



Consultations with government and non-government stakeholders on foreign SPS notifications

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Purpose

- Provide an overview of Canada's approach to consultations with stakeholders regarding foreign notifications:
 - Within the Government of Canada;
 - With Canadian Industry.

Canada's SPS Approach

- The WTO is the cornerstone to Canada's approach to international trade.
- Transparency is central to these commitments to foster safe and predictable trade that is based on international rules and scientific principles.
- Communication between Canadian departments and industry is key.
- Canada has a well-established interdepartmental approach to develop coordinated positions that reflect technical, geographic, and trade perspectives.

Transparency Through Collaboration

Federal Departments Industry **Trading Partners** Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) Responsible Produces safe for: food Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Set import Complies with Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) -safe food requirements regulatory handling and and export **Environment and Climate Change Canada** requirements preparation requirements (ECCC) related to food safety, plant Global Affairs Canada (GAC) -awareness Determine and animal of risks to comparability Health Canada (HC) health plant and and acceptance Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) animal of systems Develops and resource implements Pest Management Regulatory Agency base (e.g. Support global best (PMRA) transportation agricultural and management

practices

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

Provide oversight of food safety, plant and

Investigate outbreaks of foodborne illness,

Facilitate market access of Canadian goods

animal health

animal and plant diseases

and services to priority markets

agri-food supply

through fair

market and

requirements

trade

Consumers

of plant and

from abroad

animal

materials

and within

Canada)

Foreign Member Notifications

- On a daily basis, notifications are downloaded from the WTO website and distributed to interested technical and trade officials within the Government of Canada.
- For example:

| Notifying Member/Notificat ion/Date of Circulation | Region/Country affected (as identified) | Product covered | Objective/Issue | Deadline for Submission of Comments |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|---|
| G/SPS/N/A/370 | All trading | Foods in general | Food safety | 30 May 2017 |
| 30 March 2017 | partners | | Human health | |
| | | | Veterinary drugs | |
| G/SPS/N/B/183 | All trading | Feed additives | Animal health | 30 May 2017 |
| 30 March 2017 | partners | | Food additives | |
| | | | Food safety | |

- Officials review notifications and advise of any items of interest which may result in a comment letter:
 - Industry is consulted on items of interest;
 - Translations are sought when necessary.
- An internal procedural document is distributed as needed, containing guidelines and templates for developing a comment letter:
 - Comments must be vetted by country and subject matter experts and are signed by Canada's Head of Delegation to the SPS Committee before being submitted by Canada's Enquiry Point.

Industry Engagement

- Industry awareness of WTO notifications is critical
 - Exporters are responsible for ensuring they meet importing country requirements.
- In Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada works with industry to maximize their awareness of WTO notifications so that they can:
 - Evaluate impact of proposed measures;
 - Provide input that may be incorporated into Canadian comments; and,
 - Adapt to measures that could impact their exports.
- Canada again uses a two-phased approach:
 - Early notification: Government encourages industry stakeholders to sign up for SPS notifications (with the WTO and with ePing);
 - Ongoing and targeted outreach: Disseminate notifications of interest relating to key markets and products of particular interest to industry stakeholders.

Lessons Learned

- The increased volume of WTO notifications has resulted in the need for an efficient process to sort, track and distribute notifications to ensure those who need the information have the maximum amount of time available to react.
- Canada believes a two-phased approach immediate outreach followed by targeted stakeholder consultations.
- This results in informed stakeholders who are better prepared to react to notified measures thus reducing the risk of negative impacts on trade.