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# **CARIBCAN**

**CANADIAN PROGRAMS FOR  
COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN TRADE,  
INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION**

 **Canada**

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**CARIBCAN:**

**Canadian Programs for Commonwealth  
Caribbean Trade, Investment and  
Industrial Cooperation**

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# **CARIBCAN:**

## **Canadian Programs for Commonwealth Caribbean Trade, Investment and Industrial Cooperation**

Dept. of External Affairs  
Min. des Affaires extérieures

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Prepared for the Canadian Department of External Affairs  
and the Canadian International Development Agency  
by the Institute for Research on Public Policy

May 1988

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# Foreword

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This study describes CARIBCAN, a Canadian program for Commonwealth Caribbean trade, investment and industrial cooperation. It also provides information for Commonwealth Caribbean and Canadian business people who wish to take advantage of CARIBCAN, including requirements governing the importation of goods to Canada; support available for Canadian investment in the Commonwealth Caribbean; and the names of associations and government agencies in Canada and in the region which can assist in promoting trade, investment and industrial cooperation between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean.

May 1988



# A Long and Close Relationship

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Canada has long and close historical links with the Commonwealth Caribbean. Special economic and trade relationships between the two areas go back to the early 18th century when the British northern Atlantic colonies exchanged fish, lumber and other staples for West Indian rum, molasses and spices.

Preferential trade relationships between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean also have a long history. In 1898 Canada unilaterally granted a 25 per cent tariff preference to a number of West Indian exports, including raw and refined sugar. In 1900 the sugar preference was raised to 33 1/3 per cent, and Canada became the main market for West Indian sugar. In 1912 tariff preferences between the two areas were further extended by the Canadian-West Indian Reciprocal Treaty, which was revised in 1920 and 1925 and changed substantially in 1937. The Treaty provided for the extension by both parties of general tariff preferences for each other's goods, and deeper preferences for some selected products.

In 1966 a special Canada-Commonwealth Caribbean Conference was held, aimed at bolstering trade and economic relations, and a special protocol to the 1925 trade arrangement was adopted. One important element of the protocol was a new Canadian preference for sugar. Canada granted duty-free entry for West Indian sugar, up to a level based on the average quantity of West Indian sugar exports to Canada over the previous five years. To facilitate continued consultation between the governments on trade and



economic matters, a Joint Trade and Economic Committee was later established. This Committee, as well as an Ad Hoc Group on Industrial Cooperation, has met periodically in recent years to review trade, economic and investment links between the two areas.

Financial links between Canada and the West Indies have existed for many years. As early as 1899 the Merchants Bank of Halifax, which later became the Royal Bank of Canada, moved into the Caribbean. The Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal, as well as Canadian insurance companies, also became active in the region. In the early to mid-1900s, the Aluminum Company of Canada imported most of its bauxite from Guyana and Jamaica. Substantial private investments in the Commonwealth Caribbean were made by Canadian individuals and companies who became involved in the tourist, real estate, forest, utilities, retail and light manufacturing sectors. At the present time total Canadian investment in the Commonwealth Caribbean is roughly \$450 million (Canadian).

Total trade flows between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean amount to around \$600 million annually, with about \$300 million worth of goods and services exported from Canada to the Commonwealth Caribbean and about the same amount imported into Canada from the region.

Canada is one of the world's largest importers. Over \$120 billion worth of goods enter the Canadian market from abroad each year, and these goods are spread across all of the Canadian provinces. These imports include a wide range of manufactured goods, fruits, vegetables and tropical products. At present, imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean account for only a small percentage of Canada's total imports. Canada provides potentially an even larger, more important market in the future for a wide range of exports from the Commonwealth Caribbean.

## **CARIBCAN: The Main Elements**

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In February 1986 the Canadian government announced the creation of CARIBCAN, a program for trade, investment and industrial cooperation for the Commonwealth Caribbean region. In June 1986 CARIBCAN came into effect after the required legislation was adopted by the Canadian Parliament.

CARIBCAN's main feature is the unilateral extension by Canada of preferential duty-free access to the Canadian market for almost all imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries. But CARIBCAN also contains measures to encourage Canadian investment and other forms of industrial cooperation with the region. These measures include a program to strengthen the exporting capabilities of Caribbean countries, focussing on the Canadian market; seminars for business people from the region on ways to develop markets in Canada for Caribbean products; the development of marketing strategies in Canada; and access to the regional offices in the Canadian Department of Regional Industrial Expansion to assist Caribbean trade commissioners in their trade promotion efforts in Canada. In brief, CARIBCAN has created a new and more favourable environment for economic partnership.

CARIBCAN's basic objectives, then, are to enhance the Commonwealth Caribbean's existing trade and export earnings; improve the trade and economic development prospects of the region; promote new investment opportunities; and encourage enhanced economic integration and cooperation within the region.

Canada has double taxation treaties with Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Negotiations are proceeding on a priority basis for double taxation treaties with a number of other countries in the region.

### Duty-Free Treatment

In 1986 the Canadian Customs Tariff was amended to provide duty-free access on a preferential basis for goods from the Commonwealth Caribbean. This duty-free access applies to almost all goods that are currently imported from the area, as well as to goods that could be exported in the future. These tariff preferences are accorded to the following countries and areas:

Anguilla	Guyana
Antigua and Barbuda	Jamaica
Bahamas	Montserrat
Bermuda	Saint Christopher and Nevis
Barbados	Saint Lucia
Belize	Saint Vincent and the
British Virgin Islands	Grenadines
Cayman Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominica	Turks and Caicos Islands
Grenada	

Canada has attached no time limit to CARIBCAN. However, because granting duty-free access for imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean conflicts with Canadian obligations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), Canada had to obtain the approval of the GATT Contracting Parties. The Contracting Parties in November 1986 granted a waiver for Canada that permits the duty-free provisions of CARIBCAN. The waiver was granted until 1998, at which time Canada will need to request its extension.

### Exclusions

A few products are excluded from duty-free treatment under CARIBCAN, reflecting the economic sensitivities of certain industries in Canada. These products include textiles and clothing, footwear, luggage and handbags, leather garments, lubrication oils and methanol. (See Annex 1)

These excluded products will continue to be subject to Canada's most favoured nation (MFN) tariff, or to the lower rates of duty for

developing countries under the General Preferential Tariff (GPT) or under the British Preferential Tariff (BPT).

## Rules of Origin

"Rules of origin" have been established to determine which goods are entitled to enter Canada duty-free under CARIBCAN. In order to be eligible for duty-free treatment, the goods must be grown, produced or manufactured in the Commonwealth Caribbean, but may incorporate materials or components from outside the area if they meet certain conditions. A minimum of 60 per cent of the ex-factory price of the goods must originate in any of the beneficiary countries or in Canada; this includes production costs (actual labour costs, research, development, design, engineering and blueprint costs, and inspection and testing costs, etc. related to the particular product); overhead (general expenses of doing business such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, etc.); profit; and export packaging.

It may be noted that the "cost of production" (which is used to determine the "origin content" under many other preferential trade systems) differs significantly from the ex-factory price of a good. The cost of production includes the cost or value of materials and actual processing costs including overhead, but does not include profit and export packaging.

Under the CARIBCAN rules of origin, local value-added amounts can be "cumulated" among the countries of the region; in other words, the Commonwealth Caribbean is viewed as a single country for the purpose of meeting the content requirements. The goods must also be imported directly from the exporting country or pass in transit through the territory of an intermediate country with or without trans-shipment or temporary storage. In any intermediate country they must remain under customs transit control; they cannot undergo any operations other than reloading, splitting up of loads, or operations required to keep the articles in good condition; and they must not enter into trade or consumption in the intermediate country.

The Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise) in Canada has issued a detailed set of regulations known as the "CARIBCAN Rules of Origin Regulations" for the determination of the origin of goods which qualify for duty-free entry to Canada from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries. This document is available from the Tariff Programs Division of Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise). (See Annex 2 for address.)

To obtain preferential treatment under CARIBCAN, exports from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries must be accompanied by an original Certificate of Origin Form A (Annex 3). This certificate must be signed by the exporter of the goods and must also be certified

by a governmental body in the exporting country, or by a non-governmental body that is recognized by Canada. Certification bodies in the Commonwealth Caribbean are listed in Annex 4.

### **Stability of Duty-Free Treatment**

Under CARIBCAN, duty-free access to the Canadian market has been maintained without change since the program was introduced in 1986. However, duty-free entry into Canada for any products under CARIBCAN may be withdrawn or suspended where these imports cause or threaten injury to Canadian production. This is a "safeguard" provision of the Canadian Customs Tariff. Canadian producers who believe that they have suffered or may suffer injury can submit their complaints to the Tariff Board, which would then conduct an inquiry to determine if there is any evidence of injury and make appropriate recommendations to the Minister of Finance. All affected parties, including Commonwealth Caribbean manufacturers and/or their governments, would be able to make representations to the Tariff Board during the public hearings of such an inquiry. To date, no complaints have been received about duty-free imports under CARIBCAN.

### **Review of CARIBCAN**

Since the CARIBCAN program is a new experience for both Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean, it will be reviewed by the Canadian authorities after an initial period of two years to determine whether its provisions should be amended or improved. This review is expected to take place in the summer of 1988.

Further general information on CARIBCAN can be obtained from the Caribbean and Central American Trade Development Division of the Department of External Affairs. (See Annex 2 for address.)

## **Other Requirements for Imports into Canada**

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Although CARIBCAN provides duty-free treatment by Canada for exports from the Commonwealth Caribbean, it does not exempt exporters of that region from a number of taxes and regulations that govern the importation or sale of goods in the Canadian market. These include the following:

- sales and excise taxes and excise duties where applicable;
- consumer packaging and labelling regulations;
- product standards and safety regulations;
- intellectual property regulations;
- health and standards regulations administered by Agriculture Canada and the Department of Fisheries;
- rules on imports of endangered species;
- procedures under the Special Import Measures Act.

### **Excise Duties**

Even when no customs duties are levied on imports, it should be noted that under the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tax Act, rum and most alcoholic beverages and tobacco products that are imported into Canada from the Commonwealth Caribbean, like imports of these products from other sources, must pay a special customs duty. This

duty is based on the excise duties that are levied on similar products from any source. (Annex 5 lists these products and their tariff headings).

Also, under the Excise Tax Act, sales of certain "luxury" goods, whether produced in Canada or imported, are subject to an excise tax of 10 per cent or more. These goods are listed in Schedules I and II of the Excise Tax Act and Part IV of the Act. They include a number of products that may be of interest to exporters in the Commonwealth Caribbean area. (Annex 5 lists some of the "luxury" goods that are subject to this excise tax.)

## **Federal and Provincial Sales Taxes**

Under the Excise Tax Act, a 12 per cent federal sales tax is levied on the sale or consumption of many goods whether they are produced in Canada or imported. Clothing, footwear, most foodstuffs, and certain other products are exempt from this federal sales tax, but it would apply to many manufactured non-food Commonwealth Caribbean products. The tax is payable on the value of the goods after the payment of any customs duty, and is generally paid by the importer. In addition to the federal sales tax, almost all Canadian provinces impose a further provincial sales tax (which varies among the provinces) and is collected by the retailer of the goods.

A Revenue Canada publication entitled "Basic Facts About Federal Sales Taxes" contains general information about federal sales taxes and excise taxes. Commonwealth Caribbean exporters should direct enquiries about these taxes and their regulations to the Tax Interpretations Division in Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise). (See Annex 2 for address.)

Canadian business people who wish more detailed information about federal sales taxes and excise taxes should contact the nearest Canadian government regional excise office. (See Annex 6 for addresses.)

## **Consumer Packaging and Labelling**

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, assisted by Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise), administers Canadian regulations governing packaging and labelling for pre-packaged consumer products that are sold in Canada, whether produced in Canada or imported. These requirements are set out in the Packaging and Labelling Act and the Food and Drug Act. Certain mandatory information must be presented on labels, in both of Canada's official

languages (English and French); the information must be correct, clear and accurate.

There are a number of regulations on packaging and labelling for consumer products. On food products, for example, there are regulations covering, among other things:

- the common name of the product
- the net quantity
- the name and address of the manufacturer
- ingredients
- the number of servings
- pictorial representations of the product
- labelling of alcoholic beverages
- bilingual labelling of food products
- dietetic foods
- nutritional labelling and advertisement
- open date marking

### *Rum Labelling*

In the context of CARIBCAN provisions for duty-free access for imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean, changes are being made to the system for the labelling and bottling in Canada of rum imported from the region. The Canadian government has recently adopted amendments to the Food and Drug Act that will permit the bottling in Canada of Commonwealth Caribbean rum with minimal blending in Canada. The relevant regulations are expected to be issued in 1988.

### *Textile and Clothing Products*

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has established special labelling requirements for consumer-type textile products and garments sold in Canada, including imports. These are set out in the "Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations" under the Textile Labelling Act. In general, the fabric content of the article, the country of origin and the name and address of the exporter or the importer or a "CA identification number" (which is available to Canadian companies that are registered with the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs) must be marked on a label in both of Canada's official languages. The labels generally should also contain information about the washing and cleaning of garments and



standard sizes. Information on these labelling regulations for textiles and garments can be obtained from the Consumer Products Branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Precious Metal Products*

The Precious Metals Marking Act applies to goods imported into or sold in Canada that contain gold, silver, platinum or palladium. It is possible to import and sell items in Canada which contain precious metals without the items having specified markings. In the case of jewellery, however, about 98 per cent of the goods purchased by retailers is labelled with standard quality marks, such as 10k, 14k, etc., for gold content. The marking requirements under the Precious Metals Marking Act relate the precious metal content of products to specific standards. If a standard quality mark is used on an item, a trade mark is also required. This trade mark must be registered in Canada.

Further information on the import into Canada of precious metal products is available from the Consumer Products Branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Marking of Imported Goods**

Almost all goods imported into Canada are required to bear country of origin marking. Regulations about origin markings are set out in a Revenue Canada Memorandum entitled "Marking of Imported Goods Order". Generally, goods imported into Canada must be legibly marked, stamped, branded or labelled in one of Canada's official languages so as to indicate the country of origin. This marking must be indelible, and applied in a conspicuous place on the product. The Memorandum provides details on the types of goods that require marking.

### **Standards and Safety Regulations**

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, assisted by Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise), is also responsible for regulating the sale, importation and advertisement in Canada of hazardous products. The Hazardous Product Act and Regulations lists products and substances that are deemed to be hazardous in nature and are restricted or prohibited from entry into Canada; it outlines procedures concerning the importation into Canada of restricted

products; and it provides designated symbols with which these goods must be marked. If a product that is imported into Canada contains any of the restricted or prohibited substances listed in the Act, the sale of the product itself is, in practice, prohibited or restricted.

The Regulations under the Act cover mechanical and electrical flammability, as well as chemical and biological hazards. For example, certain window drapes, household chemicals and garment fibres may not be sold or imported into Canada if they present hazards due to their flammability, corrosiveness, etc. Similarly, the sale of articles containing lead, or coated with paints containing lead or with glazes containing lead, is prohibited. Textile products and garments may be subject to certain flammability tests. There are also about twenty rules under the Act applying to the sale or importation of toys; these govern, among other things, the packaging of toys (plastic film cannot be used); the amount of noise they produce; the type of stuffing that can be used; and the type of string that can be attached to kites. Some other goods covered by the Act include furniture, sports equipment (such as helmets and face protectors) and cleaning products. Further information on regulations governing the importation and sale of hazardous products can be obtained from the Product Safety Branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Intellectual Property**

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs also administers laws that protect intellectual property rights (patents, trade marks, copyright and industrial design). These laws apply to the sale of goods in Canada, including imports. For example, reprints of Canadian copyrighted books, and British copyrighted books that have been copyrighted also in Canada, are not permitted to be sold in Canada.

Enquires relating to intellectual property matters should be addressed to the Intellectual Property Directorate of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Health and Standards Regulations Administered by Agriculture Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans**

Canada is a large importer of all kinds of agricultural products; total imports currently amount to over \$6 billion. About half of these imports comprise plantation crops (tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber) and raw or processed fruits, vegetables, and nuts. During the past ten years the general pattern of agricultural imports has not changed

significantly. There is good potential for an increase in exports to Canada of Commonwealth Caribbean agricultural products—especially fruits, vegetables and nuts, in raw or processed forms.

Laws and regulations governing consumer packaging and labelling must be met for the entry of agricultural products into the Canadian market. In addition, Agriculture Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans administer strict standards for agricultural and fisheries products, whether domestically produced or imported; these must be met before seeds, plants, plant products, feed, fertilizer, meat, fish and other food products can be imported into the country. The standards that are most likely to apply to Commonwealth Caribbean agricultural and fish exports to Canada are set out in the following legislation and regulations:

### *Plants and Seeds*

- The Plant Quarantine Act and Regulations apply to the import, export and in-transit movement of plants, plant products and by-products.
- The Seeds Act and Regulations apply to the importation of seeds, the methods by which the entry of seeds is controlled, testing and sampling procedures, etc. and lists the licenced varieties of seeds. All imported seeds are tested to ensure they meet Canadian standards.

A "permit to import" must be obtained by a Canadian resident for the importation into Canada of plants, and plant parts (including seeds), from all countries. This permit should be obtained prior to the arrival of the shipment in Canada. Enquiries regarding these permits and the importation and sale of plants and seeds can be directed to the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*

- The Canada Agricultural Product Standards Act governs the sale and importation of fresh fruits and vegetables. Regulations under this Act include the following:
  - The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, which impose quality (grade) standards for fresh fruits and vegetables, whether grown in Canada or imported, as well as packing and marking requirements. Imports of fresh fruit and

vegetables into Canada must be marked with the product name and net quantity, the grade declaration (if applicable to that product), the name and address of the packer or responsible party and the country of origin of the imported product. These markings must be shown in English and in French on pre-packaged products, and in English and/or French on products which are not pre-packaged.

- Canada also has standards for pesticide residues in fruit and vegetables; products that do not meet these standards cannot be imported. In general, imported plant and plant products must conform to Canadian phyto-sanitary requirements. As well, the product must be free from pests and diseases that could affect domestic production in Canada. Also, if fumigation is used to control pests, the fumigant must be one that is registered in Canada. Canada's phyto-sanitary regulations are basically similar to those of the United States. Thus if a product meets the requirements for importation into the United States, it probably is also eligible for importation into Canada.
- The Processed Products Regulations, which deal with the grading, packing and marking of processed agricultural products. Shipments of processed products entering Canada must meet the requirements set out in these regulations and must be accompanied by an import declaration certificate that states the product, its grade and brand, as well as the name and address of the actual manufacturer or the dealer.

Detailed information about the importation and sale of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables can be obtained from the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Other Agricultural Products*

Other regulations under the Canada Agricultural Product Standards Act that will be of interest to Commonwealth Caribbean producers and exporters include:

- Egg and Processed Egg Regulations
- Processed Poultry Regulations
- Honey Regulations

Enquiries regarding the importation and sale of these products should be directed to the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Dairy Product Regulations*

- The Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act also provides for regulations that govern the importation and sale of dairy products. These include fluid milk as well as products derived from milk such as butter, butter spread, cheese, processed cheese, ice cream, sherbert, evaporated milk, skimmed and whole milk powder, whey and buttermilk powder, casein and caseinates and mixtures of dry milk products.
  - The dairy products covered by the Act may only be imported into Canada if they originate in a country that has grade requirements that are similar to those prescribed by the Canadian Dairy Products Regulations and meet applicable product standards set out in the regulations. In addition, the dairy products must be graded, packaged and marked under conditions similar to those prescribed by the regulations.
- In accordance with regulations under Section 17 of the Canadian Dairy Commission Act, import controls have been placed on the entry of many dairy products into Canada. These include butter, butterfat and dry buttermilk; cheese; ice cream and yogurt; dry whole and skimmed milk, and evaporated and condensed milks; and animal feed containing more than 50 per cent of non-fat milk solids.

Enquiries regarding the importation and sale of dairy products can be directed to the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Meat Products*

- The Animal Disease Act and the Meat Inspection Act and Regulations set out conditions for the importation and sale of animal, and animal products and by-products. In general, countries that ship animal or animal products to Canada must be free of diseases that can be transmitted through animal products such as meat. The products concerned must also be accompanied by an official veterinary certificate of origin

authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture in that country. The certificate must indicate that the country has been free from foot and mouth disease and other serious animal diseases for at least six months prior to exportation; and it must describe the product being exported and indicate the name of the Canadian importer.

Meat products can only enter Canada if they originate from meat packing plants that have been approved by Canadian authorities for shipment to Canada. This approval must be obtained through bilateral discussions between Canadian officials and the plant in question, and it will involve the inspection of the plant to ensure that Canada's animal health requirements are met. All imported animal products and by-products must also be declared on an appropriate customs form prior to their arrival in Canada. Import permits may also be necessary for a limited number of products such as food samples containing animal products. Again, this permit must be obtained prior to the arrival of the shipment in Canada.

Detailed information on the export of Commonwealth Caribbean animal products to Canada can be obtained from the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### *Fish Products*

Commonwealth Caribbean firms that are involved in exporting fish or fish products to Canada should be aware of Canada's inspection regulations concerning safety, quality, packaging, labelling, and marking requirements for imported fish intended for human consumption.

These requirements are outlined in a publication entitled: "Guide to Canadian Regulatory Requirements and Examination Procedures for Imported Fish" which is available from the authority responsible for the control and inspection of fish, the Inspection Branch of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Canada.

To ensure that these inspection regulations are met, the Inspection Branch recommends that exporters of fish to Canada submit information about and sample labels of their products to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans prior to shipment.

Canadian firms that import fish into Canada are required to obtain an import licence issued by the Inspection Branch prior to importing fish products. The fee for this licence is \$100 and it is valid until December 31 of the year for which it was issued. Importers should also inform the Inspection Services Directorate of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans about the type, quality, producer

and country of origin of each product in the shipment prior to or within 48 hours of its arrival.

Enquiries relating to inspection requirements for fish imported into Canada should be addressed to the Inspection Services Directorate of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. (See Annex 2 for address.)

## **Trade in Endangered Species**

Canada is a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Under this Convention Canada controls or prohibits the importation of certain endangered animals, birds, plants and other species. This involves the inclusion of the endangered species of animals and plants on the Export and Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act.

Regulations governing the import of these products into Canada are outlined in a publication entitled "The Exports and Imports Permits Act Handbook". Copies can be obtained from the Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S5.

At the present time the products that require a CITES permit include reptile skins such as snake, crocodile, alligator and most lizard skins, as well as belts, wallets, shoes, purses and other goods made of these skins; tortoise and turtle shell, as well as any products such as jewelry made from them; ivory; some varieties of coral including black coral; butterflies and giftwear made from their wings; certain insects enclosed in plastic cubes; handicrafts containing wild bird feathers and certain mounted animals and trophies.

Import permits and specific information about imports of endangered species and products can be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service at the Department of the Environment. (See Annex 2 for address.)

In addition to a Canadian import permit, all products covered by CITES require an export permit, re-export permit or certificate from the government of the exporting Commonwealth Caribbean country.

## **Import Controls**

For convenient reference, all of the products identified in the aforementioned various acts and regulations that require import permits are set out on the "Import Control List" under the Export and Import Permits Act. Copies of this List can be obtained from the Tariff

Programs Division of Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise). (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Prohibited Imports**

There are a number of products that are not permitted to be imported into Canada. These are listed in schedule "C" to the Customs Tariff. (Annex 7 lists some of these prohibited imports.)

Copies of Schedule C of the Customs Tariff can be obtained from the Tariff Programs Division of Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise). (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Additional Requirements**

There are a number of other acts and regulations of the federal government that apply to goods imported into and sold in Canada and that are administered by Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise) on behalf of various other government departments.

Full information on the requirements relating to the import of a specific product into Canada can be obtained by Commonwealth Caribbean exporters from the Tariff Programs Division of Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise). (See Annex 2 for address.); Canadian importers should contact the nearest regional Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise) office. (See Annex 8 for addresses.)





## Support for Canadian Investment

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As approved by the Canadian Parliament, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Program is one of the main instruments with which Canada advances the goal of international economic and social development. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is responsible for administering about 75 per cent of the ODA budget, which is used to support the efforts of developing countries in fostering economic and social growth. These objectives are pursued through official bilateral (government-to-government) channels, multilateral development institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Within CIDA, the Business Cooperation Branch encourages the Canadian business community to increase its investments in the Third World. CIDA therefore can help Canadian firms take advantage of opportunities in the Commonwealth Caribbean, while simultaneously making an important contribution to the development of the region.

The Industrial Cooperation Program in the Business Cooperation Branch can support Canadian private-sector initiatives in joint ventures or other similar long-term business cooperation arrangements and in project definition studies in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Support also can be provided for making contacts and identifying investment opportunities through seminars and investment missions.

The Industrial Cooperation Program is divided into two sections:

### **Long-Term Business Collaboration**

One section of the Division supports Canadian firms (mostly manufacturers) that are interested in long-term business collaborations through starter studies, viability studies, technology transfer facilities and project support.

a) *Starter Studies*

A starter study is a preliminary analysis of the factors relevant to the establishment of a long-term business cooperation arrangement. Before applying for CIDA assistance, the interested Canadian company has to identify specific opportunities and potential partners in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

b) *Viability Studies*

A viability study can be funded by CIDA if positive results are obtained from a starter study or the equivalent. A viability study should be designed to take the company to the conclusion of its negotiations for a joint venture.

c) *Technology Transfer*

A Canadian technology transfer facility (CTTF) can contribute financial assistance in support of proposals for the adaptation and testing of technology. Canadian manufacturers can be helped to adapt and demonstrate their technology in a Commonwealth Caribbean country as part of the planning of joint venture arrangements.

d) *Project Support*

Once a joint venture has been legally constituted and locally established, the project support facility (CPSF) can offset certain costs to be incurred in the early stages of an operation in the industrial and commercial environment of the Commonwealth Caribbean, beyond those usually incurred in a similar venture in more industrialized countries.

### **Project Definition Studies**

Another part of the Industrial Cooperation Program can provide assistance to Canadian firms (mostly consulting companies) to carry out project definition studies for capital projects. This section

comprises the project preparation facility (CPPF). The CPPF provides support to Canadian firms to undertake project preparation studies of capital projects, where there is a strong possibility of implementation (including identification of financing) and where Canada can supply goods and services to subsequent stages of the project at competitive prices.

Canadian companies that are interested in obtaining assistance from CIDA should address their enquiries to the Industrial Cooperation Program of the Canadian International Development Agency. (See Annex 2 for address.)



# **Complementary Support for CARIBCAN**

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The Canadian High Commissions and Trade Commissioners in the Commonwealth Caribbean region can assist producers and exporters in the region and Canadian business people who are interested or engaged in trade and other commercial activities. (See Annex 9 for addresses.) Similarly, the High Commissions and Trade Commissioners from the region in Canada can offer help to business people from the Commonwealth Caribbean and in Canada who are interested in pursuing their commercial interests. (See Annex 10 for addresses.)

There are also a number of non-governmental organizations in Canada that can contribute to the further development of trade links between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean by facilitating contacts between business people from the two areas.

## **Trade Facilitation Office Canada**

The Trade Facilitation Office (TFO) Canada is a non-profit body, established with Canadian government support, which can help Commonwealth Caribbean countries to promote their exports to Canada. This Office maintains contact with exporters in the region and with diplomatic representatives in Canada of Commonwealth Caribbean countries. Its activities cover the following:

- *Trade fairs.* The TFO can provide support for the participation of exporters from the region in selected trade fairs and exhibitions in Canada. It will help Commonwealth Caribbean exporters to establish contact with Canadian retailers, wholesalers, distributors and agents for the purpose of promoting sales.
- *Trade missions.* The TFO can plan itineraries, make appointments and facilitate in other ways trade missions to Canada from the Commonwealth Caribbean. No fee is charged for these services, but sufficient lead time is essential in order to plan these missions. Exporters without agents in Canada, or who have a limited knowledge of the Canadian market, may qualify for financial assistance for trade missions.
- *Trade seminars.* TFO can acquaint exporters with the special character of the Canadian market and can organize, in collaboration with the host-country trade promotion body, seminars in the Commonwealth Caribbean region. Support from TFO could help a team of selected Canadian importers meet with local business people in Commonwealth Caribbean countries, and provide first-hand information about opportunities in the Canadian market.

The TFO also organizes seminars in Canada for government representatives from developing countries who are accredited to Canada, including representatives from the Commonwealth Caribbean. These seminars can help improve understanding about Canada's import policies and practices, as well as market information about particular products.

- *Facilitating contact between Canadian importers and developing country exporters.* The TFO helps identify sources of supply in the Commonwealth Caribbean region by maintaining a register of exporters which includes their company name, address, contact name, telex number and area of product interest. This information can be made available to the Canadian business community in response to requests.

Commonwealth Caribbean exporters who wish to market their products in Canada should provide the TFO with full details of their operation. This would help TFO to match their interests with those of a Canadian importer.

Canadian business people who wish to import specific Commonwealth Caribbean products should provide the TFO with full details of their interests.

- *Publications.* TFO publications include a series of market information papers that provide an overview of market research on specific product categories; "Flash", a quarterly bulletin distributed to over 2,300 Canadian importers, which advertises possible exports from developing countries; and "Chic Canada", a semi-annual newsletter that identifies current market trends for apparel, accessories and home fashion goods in Canada, and is circulated free of charge to 1,200 producers in developing countries, including producers in the Commonwealth Caribbean.
- A 23-minute colour presentation film can also be borrowed from TFO. This film discusses characteristics of the Canadian market, including regional differences; Canadian retailing; the mark-ups at each step in the marketing chain; the way that Canadian weather conditions require special packaging; and the labelling and inspection of food products.

Further information about the activities of the TFO and copies of its publications can be obtained by contacting the Trade Facilitation Office. (See Annex 2 for address.)

## **Canadian Importers Association**

The Canadian Importers Association is a private, non-profit trade association founded in 1932. It currently represents over 750 companies across Canada that are involved in importing a wide variety of different products. Membership and the services of the Association are available upon payment of an annual fee.

The Association publishes "Import Week", a weekly digest of changes to Canadian import regulations, and also offers analysis of current import policy and practices. The Association publishes "Importfile", a list of companies outside Canada that are looking for a Canadian importer. Commonwealth Caribbean exporters can list their company in this publication free of charge. Other publications include "Import Canada", which explains in detail Canadian import regulations, and contains a directory of Canadian importers. All of these publications are available at various prices. The directory of Canadian importers is provided free to all members of the Association.



Commonwealth Caribbean exporters who wish to locate a Canadian importer should provide the Canadian Importers Association with details of their operations and products.

Residents of Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago can direct their enquiries through their respective Consulates in Toronto, which have been members of the Association for many years. Enquiries from other countries should be made directly to the Canadian Importers Association in Toronto. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **Canadian Export Association**

The Canadian Export Association is another organization that can facilitate trade transactions between Canadian and Commonwealth Caribbean businessmen. The Association is a private sector, non-profit organization which was founded in 1943. Its membership includes Canadian manufacturers, trading houses, commodity producers, transportation companies, consulting engineers, construction firms, consultants, financial institutions and companies in the service industry — all with a common interest in exports.

The Canadian Export Association publishes semi-monthly bulletins and provides a range of information on export related subjects. It is a source of information about exporting to various regions of the world, including the Commonwealth Caribbean, and its staff advises its members on specific export related problems.

The Association can assist Commonwealth Caribbean companies wishing to make contact with Canadian producers and exporters. It will publicize, free of charge, any enquiries regarding Canadian producers of specific goods and services.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the Canadian Export Association. (See Annex 2 for address.)

### **The Canadian Council for the Americas**

The Canadian Council for the Americas is a private, non-profit business association dedicated to the promotion of closer relations between Canada and the countries of the Caribbean, Central and South America. Almost 100 firms and organizations support the Council, which has an active program of seminars, luncheons, missions and other activities. The Council publishes a monthly newsletter, "The Americas", reporting on various events in the region.

Enquiries about the activities of the Canadian Council for the Americas and its publications can be directed to its National Chairman, or to the secretariat at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Ottawa. (See Annex 2 for addresses.)

## ANNEXES

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### **Annex 1: Products Excluded From Duty-Free Treatment under CARIBCAN**

The following products are not eligible for duty-free treatment under CARIBCAN:

#### *Textiles, Clothing and Footwear*

Products listed under tariff items contained in Chapters 50-65 inclusive.

There are no quotas on imports of textile and clothing products from the Commonwealth Caribbean. (Imports from a number of countries in other areas of the world are restricted.)

Canada has global quotas on imports of certain women's and girl's footwear which expire on November 30, 1988.

#### *Luggage and Handbags*

Products listed under tariff items 42.02 and 46.02.

Canada has global quotas on imports of fabric handbags.

*Leather Garments*

Products listed under tariff item 4203.10.00.

*Lubricating Oils*

Products listed under tariff items 2710.00.20, 3403.11.10 and 3403.19.10.

*Methanol*

Products listed under tariff item 2905.11.00.

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## **Annex 2: List of Contacts**

### **AGRICULTURE CANADA**

#### **Food Production and Inspection Branch**

Mr. R.E. Benoit  
Director  
Program Analysis and Coordination Division  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
4th Floor, Sir John Carling Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
Telephone: (613) 992-2114  
Telex: 053-3283  
Fax: (613) 996-9564

### **CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR THE AMERICAS**

Mr. Keith O. Hillyer  
National Chairman  
Canadian Council for the Americas  
1 Eva Road, Suite 410  
Toronto, Ontario M9C 4Z5  
Telephone: (416) 621-1525  
Telex: 069-67505  
Fax: (416) 621-9542

#### **Secretariat**

c/o Mr. Paul Quinney  
Trade Development Officer  
The Canadian Chamber of Commerce  
55 Metcalf Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6N4  
Telephone: (613) 238-4000  
Telex: 053-3360  
Fax: (613) 238-7643

## **CANADIAN EXPORT ASSOCIATION**

**Mr. James D. Moore**  
Secretary  
Canadian Export Association  
99 Bank Street, Suite 250  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6B9  
Telephone: (613) 238-8888  
Telex: 053-4888  
Fax: (613) 563-9218

## **CANADIAN IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION**

**Mr. Peter J. Dawes**  
President  
Canadian Importers Association  
World Trade Centre  
60 Harbour Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5J 1B7  
Telephone: (416) 862-0002  
Telex: 065-24115  
Fax: (416) 862-0311

## **CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

### **The Industrial Cooperation Division**

Director General  
The Industrial Cooperation Division  
Business Cooperation Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4  
Telephone: (819) 997-7901  
Telex: 053-4140.  
Fax: (819) 953-5024

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**DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS****Consumer Products Branch**

Mr. R.H. McKay  
Director  
Consumer Products Branch  
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C9  
Telephone: (819) 997-1548/1591  
Telex: 053-3694  
Fax: (819) 997-2721

**Intellectual Property Directorate**

Mr. J.H.A. Gariépy  
Commissioner of Patents,  
Registrar of Trade Marks, and  
Director General Intellectual Property  
Intellectual Property Directorate,  
Patents, Trade Marks, Copyright and Industrial Design  
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C9  
Telephone: (819) 997-4418  
Telex: 053-3694  
Fax: (819) 997-2721

**Product Safety Branch**

Dr. A.C. Lachance  
Director  
Product Safety Branch  
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C9  
Telephone: (819) 997-1670/1194  
Telex: 053-3694  
Fax: (819) 997-2721

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

**Canadian Wildlife Service**

Mr. J.B. Heppes  
Administrator  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3  
Telephone: (819) 953-1411  
Cable: EPS EEB HULL  
Telex: 953-4567  
Fax: (819) 997-1929

**DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**Caribbean and Central American Trade  
Development Division**

Mr. R.J. Rutherford  
Deputy Director  
Caribbean and Central American Trade  
Development Division  
Caribbean and Central American Bureau  
Department of External Affairs  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2  
Telephone: (613) 996-3877  
Telex: 053-3745  
Fax: (613) 996-9103

**FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA**

**Inspection Services Directorate**

Mr. B.J. Emberley  
Director General  
Inspection Services Directorate  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Station 1102  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Telephone: (613) 990-0144  
Telex: 053-4228DF0  
Fax: (613) 996-9055

## REVENUE CANADA (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE)

### Excise Operations

Director  
Tax Interpretations  
Excise Operations  
Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise)  
Sir Richard Scott Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L5  
Telephone: (613) 954-2288  
Telex: 053-4351  
Fax: (613) 990-7342

### Tariff Programs

Mr. W.A. Claypole  
Manager  
Tariff Status and Policy Analysis Unit  
Tariff Programs  
Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise)  
MacKenzie Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L5  
Telephone: (613) 954-6867  
Telex: 053-3330  
Fax: (613) 954-1765

## TRADE FACILITATION OFFICE CANADA

Mr. Kenneth G. Ramsay  
Executive Director  
Trade Facilitation Office Canada  
Suite 1012  
400 Cumberland Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8X3  
Telephone: (613) 233-3925, (800) 267-9674  
Telex: 053-3315 TRAFAL OTT  
Fax: (613) 233-7860



# Annex 3: Certificate of Origin

## CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No.			
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		<b>GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES</b> <b>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN</b> (Combined declaration and certificate) <b>FORM A</b>			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)		Issued in _____ (country) See Notes Overleaf			
4. For official use					
5. Item number	6. Marks and number of packages	7. Number and kind of packages: description of goods	8. Origin criterion (See Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
<b>11. Certification</b> It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct   _____ Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority			<b>12. Declaration by the exporter</b> The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct: that all the goods were produced in  _____ (country)  and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the Generalised System of Preferences for goods exported to  _____ (importing country)  _____ Place and date signature of authorised signatory		

## NOTES (1982)

**I Countries which accept Form A for the purposes of the generalized system of preferences (GSP):**

Australia*	Norway	European Economic	Ireland
Austria	Sweden	Community	Italy
Canada	Switzerland	Belgium	Luxembourg
Finland	United States	Denmark	Netherlands
Japan	of America	France	United
New Zealand		Federal Republic	Kingdom
		of Germany	
		Greece	

Peoples Republic of Bulgaria  
 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
 Hungarian People's Republic  
 Polish People's Republic  
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Full details of the conditions covering admission to the GSP in these countries are obtainable from the designated authorities in the exporting preference-receiving countries or from the customs authorities of the preference-giving countries listed above. An information note is also obtainable from the UNCTAD secretariat.

**II General conditions**

To qualify for preference, products must:

- (a) fall within a description of products eligible for preference in the country of destination. The description entered on the form must be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the customs officer examining them;
- (b) comply with the rules of origin of the country of destination. Each article in a consignment must qualify separately in its own right; and
- (c) comply with the consignment conditions specified by the country of destination. In general, products must be consigned direct from the country of exportation to the country of destination but most preference-giving countries accept passage through intermediate countries subject to certain conditions. (For Australia, direct consignment is not necessary).

**III Entries to be made in Box 8**

Preference products must either be wholly obtained in accordance with the rules of the country of destination or sufficiently worked or processed to fulfil the requirements of that country's origin rule's.

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\* For Australia, the main requirement is the exporter's declaration on the normal commercial invoice. Form A, accompanied by the normal commercial invoice, is an acceptable alternative, but official certification is not required.

- (a) Products wholly obtained for export to all countries listed in Section 1, enter the letter "P" in Box 8 (For Australia and New Zealand Box 8 may be left blank)
- (b) Products sufficiently worked or processed for export to the countries specified below, the entry in Box 8 should be as follows:
  - (1) United States of America: for single country shipments enter the letter "Y" in Box 8 for shipments from recognized associations of countries enter the letter "Z" followed by the sum of the cost or value of the domestic materials and the direct cost of processing, expressed as a percentage of the ex-factory price of the exported products: (Example "Y" 35% or "X" 35%)
  - (2) Canada: for products which meet origin criteria for working or processing in more than one eligible least developed country enter letter "G" in Box 8 otherwise "F"
  - (3) Austria, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the European Economic Community: enter the letter "W" in Box 8 followed by the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature tariff heading of the exported product (example "W" 98 02)
  - (4) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR: for products which include value added in the exporting preference-receiving country, enter the letter "Y" in Box 8 followed by the value of imported materials and components expressed as a percentage of the f.o.b. price of the exported products (example "Y" 45%); for products obtained in a preference-receiving country and worked or processed in one or more other such countries, enter "Pk"
  - (5) Australia and New Zealand: completion of Box 8 is not required. It is sufficient that a declaration be properly made in Box 12.

## Annex 4: Certifying Agents of CARIBCAN

Comptroller of Customs  
The Valley  
Anguilla, West Indies

Customs Department  
c/o Ministry of Finance, Industry  
and Tourism  
St. Mary's Street  
St. John's, Antigua

Bahamas Customs Department  
P.O. Box N-155  
Arawak Cay  
Nassau, The Bahamas

Barbados Export Promotion  
Corporation  
Harbour Road  
St. Michael, Barbados  
and

Comptroller of Customs and  
Excise  
Port Authority Building  
Bridgetown, Barbados

Ministry of Finance  
Customs Department  
Belize City, Belize

Collector of Customs  
Hamilton, Bermuda

Comptroller of Customs  
Road Town, Tortola  
British Virgin Islands

Controller of Customs  
P.O. Box 898  
Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands

Ministry of Finance and  
Development  
Division of Customs and Excise  
Government Headquarters  
Roseau, Dominica

Comptroller of Customs & Excise  
St. Georges, Grenada

Comptroller of Customs & Excise  
Customs and Excise Department  
Georgetown, Guyana

Executive Director  
Jamaica National Export  
Corporation  
Kingston, Jamaica

Comptroller of Customs  
Strand Street  
Plymouth, Montserrat

Comptroller of Customs  
Basseterre  
Saint Christopher-Nevis

Comptroller of Customs  
Castries, Saint Lucia

Comptroller of Customs and  
Excise  
Kingstown, Saint Vincent and  
the Grenadines

Ministry of Finance and  
Planning  
Customs and Excise Division  
Customs House  
Port of Spain  
Trinidad and Tobago

or  
Trinidad and Tobago Export  
Development Corporation  
Export House  
P.O. Box 582  
Port of Spain  
Trinidad and Tobago

Collector of Customs  
Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos  
Islands

## Annex 5: Excise Duties and Taxes

### Excise Duties

The following goods are subject to a customs duty that is based on the excise duty:

#### Liquors

Whiskey

Gin

Rum

Brandy

Liqueurs

Van der Hum

Spirituous or Alcoholic liquors

Vodka

Tequila

Ethyl alcohol in various forms\*

Ale, beer, porter and stout

Cigars

Cigarettes

Tobacco in various forms

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\* There may be products under this heading which are exempt from customs duty based on excise duty. For further information contact one of the regional excise offices listed in Annex 6.

## Excise Taxes

Products which are subject under the Excise Tax Act to an excise tax include:

	<i>Excise Tax</i>
• Articles of all kinds made in whole or in part of ivory, jet, amber, coral, mother of pearl, natural shells, tortoise shell, jade, onyx, lapis lazuli, or other semi-precious stones.	10 per cent
• Articles commonly or commercially known as jewellery, whether real or imitation, including diamonds and other precious or semi-precious stones for personal use or for adornment of the person; goldsmiths' and silversmiths' products except gold-plated or silver-plated ware for the preparation or serving of food or drink.	10 per cent
• Cigarettes and manufactured tobacco:	
(a) for each five cigarettes or fraction of five cigarettes contained in any package	\$0.09695
(b) manufactured tobacco, including snuff, but not including cigars and cigarettes	\$5.90 per kilogram
• Cigars	30 per cent.
• Playing Cards	20¢ per pack (for every 52 cards or fraction of 52 cards in each package)
• Gasoline, regular	\$0.0032 per litre
• Gasoline, unleaded	\$0.0035 per litre
• Gasoline, premium leaded	\$0.0036 per litre
• Gasoline, premium unleaded	\$0.0036 per litre
• Diesel Fuel	\$0.0092 per litre

## Annex 6: Regional Excise Offices

### ATLANTIC

2nd Floor, Suite 200  
6169 Quinpool Road  
P.O. Box 1658  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2Z8

Telephone: (902) 426-9601

### QUEBEC

7th Floor  
410 Charest Blvd. E.  
P.O. Box 2117  
Postal Terminal  
Quebec, Quebec  
G1K 7M9

Telephone: (418) 648-4376

### MONTREAL

7th Floor  
400 Youville Square  
P.O. Box 6092, Station "A"  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3C 3H3

Telephone: (514) 283-6200

### OTTAWA

360 Coventry Road  
P.O. Box 8257  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1G 3H7

Telephone: (613) 993-0040

### TORONTO

4th Floor  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
P.O. Box 100, Station "Q"  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 2L7

Telephone: (416) 973-6561

### SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO

3rd Floor  
Dominion Public Building  
457 Richmond Street  
P.O. Box 5548, Terminal "A"  
London, Ontario  
N6A 4R3

Telephone: (519) 679-4145

### CENTRAL

4th Floor  
Revenue Building  
391 York Avenue  
P.O. Box 1022  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 2W2

Telephone: (204) 983-4016

### ALBERTA

Room 470  
Harry Hays Building  
220-4th Avenue S.E.  
P.O. Box 2525, Station "M"  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 3B7

Telephone: (403) 292-5678

### PACIFIC

Room 201  
4664 Lougheed Highway  
Burnaby, British Columbia  
V5C 6C2

Telephone: (604) 666-4664

## Annex 7: Prohibited Imports Included in Schedule C of the Customs Tariff

The following items are among the prohibited imports into Canada:

	<i>Tariff Item</i>
• Reprints of Canadian copyrighted works, and reprints of British copyrighted works which have been copyrighted in Canada.	9959
• Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitutes for butter, and process butter or renovated butter, unless in any particular case or class of cases exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor in Council.	9954
• Aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins of wild birds either raw or manufactured; but this provision does not apply to:	
(a) the feathers or plumes of ostriches; the plumage of the English pheasant, the Indian peacock, birds imported alive, and wild birds of groups recognized as game birds in any Canadian game law and for which an open season is provided thereunder;	
(b) specimens imported under regulations of the Minister for any Natural History or other museum or for scientific or educational purposes.	9952
• goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labour (unless exempted from by a regulation of the Governor in Council)	9960
Any goods,	
a) in association with which there is used any description that is false in a material respect as to the geographic origin of the goods or the importation of which is prohibited by an order under section 52 of the Trade Marks Act.	9967



## **Annex 8: Regional Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise) Offices**

### **Atlantic**

6169 Quinpool Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3G6

Telephone: (902) 426-2914  
Telex: 019-2-2727  
Fax: (902) 426-2359

### **Quebec**

130 Dalhousie  
P.O. Box 2267  
Quebec, Quebec  
G1K 7P6

Telephone: (418) 648-3401  
Telex: 051-3908  
Fax: (418) 648-4504

### **Montreal**

400 Youville Square  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 3N4

Telephone: (514) 283-6332  
Telex: 055-6-1725  
Fax: (514) 283-7500

### **Ottawa**

360 Coventry Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1K 2C6

Telephone: (613) 991-0551  
Telex: 053-4389  
Fax: (613) 957-9080

### **Toronto**

1 Front Street  
P.O. Box 10, Station "A"  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5W 1A3

Telephone: (416) 973-6342  
Telex: 062-2676  
Fax: (416) 973-8960

### **Hamilton**

P.O. Box 989  
10 John Street  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8N 3V8

Telephone: (416) 572-4128  
Telex: 061-8622  
Fax: (416) 572-2375

### **Southwestern Ontario**

185 Ouellette Avenue  
Windsor, Ontario  
N9A 4H8

Telephone: (519) 254-9202  
Telex: 064-7-7605  
Fax: (519) 233-3331

451 Talbot Street  
P.O. Box 5940  
London, Ontario  
N6A 4T9

Telephone: (519) 679-4133  
Telex: 064-7567  
Fax: (519) 679-5819

### **Central Region**

269 Main Street  
Federal Building  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 1B3

Telephone: (204) 983-3771  
Telex: 075-7349  
Fax: (204) 949-8849

600-2045 Broad Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3T7

Telephone: (306) 780-6202  
Telex: N/A  
Fax: N/A

**Alberta Region**

720 Harry Hays Building

P.O. Box 2910

Calgary, Alberta

T2P 2M7

Telephone: (403) 292-4622

Telex: 038-2-2605

Fax: (403) 292-6577

**Pacific Region**

1001 West Pender Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6E 2M8

Telephone: (604) 666-0459

Telex: 045-1440

Fax: (604) 666-3754

## **Annex 9: Canadian High Commissions in the Commonwealth Caribbean**

### **ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to Antigua  
and Barbuda  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados

**Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

### **THE BAHAMAS**

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to the  
Bahamas  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 1500  
Kingston 10, Jamaica

**Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Kingston, Jamaica)

### **Nassau**

**Office:** Consulate of Canada  
Out Island Traders Building  
Ernest Street  
Nassau, Bahamas

**Postal Address:** Consulate of Canada  
P.O. Box SS6371  
Nassau, Bahamas  
Telephone: (809) 323-2124  
Telex: 20246  
Answerback: BEAVER NASSAU

**Contact:** Honorary Consul

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**BARBADOS**

**Chancery:** The Canadian High Commission  
Bishops Court Hill  
St. Michael, Barbados

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados  
Telephone: 429-3550  
Telex: 2247  
Answerback: 2247 CANADA WB  
Cable Address: DOMCAN BRIDGETOWN

**Contact:** \* Commercial Counsellor  
\* Territory includes Colonies of the  
British Virgin Islands, Anguilla and  
Montserrat

**BELIZE**

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to Belize  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 1500  
Kingston 10, Jamaica

**Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Kingston)

**Belize City**

**Office:** Consulate of Canada  
29 Southern Foreshore  
Belize City, Belize

**Postal Address:** Consulate of Canada  
P.O. Box 1229  
Belize City, Belize  
Telephone: (02)3084  
Telex: 118  
Answerback: MAPLELEAF

**Contact:** Honorary Consul

## BERMUDA

Postal Address: The Canadian Commission to Bermuda  
c/o The Canadian Consulate General  
1251 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.

Contact: Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in New York, U.S.A.)

## DOMINICA

Postal Address: The Canadian High Commission to Dominica  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados

Contact: Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

## GRENADA

Postal Address: The Canadian High Commission to Grenada  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados

Contact: Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

## GUYANA

Chancery: High and Young Streets  
Georgetown, Guyana

Postal Address: The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 10880  
Georgetown, Guyana  
Telephone: 72081-5; 58337  
Telex: 2215  
Answerback: 2215 DOMCAN GY  
Cable Address: Domcan Georgetown

Contact: Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad  
and Tobago)

**JAMAICA**

- Chancery:** Royal Bank Building  
30-36 Knutsford Blvd.  
Kingston 5, Jamaica
- Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 1500  
Kingston 10, Jamaica  
Telephone: 926-1500  
Telex: 2130  
Answerback: 2130 BEAVER JA  
Cable Address: Beaver Kingstonja
- Commercial Office:** Cable Address: Canadian Kingston (Jamaica)
- Contact:** \*Commercial Counsellor  
\*Territory includes the Cayman Islands and the  
Turks and Caicos Islands.

**SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS**

- Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to  
Saint Christopher and Nevis  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados
- Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

**SAINT LUCIA**

- Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to  
Saint Lucia  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados
- Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission to  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
c/o The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 404  
Bridgetown, Barbados

**Contact:** Commercial Counsellor  
(Resident in Bridgetown, Barbados)

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Chancery:** Huggins Bldg.  
72 South Quay  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

**Postal Address:** The Canadian High Commission  
P.O. Box 1246  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago  
Telephone: 62-34787, 62-37254, -8  
Telex: 22429  
Answerback: 22429 DOMCAN WG  
Cable Address: Domcan Port of Spain

**Commercial Office (Trinidad):**  
Cable Address: Canadian Port of Spain

**Contact:** Commercial Counsellor

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## **Annex 10: Commonwealth Caribbean High Commissions and Trade Commissioners in Canada**

### **Anguilla, Bermuda, The British Virgin Islands, The Cayman Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands**

**Postal Address:**

The British High Commission  
80 Elgin Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5K7  
Telephone: (613) 237-1530  
Telex: 053-3318  
Fax No.: (613) 237-7980

Commercial and Economic Counsellor    Miss Charlotte Rycroft

### **Antigua and Barbuda,\* Dominica, Grenada,\* Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines**

**Postal Address:**

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)  
1701-112 Kent Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5P2  
Telephone: (613) 236-8952  
Telex: 053-4476

Second Secretary

Mr. Edward Alexander

- \* Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada also maintain consulates in Toronto which can deal with trade and commercial matters



**Antigua and Barbuda**

Postal Address:

Consulate General of Antigua and Barbuda  
60 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 205  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1N5  
Telephone: (416) 961-3085  
Telex: 062-18616

Consul

Miss Madeline Blackman

**Grenada**

Postal Address:

Consulate General of Grenada  
439 University Avenue, Suite 830  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5G 1Y8  
Telephone: (416) 595-1343  
Telex: 065-24033

Consul General

Mr. Mark Isaccs

**The Bahamas**

Postal Address:

High Commission of the Bahamas  
360 Albert Street, Suite 625  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 7X7  
Telephone: (613) 232-1724  
Telex: 053-3793

Vice Consul

Mrs. Janet Rahming

## **Barbados**

**Postal Address:**

High Commission for Barbados  
151 Slater Street, Suite 210  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5H3  
Telephone: (613) 236-9517  
Telex: 053-3375

Counsellor

Miss Shirley Farnum

or

Consulate General of Barbados  
20 Queen Street West, Suite 1508  
Box 18  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 3R3  
Telephone: (416) 979-2643 or 2450  
Telex: 062-18247

Consul General

Miss Lolita Applewhaite

## **Guyana**

**Postal Address:**

High Commission for Guyana  
151 Slater Street, Suite 309  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 5H3  
Telephone: (613) 235-7249 or 235-7240  
Telex: 053-3684 GUYHICOM OTT

Second Secretary

Mr. Charles Robertson

## Jamaica

Postal Address:

High Commission for Jamaica  
275 Slater Street, Suite 402  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1S 5H9  
Telephone: (613) 233-9311  
Telex: 053-3287  
Fax: (613) 233-8125

Deputy High Commissioner

Ms. Norma Taylor-Roberts

or

Jamaica Trade Commission  
214 King Street West, Suite 216  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 3S6  
Telephone: (416) 598-3393  
Telex: 062-1938  
Fax: (416) 598-2997

Consul and Trade  
Commissioner

Mrs. Jennifer Owen-Williams

## Trinidad and Tobago

Postal Address:

High Commission for Trinidad and Tobago  
75 Albert Street, Suite 508  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5E7  
Telephone: (613) 232-2418  
Telex: 053-4343

Deputy High Commissioner

Mrs. Pearl Wilson

or

Consulate of Trinidad and Tobago  
365 Bloor Street East, Suite 1700  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4W 3L4  
Telephone: (416) 922-3175  
Telex: 062-18199

Consul General

Mr. Trevor Spencer

This study was prepared by Frank Stone, Senior Research Associate and Chandra Oodit, Research Associate in the International Economics Program of the Institute for Research on Public Policy. The Institute is a national, independent research organization.



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