However, recent experience with PTAs has shown that it is possible to progress beyond entirely separate regulation in specific sectors by each party with bilateral government committees that only meet once a year to joint committees that meet on a regular basis and engage in joint harmonization, rule-making, mutual recognition, and problem-solving. In a ‘new generation’ PTA (either free trade agreement (FTA) or customs union) in which economic integration is an agreed upon policy objective, joint institutions will be necessary to effectively implement harmonization of standards and development of joint standards codes.
Classification
NATIONAL LAW | LAW MAKING | COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY | EU - US RELATIONS | COMMUNITY LAW | Members' Research Service

Country
United States of America