



Foreign Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires étrangères et
Commerce international Canada



International Trade Agreements

A POCKET GUIDE FOR
CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Canada

This publication was developed in cooperation with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

FCM

Federation of Canadian Municipalities

The complete guide is available on the Internet at www.municipalguide.gc.ca and at www.fcm.ca.

To order additional copies, please call 1-800-267-8376.

This document is provided for information purposes only and does not in any way constitute legal advice or represent legal interpretations by the Government of Canada. Municipal measures would need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Municipalities should seek legal advice, as appropriate.

Ce document est également disponible en français.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as represented by the Minister of International Trade, 2007

ISBN: FR5-8/2007E
978-0-662-45409-0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Canada's Trade Agreements	
Overview	4
Core Principles and Obligations	5
Best Practices	6
Most Relevant Agreements for Municipalities: GATS and NAFTA	7
The GATS	
Overview and Key Provisions	8
Exemptions and Exceptions	9
Provisions that Might Apply	10
The NAFTA	
Overview and Key Provisions	12
Chapter 11: Exceptions and Reservations	14
Chapter 11: Provisions that Might Apply	15
Chapter 12: Exceptions and Reservations	15
Chapter 12: Provisions that Might Apply	16
Examples and Analytical Tools in the Online Guide	17
Frequently Asked Questions	19
Glossary of Terms	23
Other International Trade Agreements, Negotiations and Organizations	25
List of Useful Contacts	29

A POCKET GUIDE FOR CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES



Introduction

On June 4, 2005, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) launched the web-based *International Trade Agreements and Local Government: a Guide for Canadian Municipalities*. This publication is a companion to the online Guide www.municipalguide.gc.ca.

The online Guide was developed by DFAIT at the request of and in collaboration with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). It is intended for use by municipal officials as a consolidated source of information about Canada's trade agreements and as a practical tool for assessing how provisions in those agreements might affect municipal activities.

Municipal measures would also need to be considered in the context of the *Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)* and any obligations that might apply to the activities of municipalities. For more information on the AIT and its provisions, please consult: <http://www.ait-aci.ca>

Municipalities should seek legal advice as appropriate.

This "Pocket Guide" is designed to provide municipal officials with quick access to key points of information from the online Guide in an easy-to-use and portable format. As such, the Pocket Guide provides:

- an overview of Canada's trade agreements;
- an explanation of their core principles, obligations and resulting best practices;

- a summary of key provisions in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the North American Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the agreements most relevant to municipalities;
- a description of key questions and examples set out in the online Guide to assist municipal officials in determining the potential applicability of trade agreement provisions to municipal measures; and
- FAQs, a glossary of terms and a list of other international agreements, negotiations and organizations.

Of course, this Pocket Guide provides only highlights of the online version. It is not comprehensive and cannot address all circumstances in which trade agreement obligations might apply.

For more information and technical detail, consult the online Guide www.municipalguide.gc.ca.

Please note that nothing contained in the Pocket Guide or the online version constitutes legal advice or represents legal interpretations by the Government of Canada.



**Our online Guide can be found at:
www.municipalguide.gc.ca**

CANADA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS



Overview

Canada's participation in international trade agreements is driven by a fundamental reality: we must look outward for our prosperity, given that we have an abundance of production in natural resources, manufactured goods and services but a relatively small domestic market. This means that we must secure access to foreign markets and investment. It is in recognition of this reality that successive Canadian governments have pursued:

- the first modern trade agreement with the United States concluded in 1935;
- the first major multilateral trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which entered into force in 1948;
- eight subsequent rounds of negotiations under the GATT to further liberalize trade, including the Uruguay Round, which established the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995;
- the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which entered into force in 1989;

- the North American Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force in 1994; and
- bilateral Free Trade Agreements with Israel (1997), Chile (1997) and Costa Rica (2002).

Canada also has signed over 20 bilateral Foreign Investment Protection Agreements (FIPAs) and has been an active participant in a number of bilateral/regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) negotiations and the Doha round of WTO negotiations that began in 2001.

Core Principles and Obligations

The basic principles underlying our trade agreements are straightforward and likely already reflected in how municipalities do business. They essentially call for non-discrimination and fairness.

The principle of non-discrimination is found in the core obligations of most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment and national treatment contained in most agreements.

- **MFN treatment** basically means that Canada may not discriminate between its trading partners. More specifically, Canada must treat businesses, products and services from one country no less favourably than it treats similar businesses, products and services from another country.
- **National treatment** means that Canada must treat businesses, products and services from foreign countries no less favourably than it treats similar domestic businesses, products and services.

The principle of fairness is reflected in the core obligations of transparency and fair and equitable treatment contained in most trade agreements.

- **Transparency** obligations call upon governments to make information about domestic laws, regulations, programs and administrative procedures readily available to foreign businesses.
- **The fair and equitable treatment** requirement arises in the investment area and relates to providing foreign investors with internationally accepted, minimum standards of protection and due process.

Best Practices

The way in which Canadian municipalities treat businesses in their communities is typically in keeping with these basic principles.

Thus, while municipalities will wish to consider international trade obligations in specific cases, the chance of a trade issue arising is greatly minimized if municipal programs and regulatory practices are non-discriminatory, fair and transparent.



Even if measures depart from these core principles and obligations, they will not necessarily be inconsistent with our trade agreements. This is because of various exemptions and exceptions that remove municipalities from the coverage of those agreements in many circumstances. This is discussed further below.

Most Relevant Agreements for Municipalities: GATS and NAFTA

The online Guide provides details on a number of agreements that could affect municipalities but with a focus on the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the services and investment chapters of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). These contain the provisions that are most likely to be relevant, and will therefore be the focus of attention in this booklet.

It should be noted, however, that the online Guide provides details on the WTO Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures as well as the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Readers are encouraged to consult the online Guide for information about the potential applicability of these agreements.



THE GATS

Overview and Key Provisions

The GATS, which was negotiated in the Uruguay Round and came into effect on January 1, 1995, is the first multilateral agreement covering trade in services. It essentially operates on two levels:

- **First**, there are certain “horizontal” obligations that apply, in principle, to any governmental measures affecting the supply of services. These obligations include MFN treatment, transparency and the provision of administrative review and appeal procedures.
- These general obligations, however, may not be applicable to many municipal programs due to various exemptions and exceptions in the GATS, as discussed in the next section.
- **Second**, GATS member countries have made sector-specific commitments to provide market access and national treatment in areas of their own choosing. Canada has made such commitments in a range of sectors, including professional, environmental, financial, communications, construction, transportation and tourism services.

- Once again, however, certain exemptions and conditions limit the applicability or scope of some of these commitments, as discussed below.
- In addition, a government's right to regulate (including municipal governments) is recognized in the GATS preamble and in a 2001 Ministerial Declaration that acknowledged “the right of Members to regulate, and to introduce new regulations, on the supply of services.”

Exemptions and Exceptions

There are a number of provisions in the GATS that limit its application to municipal programs. For example:

- GATS Article I specifically exempts “services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority” from the coverage of the agreement. These services are defined as “any service which is supplied neither on a commercial basis, nor in competition with one or more service suppliers.”
- Article II provides for exceptions to MFN by allowing Members to preserve preferential access or treatment for service suppliers of selected countries. Canada has taken a number of such exceptions.
- Although transparency requirements may apply to municipal programs, GATS Article III bis provides an exception that allows governments to protect confidential information in the public interest.

- Article XIII.1 exempts government procurement of services from MFN as well as market access and national treatment obligations if the services are “purchased for governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the supply of services for commercial use.”
- Article XIV provides an exception for measures to protect public morals or maintain public order or to protect human, animal or plant life or health.
- Canada also has taken certain sector-specific exceptions that narrow the scope of market access and national treatment obligations in the sectors concerned. Canada made no commitments in sectors such as health services, public education and social services, water collection, purification and distribution, and the transmission, distribution and wholesale or retail sale of electricity.

Provisions that Might Apply

The exemptions and exceptions described above are broad in scope. There may be particular circumstances, however, where GATS obligations might apply if the terms of an exemption or exception provision are not met.

For example:

- The exemption for services “supplied in the exercise of governmental authority” applies when the services are not being provided on a commercial basis or in competition with other suppliers. Accordingly, if a municipality is supplying services on a commercial or competitive basis, the GATS may apply.
- With respect to the government procurement exemption, if a municipality is buying services for commercial resale or use, the GATS may apply.
- Although the GATS does not prevent a municipality from regulating, certain transparency provisions may apply such as the need to publish regulations and, where Canada has made sector-specific commitments, to administer regulations fairly and provide for the review of administrative decisions.
- It should also be noted that if a municipality authorizes a monopoly service supplier, that monopoly would be subject to the MFN obligation under the GATS as well as any specific commitments Canada has made in the relevant sector.

These are some key points for consideration. Consult the online Guide for more detail and guidance on situations in which GATS obligations might apply.





THE NAFTA

Overview and Key Provisions

NAFTA entered into force between Canada, Mexico and the United States on January 1, 1994. The NAFTA chapters that are most likely relevant to municipalities are Chapter 11 (Investment) and Chapter 12 (Services). These are addressed below. Other potentially relevant chapters on standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures as well as monopolies are described in the online Guide. It should be noted that NAFTA Chapter 10 (Government Procurement) does not apply to municipalities.

Municipal measures would also need to be considered in the context of the *Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)* and any obligations that might apply to the activities of municipalities. For more information on the AIT and its provisions, please consult: <http://www.ait-aci.ca>

Chapter 11 establishes rules to provide investors with a more predictable and secure investment climate as well as procedures for the settlement of disputes between investors and NAFTA governments. Subject to a number of exceptions and reservations that remove a wide range of municipal programs and activities from its coverage, key provisions of Chapter 11 include:

- MFN and national treatment for NAFTA investors and their investments;
- minimum standard of treatment for investments in accordance with customary international law;

- a prohibition on the imposition of performance requirements (e.g., domestic content requirements);
- a prohibition on expropriation unless it is for a public purpose, on a non-discriminatory basis, in accordance with due process of law and on the payment of compensation (fair market value); and
- procedures based on access to an international arbitration facility to settle alleged breaches of investment obligations by a NAFTA government that have resulted in loss or damage to an investment.

Chapter 12 establishes rules and obligations aimed at facilitating trade in services among the three NAFTA countries. Essentially, it applies to measures adopted or maintained by a NAFTA Party relating to cross-border trade in services by service suppliers of another NAFTA party. It does not apply, however, to certain services that are specifically excluded, including air services and procurement of services by governments, or to subsidies and grants for services. Other exceptions and reservations described in the next section further limit the applicability of Chapter 12 to municipalities.

Subject to these exceptions and reservations, the key provisions of Chapter 12 include:

- a requirement for MFN and national treatment for all service providers in covered service sectors;
- a prohibition on requiring service providers from other NAFTA countries to establish a local presence as a condition of supplying a cross-border service, except as necessary for legitimate regulatory purposes such as consumer protection; and
- measures to liberalize existing residency requirements as well as licensing and certification requirements for professionals.

Chapter 11: Exceptions and Reservations

Chapter 11 contains a number of exceptions and reservations that limit its potential application to municipal measures.

These are found in Article 1108 and include the following:

- Measures affecting investors and their investments that predate the entry into force of NAFTA on January 1, 1994, including trade-liberalizing amendments to such measures after that date, are not subject to the MFN, national treatment and performance requirements provisions of Chapter 11.
- Sectors or measures listed by country in an Annex to NAFTA (Annex II) are subject to specified reservations. In this Annex, Canada has reserved the right to maintain or adopt measures inconsistent with the national treatment obligation and certain performance requirements including with respect to:
 - the social service sectors of public law enforcement, income security or insurance, social security or insurance, social welfare, public education and training and health and child care;
 - disadvantaged minorities; and
 - Aboriginal peoples.
- Government procurement is not subject to MFN or national treatment requirements.
- The provision of subsidies and grants is not subject to MFN or national treatment.

These exceptions and reservations remove a wide range of government measures, including at the municipal level, from the coverage of key Chapter 11 obligations.

Chapter 11: Provisions that Might Apply

In circumstances in which one or more of the exceptions or reservations described in the preceding section do not apply, the basic obligations contained in Chapter 11 could be relevant. These include MFN and national treatment for all NAFTA investors and their investments as well as limits on the imposition of certain performance requirements (e.g., local content requirements).

In addition, even where an exception or reservation does apply, the Chapter 11 provisions on minimum standard of treatment and expropriation described above are applicable to all levels of government.

These are some key points for consideration. Please consult the online Guide for more detail and guidance.

Chapter 12: Exceptions and Reservations

The same exceptions and reservations described above for Chapter 11 apply to Chapter 12. Accordingly:

- Measures affecting services that predate the entry into force of NAFTA are grandfathered, along with trade-liberalizing amendments to such measures.
- Sectors or measures listed by country in an Annex to NAFTA (Annex II) are subject to specified reservations. In this Annex, Canada has reserved the right to maintain or adopt measures inconsistent with the national treatment obligation and certain performance requirements, including with respect to:

- the social service sectors of public law enforcement, income security or insurance, social security or insurance, social welfare, public education and training and health and child care;
- disadvantaged minorities; and
- Aboriginal peoples.
- Government procurement and the provision of subsidies or grants are not covered (Article 1201).

Once again, these exceptions and reservations remove a wide range of measures, including at the municipal level, from the coverage of key Chapter 12 obligations.

Chapter 12: Provisions that Might Apply

In any circumstances where these exceptions and reservations do not apply, the MFN and national treatment obligations, as well as the prohibition on local presence requirements, could be applicable.

These are some key points for consideration. Please consult the online Guide for more detail and guidance.



EXAMPLES AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS IN THE ONLINE GUIDE



Part II of the online Guide is intended to assist municipal officials in assessing whether certain types of policies, programs or projects could be subject to trade agreement obligations. For this purpose, key questions that should be asked as part of such an assessment are provided.

These questions focus on four areas of municipal activity: financial assistance, government procurement, P3s and regulation. They lead the reader through an analysis that identifies potentially relevant obligations and provides a basis for determining whether or not they might apply. In each of the areas of activity addressed, practical examples of programs or projects provided by the FCM are set out to illustrate how the key questions can be used. The examples include:

- grants to day-care centres (financial assistance programs);
- incentives to attract call centres (financial assistance programs);
- a policy of awarding contracts for services to local suppliers (government procurement);
- a natural gas franchise agreement with a U.S. supplier (P3s);

- a 40-year partnership with a European water service supplier (P3s);
- a bylaw to ban diesel motors, certain gasoline additives or pesticides (regulation); and
- a proposal to “downzone” land optioned by a U.S. retailer in order to prohibit “big box stores” except on land owned by the municipality (regulation).

It is recommended that municipal officials and their advisors review these analytical tools in Part II of the online Guide. It is important to note, however, that any commentary in the key questions or examples does not in any way constitute legal advice; they are presented for the purpose of illustration only.

The status of actual municipal measures must be addressed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular facts and circumstances that apply. Municipalities are urged to obtain legal advice with respect to specific measures.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. *Do the GATS and NAFTA limit the right of municipalities to regulate in the public interest?*

No. Our trade agreements do not impair governments' ability to adopt measures necessary to achieve legitimate public-policy objectives, such as the protection of health and the environment.

2. *Do the GATS and NAFTA prevent measures being taken to protect the environment?*

No. As mentioned, our trade agreements do not prevent governments from taking measures necessary to achieve legitimate public-policy objectives, including protection of the environment.

Foreign service providers and investors are subject to all such Canadian laws and regulations aimed at protecting the environment.

3. *Will the Government of Canada demand a permanent exception from the GATS for local authorities?*

No. The GATS applies in principle to all measures by WTO Members that affect trade in services, including measures taken by regional and local governments. The GATS, however, excludes services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority when they are supplied neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with one or more service providers. Canada has further protected public services such as health, public education and social services by not making any commitments in these areas.

4. *What does the NAFTA Chapter 11 decision in Metalclad v. Mexico mean to municipalities' ability to implement zoning bylaws?*

Neither the Tribunal award nor the statutory review undertaken by the B.C. Supreme Court at the request of Mexico called into question the right of a local government to regulate on environmental or public-health grounds.

The decision of the Tribunal in *Metalclad* found that changes to the rules by the state government after the investor had entered into a contract and invested a substantial amount in its operation, and after being led to believe by the municipal government that it had obtained all necessary authorizations, was tantamount to expropriation. This is not the same as denying the right of governments to regulate in the public interest. It should be noted that each Chapter 11 case, is fact specific, and does not set a binding precedent for future cases.

5. *Does NAFTA Chapter 11 affect municipalities' ability to use P3s for government procurement?*

Private-public partnerships where governments contract for goods or services constitute government procurement. Certain provisions of Chapter 11, i.e., Article 1102 (National Treatment) and Article 1106 (Performance Requirements), do not apply to government procurement. This means that no level of government is required by Chapter 11 to provide foreign investors national treatment in government procurement, nor are they prevented from requesting local preference requirements in the procurement of goods or services through a public-private partnership.

Contracts establishing a public-private partnership normally would specify the operational requirements and standards to be met by the contractor, including provision for termination. NAFTA does not extend to protect investors from mere claims of breach of contract. For greater certainty, municipalities should seek legal advice concerning contracts with NAFTA investors.

It also should be noted that government procurement of goods and services by Canadian provinces and territories, regional governments and municipalities is not covered by or subject to international trade agreements.

Municipal measures would also need to be considered in the context of the *Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)* and any obligations that might apply to the activities of municipalities. For more information on the AIT and its provisions, please consult: <http://www.ait-aci.ca>

Only the federal government has made specific commitments to national treatment and non-discrimination

for certain procurement (NAFTA Chapter 10 and WTO Agreement on Government Procurement).

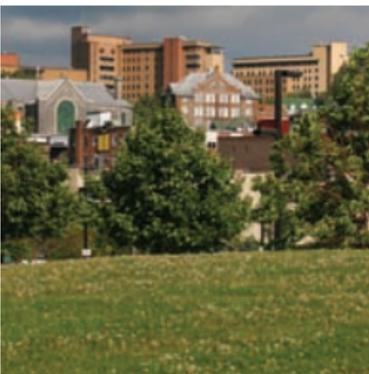
6. *Do Canada's trade obligations cover bulk water?*

No trade obligation affects Canada's ability to regulate water as a natural resource. Water in its natural state is a natural resource and is not considered a "good" for the purposes of trade agreements. Only when water is removed from its natural state does it become a good potentially subject to trade disciplines, as in the case, for example, of bottled water for the commercial market.

7. *Do GATS or NAFTA require Canada to allow foreign businesses to provide water distribution services?*

Canada's ability to deliver drinking water to its citizens by municipal, regional or provincial governments is not impaired under our trade agreements.

This includes the right of these governments to deliver water through the procurement of water distribution services from private-sector firms. Canada has made no commitments with respect to water collection, purification and distribution services or the setting of water-quality standards and has no plans to do so in the future.





GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Doha Round: The name of the current round of WTO trade negotiations. Ministers from WTO member countries met in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001 to launch the negotiations, in which the needs and concerns of developing countries are a priority.

Expropriation: The taking of property or a series of measures that have the equivalent effect of substantially depriving an investor of its property.

GATS: General Agreement on Trade in Services. The GATS is an agreement under the World Trade Organization that came into effect on January 1, 1995.

Liberalization: Reductions in tariff and other measures that restrict trade.

MFN: Most-favoured-nation treatment. A basic obligation in most trade agreements requiring that products, services and businesses of one country be treated no less favourably than similar products, services and businesses of another country.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement. NAFTA entered into force on January 1, 1994.

National Treatment: A basic obligation in most trade agreements requiring that Canada treat businesses, products and services from foreign countries no less favourably than it treats similar domestic businesses, products and services.

Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs): Government measures other than tariffs that restrict trade (e.g., import quotas).

Performance Requirements: Government-mandated trade-related activities that investors must undertake, such as export or domestic content requirements, usually as a condition of establishment or operation in a country.

Transparency: Visibility and accessibility of laws and regulations.

UNCITRAL: The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is a legal body in the UN system. Its arbitration rules can be used in investor/state dispute-settlement cases under NAFTA Chapter 11.

Uruguay Round (UR): Multilateral trade negotiations launched in the context of the GATT at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986, and concluded in Geneva in December 1993.

WTO: World Trade Organization, established on January 1, 1995.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS, NEGOTIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS



The focus in this Pocket Guide has been on the GATS and NAFTA, the two trade agreements most relevant to municipalities. Following is a list of other agreements that may also be of interest. More information on these agreements is available in the online Guide.

AGP: The Agreement on Government Procurement. The WTO agreement establishing rules for government procurement. The AGP is a plurilateral agreement, i.e., not all WTO member countries are signatories.

ASCM: The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. The WTO agreement establishing rules for the use of subsidies and measures, i.e., countervailing duties, to offset injury they may cause.



CA4: Free Trade Agreement between Canada, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, under negotiation.

Canada-EU Action Plan: Signed on December 17, 1996, the Action Plan is designed to strengthen Canada-EU relations and consists of four parts: Economic and Trade Relations, Foreign Policy and Security Issues, Transnational Issues, and Fostering Links.

CCFTA: Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force on July 7, 1997.

CCRFTA: The Canada-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force on November 1, 2002.

CIFTA: Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force on January 1, 1997.

CKFTA: Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation.

CSFTA: Canada-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, under negotiation.

DSU: The Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, the agreement establishing the WTO dispute-settlement system.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association. When founded via the Stockholm Convention in May 1960, there were seven members. Since its foundation the composition changed as new members joined and others acceded to the EU. Currently, there are four members: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. A Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the EFTA countries is under negotiation.

FIPAs: Foreign Investment Protection Agreements. Canada has entered into over 20 such bilateral agreements to open foreign investment markets and protect the interests of Canadian investors in those markets.

FTA: Free Trade Agreement. In particular, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement that entered into force on January 1, 1989.

FTAA: Free Trade Area of the Americas. Proposed agreement between 34 countries of the Western Hemisphere to create a Free Trade Area, launched in Miami in December 1994.

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Beginning in 1947, the GATT was the multilateral institution overseeing the global trading system. It was superseded by the WTO in January 1995.

ICSID: The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes is an institution linked to the World Bank that provides facilities for the arbitration of investment disputes between member countries and investors of other member countries. Its arbitration rules can be used in investor/state dispute-settlement disputes under NAFTA Chapter 11.

ITA: Information Technology Agreement. A WTO agreement endorsed by several Members that calls for the gradual elimination of tariffs on information technology and telecommunications products.

SPS Agreement: The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. A WTO agreement regarding the use of various measures to protect human, animal and plant life and health.

TBT Agreement: The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. A WTO agreement addressing the use of regulations and standards.

TIEA: The proposed Canada-European Union Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement under negotiation since May 2005.

TRIPS: The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. Negotiated in the Uruguay Round, TRIPS is the WTO agreement addressing intellectual property rights.



LIST OF USEFUL CONTACTS

For all questions related to international trade, including impacts of Canada's international trade agreements on areas of municipal jurisdiction, municipal leaders should contact their respective provincial or territorial departments responsible for international trade policy as listed below.

Provincial/Territorial Departments Responsible for International Trade Policy

British Columbia

Ministry of Economic Development
Trade and Competitiveness Branch
Government of British Columbia
Victoria, BC
Telephone: (250) 952-0711
Fax: (250) 952-0716

Alberta

Ministry of International and Intergovernmental Relations
Trade Policy Section
Government of Alberta
Edmonton, AB
Telephone: (780) 427-6543
Fax: (780) 427-0699

Manitoba

Manitoba Competitiveness, Training and Trade
Policy, Planning and Coordination Branch
Government of Manitoba
Winnipeg, MB
Telephone: (204) 945-8714
Fax: (204) 945-1354

Saskatchewan

Department of Government Relations
Trade Policy Branch
Government of Saskatchewan
Regina, SK
Telephone: (306) 787-8910
Fax: (306) 787-8883

Ontario

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Trade and International Policy Branch
Government of Ontario
Toronto, ON
Telephone: (416) 325-6946
Fax: (416) 325-6949

Québec

Ministère du Développement économique,
de l'Innovation et de l'Exportation
Direction de la politique commerciale
Gouvernement du Québec
Québec, QC
Telephone: (418) 691-5995
Fax: (418) 643-4347

New Brunswick

Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Trade Policy Division
Government of New Brunswick
Fredericton, NB
Telephone: (506) 444-5788 or (506) 444-5094
Fax: (506) 444-5299

Nova Scotia

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Trade Policy
Government of Nova Scotia
Halifax, NS
Telephone: (902) 424-8669
Fax: (902) 424-0728

Prince Edward Island

Department of Development and Technology
Government of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown, PEI
Telephone: (902)838-0633
Fax: (902)838-0610

Newfoundland and Labrador

Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
St. John's, NL
Telephone: (709) 729-5443
Fax: (709) 729-4869

Northwest Territories

Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment
Investment and Economic Analysis Division
Government of Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, NWT
Telephone: (867) 873-7360
Fax: (867) 873-0101

Nunavut

Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Government of Nunavut
Iqaluit, NU
Telephone: (867) 473-2670

Yukon

Department of Economic Development
Policy, Planning & Research
Government of Yukon
Whitehorse, YK
Telephone: (867) 667-5907
Fax: (867) 393-6412

**International Trade Agreements and Local
Government: a Guide for Canadian Municipalities:
www.municipalguide.gc.ca**

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Telephone: 1 800 267-8376 (toll-free in Canada)
(613) 944-4000 (in the National Capital
Region and outside Canada)
(613) 944-9136 (TTY)

<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/contact-en.asp>



Developed in cooperation with the
Federation of Canadian Municipalities

FCM

Federation of Canadian Municipalities
