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Canada

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

Technical Requirements for the Canadian Food Market

1998

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Report Highlights:

This report outlines Canadian import regulations governing U.S. food and agricultural exports to Canada including packaging and labeling regulations, nutrition labeling guidelines, standard container sizes, and other technical information and contact points.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
, CA

A. Food Laws	1
The Canadian Food Inspection Agency	2
B. Labeling Requirements	2
Nutrition Labeling	3
Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising	3
Test Marketing: Processed Food Products	4
C. Food Additive Regulations	4
D. Pesticide and other Contaminants	5
E. Other Regulations and Requirements	5
Requirements for Exporting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	6
F. Other Specific Standards	7
Forms	7
Marine	7
Novel Foods	8
Wine, Beer and Other Alcoholic Beverages	8
Organic Foods	9
Kosher Foods	9
G. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws	9
H. Import Procedure	10
Appendices	10
Appendix A. Major Regulatory Agencies	10
Appendix B. Embassy Contacts	10
Appendix C. Local Contacts	11
Appendix D. Food Additives	11
Appendix E. Single Access Food Labeling Offices	12
Appendix F. Fish Inspection Directorate Regional Offices	14
Appendix G. Websites	15
Find Us On The Web	15

A. Food Laws

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency

In April 1997, the Government of Canada consolidated all federally-mandated food inspection and quarantine services for domestic and imported foods into a single agency called the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). As a result, food inspection and quarantine services previously provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada, Industry Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada are integrated under the CFIA. The responsibility of food safety policy and risk assessment remain with Health Canada. The CFIA administers and/or enforces the following acts of Parliament:

- Canada Agricultural Products Act
- Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act
- Feeds Act
- Fertilizers Act
- Fish Inspection Act
- Food & Drugs Act (as related to food)
- Health of Animals Act
- Meat Inspection Act
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act
- Seeds Act

Websites:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/listacts.html>

Health Canada Food and Drugs Act

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/datahpb/datafood/english/main_e.htm

B. Labeling Requirements

The basic packaging and labeling requirements necessary for U.S. agricultural exports to Canada are:

- labels in English and French,
- net quantities in metric,
- list of ingredients,
- durable life date (if shelf life 90 days or less),
- common name of product,
- company name and address,
- minimum type size specifications,
- conformity to standardized package sizes stipulated in the regulations, (which can differ from U.S. sizes), and
- country of origin labeling.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency consolidates federal food label review under its "Single Access Food Labeling Service". The labeling service, designed particularly for new entrants in the marketplace who are not familiar with the Canadian regulatory system, is provided at specified regional locations across Canada. These offices coordinate the requirements of the aforementioned federal departments to simplify product approval and label compliance. It is recommended that U.S. exporters submit their labels to the regional office closest to the targeted marketing area. A complete list of the labeling service offices is found in Appendix E.

The CFIA will provide advice on the labeling requirements of all the acts that the agency administers. If U.S. exporters provide sufficient information with their submissions, a complete label assessment can be accomplished in about two weeks. Detailed information on Canadian labeling requirements may be obtained from any of the regional access offices and on the Internet at:

<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/label/home.html>

Nutrition Labeling

Nutrition labeling on packaged foods sold in Canada is voluntary. However, U.S. and Canadian nutrition recommendations differ, and the nutrition information and format approved for food packages in the U.S. market is not permitted on food labels in Canada. Canada's Department of Health and Welfare Canada has issued guidelines for manufacturers who choose to display nutrition information on their labeled food products marketed in Canada. The minimum information necessary to constitute nutrition labeling is the heading "Nutrition Information", the serving size, and the "core list" of nutrients. The "core list" is comprised of energy value in calories and kilojoules, and the contents of protein, fat and carbohydrate in grams per serving. Inquiries and requests for copies of the guidelines for nutrition labeling should be directed to:

Nutrition Evaluation Division
Bureau of Nutritional Sciences, Food Directorate
Health Protection Branch, Health Canada
Banting Bldg., P.L. 2203A, Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0L2
Telephone: (613) 957-0352
Facsimile: (613) 952-7767

Web Site: <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/label/home.html>

Web Site: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/datahpb/datafood/english/main_e.html

Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has prepared a Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising which details the regulatory requirements for selling packaged foods in Canada. This extensive document is available on the Internet at <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/label/home.html>

The CFIA Guide includes information on:

Basic Labeling Requirements
Advertising Requirements
Claims as to the Composition, Quality, Quantity and Origin of Foods
Nutrition Labeling
Nutrient Content Claims
Health-Related Claims
Other Product Specific Requirements

Test Marketing: Processed Food Products

Canada's Processed Product Regulations permit the test marketing of domestically manufactured or imported processed food products which may not meet packaging, labeling, or compositional requirements of the regulations. The amendments are designed to facilitate the marketing of new products in Canada and improve consumer access to a variety of products currently in other countries, but not available in Canada. In the case of imported foods, applications for test marketing must be submitted to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency by the Canadian importer who may be granted authorization to test market a food product for a period of up to 2 years. Further information on eligibility requirements is available from:

Director, Processed Products
Dairy, Fruit & Vegetable Division
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
Canada K1A 0Y9
Telephone: (613) 225-2342
Facsimile: (613) 228-6632

C. Food Additive Regulations

Canada's Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, prescribe food ingredients, food additives, and chemical residue limits of foods for sale. Most foods approved for sale in the U.S. would comply with Canadian food and drug regulations. Differences, however, can occur in the permissible levels and uses of food colorings and food preservatives and in maximum residue limits for agricultural chemicals. Canada's Food and Drugs Regulations are available on the Internet at:

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/datahpb/datafood/english/main_e.htm

Canadian regulations on food flavoring are not comprehensive. Health Canada officials approve flavorings on a case by case basis only. Health Canada requires manufacturers to submit a formal request describing the intended use and levels of flavorings not specified in the regulations. This must be supplied together with information relating to the estimated intake of the flavoring by the consumer under normal consumption patterns. Specific questions relating to ingredients, food additives, and chemical residue limits may be directed to:

Bureau of Chemical Safety
Health Protection Branch
Health Canada
Frederick G. Banting Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0L2
Telephone: (613) 957-1700

D. Pesticide and other Contaminants

Some agricultural chemicals approved for use in the United States are not registered in Canada. As a result, these pesticides are deemed to have a zero tolerance in Canada. Foods which contain unregistered pesticide residues above 0.1 parts per million are deemed to be adulterated under Section B.15.002(1) of Canada's Food and Drug Regulations. The goods are subject to detention, destruction, or return.

Health Canada's Health Protection Branch sets maximum residue limits (MRL) for pesticides. A full listing of Canadian MRLs is available on the Pest Management Regulatory Agency's (PMRA) website at:
<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/mainmrle.html>

The PMRA is also responsible for pesticide registration. The address is:

Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2250 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
Telephone: (613) 736-3401

E. Other Regulations and Requirements

As part of a Canadian government initiative to partially recover costs associated with providing inspection services, most federal departments charge fees to industry for inspection and product registrations, where required. Canada claims its fee structure is consistent with WTO provisions for national treatment, in that the fees apply equally to Canadian and foreign agricultural sales. Canadian government label review is currently provided free of charge to U.S. companies, but a cost recovery policy is expected to be proposed in the near future.

Schedule II of Canada's Meat & Poultry Inspection Regulations stipulates the standard package size requirements for processed poultry products such as bacon, sausages, sliced meats and wieners. The Internet site where Schedule II can be viewed is:

<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/meatreg/home.html>

Requirements for Exporting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

All fruits and vegetables imported into Canada must meet specific standards and packaging regulations laid out in the Canada Agricultural Products Act's Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations and Processed Product Regulations. The regulations are available on the Internet at: <http://www.agr.ca/lawse.html>

U.S. fresh fruits and vegetable exporters must:

- comply with Canadian grade standards and packaging regulations,
- obtain Canadian confirmation of sale form. Consignment selling is prohibited,
- obtain special waiver of standard container regulations for bulk products,
- file a Canada Customs invoice.

Beginning in 1995, Canada dropped the mandatory requirement (except for apples, onions, and potatoes) that U.S. exports of fresh produce be accompanied by USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) certification that the produce meets Canadian import requirements. Some U.S. exporters still choose to obtain AMS certification as evidence that the produce left the shipping point in grade and condition.

In 1997, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) eased the standard container size requirements for apples (under the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Regulations) by means of a two-year test market. The change increases to 200 kg (from 25 kg) the size of permissible shipping containers for fresh U.S. apples and eliminates all container-size restrictions for U.S. apples destined for processing in Canada.

Canada Customs requires an invoice form for all shipments. A copy should accompany the bill of lading. Canada Customs invoices are available at commercial printing establishments throughout the United States. For information about the nearest commercial printer, who may be selling the forms, contact a district USFCS office of the Department of Commerce.

Canada requires all foreign shippers of fresh produce to place a grade on consumer size packages for which Canadian grades are established. The law also requires a country of origin declaration with the grade and weight (in metric) printed in a letter size directly proportional to the size of the package display surface.

Consignment selling of fruits and vegetables into Canada is prohibited by law and a confirmation of sale form is required for entry. Only produce that is pre-sold will be released at the border by Canada Customs.

Where grades and standard container sizes are established in Canadian regulation, bulk imports require a special exemption from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. This exemption is not granted unless there is a shortage of domestic supply.

Further information on fruit and vegetable regulations is available from:

Dairy, Fruit, and Vegetable Division
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario, Canada K1A 0Y9
Telephone: (613) 225-2342

F. Other Specific Standards

Forms

Canada Customs requires an invoice form for all shipments. A copy should accompany the bill of lading. Canada Customs invoices are available at commercial printing establishments throughout the United States. For information about the nearest commercial printer, who may be selling the forms, contact a district USFCS office of the Department of Commerce. To ensure eligibility of products for free duty status for U.S. produce under the FTA/NAFTA, U.S. exporters should provide a copy of the Exporter's Certificate of Origin to their Canadian contact and maintain documentation to support certification to be eligible for the free rate. Certain exports require additional accompanying documentation such as a Food Safety and Inspection Service export certificate for meat products or an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service phytosanitary certificate for plant and plant material. First time U.S. exporters to Canada may choose to hire customs broker services to assist in facilitating their exports to Canada.

Marine

Canadian regulatory requirements for imported fish and fish products are administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Fish Inspection Directorate (FID). Canadian importers are required to obtain an Import License issued by the FID prior to importing fish products. An import licence costs \$C500 per year and is valid for 12 months. Importers are required to notify the FID prior to importation of a product or within 48 hours following importation, stating the type and quantity, the name of the producer, the country of origin and the storage location for each product contained within a shipment. The following inspection service fees are charged for imported products: \$C50 per shipment of imported fresh fish; \$C30 per shipment for any fish imported for further processing; or \$C50 per lot for any other type of imported fish to a maximum of \$C250 per shipment.

The following information provides a guideline to some of the important Canadian packaging and labeling requirements for fish and seafood:

- Shipping containers for fresh or frozen fish must be stamped or stenciled on one end with all code markings that identify the packer, and day, month, and year of packing.
- For canned product, each can must be embossed, or otherwise permanently marked, in a code that identifies the name of the establishment, the day, month, and year of processing, and where required in the regulations, the species of fish. FID requires the Canadian importer to provide a list indicating the establishment and the number of containers for each production code.
- General labeling requirements for fish and fish products in consumer packages include, but are not limited to: English and French for mandatory information, list of ingredients, including additives, the name and address of the packer or distributor, the common name of the product, and the weight in metric units (imperial weight units may appear in addition). Technical questions on packaging and labeling should be directed to:

Fish Inspection Directorate
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario K1A 0Y9
Telephone: (613) 225-2342
Website: http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/animal/fish_and_seafood/mainfish.html

Novel Foods

Health Canada is responsible for setting food labeling policies with respect to health and safety matters (i.e. nutritional content, allergens, special dietary needs etc.). This applies to all foods, including foods that have been derived through genetic engineering. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for the development of non-health and safety food labeling regulations and policies. More specifically, CFIA is responsible for protecting consumers from misrepresentation and fraud with respect to food labeling, packaging and advertising and for prescribing basic food labeling and advertising requirements applicable to all foods (i.e. listing of food ingredients and components, product claims, mandatory information and statements etc.). Again, these apply to all foods, including genetically engineered foods.

Under Canadian guidelines for genetically modified organisms (GMO), mandatory labeling is only required if there is a health or safety concern, i.e. from allergens or a significant nutrient or compositional change. Canada is a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, an international standards setting body for food. Through its Food Labeling Committee, which is chaired by Canada, Codex is developing guidelines for the labeling of foods derived from biotechnology. The CFIA's web site for novel food labeling information is:

<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/foodinsp/bhome.html>

Wine, Beer and Other Alcoholic Beverages

Provincial liquor commissions control the sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada and the market structure can vary considerably from province to province. Alcoholic beverages can only be imported through the liquor commissions in the province where the product will be consumed. In general terms, U.S. exporters are required to have their products "listed" by the provincial liquor control agency. In many provinces, U.S. exporters must have a registered agent who provides the necessary marketing support within the province to obtain a provincial liquor board listing. As an initial step, U.S. exporters should contact the provincial liquor board in the target market for a listing of registered agents.

Canadian packaging and labeling requirements for wine and beer are administered under Canada's Food and Drug Regulations and the Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulations. In addition to the general packaging and labeling requirements for most foods, the regulations for alcoholic beverages cover common names and standardized container rules. For example, light beer in Canada is defined by regulation as beer with a percentage alcohol of 2.6 to 4.0, by volume. Container sizes for wine are standardized and metric. The most common containers for wine are 750 milliliters or 1, 1.5 and 2 liters. The province of Quebec has additional requirements to alcoholic beverage labeling.

U.S. exporters are advised to contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Single Access Food Labeling Service offices for full label reviews of alcoholic beverages (Appendix E).

Organic Foods

The import and sale of organic food products in Canada are governed by the same rules and regulations that apply to non-organic food products. No distinction is made between organic and non-organic foods. Currently, all Canadian packaging and labeling, grade, and inspection regulations apply equally to organic and non-organic foods.

Kosher Foods

In the labeling, packaging and advertising of a food, Canada's Food and Drug Regulations prohibit the use of the word kosher, or any letter of the Hebrew alphabet, or any other word, expression, depiction, sign, symbol, mark, device or other representation that indicates or that is likely to create an impression that the food is kosher, if the food does not meet the requirements of the Kashruth applicable to it. Kosher style foods are defined in Canada's Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising (mentioned above).

G. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

The federal agency responsible for registering trade-marks in Canada is the Trade-marks Office, part of a larger agency called the Intellectual Property Office, which is part of Industry Canada.

Registered trade-marks are entered on the Trade-mark Register and can provide U.S. companies direct evidence of ownership. Trade-mark registrations are valid for 15 years in Canada.

To register a trade-mark, an application (with fee) must be sent to the Trade-marks Office. In most instances, a trade-mark must be used in Canada before it can be registered. The Trade-marks Office advises that companies hire a registered trade-mark agent to search existing trade names and trade-marks. It will provide a list of registered agents upon request. For further information on making an application for a trade-mark in Canada, contact:

The Trade-Marks Branch
Canadian Intellectual Property Office
Industry Canada
50 Victoria Street
Place du Portage, Phase 1
Hull, Quebec K1A 0C9
Telephone: (613) 997-1936

H. Import Procedure

Canada imports almost \$20 million worth of U.S. food and agricultural products every day. While Canada Customs is the first line regulatory agency at border points ensuring that all imports have appropriate documentation, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is the lead agency for ensuring that imports comply with the acts and regulations pertaining to food and agricultural products. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency has the power to detain, destroy or return product that violates Canadian food regulations. Re-inspection and storage costs associated with appeals on rejections are generally borne by either the exporter or the importer. The majority of U.S. food product exports to Canada are cleared at the border without delay.

Appendices

Appendix A. Major Regulatory Agencies

Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
Canada K1A 0Y9
Telephone for all Divisions: (613) 225-2342

Fax Numbers for CFIA Divisions:

Dairy, Fruit & Vegetable Division (incl. Processed products); (613) 228-6632
Plant Protection Division; (613) 228-6602
Feed and Fertilizer Division; (613) 228-6614
Seed Division; (613) 228-6653
Meat and Poultry Products Division; (613) 228-6636
Animal Health Division; (613) 228-6630

Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2250 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
telephone: (613) 736-3401
(maximum residue limit inquiries)

Bureau of Chemical Safety
Health Protection Branch
Health Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2
telephone: (613) 957-1700
(food additive inquiries)

Appendix B. Embassy Contacts

Office of Agricultural Affairs
U.S. Embassy,
100 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Ontario, Canada K1P 5T1
telephone: (613) 238-4470; extension 267
fax: (613) 233-8511

Norval Francis, Agricultural Minister-Counselor
Kathleen Wainio, Agricultural Attaché
George Myles, Agricultural Specialist

Marilyn Bailey, Agricultural Marketing Assistant
Joyce Gagnon, Administrative Assistant

Appendix C. Local Contacts

Canadian Society of Customs Brokers
111 York Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 5T4
telephone: (613) 562-3543
fax: (613) 562-3548

Appendix D. Food Additives

A complete listing of permissible food additives in Canada is available on the Health Canada website at:
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/datahpb/datafood/english/main_e.htm

Appendix E. Single Access Food Labeling Offices**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
620 Royal Avenue, Room 202
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5A8
Telephone: (604) 666-6513
Facsimile: (604) 666-6130

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
1921 Kent Road
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7S6
Telephone: (604) 861-6048
Facsimile: (604) 861-6046

ALBERTA

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
3650 36th Street North West
Calgary, Alberta T2L 2L1
Telephone: (403) 289-7736
Facsimile: (403) 221-3296

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
11713 82nd Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5B 2V9
Telephone: (403) 495-7287
Facsimile: (403) 495-3359

SASKATCHEWAN

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
P.O. Box 8060
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4E3
Telephone: (306) 780-6668
Facsimile: (306) 780-5177

MANITOBA

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
269 Main Street, Room 613
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1B2
Telephone: (204) 983-3699
Facsimile: (204) 983-8022

ONTARIO

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
401 Champagne Drive, Unit #1
Downsview, Ontario M6A 3A6
Telephone: (416) 954-1714
or 1-800-667-2657
Facsimile: (416) 954-0608

QUEBEC

Agriculture et Agro-alimentaire Canada
2001, rue Université, pièce 746-I
Montréal, Québec H3A 3N2
Téléphone: (514) 283-8888
Facsimile: (514) 283-3143

Agriculture et Agro-alimentaire Canada
Gare Maritime Champlain
901, Cap Diamant, pièce 391
Québec, Québec G1K 4K1
Téléphone: (418) 648-4820
Facsimilé: (418) 648-4792

NEWFOUNDLAND

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
P.O. Box 460
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5W4
Telephone: (709) 772-5030
Facsimile: (709) 772-5100

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
P.O. Box 38001
Barnside Park Postal Outlet
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B3B 1X2
Telephone: (902) 426-6055
Facsimile: (902) 426-4536

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
P.O. Box 6088
Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 8R2
Telephone: (506) 851-7650
Facsimile: (506) 851-3700

Appendix F. Fish Inspection Directorate Regional Offices

Atlantic Area

Regis Bourque
Executive Director
Atlantic Operations
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Tel: (506) 851-7670
Fax: (506) 851-2911

Quebec Area

Yvon Bertrand
Executive Director
Quebec Operations
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Tel: (514) 283-8888, ext. 322
Fax: (514) 496-4699

Ontario Area

Dave Graydon
Interim Executive Director
Ontario Operations
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Tel: (519) 837-5802
Fax: (519) 837-9766

Western Region

Barry Stemshorn
Executive Director
Western Operations
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Tel: (403) 292-4951
Fax: (403) 292-6741

Phil Amundson
Co-Executive Director
Western Operations
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Tel: (403) 292-4951
Fax: (403) 292-6741

Appendix G. Provincial Liquor Control Commissions

Newfoundland Liquor Corporation
P.O. Box 8750, Stn. "A"
90 Kenmount Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1B 3V1
T: (709)724-1100
F: (709)754-0321

Nova Scotia Liquor Commission
93 Chain Lake Drive
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3S 1A5
T: (902) 450-6752
F: (902)453-1153

Prince Edward Island Liquor Control Commission
3 Garfield Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Canada C1A 7M4
T: (902)368-5720
F: (902)368-5735

New Brunswick Liquor Corporation
Old Wilsey Road, Industrial Park
P.O. Box 20787
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5B8
T: (506)452-1551
F: (506)452-9890

Société des Alcools du Québec
905 av. De Lorimier
Montreal, Québec
Canada H2K 3V9
T: (514)873-5716
F: (514)873-3162

Liquor Control Board of Ontario
55 Lake Shore Blvd. East
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5E 1A4
T: (416)365-5900
F: (416)365-5911

Manitoba Liquor Control Commission
1555 Buffalo Place
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 1L9
T: (204)284-2501
F: (204)475-7666

Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority
Head Office, Box 5054
Regina, Saskatchewan
Canada S4P 3M3
F: (306)787-4211
F: (306)787-8201

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission
50 Corriveau Avenue
St. Albert, Alberta
Canada T8N 3T5
T: (403)458-4311
F: (403)444-8906

B.C. Liquor Distribution Branch
2625 Rupert Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V5M 3T5
T: (604)252-3180
F: (604)252-3200

Northwest Territories Liquor Commission
Suite 201, 31 Capital Drive
Hay River, NWT
Canada X0E 1G2
T: (403)874-2100
F: (403)874-2180

Yukon Liquor Corporation
9031 Quartz Rd., Bldg. 278
Whitehorse, Yukon
Canada Y1A 4P9
T: (403)667-5245
F: (403)393-6306

Appendix F. Websites

Additional information on Canadian import requirements can be found on the following websites listed in this report:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Acts and Regulations: <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/listacts.html>

Packaging and Labeling: <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/label/home.html>

Meat & Poultry Inspection Regulations:
<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/meatreg/home.html>

Fish Inspection Directorate: http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/animal/fish_and_seafood/mainfish.html

Novel Foods: <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/ppc/foodinsp/bhome.html>

Health Canada

Food and Drugs Act: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/datahpb/datafood/english/main_e.htm

Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Maximum Residue Levels: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla/mainmrle.html>

Find Us On The Web

Visit our headquarter's home page at <http://www.fas.usda.gov> for a complete selection of FAS' worldwide agricultural reporting.

FAS/Ottawa email: usagr@istar.ca