| **Individual Action Plan Update for Canada for 2014** |
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| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how [economy] is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.*** |
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| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since 2012 IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| Tariffs | * Amendments to the Customs Tariff to simplify its structure, and reduce the customs processing burden by consolidating similar tariff items that have the same tariff rates and by removing end-use provisions where appropriate. Effective 1 January 2012. * Creation of new tariff items/lines to facilitate the importation of low-value non-commercial shipments arriving by post or courier (HS 98.25). Effective 1 January 2012. * Elimination of import tariffs on certain petroleum oils used as fuels in the production of energy and electricity. Effectieve 30 March 2012. * Elimination of import tariffs on 4 tariff lines of goods used in manufacturing. Effective 28 September 2012. * Effective 8 March 2013, Canada has fully implemented its commitment to reduce tariffs to 5% or less on 54 Environmental Goods, as agreed by APEC Leaders in 2012, well in advance of the 2015 timeframe. * Elimination of import tariffs on tariff lines covering certain baby clothing and certain sports & athletic equipment. Effective 1 April 2013. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: | <http://www.budget.gc.ca>  <http://www.fin.gc.ca> |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Non-Tariff Measures*** | No new information to report. |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Services*** | On March 18, 2013, Canada announced its participation in the negotiations of a Trade in Services Agreement (TISA). The TISA negotiations currently include 11 APEC members. An agreement in this context will complement other initiatives that the Government of Canada is undertaking to open up markets and potentially provide more market access and legal stability where markets are already open but not subject to trade agreements.  On April 1, 2013, Canada ratified a free trade agreement with Panama, which includes commitments in the area of services trade. On October 18, 2013, Canada reached an agreement in principle with the European Union on a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, which covers trade in services. On November 5, 2013, Canada signed a Free Trade Agreement with Honduras, which covers trade in services and is still to be ratified. |  |
| *Website for further information:* | <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/topics-domaines/services/tisa-acs.aspx?lang=eng>  <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/panama/index.aspx?lang=eng> |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* |  |  |
| ***Investment*** | Pursuant to the Investment Canada Act, new thresholds for review for WTO member investors, or where a Canadian business is ultimately controlled by a WTO member (other than a Canadian) prior to its acquisition, must be determined and become effective on January 1 of each year. The amount is equivalent to the growth in Nominal Gross Domestic Product at market prices as published by Statistics Canada for specified periods, multiplied by the amount determined for the previous year.  The amount for the year 2013 is 344 million dollars and the amount was published in the Canada Gazette Part I on January 12, 2013, page 52. | *NA* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | * The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) accredits Canada’s standards-development organizations and approves National Standards of Canada. In addition, SCC accredits over over 400 conformity assessment bodies, which test or certify millions of products or services or systems for the Canadian and international marketplace. * Canada (through) SCC maintained strategic participation in International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) technical committees * In 2012, renewed its cooperation arrangement with the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) and in 2013, SCC renewed its cooperation arrangement with the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology (MASM). * SCC provided standardization-related technical assistance to Peru’s national standards body, the National Institute for the Defence of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI), through the Canada-Americas Trade-Related Technical Assistance (CATRTA) program. * SCC continues to be actively involved in a number of multilateral accreditation arrangements, including the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC).   Canada maintained its international influence with the appointment of SCC’s CEO, John Walter, as the ISO Vice-President of Policy, for a three-year term, effective January, 2014. | Canada’s goal is to continue to increase the harmonization between new Canadian standards and those adopted by international organisations such as ISO and the IEC, whenever appropriate. |
| Website for further information: | <http://www.scc.ca/> |  |
| Contact point for further details: | [info@scc.ca](mailto:info@scc.ca) |  |
| ***Customs Procedures*** | The CBSA conducted extensive engagement activities with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (U.S. CBP) and other key partners to ensure the successful implementation of initiatives under the Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness initiative. For example, the CBSA launched three pilots to target high-risk cargo destined to the U.S. as part of the Integrated Cargo Security Strategy.  Under the eManifest initiative, the CBSA deployed an electronic system for rail carriers to provide advance cargo and conveyance data on commercial goods coming into Canada and actively engaged the largest carriers, which have begun transmission. The Agency also conducted stakeholder outreach to encourage highway carriers to voluntarily transmit eManifest data prior to the mandatory implementation date. Moreover, work was undertaken to deploy electronic systems that will allow freight forwarders in all modes of transportation to transmit advance house bill data to the CBSA.  In the area of Authorized Economic Operators, work continued toward the harmonization of Canada's Partners in Protection (PIP) program with the U.S. Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program. Key areas of progress included the development of a joint application process that will allow current members of either program, as well as new applicants, to obtain a harmonized membership for both programs using a single application process. | As part of the Beyond the Border Action Plan, Canada and the U.S. have commenced the development of an integrated, multimodal customs and transportation security regime to reduce duplication and move activities away from their shared border. Once implemented, this regime will enhance the security supply chains, starting at the earliest possible point, ensuring the integrity of the “screened” cargo through to its destination. The initiative includes the mutual recognition of air cargo systems, the integration of advance data requirements for advance security screening and, finally, a joint strategy to address health, safety and security risks associated with inbound shipments from offshore.  Under the Beyond the Border Action Plan, Canada and the U.S. will align their respective single window programs for imports entering their territory. Each country will seek to integrate the requirements of all government partners into their Single Window systems using a common design based on World Customs Organization (WCO) principles. The Single Window Initiative will leverage all the infrastructure improvements made through eManifest to not only streamline and improve the importation process for businesses but also to provide opportunities to develop Government of Canada coordinated risk assessment processes. |
| Website for further information: | <http://actionplan.gc.ca/en/page/bbg-tpf/trade-facilitation-economic-growth-and-jobs> |  |
| Contact point for further details: | [AsiaPacDesk-BureauAsie\_Pac@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca](mailto:AsiaPacDesk-BureauAsie_Pac@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca) |  |
| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | On November 7, 2012, most of the provisions of the Copyright Modernization Act (the Act) came into force.  The Act provides copyright industries with a clear framework in which to invest in creative content, reach new markets, engage in new business models and combat infringement in a digital environment, including protection for digital locks and a new civil liability for sites that knowingly support online copyright infringement.  The government is working to bring the remaining provisions of the Act into force over the coming year.  The new legislation requires that Parliament review the Copyright Act every five years.  This five-year review will provide parliamentarians with the opportunity to raise copyright issues that may emerge in the future.  On October 28, 2013 the Government of Canada introduced Bill C-8 the *Combating Counterfeit Products Act* (*CCPA*). Bill C-8 amends the Copyright Act and the Trade-marks Act to add new civil and criminal remedies and new border measures in both Acts, in order to strengthen the enforcement of copyright and trade-mark rights and to curtail commercial activity involving infringing copies and counterfeit trade-marked goods. | In 2012-13, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology reviewed Canada’s IP laws and released a report entitled *Intellectual Property Regime in Canada*. The report recommended a number of areas where additional progress could be made. In response to the Committee’s study, the Government of Canada committed to consulting stakeholders on a range of issues aimed at modernizing Canada’s IP system and its administration. For example, to examine how Canada can better align its IP framework with that of our international counterparts, the Government of Canada has committed to consulting on changes to Canada’s trademarks and patent regimes that may be required to position Canada to be consistent with the Madrid Protocol, Singapore Treaty and Patent Law Treaty. |
| Website for further information: | <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/annualstatutes/2012_20/page-1.html>  Combating Counterfeit Products Act Bill C-8:  <http://www.parl.gc.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&billId=6266835> | <http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?DocId=6237704> |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Competition Policy*** | *No new information to report* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Government Procurement*** | *No new information to report* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | *No new information to report* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | *No new information to report* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Dispute Mediation*** | *No new information to report* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| *Mobility of Business People* | 55 countries and territories are visa exempt for travel to  Canada. The following APEC economies qualify for a visa exemption for travel to Canada : Australia, Brunei  Darussalam, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, New Zealand,  Papua New Guinea, Singapore, the U.S., and Chinese Taipei\* (since November 2010).  \*holders of an ordinary passport that contains a personal identification number  Canada continues to facilitate APEC Business Traveller Card (ABTC) members through special service counters at its eight major international airports.  Canada’s transitional membership has been extended until 2014.  In January 2013 the Business Mobility Group removed time limitations on transitional membership; consequently, there is no longer an expiry date for Canada’s transitional membership status. | Canada has committed to piloting a domestic ABTC scheme offering Canadian businessmen the same level of service that Canada currently offers other APEC economies  The pilot will be available to Canadian business travellers only.  The pilot will offer participants the same level of service currently offered to ABTC holders when they arrive in Canada.  At the 2013 Leaders’ Summit, Prime Minister Harper announced that the pilot is scheduled for implementation in Winter 2013-14. |
| *Website for further information:* |  |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | [AsiaPacDesk-BureauAsie\_Pac@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca](mailto:AsiaPacDesk-BureauAsie_Pac@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca) |  |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | Statistics Canada is a federal government agency which produces statistics that help Canadians better understand their country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture. In addition to conducting a Census every five years, there are about 350 active surveys on virtually all aspects of Canadian life. In Canada, providing statistics is a federal responsibility. As Canada’s central statistical office, Statistics Canada is legislated to serve this function for the whole of Canada and each of the provinces and territories.  The Bank of Canada is the nation’s central bank,responsible for Canada’s monetary policy, bank notes, financial system and funds management. | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: | http://www.statcan.gc.ca  http://www.bankofcanada.ca |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |
| ***Transparency*** | *No new information to report.* |  |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |

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| **RTAs/FTAs** | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | | Canada has 9 free trade agreements in force with 13 countries.  On October 18, 2013 Canada and the European Union announced an agreement in principle on a comprehensive trade agreement and on November 5, 2013, Canada signed a Free Trade Agreement with Honduras.  In addition, on September 30, 2013, Canada and Chile announced the entry into force of the expanded and modernized Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement, which includes a new financial services chapter and new rules on government procurement, customs procedures and dispute settlement.  Canada has 25 Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs)in force, 15 concluded FIPA negotiations and 10 currently under negotiation, as well as a range of other types of agreements and initiatives such as Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements and Air Agreements. |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | | The 2013 Speech from the Throne, which sets out the broad goals and directions of the government, noted that the trade agenda is focused on achieving major new free trade deals with the European Union (EU), India, Japan, Korea and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). On October 18, 2013 Prime Minister Harper and EU President Barroso announced that an agreement in principle on the CETA had been reached. Canada and the EU are working expeditiously to conclude outstanding technical negotiations, legal review and translation of the CETA text in advance of ratification. On other trade initiatives, Canada is working to conclude the TPP negotiations, advance initiatives with Japan, Korea, India, Thailand and other partners. |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** |  |
| ***Agreement #2*** |  |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** | | In November 2013, Canada released its *Global Markets Access Plan*, identifying priority markets of interest to Canadian businesses and concentrating on the markets that hold the greatest promise for Canadian business through vigorous trade promotion and ambitious trade policy. |
| Website for further information: | | <http://international.gc.ca/global-markets-marches-mondiaux/index.aspx?lang=eng&utm_source=DFATDMAECD&utm_medium=TNAbu-en&utm_campaign=GMAP-PAMM> |
| Contact point for further details: | |  |

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| ***Other voluntary reporting areas*** | *Provide brief points only* | *Provide brief points only* |
| Website for further information: |  |  |
| Contact point for further details: |  |  |