PROPOSALS REGARDING QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS
AND OTHER NON-TARIFF MEASURES

Addendum

CANADA

The report (1984) of the Group on Quantitative Restrictions and Other Non-Tariff Measures (L/5713), adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their fortieth session, contains the recommendation that contracting parties should make written proposals by the end of April 1985 regarding quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures (paragraphs 44(h) and 65(f)).

The following communication, dated 21 June 1985, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

I have the honour to request that the attached submission pursuant to the recommendations in paragraphs 44(h) and 65(f) of the Report (1984) of the Group on Quantitative Restrictions and Other Non-Tariff Measures be circulated to contracting parties.
With reference to the Report of the Group on Quantitative Restrictions and Other Non-Tariff Measures (document L/5713) adopted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES at their fortieth session in November 1984, the Government of Canada wishes to note the following recent developments with respect to quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures maintained by Canada as identified in various documents currently before the group or otherwise notified to the GATT secretariat.

With regard to quantitative restrictions, changes in the implementation of measures relating to Canada's Article XIX action on non-leather footwear were notified in document L/5263/Add.19 dated 21 December 1984 and on leather footwear in documents L/5351/Add.20 dated 21 December 1984 and L/5351/Add.23 dated 20 May 1985. These changes entailed a shortening of the period of extension of the quotas to 30 November 1985 and an increase in the quota levels along with reduction in the price points above which leather footwear is excluded. The Canadian Import Tribunal is conducting a comprehensive inquiry to determine whether, in the absence of special measures of protection, the Canadian footwear industry would continue to be injured by imports. The results of this inquiry are expected to be announced shortly.

On 1 January 1985 import quotas on beef and veal were introduced pursuant to Article XIX. High quality beef was subsequently exempted from application of these quotas. This action was notified to the GATT in document L/5767 dated 3 January 1985. On 14 March 1985 import controls which applied to certain sugar products (CCCN items 1701-2-3) were removed as a result of the expiry on 31 December 1984 of the International Sugar Agreement of 1977 which removed the obligation to control imports from non-member countries under that agreement. Finally, the Government of Canada would note that the importation of raccoon dogs has been controlled for a number of years under Export and Import Permits Act. This latter measure is maintained pursuant to GATT Article XX(b) and was inadvertently omitted from the listing of QRs contained in the tables of document NTM/W/6/Rev.2.

As regards Non-Tariff Measures, the entry into force of the Special Import Measures Act on 1 December 1984 and Canadian implementation of the customs valuation code on 1 January 1985 constitute significant steps forward in terms of liberalizing Canada's import régime. As a result of these developments the Government of Canada is of the view that notification numbers I.B.1 and II.A.4.1 relating to anti-dumping and countervailing duty proceedings, as well as notifications numbers II.B7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 relating to the valuation of goods for customs purposes can now be deleted from the GATT inventory of non-tariff measures.
In addition, with respect to notification number II.C.3 the Government of Canada would note that in 1979 the Canadian Tariff Board initiated a public review of the continuing relevance of the "made/not made" tariff items. Two reports on these items were made public on 14 January 1983 and on 18 April 1985 respectively. The Tariff Board recommended that the Government remove almost all of the "made/not made" provisions and that they should be replaced with alternative tariff mechanisms such as specific lists of dutiable and duty-free products. The Government has implemented a good portion of these recommendations and is now reviewing the desirability of acting on the balance.