

8. EU and Canada

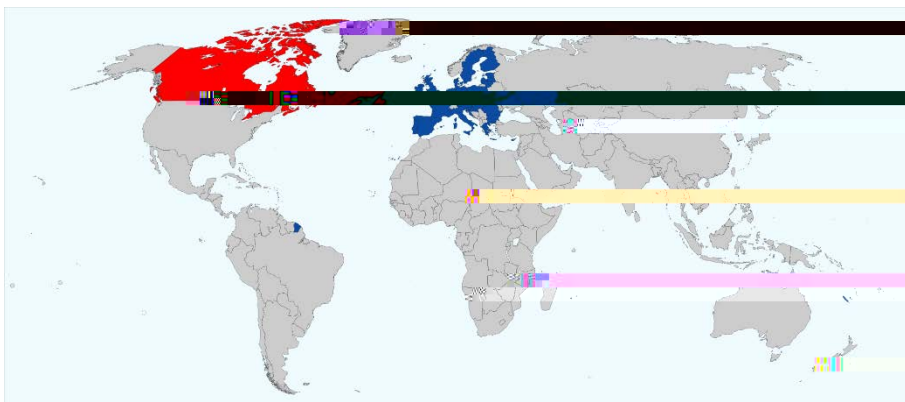
a CETA and EU

-d

- The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, or CETA, is a trade agreement between the EU and Canada
- By boosting trade between us, CETA will create jobs and growth. Canada is a large market for Europe's exports and a country rich in natural resources that Europe needs. CETA will open up the Canadian services market to EU companies, open up markets for European food and drink exports, and make it easier for European professionals to work in Canada.
- CETA is also progressive. It goes beyond just removing custom duties, but taking people and the environment fully into account. By doing so, it will set a new global standard for future trade agreements.
- Critics oppose the treaty on the grounds that it will weaken European consumer rights, including those concerning food safety. The deal also includes a controversial investor-state dispute settlement mechanism. The agreement has prompted protests in Europe and Canada.



b [Canada- EU relations](#)



Applicable courses in new B.C. curriculum: Political Studies 11, Socials 10, Socials 11

DESCRIPTION: This purpose of this lesson plan is to have students examine the European Union as a unique form of political organization, and compare its structure and function to the Canadian Federation. In learning about the European Union, students examine six key EU institutions (the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Court of Justice, the European Court of Auditors, and the European Central Bank). By comparing these to similar Canadian institutions, students can draw conclusions about how the political organization of the EU differs from that of a federation like Canada.

Governing Institutions of the European Union: Structures and Functions

D Research the six main institutions of the EU in order to cut out the fact tabs and match each to its category on this worksheet. The following websites should be particularly helpful for this research:

- http://europa.eu/institutions/index_en.htm
- <http://www.eurunion.org/eu/Guidefor-Americans/Guidefor-Americans.html>
(pages 611)

Governing Institution	Structure	Function
European Parliament		
Council of the European Union		

Governing Institution

Makes sure money is spent properly	Negotiates treaties with other countries	Serve 6 year renewable term
May be dismissed by Parliament	Main decision-making group	Makes sure budget managed well
Implements programs and policies passed by Parliament and Council	Made up of 27 commissioners—	

	<p>Selected by member country governments & approved by EU Parliament</p>	<p>Implements programs and policies passed by Parliament and Council</p> <p>Negotiates treaties with other countries</p> <p>The executive branch of the EU Assures laws are written & used properly</p>
Court of Auditors	<p>Serve 6 year renewable term</p>	<p>Makes sure money is spent properly</p> <p>Makes sure budget managed well</p>
Court of Justice	<p>27 judges—one from each member country</p> <p>Serve 6 year renewable term</p>	<p>Settles disagreements between EU and other persons and groups</p> <p>Judges appointed by Council</p>
European Central Bank	<p>Works completely independently; may not ask for or accept advice from any other body</p> <p>Forms part of the “eurosystem” (along with the national banks of the EU states that use the Euro)</p>	<p>Controls the money supply in order to keep inflation down</p> <p>Sets interest rates throughout the Euro area</p> <p>Works to maintain price stability in the Euro area in order to protect the Euro’s purchasing power</p>

Canadian Federal Institutions: Structures and Functions

Gib	i	Fb
House of Commons		
Prime Minister and Cabinet		
Senate		
British Monarch (represented by the Governor General)		
Supreme Court		
Office of the Auditor General of Canada		
Bank of Canada		