REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

CANADA

Information on import licensing procedures of Canada submitted in response to the questionnaire annexed to document L/5106, has been made available to contracting parties in documents COM.IND/W55-COM.AG/W72/Add.61/Rev.1. The following notification, describing the present import licensing system, replaces the data previously submitted by Canada.

Commodities subject to quantitative restrictions are primarily related to domestic agricultural programmes; measures taken to safeguard domestic producers against injurious imports pursuant to either GATT Article XIX (e.g. footwear) or the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA) (e.g. clothing and textiles); or international commitments (e.g. narcotics and endangered species of fauna and flora). In these cases, import permits are required. Other products, although not generally limited as to quantity, are also subject to import control on grounds of public interest, or for surveillance purposes. This is accomplished either through import licensing measures or through certain other formalities at the port of entry.

Import controls are administered by a number of government departments. It is difficult, therefore, to provide a general description of the procedures involved as they vary, in certain particulars, from department to department. Consequently, replies to the questionnaire have been organized according to the different legislative instruments under which import controls are maintained. In the case of the Export and Import Permits Act, general responses, in respect of all products controlled (except endangered species), have been provided for questions 5, 8, 9, 12-17 and 19 of the questionnaire. Replies to the remaining questions have been organized by separate product groups owing to differences in the procedures involved. Copies of the applicable Acts and Regulations, including sample forms referred to in Parts I-III, are tabled with the secretariat as part of this submission. The information covers import licensing measures in force as of 31 December 1980.
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I - Narcotics Control Act

- Food and Drugs Act

NARCOTICS AND DRUGS

Outline of System

1. The importation into Canada of narcotics and controlled drugs is subject to import licensing to ensure that dealers' procedures are in conformity with Canada's international obligations and domestic regulations and meet Canadian medical requirements. The import control of controlled drugs is covered by the Food and Drugs Act and by the regulations thereunder (Section G01001 (d) and (e), and Division 2 of the regulations under Part III of the Food and Drugs Act, and Division 1 of the regulations under Part IV of the same Act. The import control of narcotics is covered by the Narcotic Control Act and by the regulations thereunder (Section 2(d) and (e) and Sections 8 to 15 of the regulations), and in so far as the licensing of dealers of the movement of narcotics are concerned, the international conventions on narcotic drugs (1961) to which Canada is a party.

Purpose and Coverage of the Licensing

2. The prospective importers of controlled drugs (amphetamines, metamphetamines and their salts; barbituric acids, their salts and derivatives) must apply on a standard form for a permit to cover each importation, specifying the origin, quantity and type of the material required. When controlled drug medication is required for scientific evaluation, import permits may also be issued to appropriate government departments and occasionally to institutions and hospitals.

Prospective importers of narcotics must be firms domestically licensed to sell, manufacture, produce and distribute specified narcotics and must apply for and receive an import permit to cover each importation; such applications are made on a prescribed form specifying the origin; quantity and type of narcotics required.

3. The system applies to controlled drugs from all countries. Imports of narcotics are made from countries which are party to the International Narcotic Conventions to which Canada is a signatory.

4. The licensing of controlled drugs is intended to ensure that the importer is a licensed dealer (that he is in possession of an annual license from the Department of National Health and Welfare, authorizing him to sell or manufacture specified drugs), and that items stipulated are covered by his license. Normal medical needs and justification must also be shown on the import permit application.

The import licensing of narcotics is to ensure that the importer is a licensed dealer, that the material reported is for medical purposes, that the items stipulated are covered by the license and that the quantities
required are within the balance of estimate authorized by international narcotic authorities. All narcotic material is subject to quantitative restrictions by reason of Canada's international commitments, but in so far as controlled and restricted drugs are concerned there are no quotas.

5. The Narcotic Control Act (1961) as amended, Part III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act (1961) as amended. Licensing is statutorily required. The types of narcotics, controlled and restricted drugs, are covered in the schedules to the Acts, but products may be added or deleted by Order-in-Council.

Procedures

6. (a) Allocations of quotas of narcotics are not published. Dealers are advised in the event quantities requested are in excess of quotas. The allocation of quotas and granting of permits for imports of narcotics is based on the value of imports by the firms concerned in previous years and on expected medical demand. Permits to new importers are granted in conformity with the provisions of the regulations and with the international licensing system.

(b) The quotas of narcotics are annual.

(c) Permits to import narcotics are issued to licensed dealers only. There is a wide variety of narcotic products manufactured, such as Sedative, Hypnotics and Analgesics.

(d) All narcotic quotas are on a calendar-year basis.

(e) All the import permits are issued within five working days of receipt of application.

(f) All permits are valid for three months from the date of issue with none extending beyond December 31 of the year in which the permit is granted.

(g) All applications for import of narcotics are sent to the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Department of National Health and Welfare, which examines each application, and permits are issued on authority of the Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

(h) First-come-first-served and past performance basis.

(i) Under the international estimate system and the international licensing system, narcotics covered by an import permit must also be covered by an export permit issued by the narcotics authorities of the supplying country. Both permits are documented by narcotic authorities of the opposite country.

(j) Not applicable.
(k) This applies to narcotics imported from the United States.

7. (a) The importer of controlled and restricted drugs must be in possession of an import permit.

(b) Import permits may be granted on request. A legitimate request from dealers in controlled drugs is accepted. Insofar as restricted drugs are concerned, these are only imported for scientific evaluation.

(c) All permits are valid for three months from the date of issue.

(d) Yes, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch and Department of National Health and Welfare.

8. In the case of narcotics, an application for a license can be refused if there is an insufficient quota balance. Licensed dealers are routinely inspected by professional staff and no major administrative problems have been experienced with them.

Eligibility of Importers to Apply for License

9. Permits to import or export narcotics or controlled drugs may be issued to any licensed dealer subject to the qualifications in 6(a) and 7(b) above. In addition, and as a result of a special request, permits may be issued to appropriate government departments and to research branches of universities. A list of licensed dealers is published annually. Amendments to show additions and deletions are sent out periodically.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. Applications for permit to import narcotics and controlled drugs.¹

11. The import permit.

12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. Three months.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

¹Sample application forms are available for reference in the secretariat.
Other Procedural Requirements

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The importation of explosives is governed by the Explosives Act and Regulations. Before an explosive may be imported it must be declared an authorized explosive by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. This consists of submitting the composition and a sample for testing in laboratory. The criteria for acceptance or rejection are based on safety characteristics.

There are two basic types of importation permits. One is called a general and the other an annual. A general importation permit is valid for one importation. An annual importation permit may be issued for explosives that, in the opinion of the Minister, constitute only a limited hazard to the general public or that are for use in a manufacturing process. This type of permit is valid for an unlimited number of importations. In addition, special permits may be issued for quantities not exceeding 2 lb. in weight if required for purposes of chemical analysis or scientific research.

The system applies to explosives from all countries.

The licensing is intended to only control the quality of the explosives as it relates to safety and to ensure that it is an authorized explosive.

The Explosives Act and Regulations. Yes, the licensing is statutorily required. No, the legislation does not leave designation of products to administrative discretion. The system requires legislative approval to be abolished.

The import permit is normally issued within twenty-four hours if all is in order, but can be obtained within a shorter time. Permits should be on hand when shipment arrives at customs.

Yes.

No.

Yes, Explosives Branch only.

Not applicable.
Eligibility of Importers to Apply for License

9. (a) No.
   (b) Yes.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. Licence and importation permit, application forms 7-20 included in Schedule II of the Explosives Regulations.

11. Completion and return of Importers Transmission Schedule.

12. Yes - $1.00.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. A general permit is valid for six months from date of issue. An annual is valid for a calendar year. Yes, the validity of a general permit may be extended by amending the permit.

15. No.

16. No.

17. (a) No.
   (b) No.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.

"Explosive Regulations" is available for reference in the secretariat.
III ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL ACT & REGULATIONS

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
(Prescribed Substances)

Outline of system

1. The Atomic Energy Control Board has established a strict licensing system for the distribution and use of prescribed substances. Under this system, any person or organization proposing to deal in prescribed substances in Canada, in excess of exempt quantities, must apply to the Board, giving details of the material and quantity requested, the proposed use, the facilities and protection equipment available and the experience of the user. When satisfied, the Board issues a licence authorizing the applicant to obtain and use the material subject to any conditions which the Board deems necessary.

In addition to obtaining this authorization to acquire and use radioactive material, any person or organization wishing to import any quantity of a prescribed substance must, pursuant to section 5(1) of the Regulations under the Atomic Energy Control Act, obtain an import licence.

Purposes and coverage of the licensing

2. Section 5(1) of the Atomic Energy Control Regulations refers to importation into Canada of any prescribed substance. Prescribed substance refers to any radioactive material, i.e. uranium, thorium, plutonium, radioactive isotopes of other elements, deuterium and any other substances containing the said elements or isotopes.

3. This licensing system applies to prescribed substances from all countries.

4. The import licensing (permit) is intended to ensure that the material is destined to a person or organization authorized and equipped to use the materials safely and to effect government policy regarding such imports.

5. Import licensing is provided for by the Atomic Energy Control Act and pursuant regulations. Licensing procedures and the products coverage of the licensing requirements are prescribed by regulation. The licensing system cannot be abolished without the approval of the Governor-General in council.

6. Quantity and value restrictions do not apply to imports of prescribed materials except as may from time to time be determined by Government Policy.
7. (a)(b) The application for an import license can be approved only if the applicant is already authorized by the Board to acquire and use the prescribed substances. Except for exempt quantities of materials, this prior authorization will take the form of a license issued by the Board.

(c) No.

(d) The Atomic Energy Control Board is the only body authorized to approve the application for an import license. Applications are made directly to and licenses issued by the Board.

8. The Board may revoke, suspend or amend the conditions of a license for reasons of health, safety or security. The holder of the affected license has a right of appeal.

Eligibility of importers to apply for license

9. Canadian residents, companies or institutions.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. Application for licence to import uranium, thorium, plutonium, other radio-active isotopes and deuterium.

11. Approved import license.

12. Free of charge.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. An import licence may be issued for single or multiple shipments. The period of validity is normally a maximum of one year. The validity of a permit may be extended.

15. No.

16. No, as the Board must be satisfied that the material is destined to an authorized user.

17. No.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. The importer has to obtain from the Board the authority to acquire as well as to use the prescribed substance it wishes to import.

19. Not applicable.

*A sample application form is available for reference in the secretariat.*
Outline of System

1. A "Permit to Import" is required for the importation into Canada of regulated plants, plant parts (including seeds) and other material from all countries.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. Under the regulations pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act, the prospective importer must apply for a permit for the importation of living plants and plant parts for propagation, root crops from countries other than the U.S.A., used bags, brown corn and certain other plant products. A permit to import is required for each source or exporter for the regulated products.

3. The system applies to plants and plant products from all countries with the exception of root crops from the U.S.A.

4. The permit system is intended to ensure that plant materials imported are in conformity with Canada's phyto-sanitary regulations.


Procedures

6. Not applicable.

7. (a) and (b) Application for a permit must be made in writing. Permits are normally issued within twenty-four hours of application.

(c) No.

(d) Plant Quarantine Division, Department of Agriculture.

8. Not applicable.

Eligibility or Importers to Apply for License

9. Any person or firm may apply for a permit to import.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. The application for a permit to import must specify: the date, the name of the importer, the Canadian address of importer, the name of exporter, the address of exporter, the country of origin, the means of transport and a description of the goods. The importer is not required to supply other documents with the application.

11. In addition to the import permit and the normal customs invoices, phytosanitary certification issued by the inspection authorities of the country of origin is required.

1A sample form of application for a permit to import is available for reference in the secretariat.
12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. The permit is valid for one year from the date of issue (except for corn seed where it is valid for two years). The permit may be valid for one or multiple importations from the same source. Yes, upon request by the importer.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.
Outline of System

1. For importation from countries other than the U.S.A. a permit is required for all animals (except domesticated dogs and cats), animal products, birds, and veterinary biologics. For importation from the U.S.A. a permit is required for the following: Semen, veterinary biologics, psittacine birds, monkeys, turtles, skunks, foxes, ferrets and raccoons.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing

2. See Number 1 above.
3. Imports are permitted only from countries which are free of serious animal diseases which may affect the species of animal or bird imported. The movement of most live animals between Canada and the United States is excepted from this requirement because of the relatively disease-free status of the two countries and on the basis of an agreement with respect to certification procedures between the veterinary services of Canada and the U.S.A.
4. The permit system is intended to ensure that all items identified in Number 1 above are imported in conformity with Canada's sanitary health regulations.
5. The Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations thereunder.

Procedures

6. Not applicable.
7. (a) and (b) In the case of live animals or animal semen, an import permit must be issued prior to the importation and the permit describes the conditions of importation as it relates to health certification. On arrival at the port of entry in Canada:
   (i) Live animals receive veterinary inspection and the accompanying permit and health certification are inspected to assure that import requirements are met, and,
   (ii) In the case of animal semen, the permit and health certification are checked.

In the case of biologics, production protocols for each product must be submitted and approved prior to the issuance of the permit. They are examined and reviewed to assure the product is safe, free from contaminants and that the label meets all requirements.

(c) No.

(d) Food Production and Inspection Branch, Department of Agriculture.
8. Not applicable.

Eligibility of Importers to Apply for License

9. Any resident of Canada.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. Application must be made in writing, and must specify the species, quantities, date of arrival, country of origin and purpose of import. ¹

11. In addition to the Permit to Import Animals and the normal custom invoices, a certificate of health issued by the veterinary services of the country of origin must accompany the shipment.

12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. Usually three months. Yes, upon request by the importer.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.

¹A sample form of application for permit to import is available for reference in the secretariat.
Outline of System

1. The importation into Canada of wheat, oats, barley and certain grain products are subject to import control pursuant to Part IV of the Canadian Wheat Board Act and the regulations thereunder depending on the supply situation.

Purpose and Coverage of the Licensing

2. The Canadian Wheat Board Act prohibits any person, other than the Board except if permitted under the regulations, from importing into Canada wheat or wheat products owned by a person other than the Board. This provision extends by regulations to include oats and oat products, barley and barley products. Wheat, oat and barley products include screenings and all substances produced by processing and manufacturing wheat, oats and barley that contain more than 25 per cent by weight of those grains (such as wheat starch and gluten, rolled and crushed oats, and crimped barley and barley meal).

3. The system applies to grains coming from all countries.

4. The import control is intended to restrict the quantity imported for orderly marketing and distribution of Canadian grains.

5. The Canadian Wheat Board Act and the regulations thereunder. The licensing is statutorily required for wheat and wheat products and is extended by regulations to include oats and barley and their products.

Procedures

5. (a) (b) (c) (d) Information on import licensing procedures for wheat, oats and barley and products thereof is published in the Canada Gazette. It is also available from collectors of Customs and Excise at Canadian Customs ports of entry and from the Canadian Wheat Board.

Canada is a major producer and exporter of wheat, oats and barley and products thereof. However if it appeared that domestic supplies of any of these commodities at market prices were inadequate and applications for import permits had been received, the Wheat Board would assess the supply situation and decide whether a permit should be granted. Alternately, the Board, even in the absence of applications, may decide that imports are necessary and would advise the trade that applications for import permits would be entertained.

Information on number of licenses issued and volume of imports is available from the Canadian Wheat Board.
(e) Permits are issued immediately provided that the application is in order.

(f) Import Licences are effective upon issuance.

(g) Yes, the Canadian Wheat Board.

(h) Quotas are allocated and licences granted on the basis of the market situation in Canada at the time. Licences are normally issued on a first come first served basis. New importers are treated in the same manner as previous importers.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) No.

7. Not applicable.

8. Not applicable.

Eligibility of Importers to Apply for License

9. Any person, firm or institution.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of License

10. The prospective importer must specify the quantity required and the port of entry.

11. The import license with the usual Customs invoices.

12. No.

13. No.

Conditions of Licensing

14. Licenses are normally valid for thirty days and if extension is required, new licenses are issued.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. No.

19. Not applicable.
PART VII - NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD ACT

Information on Licensing measures maintained under the National Energy Board Act to be provided subsequently
NOTE: On January 1, 1979 a computerized import permit issuing system became fully operational for all products, except coffee and endangered species of wild fauna and flora. This system, based upon the concept of single shipment permits, is effected through the use of computer terminals located in all major centres across Canada.

5. Licensing is effected by regulations under the Export and Import Permits Act.

- Individual products are not designated in the Act.

- An Import Control List has been established by the Governor in Council which includes any article, the import of which he deems it necessary to control for any of the following purposes, namely:

  - to ensure, in accordance with the needs of Canada, the best possible supply and distribution of an article that is scarce in world markets or is subject to government controls in the countries of origin or to allocation by inter-governmental arrangement;

  - to restrict, for the purpose of supporting any action taken under the Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act, the importation in any form of a like article to one produced or marketed in Canada the quantities of which are fixed or determined under that Act;

  - to implement any action taken under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, the Fisheries Prices Supports Act, the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Agricultural Products Board Act or the Canadian Dairy Commission Act, to support the price of the article or that has the effect of supporting the price of the article;

  - to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment;

  - where at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council on a report of the Minister made pursuant to:

    (a) an inquiry made by the Textile and Clothing Board with respect to the importation of any textile and clothing goods within the meaning of the Textile and Clothing Board Act, or
(b) an inquiry made under section 16A of the Anti-dumping Act by the Anti-dumping Tribunal in respect of any goods other than textiles and clothing goods within the meaning of the Textile and Clothing Board Act that goods of any kind are being imported or are likely to be imported into Canada at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian producers of like or directly competitive goods, any goods of the same kind may, by order of the Governor in Council, be included on the Import Control List in order to limit the importation of such goods to the extent and for the period that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, is necessary to prevent or remedy the injury.

- Once an item has been placed on the Import Control List, a permit either individual or general, is required by the Act to import such goods into Canada.

- Specific products can be made subject to either individual licensing or open general licensing by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

This licensing system may be abolished by the Governor in Council by removing the items from the Import Control List. Only Parliament can alter or amend the Export and Import Permits Act.

8. Applications which meet the general requirements will not be refused. If criteria have not been met (e.g. no valid export licence, no quota entitlement) applicant will be informed; in such event applicant may request reconsideration to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Eligibility of Importers to Apply for Permit:

9. Any resident of Canada may apply for a permit. Citizenship is not a criteria.

12. Any applicant may apply for permits in Ottawa, for which there is no charge, but for permits issued at other computer terminals there is a $5.00 fee to cover costs of additional service.

13. There is no advance payment associated with the issue of permits.

Conditions of Licensing:

14. Import permits have a validity of 30 days; it may be extended provided that the request for extension is made prior to the original expiry date, by a simple amendment to the permit. Otherwise if the permit has not been used the importer can apply for a new permit and cancellation of the first.

15. There is no penalty for non-utilization of an import permit.

16. Permits are not transferable between importers.
17. Under very particular circumstances, special conditions may be attached from time to time (e.g. see responses to 6(k)).

19. - Not applicable.
OTHER RESPONSES - BY-PRODUCT GROUPS

(1) CLOTHING & HANDBAGS

Outline of System:

1. On January 1, 1979, Canada replaced the Article XIX actions on clothing and work gloves with bilaterally negotiated export restraint arrangements, together with global surveillance on the products previously subject to the Article XIX actions. On handbags and hosiery, the licensing is to effect bilateral restraint arrangements. In addition, a unilateral import quota is in effect on structured suits from the Philippines.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing:

2. Clothing products on the Import Control List and subject to individual import permits are: work gloves; outerwear garments; hosiery; pants; leisure suits (and jackets); blouses and ladies' shirts; pyjamas and sleepwear; raincoats; sportswear; foundation garments; swimwear; underwear; topcoats and overcoats; men's and boys' structured suits and jackets; leather coats; men's and boys' shirts; and sweaters. (All clothing products with the exception of work gloves, outerwear garments and hosiery are allowed entry into Canada under open general permits if a) the value for duty, as determined under the Customs Act, of each importation of the goods is not more than $500; or b) where the importation of the goods has a value for duty, as determined under the Customs Act, of more than $500, the number of units of the goods to be imported does not exceed twelve. Imports of work gloves and hosiery are allowed entry into Canada under open general permits where they are imported for personal use of the importer or as a bona fide commercial sample and where their value does not exceed $250.00. Imports of outerwear garments are allowed entry into Canada under open general permits where they are imported for personal use of the importer or as a bona fide commercial sample and where the quantity does not exceed twelve garments).


4. See page 26. The licensing system is being used to implement negotiated restraint arrangements and a unilateral action under the MFA.* The licensing system is being used for surveillance purposes in order to fulfill Canada's obligations under the MFA and its bilateral obligations to those trading partners with whom restraints have been negotiated. General Canadian custom clearance is not yet fully computerized and in view of the significant number of ports of entry, the surveillance required could not be achieved without the licensing system.

*Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (Multi-Fibre Arrangement)
Procedures:

6.  1. Products subject to bilateral restraints under The International Arrangement Regarding Trade in Textiles

NOTE:

Quantitative restrictions on clothing products and handbags are established in accordance with bilaterally negotiated export restraint arrangements under The International Arrangement Regarding Trade in Textiles. The administration of all such arrangements is maintained in the exporting source. The Canadian import licensing system is therefore a back-to-back licensing system with that of the exporting sources. Canadian import permits are issued on a single shipment basis to the holders of valid exports licences from the export authorities.

(As a result of the above, parts (b), (c), (f) and (h) in question 6 are not applicable to the Canadian system.)

a) - Information on restraints and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importer notifications distributed to associations and traders, and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- When the authorities in the exporting source are responsible for administration of the restraint, information is available from the appropriate body in that source.

- Through publication in the Canada Gazette and distribution of importer notices.

- Overall amounts are published.

- The amount allocated to goods from each country would appear in the notice to importers distributed to associations and traders.

- Not applicable.

b) - See NOTE above.

c) - See NOTE above. Bilateral arrangements provide for swing, borrow-forward and carry-over.
d) - Within 30 days of arrival or any time after arrival of goods.

e) - Import permits are available immediately at numerous computer terminals across Canada provided that proper documentation from the exporting source is presented.

f) - See response to 6 (d).

g) - Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

h) - See NOTE above.

i) - Yes

j) - Not applicable.

k) - There are provisions of this type in the bilateral arrangements in order that such transshipments are not counted against the negotiated restraint levels.

6. II. Products subject to unilateral action as provided for in The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles

NOTE: On men's and boys' structured suits, sport coats and blazers from the Philippines, unilateral action was taken under Article 3 of the MFA which resulted in Canada administering a restraint level on an annual basis.

a) - Information on quotas and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importer notifications distributed to associations and traders, and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- Not applicable.
- Through publication in the Canada Gazette and distribution of importer notices.

- Overall amount is published.
- Not applicable.
- The amount allocated to each importer is not published.

b) - Quotas are determined on a yearly basis.
- Import permits are issued on a single shipment basis to the holders of quota entitlements.
c) - Applications for entitlement are considered on an individual basis without reference to whether or not the applicant is a producer of the like product.

- Not applicable.

- Unused entitlements may not be carried over to succeeding quota years.

- Names of importers to whom allocations and permits have been given are not made known to governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries upon request.

- Such information is deemed under the Export and Import Permits Act to be confidential and can be revealed only to those legally entitled thereto under the Act.

d) - Within 30 days of arrival or any time after arrival.

e) - Import permits are available immediately at numerous computer terminals across Canada, provided that the applicant has unused entitlement.

f) - Approximately 30 days.

g) - Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

h) - Allocation is based on past performance.

i) - Not applicable.

j) - Not applicable.

k) - Not applicable.

7.

a) - Import permits for goods subject to surveillance only can be applied for 30 days prior to the expected date of arrival or at any time after arrival.

b) - A permit is normally granted immediately upon request.

c) - See response to 7(a).

d) - Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.
Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of Licence:

10. See sample forms in Part IV, section (5) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook. See NOTE on question (6) for additional information required.

11. Import permits and normal customs entry forms are required.

Other Procedural Requirements:

18. See NOTE on question (6).

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1This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
## Licensing Requirements - Clothing and Handbags

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* Partial Coverage
R Restraint
S Surveillance
Q Quota (Unilateral)
EA Export Authorization (Licensing requirement as in export restraint)

**NO SILK CATEGORIES INCLUDED**
ALL CLOTHING NOT UNDER RESTRAINT IS UNDER SURVEILLANCE PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED CLOTHING INCLUDED EXCEPT CHINA, POLAND, ROMANIA
(2) TEXTILES

Outline of System:

1. Specified textile products are included in the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act pursuant to negotiated bilateral export restraint arrangements and are subject to either individual import licensing or open general licensing.

Purposes and Coverage of Licensing:

2. See table on licensing requirements on page 29.

All textile products are allowed entry into Canada under open general permits where they are imported for personal use of the importer or as a bona fide commercial sample and where their value does not exceed most cases $250.00.

3. See table on licensing requirements on page 29.

4. Individual import licensing for textile products is intended to restrict quantities in accordance with bilaterally negotiated restraint arrangements under the MFA. In addition, it is used for import surveillance. General Canadian custom clearance is not yet fully computerized and in view of the significant number of ports of entry, the surveillance required could not be achieved without the licensing system.

Procedures

5. NOTE: The administration of all bilateral arrangements is maintained in the exporting source. The Canadian import licensing system is therefore a back-to-back licensing system with that of the exporting sources. Canadian import permits are issued on a single shipment basis to the holders of valid export licences from the export authorities. (As a result of the above, parts (b), (c), (f) and (h) in question 6 are not applicable to the Canadian system).

a) Information on restraints and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importer notifications distributed to associations and traders, and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- When the authorities in the exporting source are responsible for administration of the restraint, information is available from the appropriate body in that source.
- Changes in licence to the Canada Gazette and distribution to associations.
- Overall amounts are published.
- The amount allocated to goods from each country appears in the notice to importers distributed to associations and traders.
- Not applicable.
b) - See NOTE above.

c) - See NOTE above. Bilateral arrangements provide for swing, borrow-forward and carry-over.

d) - Within 30 days of arrival or any time after arrival of goods.

e) - Import permits are available immediately at numerous computer terminals across Canada provided that proper documentation from the exporting source is presented.

f) - See NOTE above.

g) - Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

h) - See NOTE above.

i) - Yes
    - Yes

j) - Not applicable.

k) - There are provisions of this type in the bilateral arrangements in order that such transshipments would not be counted against the negotiated restraint levels.

7.

a) - Import permits for goods subject to surveillance only can be applied for 30 days prior to the expected date of arrival or at any time after arrival.

b) - A permit is normally granted immediately upon request.

c) - See response to 7 (a).

d) - Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of Licence:

10. See sample forms in Part IV, section (5) of the Export and Import Permits Handbook. See note on question (6) for additional information required.

11. Import permits and normal customs entry forms are required.

18. See NOTE on question (6).

This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
# Licensing Requirements - Textiles

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* Partial Coverage  
R Restraint  
S Surveillance

EA Export Authorization (Licensing requirement is in export restraint)
FOOTWEAR

OUTLINE OF SYSTEM:

1. Specified footwear products as described in paragraph 2 are on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act. Products on the Import Control List are subject to either: (a) individual import licensing, or (b) general import licensing.

PURPOSES AND COVERAGE OF THE LICENSING:

2. The individual and general licensing systems apply to "men's and boys', women's and girls', children's and infants' footwear other than rubber, canvas or waterproof plastic footwear and other than downhill ski boots, whether fully or partially manufactured".

   a) Individual import permits are required for all shipments of the above footwear products.

   b) The following exceptions are allowed entry into Canada under open general licensing: personal effects and gifts totalling not more than six pairs; commercial samples not exceeding 200 pairs; footwear acquired by means of medical prescription; sisal footwear; oriental type sandals; disposable paper slippers; and footwear imported for and by performing arts organizations.

3. The systems apply to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. a) Individual import licensing for footwear products is intended to restrict the quantity of imports in accordance with Canadian action under G.A.T.T. Article XIX, as a temporary measure to allow the Canadian footwear industry to improve its competitive ability and better meet international competition.

   However, import permits are granted freely on request for the following products which are under surveillance:

   Cowboy Boots - whose value for duty exceeds $50.00
   Golf Shoes
   English Riding Boots
   Orthopaedic Footwear
   Climbing and Hiking Boots - whose value for duty exceeds $40.00
   Moto-cross Racing Boots
   Bowling Shoes
Highland Dancing Pump or Jig Shoes
Ice and Roller Skate Boots
Beach-type Sandals

General Canadian Customs clearance is not yet fully com-puterized and in view of the significant number of ports of entry, the surveillance required could not be achieved without the licensing system.

b) Bilateral agreements had been considered following the Anti-Dumping Tribunal conclusion of its inquiry in 1977, which established that footwear imports into Canada were at such prices, in such quantities, and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian production of like or competitive goods. However, foreign government observations about such agreements made this alternative unrealizable, forcing Canada to impose global import con-straints.

PROCEDURES:

6. For footwear products subject to quantitative restrictions under G.A.T.T. Article XIX, an overall quantitative limit of about 32.5 million pairs for all sources (with no individual country sub-limits) is established on an annual basis. Individual importers are informed of their entitlement which is based upon import performance in recent periods. Applications for single shipment permits are made against these entitlements. New importers submit requests for entitlements in order to be able to obtain the necessary import permit at the appropriate time.

a) Information on quotas and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases, and in importer notifications distributed to associations and traders, and is available from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The overall quota amount is published. There are no allo-cations specific to any country and there is no data to publish. The amount allocated to each importer is not published.

b) The overall size of the quota was determined at the outset of the import regime in 1977. Allocations to individual importers are made once a year for use at any time in their quota year (December 1 to November 30).

c) Applications for quota entitlements are considered on an individual basis, without reference to whether or not the applicant is a producer of the like product. The Office of Special Import Policy has records of the allocations by importer and of permits approved, but there is no means of ensuring that the import permits are actually utilized.
Unused quotas are not added to quotas for a succeeding period. There is provision for extension of unused permits on a case-by-case basis at the end of a quota year when shipments may have been delayed. It has been a Canadian government practice to treat names of licensed importers on a commercially confidential basis and thus the names are not made known to promotion bodies of exporting countries.

d) Importers can apply for permits during all quota periods provided they still have allocation. They also can apply for switches and for changes in their quota allocation to the Footwear Quota Review Committee.

e) Individual import permits are available at 32 computer terminals across Canada provided that the applicant has sufficient quota. Processing time from application to permit print out can be as short as one minute or less and only rarely would require up to 25-30 minutes.

f) Quota entitlements are generally allotted to importers a month and a half before the beginning of a new quota period. Permits are issued during the quota period.

g) Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Applications for quota are submitted to the Footwear Quota Review Committee which is within the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

h) Quota allocations per importer are attributed on their past performance in recent periods. At the outset of the quota, allocations were related to prior import performance in the base period (1974-1976). A portion of the total quota amount is reserved for allocation to applicants who are new importers. Applications are examined upon receipt.

i) Not applicable.

j) Not applicable.

k) Permits could be issued on condition that goods should be exported and not sold in the domestic market.

l) Import permits for goods to surveillance only can be applied for 30 days prior to the expected date of arrival or at any time after arrival.
b) A permit is normally granted immediately upon request.

c) None

d) Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

DOCUMENTATIONAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE:

10. The applicant is required to provide all the information requested on the permit application. See in Part IV, Section (H) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook.

11. Import permits and normal customs entry forms are required.

OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS:

18. Not applicable.

This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

1. Dairy products as listed in paragraph 2 are on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act and subject to either individual import licensing or open general licensing.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE OF LICENSING

2. Dairy products on the Import Control List and subject to individual import licensing are: butter; butterfat in any form except any combination unsuitable as a butterfat ingredient; dry buttermilk; dry casein or caseinates; dry skimmed milk; animal feed containing more than 40 per cent of non-fat milk solids; dry whole milk; dry whey; evaporated and condensed milk and cheese of all types. With the exception of dry casein which is subject to global surveillance, all the aforementioned products are subject to quantitative restrictions - namely a global quota on cheese, quotas allocated to traditional supplying countries on dry buttermilk and sweet condensed milk, and discretionary licensing which varies with domestic supply availability for all remaining products. Where imported for the personal use of the importer and his household and where the value of each importation does not exceed $20.00, all products are allowed entry into Canada under open general licensing.

3. The system applies to goods originating and coming from all countries.

4. Except for dry casein, the licensing is intended to restrict the quantity of imports in support of the domestic price stabilization programme to which milk is subject. For dry casein, the licensing is for surveillance purpose in order to provide information on the levels of imports from all sources. General Canadian customs clearance is not yet fully computerized and, in view of the significant number of ports of entry, the surveillance required could not be achieved without the licensing system.

PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO GLOBAL QUOTAS (APPLICABLE TO IMPORTS OF CHEESE, DRY BUTTERMILK AND SWEET CONDENSED MILK)

6.1 NOTE: The basic procedure is that a quantitative limit is established for a one year period. At the beginning of a quota year, individual importers are informed of their entitlement (which is based upon import performance in recent periods). Applications for single shipments are made against these entitlements at any time during the 30 days preceding the expected date of arrival of the shipment or at any time after the arrival. In the case of cheese, a small share of the global quota is set aside for new importers who submit requests for entitlement in order to be able to obtain the necessary import permits at the appropriate time.
(a) Information on quotas and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importers notifications distributed to associations and traders and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- Not applicable.
- Through publication in the Canada Gazette and distribution of importers notices.
- The levels of the annual quotas are published.
- The amount allocated to each importer is treated as confidential information.

(b) See NOTE above.

(c) See NOTE above. Applications for entitlement are considered on an individual basis without reference to whether or not the applicant is a producer of the like product.

- Not applicable.
- Unused entitlements may not be carried over to succeeding quota years.
- Names of importers to whom allocations and permits have been given are not made known to governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries upon request.
- Such information is deemed under the Export and Import Permits Act to be confidential and can be revealed only to those legally entitled thereto under the Act.

(d) See NOTE above.

(e) Import permits are available at numerous computer terminals across Canada with a turn-round time measured in seconds.

(f) See NOTE above.

(g) Permit applications are considered by one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

(h) See NOTE above.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) Not applicable.

6.2 PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO DISCRETIONARY LICENSING
(Applicable to imports of butter, butterfat in any form
except any combination unsuitable as a butterfat ingredient, caseinates, dry skimmed milk, animal feed containing more than 40 per cent of non-fat milk solids, dry whole milk, dry whey and evaporated and condensed milk other than sweet condensed milk).

NOTE: Under the discretionary licensing that applies to the aforementioned products, import authorization is granted if and when shortages are identified in the domestic market. Accordingly, there are no fixed quantitative limits as to the import volumes and values allowed into the country. At any given time, importers apply for single shipment import permits. These permits have a validity period of 30 days.

(a) Information pertaining to the formalities of filing applications is published in importers notifications.

- Not applicable.
- Through distribution of importers notifications.
- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.
- The amount allocated to each importer is treated as confidential information.

(b) See NOTE above.

(c) See NOTE above. Applications for entitlements are considered on an individual basis without reference to whether or not the applicant is a producer of the like product.

- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.
- Names of importers to whom permits have been given are not made known to governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries upon request.
- Such information is deemed under the Export and Import Permits Act to be confidential and can be revealed only to those legally entitled thereto under the Act.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Import permits are available immediately at numerous computer terminals across Canada for all permits issued automatically. However, for products subject to discretionary licensing, each application is authorized individually usually with a turn-round time of one or two days.
(f) Not applicable.

(g) Under discretionary licensing, permit applications are considered by the issuing organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, in consultation with the Canadian Dairy Commission and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Products Branch of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- The importer must approach only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

(h) See NOTE above.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) Not applicable.

PRODUCT SUBJECT TO GLOBAL IMPORT SURVEILLANCE (CASEIN)

7. (a) An application may be made at any time during the 30 days preceding the arrival of a shipment in Canada or at any time after the arrival.

(b) A permit is normally granted immediately upon request.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

DOCUMENTATIONAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION OF LICENCE

10. See sample forms in Part IV, section (5) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook.  
- Not applicable.

11. Import permits and customs entry forms are required as well as food certificates as required under the Canadian Dairy Products Act and Regulations.

OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

18. Importation is subject to health/food inspection and normal requirements of Customs regulations.
(5) TURKEY, EGGS AND CHICKEN

OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

1. Turkey, eggs and egg products and chicken are on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act. As such, these products are subject to either individual import licensing or open general licensing.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE OF LICENSING

2. Imports of "chicken and chicken capons, live or eviscerated, chicken parts, whether breaded or battered, and chicken products manufactured wholly thereof, whether breaded or battered", "turkeys, turkey parts and products manufactured wholly thereof" and "shell eggs, egg powder and frozen or liquid egg" are subject to global import quotas. For all three products, individual import permits are required for each shipment covered by the aforementioned descriptions. Exceptions are however provided for "chicken not exceeding 20 pounds (9.0 kilograms) in net weight per non-commercial importation, or for baby chicken or chicken contained in jars or cans", "turkeys not exceeding one for each non-commercial importation, turkey poults and turkey contained in jars or cans" and "non-commercial importation of eggs where the amount does not exceed 2 dozen eggs per importation, Hatching eggs for direct use by direct hatching operations and eggs encased in mud or other material which preserves their quality for specialty food". These exceptions are under open general licensing.

3. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The licensing is being used to implement the import quotas on chicken, turkey and eggs in support of the supply management programmes to which these three products are subject.

PROCEDURES

6. NOTE: The basic procedure that applies to imports of chicken, turkeys, shell eggs and egg products is that a quantitative limit for all sources is established yearly. At the beginning of a quota year, individual importers are informed of their entitlements which are based upon import performance in recent periods. In the case of turkeys, individual entitlements may be utilized at any time during the quota year. However for chicken and egg products individual entitlements are distributed on a quarterly basis whereas for shell eggs entitlements are distributed on a monthly basis at a volume ratio in keeping with traditional demand. Applications for single shipment permits are made against these entitlements at any time during the 30 days preceding the expected date of arrival of the shipment, or at any time after arrival. Each year a small share of the global quota is set aside for new importers who
submit requests for entitlements with a view to obtaining the necessary import permits at a later date. Depending upon domestic supply availability, import permits may also be obtained to supplement the basic quota. Permit application procedures for supplementary permits are the same as those described above.

(a) Information on quotas and formalities is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importers notifications distributed to associations and traders, and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- Not applicable
- Through publication in the Canada Gazette and distribution of importers notices.
- Overall amounts are published.
- The amount allocated to each importer is treated as confidential information.

(b) See NOTE above.

(c) See NOTE above. Applications for entitlement are considered on an individual basis without reference to whether or not the applicant is a producer of the like product.

- Not applicable
- Entitlements may not be carried over one quota year to the next. However in the case of chicken and shell eggs, quarterly and monthly entitlements may be carried over to the succeeding quarter or month while, for egg products, unused individual entitlements become available to all importers one month prior to the end of each quarter.

- Names of importers to whom allocations and permits have been given are not made known to Governments and export promotion bodies of exporting countries upon request.
- Such information is deemed under the Export and Import Permits Act to be confidential and can be revealed only to those legally entitled thereto under the Act.

(d) See NOTE above.

(e) Import permits are available immediately at numerous computer terminals across Canada, provided that the applicant has unused entitlement.
(f) See NOTE above.

(g) Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

(h) See NOTE above.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) Occasionally - in such instances of re-export, the quota entitlement is restored.

7. Not applicable.

DOCUMENTATIONAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS OF LICENCE

10. See sample form in Part IV, section (5) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook.¹

- Not applicable.

11. Import permits and normal customs entry forms are required in addition to health certificates as required under the Canada Agriculture Products Standards Act.

OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

18. Importation is subject to health/food inspection and normal requirements of Customs regulations.

¹This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
(6) Beef and Veal

Information on import licensing measures maintained under the Export and Import Permits Act in Respect of Beef and Veal, to be provided subsequently.
(7) SUGAR AND COFFEE

OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

1. Sugar and coffee are on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act and are subject to individual or open general licensing as indicated in paragraph 2 below.

PURPOSES AND COVERAGE OF LICENCING

2. Pursuant to Canada's undertakings under the International Sugar and Coffee Organizations, the following products are subject to individual import licensing:

"Coffee, in any form including parchment, green, roasted, ground, decaffeinated, liquid and soluble."

and

"Sugar, in any of its recognized commercial forms, i.e. derived from sugar cane or sugar beet, including edible and fancy molasses, syrups and any other form or liquid sugar used for human consumption."

The following exceptions for each product may however be imported under open general licensing:

- **coffee**: samples and parcels up to a limit per importation of (a) 60 kilograms net of green coffee; or 50.4 kilograms net of roasted coffee; or (c) 20 kilograms net of soluble or liquid coffee.

- **sugar**: when the quantity to be imported does not exceed one tonne (2,204.6 pounds) in weight or where the sugar is imported as ships stores for direct consumption on board a conveyance.

3. The system applies to sugar and coffee originating in and coming from all countries.

4. Pursuant to Canada's undertakings under the International Sugar and Coffee Organizations, the system is intended to monitor the volume and the origin of sugar and coffee imports, plus in the case of sugar, the contribution to the organization's Stock Financing Fund.

PROCEDURES

6. Not applicable.
7. NOTE: The licensing procedures and regulations for sugar and coffee imports vary as follows, according to the product:

Sugar:
Individual import permits are required for each shipment of sugar entering Canada. Applications may be made at any time during the 30 days preceding the imported date of arrival of a shipment or at any time after the arrival.

Coffee:
Import permits are issued on a yearly basis with a validity period extending from October 1 to September 30. Importers may apply for their annual permit at any time after September 1. Upon actual importation, the importer is required to surrender to the collector of Customs the Certificate of Origin accompanying the shipment or, in its absence, an Import Return.

(a) See NOTE above.
(b) A permit is normally granted immediately upon request.
(c) See NOTE above.
(d) Permit applications are considered by only one organization, the Office of Special Import Policy, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Documentational and Other Requirements for Application of Licence:

10. - See sample attached (Part IX).
    - Not applicable.

11. Import Permits, Certificates of Origin or an Import Return (coffee) and normal customs entry forms are required.

Other Procedural Requirements

18. Importation is subject to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act as well as normal Customs regulations.
(8) WHALE PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

1. By virtue of the International Whaling Commission, of which Canada is a member, whale products and whaling apparatus are listed on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act and are subject to licensing.

PURPOSES AND COVERAGE OF LICENSING

2. The purpose of the coverage is to bring non-member countries of the Commission to comply with the rules established by the International Whaling Commission, by establishing a surveillance on whale products and whaling apparatus being imported by them from member countries.

3. The system applies to whale products and whale apparatus originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The purpose of the licensing system is to restrict trade in whale products and by-products from countries not members of the International Whaling Commission.

5. See General Responses.
   - See General Responses.
   - Whale products were placed on the Import Control List, established by the Governor in Council, to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment.
   - See General Responses.
   - Whale products are subject to general import licensing provided they originate from a member country of the International Whaling Commission. In all other cases they are subject to individual import licensing.
   - See General Responses.

PROCEDURES

6. (a) Information as to the formalities for complying with the requirements of this control is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases, and in importers notifications distributed to associations and traders and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.
   - Not applicable.
   - Not applicable.
   - Not applicable.
Parts (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) are not applicable.

7. (a) Individual import permits can be applied for 30 days prior to the expected date of arrival or at any time after arrival. No application is required for a general import permit.

(b) An individual import permit is normally granted immediately upon request.

(c) - Not applicable.

(d) - Permit applications are processed by two administrative organizations.

- Application for permits to import whales, whale products or whale apparatus are considered by the Office of Special Import Policy of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and, Fisheries and Marine Services of the Department of Fisheries.

- No.

DOCUMENTATIONAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION OF LICENSE

10. See sample form in case of individual import permits in Part IV, section (5) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook.

11. Valid import permit and the customs entry forms.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSING

14. - See General Responses.

- (A general import permit is valid until revoked by the Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce.)

OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

18. Importation is subject to requirements of customs regulations.

\[1\] This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
OUTLINE OF SYSTEM

1. By virtue of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, of which Canada is a member, specimens of such species and their by-products are listed on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act and subject to licensing.

PURPOSES AND COVERAGE OF LICENSING

2. The purpose of this coverage is:
   (a) to place total embargo on the specimens and by-products of species considered as endangered;
   (b) to establish a system of monitoring on specimens and by-products susceptible to becoming endangered through the mechanism of back-to-back licensing;
   (c) to allow individual countries to exercise surveillance on importation in other countries of specimens and by-products of species which are considered endangered by the exporting country only.

3. The system applies to endangered species originating in and coming from all countries.

4. The purpose of the licensing system is to allow importation in endangered species and their by-products in internationally agreed circumstances.

5. Licensing is effected by regulations under the Export and Import Permits Act.
   - Individual products are not designated in the Act.
   - Endangered species were placed on the Import Control List, established by the Governor in Council to implement an intergovernmental arrangement or commitment.
   - See General Responses.
   - Endangered species are subject to open general licensing by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.
   - See General Responses.

6. PROCEDURES
   (a) Information as to the formalities for complying with the requirements of this control is published in the Canada Gazette, in press releases and in importers notifications distributed to associations and traders, in
brochures distributed to travellers entering the country and, in addition, available upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.
- Not applicable.

Parts (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k) are not applicable.

7. (a) Not applicable.
   - Not applicable.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not applicable.
   - Not applicable.

(d) Consideration as to whether requirements are met for a permit is by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment.

8. Except in the case of endangered species, permits will not be refused if general requirements are not met. If criteria have not been met applicant will be informed, in such event applicant may request reconsideration to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

   Any resident of Canada may apply for a permit. Citizenship is not a criteria.

DOCUMENTATIONAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION OF LICENSE

The importer is required to provide all the information requested by regulations depending on the type of species he intends to import (e.g., an export permit, a re-export permit or Certificate issued by the exporting state, and an import permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment). See Part IV, section (4) of the Export and Import Permits Act Handbook.

- Not applicable.
- As stated above.

11. Documents as in 10 and the customs entry forms are required.

   There is no permit fee.

   Not applicable.

1This document is available for consultation in the secretariat.
13. There is no advance payment associated with the issue of permits.

   - Not applicable.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSING:

Questions 14, 15, 16 and 17 are not applicable.

OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

18. Importation is subject to requirements of customs regulations.

19. Not applicable.