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| **Canada’s Bogor Goals Progress Report (as at 30 September 2016)** [[1]](#footnote-1)\* | |
|  | **Highlights of Achievements and Areas for Improvement** |

* Progress continues on the tariff simplification process, with a number of tariff lines eliminated.
* For certain agricultural products, tariff rate quotas are applied, but Canada ensures that its policies are in compliance with its WTO obligations.
* The telecommunications industry was liberalised further by removing content quotas. For example, local content requirements for daytime television programs have been eliminated.
* Multiple agreements on standards and conformance signed to harmonize cross-border requirements.
* The eManifest initiative was made mandatory for carriers in all modes of transport to facilitate customs procedures.
* Amendments have been made to domestic legislation to accede to key intellectual property treaties and to strengthen competition policy frameworks. Regulations to modernize Canada’s intellectual property rights framework are ongoing.
* A pilot program to start issuing APEC Business Travel Cards to eligible Canadian citizens has been put in place in order to facilitate procedures when travelling to other APEC economies through selected points of entry.
* Two FTAs came into force and several negotiations were concluded since the previous Bogor Goals Assessment in 2014.

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|  | **Summary of Topics** |

**Tariffs**

Canada eliminated 10 tariff lines used in manufacturing, as well as four tariff lines for mobile offshore drilling units used for oil and gas exploration and development. This is a continuation of the efforts by the government to continue simplifying Canada’s tariff structure.

Canada maintains the application of a supply management system with the intention of assuring a secure and stable supply. This includes the application of tariff rate quotas (TRQ) for products such as eggs, chicken, turkey, and dairy. Canada ensures that its policies are in compliance with its WTO obligations.

**Non-Tariff Measures**

According to the Canada Border Services Agency, import prohibitions apply to obscene material; base or counterfeit coins; goods produced by prison labor; used and second-hand mattresses and materials therefrom; false description of goods with geographic origin of goods and goods with trademarks; used or second-hand motor vehicles; white phosphorus matches; and hate propaganda.

Import licenses/permits are applied in some cases due to public health, safety, environmental reasons and international commitments. These import regimes are notified to WTO. Imports of clothing and textile products that are applying for tariff preferences levels (TPLs) under NAFTA (US/Mexico) and the FTAs with Chile, Costa Rica and Honduras are subject to import permit requirements.

**Services**

In 2015, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) eliminated the quota requiring 55% of daytime content to be Canadian-produced. However, weekday prime time quotas still remain. This requires 50% of programming from 6pm to 11pm to be Canadian. CRTC also aims to harmonize Canadian quota requirements for specialty channels, which previously ranged from 15% to 85%, to 35% across the board.

Canada signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with 11 other APEC members, which seeks to facilitate the movement of people and services in the Asia-Pacific region. Canada also continues to be involved in negotiations of the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA), which aims to further liberalize trade in services.

**Standards and Conformance**

The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) signed a MOU with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in April 2015 to ensure that their national standards do not present technical barriers to trade and to facilitate collaboration between experts of both sides. SCC and the Secretariat of Economy of Mexico also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in May 2015 to facilitate harmonization and alignment of cross-border requirements, and promote standards and conformity assessment.

Canada is actively participating at the international level in the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). In addition, Canada is involved in multilateral accreditation arrangements such as the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC).

As of 2015, five specific trade concerns raised against Canada at the WTO SPS Committee had not reported a resolution. As of 2016, there are no specific trade concerns being raised against Canada in the WTO TBT Committee. The most recent concern raised in 2015 was related to tobacco. Canada addressed this concern to the satisfaction of the raising member.

**Customs Procedures**

Canada implemented the eManifest initiative for carriers in all modes of transportation. This requires carriers, freight forwarders and importers in all modes of transportation (air, marine, highway and rail) to electronically transmit advance commercial information to the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). Regulations making this mandatory came into effect in May 2015.

The Canada Border Services Agency has signed Mutual Recognition Arrangements with Japan; Korea; Singapore; and United States regarding Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs to facilitate trade at the border.

**Intellectual Property Rights**

Canada has put in place a robust and effective intellectual property system that promotes investment and rewards innovation. In December 2014, Canada passed Bill C-8 (the Combatting Counterfeit Products Act), which strengthens enforcement measures at the border, facilitates civil enforcement by right holders, and provides enhanced tools for criminal enforcement.

Canada also signaled its intent to join five widely-recognized World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) treaties in 2014: the Madrid Protocol, the Singapore Treaty, the Nice Agreement, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT), and the Hague Agreement. Canada has since made amendments to the Trade-marks Act to accede to the three trademark treaties, under Bill C-31 (2014 Budget Implementation Act) and to the Patent Act and Industrial Design Act to ratify the PLT and accede to the Hague Agreement, under Bill C-43 (2014 Budget Implementation Act II), respectively. Amendments to the relevant regulations required to implement these treaties are currently under development.

Further amendments to the Patent Act and Trade-marks Act to recognize the privileged nature of the information shared between patent and trademark agents and their clients were passed in Bill C-59 (2015 Budget Implementation Act). These provisions came into effect on 23 June 2016.

In January 2015, the Notice and Notice provisions of the Copyright Modernization Act came into force.

In June 2015, Canada ratified the 1991 Act of the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV’91).

Also in June 2015, Canada amended the Copyright Act to provide sound recordings and performances fixed in sound recordings an additional 20 years of copyright protection, from the date of publication, by extending the term of protection from 50 years to 70 years. More recently, Canada amended the Copyright Act to accede to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. On June 30 2016, Canada acceded to the Marrakesh Treaty, and brought the Treaty into force on September 30, 2016.

**Competition Policy**

Canada's anti-spam legislation (CASL) came into effect on July 1, 2014 with the purpose of effectively addressing false or misleading representations and deceptive market practices in the electronic marketplace, for instance, via e-mail. The amendments include technology-neutral language that catches emerging technologies.

The Competition Bureau Canada (Bureau) is also committed to enhancing the impact of its competition compliance and promotion efforts through increased collaboration with its international enforcement partners. In 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with India was signed to exchange information about new developments, share law enforcement and policy experience and coordinate enforcement activities, among other things. Three MOUs were also signed with the People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) antitrust authorities: with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the PRC in March 2015, with the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC in May 2015, and with the National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC in February 2016.

Additionally, Canada’s Competition Bureau jointly issued best practices on cooperation in merger investigations with the United States’ Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice.

**Government Procurement**

The revised WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) came into force for Canada on April 6, 2014.

Amendments to the Treasury Board Contracting Policy took effect in 2014, including the approval of exceptional contractual limits for the Minister for the Department of National Defense, in support of sensitive operations. Furthermore, the amendments include new exceptional contracting limits for Shared Services Canada for hardware and software licensing to maintain current IT operations of the Government of Canada; and for Public Works and Government Services in call-ups with the existing domestic supplier of expendable sonar systems.

**Mobility of Business People**

A project pilot started on 16 June 2014 to issue APEC Business Travel Cards (ABTC) to eligible Canadian citizens who are active members of Canada’s NEXUS trusted traveler program. Canadian ABTC holders have access to special APEC lanes when travelling to participating foreign APEC economies.

**RTA/FTAs**

As of January 2016, Canada reported 11 FTA in force[[2]](#footnote-2). Canada also signed the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with 11 other APEC members in February 2016. In July 2016, Canada and the Ukraine signed the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) which addressed tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Negotiations on the modernization of the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement were completed in July 2015.

As of January 2016, Canada reported 30 Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPAs) in force[[3]](#footnote-3), which are aimed at protecting and promoting foreign investments between the two economies. Canada brought into force FIPAs with Serbia in April 2015[[4]](#footnote-4) and Côte d'Ivoire in December 2015[[5]](#footnote-5), and signed FIPAs with Burkina Faso in April 2015, Guinea in May 2015, and Hong Kong in February 2016.

Canada also continues to be actively engaged in negotiations of the plurilateral Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA), which includes 10 APEC members.

1. \*This brief report was prepared with information from Canada’s submission of the 2016 APEC Individual Action Plan (IAP) template; the 2015 WTO Trade Policy Review – Report by the Secretariat – Canada; the WTO SPS and TBT Information Systems; and Canada Border Services Agency; Industry Canada; Global Affairs; Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development; Canada Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission; Transport Canada; and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada websites. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Canada’s RTA/FTAs in force are the following ones: NAFTA (1994), Canada-Chile (1997), Canada–Israel (1997), Canada–Costa Rica (2002), Canada-EFTA (2009), Canada–Colombia (2011), Canada–Peru (2009), Canada–Jordan (2012), Canada–Panama (2013), Canada-Honduras (2014), Canada-Korea (2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Poland (1990), Russian Federation (1991), Argentina (1993), Hungary (1993), Ukraine (1995), Philippines (1996), Trinidad and Tobago (1996), Barbados (1997), Ecuador (1997), Egypt (1997), Panama (1998), Thailand (1998), Venezuela (1998), Armenia (1999), Costa Rica (1999), Lebanon (1999), Uruguay (1999), Croatia (2001), Peru (2007), Jordan (2009), Latvia (2011), Romania (2011), Czech Republic (2012), Slovak Republic (2012), Tanzania (2013), Benin (2014), China (2014), Kuwait (2014), Côte d’Ivoire (2015), Serbia (2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/republic-of-serbia-text-republique-de-serbie.aspx?lang=eng [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/cote-divoire-agreement.aspx?lang=eng [↑](#footnote-ref-5)