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Report Highlights:

Canada remains the leading international market for U.S. consumer-oriented agricultural products, accounting for approximately 25 percent of total U.S. exports in this category. Its strong regulatory cooperation with the United States, advanced transportation and financial infrastructure, geographic proximity, shared consumer preferences, and high levels of disposable income make Canada an especially attractive destination for small- and medium-sized U.S. exporters. For more information on tapping into these promising opportunities, contact the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service office in Ottawa at AgOttawa@state.gov.

Executive Summary:

Canada is a high-income country and in 2023, Canada's GDP reached \$2.14 trillion, positioning the country as the 10th largest economy in the world. Canada is a major producer of food and agricultural products and a leading player in the global marketplace. In 2024, Canada was a top market for U.S. agricultural exports at \$28 billion.

Canada's Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

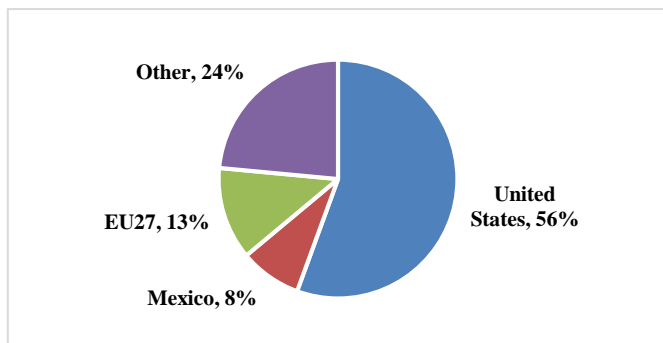


Chart 1: Market Share of Canada's Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products Imports by Exporting Countries

Food Service Industry:

Canada's food service sales reached \$85 billion in 2023. The growth forecast for 2023 is projected to be three percent, which reflects a stabilization of the market after COVID-related slowdowns in 2020-2023. Inflation and labor shortages continue to be market challenges.

Food Retail Industry:

Canada's food retail sales reached \$118 billion in 2023. Canada's retail market is mature and consolidated with five leading retailers – three traditional grocers and two general merchandisers – commanding 80 percent of the market. The remainder of the market is represented by smaller regional retail chains, including over 6,900 independents and 27,000 small and independent convenience stores.

Food Processing Industry:

Canada's food processing industry comprises 8,500 establishments; approximately 92 percent of them are small companies with less than 100 employees. Food and beverage manufacturing sales were \$116 billion in 2024

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

\$37 billion

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Canada

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Savory snacks | 2) Non-alcoholic bev |
| 3) Ready-to-drink bev | 4) Baked goods |
| 5) Prepared meals | 6) Protein substitutes |
| 7) Nuts, seeds, and mixes | 8) Prepared salads |
| 9) Dried fruits | 10) Frozen fruits & veg |

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	\$118
Food Service-HRI	\$85
Food Processing	\$116
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$41

Top 10 Host Country Retailers (by sales)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Loblaw's (28 percent) | 2) Sobeys (19) |
| 3) Metro (11) | 4) Costco (9) |
| 5) Walmart (8) | 6) Overwaitea (4) |
| 7) Co-ops (3) | 8) Couch-tard (2) |
| 9) North West Co (1) | 10) Dollarama (1) |

GDP/Population

Population (*millions*): 41

GDP (*billions USD*): \$2,140

GDP per capita (*USD*): \$53,300

Sources: Canadian Grocer, Trade Data Monitor, Statistics Canada and Euromonitor International

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Well-established market with modern distribution channels- Relatively high consumer disposable income levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strong U.S. dollar- Consolidated retail sector- High inflationary pressure
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strong consumer demand for value, high-quality- U.S. products enter duty free under USMCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High level of competition from U.S., domestic, and third-country suppliers- Strong "buy local" programs

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

In 2024, Canada was the second largest export market for U.S. agricultural exports, with the United States exporting \$28.4 billion and two-way agricultural trade reaching nearly \$69.4 billion. The driving force behind these U.S. agri-food exports remained the consumer-oriented category, which reached \$20.9 billion in 2024, after a 2.5 percent increase from 2023. The top five consumer-oriented agricultural categories were bakery, cereal, and pasta products (\$2.7 billion), fresh vegetables (\$2 billion), fresh fruits (\$1.8 billion), non-alcoholic beverages (\$1.5 billion), and food preparations (\$1.4 billion).

Canada and the United States implemented the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1989, eliminating tariffs on most goods, including agricultural products. This agreement was replaced in 1994 by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) when Mexico joined the partnership. On July 1, 2020, NAFTA was succeeded by the [United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement \(USMCA\)](#).

The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) encourages all U.S. exporters interested in the Canadian market to review the USMCA, particularly Chapter 3, which outlines provisions relevant to trade in agricultural goods. Understanding these provisions is key to identifying how your products may be affected and what benefits you may be entitled to under the agreement.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Canadian consumers value U.S. quality and safety standards.	A stronger U.S. dollar makes competitive pricing challenging, especially in specialty foods.
Canada's ethnically diverse population provides opportunities for specialty products.	Canada's population is a tenth of the United States and more geographically dispersed, causing marketing and distribution challenges.
Retailers and food service operators have developed efficient supply chains to import fruits and vegetables from the United States year-round.	There is growing competition from other exporting countries, such as Mexico, Peru, South Africa, and others.
Consumers value the strong, diverse, and innovative food culture in the United States.	Established Canadian brokers and distributors have strong leverage in negotiations.
More than 98 percent of U.S. products are imported duty-free, tariff-free treatment under USMCA (entered into force July 1, 2020).	Landing costs (e.g., transportation, taxes, and custom clearance charges) are significant. This makes it challenging to launch a new product with smaller volumes.

U.S. food products are generally aligned with Canadian tastes and are familiar to Canadian consumers.	Strong “buy local” movement across Canada, particularly with fresh products, and especially in recent months as trade tensions increased.
Canada and the United States food and agricultural regulatory authorities (e.g., FSIS, APHIS, FDA, and CFIA) work closely together, resulting in aligned food safety standards.	Canada’s food product labelling regulations differ from that of the United States, including a different nutrition panel formats and bilingual (French and English) requirements.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

U.S. exporters are encouraged to view Canada as five distinct regional markets—Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Canada, the Prairies, and Western Canada—and tailor their market entry strategies accordingly.

Both the retail and food service distribution sectors in Canada are highly concentrated. In 2024 nearly 80 percent of total food and beverage retail sales were controlled by just five companies: Loblaw’s, Sobeys, Metro, Walmart, and Costco.

The Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers (CFG) represents approximately 6,900 independent grocery retailers across the country. For smaller or new-to-market U.S. food exporters, FAS Canada recommends beginning with these independent grocers, along with the 27,000 small and independent convenience stores across Canada, to establish an initial presence. Once exporters have demonstrated market experience and sales, they are better positioned to approach the major retail chains.

Similarly, Canada’s food service distribution sector is also highly consolidated. While only two dominant distributors operate at the national level, greater competition exists at the regional and provincial levels—creating valuable opportunities for small and medium-sized U.S. exporters looking to enter the market.

A. Entry Strategies

To facilitate initial export success, the Foreign Agricultural Service in Canada (FAS/Canada) recommends that exporters closely study their targeted sector—whether food retail, food service, or food processing—at both the national and provincial levels. This will help identify key players and better understand the market landscape.

Suggested preliminary steps for entering the Canadian market include:

- Review relevant USDA FAS [Global Information Agricultural Network \(GAIN\) Reports](#). These free resources can be downloaded from the [FAS website](#) and provide valuable insights into the Canadian market. Key reports include this Exporter Guide and [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS 2024\)](#) report, which outline the necessary regulatory and compliance requirements for food products. Additionally, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) provides a step-by-step guide to these regulations, with particular emphasis on [labelling requirements](#) in Canada.
- Once familiar with Canadian regulatory and compliance requirements, U.S. companies are encouraged to explore the various export assistance programs offered by the USDA and administered through the [State Regional Trade Groups \(SRTGs\)](#) and USDA [Commodity Cooperators](#). These programs provide valuable one-on-one counseling and educational seminars designed to help U.S. businesses prepare for successful market entry into Canada.

- Small-and medium-sized firms (SMEs) may qualify for financial support to promote their brands in Canada under the [USDA Market Access Program](#). This program is administered by the SRTGs via programs such as the: [Branded Program \(Food Export\)/ Cost Share \(SUSTA\) Program / Fund Match Program \(WUSATA\)](#). Many of the SRTGs in Canada have contracted with in-country representatives to conduct additional research or business-to-business matchmaking for an individual company.
 - Participating in Canadian trade and consumer shows offers U.S. exporters a valuable opportunity to gain first-hand insight into the market. A partial list of relevant Canadian trade shows is available [here](#). USDA officially endorses [SIAL Canada](#), the country's largest food trade show, which serves as a key platform for connecting with buyers and industry stakeholders.
 - For additional information, consult the [FAS/Canada marketing reports](#) and reach out to FAS offices in Montreal, Ottawa, or Toronto for tailored support. Our team can provide detailed guidance to help you effectively target Canada's retail, food service, and food processing sectors.
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An important consideration: U.S. companies should carefully assess their *export readiness* before entering the Canadian market. This involves evaluating how well-established their product is in the U.S. and whether they have the necessary resources and staff capacity to support exports to Canada. Once a distributor agrees to carry a product, suppliers should focus on setting and achieving realistic volume targets.

Although geographically close, Canada is a small and highly concentrated market relative to the United States, with a population roughly one-tenth the size. Reaching Canadian consumers can be costly, as the population is concentrated in urban centers spread across a vast landscape along the U.S.–Canada border. For companies launching on a smaller scale, a more strategic and cost-effective approach is to focus on one region—or even a single city—at a time.

SECTION III: IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Canada's food safety is overseen by three main authorities under the Minister of Health: Health Canada (HC), the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). In addition, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)—through the CFIA—manages non-food safety agricultural activities, including animal and plant health.

The CFIA administers key regulations that impact both domestic and foreign agricultural and food businesses. These include the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR) as well as consumer packaging and labelling requirements. For a comprehensive overview of Canada's food import standards and regulations, exporters are encouraged to consult the most recent [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\)](#) report, available through the USDA's Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN).

CFIA offers the [Automated Import Reference System](#) online that permits any user to review the importing requirements for various agricultural and food products. There is a labelling checklist and tool for food manufacturers [here](#).

For detailed information on import procedures, please see the [step-by-step guide of importing food](#) on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website.

A) USMCA Certificate of Origin

The CUSMA/USMCA/TMEC agreement replaced the former NAFTA Certificate of Origin and allows most U.S. food products to enter Canada duty-free. Under this agreement, importers, exporters, and producers are responsible for completing and self-certifying that their products meet the [minimum requirements](#) to qualify for preferential tariff treatment. These requirements are outlined in detail on page 29 of the [FAIRS report](#) referenced earlier.

B) Customs Clearance

FAS Canada recommends that U.S. exporters become familiar with Canada's broker and distributor networks. Many Canadian food and beverage businesses prefer working with brokers and wholesalers, as U.S. companies are often unfamiliar with the complexities of doing business in Canada and benefit from the added support brokers provide. According to the [Canadian Society of Customs Brokers](#), nearly 80 percent of Canadian imports are cleared by customs brokers. These professionals assist exporters with meeting Canadian import requirements, managing border transactions, and ensuring goods are released by Canadian Customs. Customs brokers are licensed by the [Canada Border Services Agency \(CBSA\)](#) to perform these duties on behalf of clients. Retailers, food service operators, and processors generally expect U.S. exporters to navigate Canadian requirements on their own—including regulatory compliance, labelling, pricing, logistics, and potential retailer listing fees—and are unlikely to provide that guidance directly. Working with a Canadian broker helps bridge this gap and streamlines market entry.

C) Business Registrations and Food Licenses on Imported Food into Canada

Every shipment entering Canada—regardless of the commodity—must have an [importer of record](#). If the U.S. exporter is responsible for clearing the goods at the border or is shipping directly to a Canadian distribution center, they are considered the importer of record and must obtain a [Safe Food for Canadians \(SFC\) import license](#) under the [Safe Food for Canadians Regulations \(SFCR\)](#). The SFC license ensures that appropriate food safety controls are in place and allows authorities to quickly identify the producer or supplier in the event of a product recall. **Note:** These requirements do *not* apply to shipments sent to a U.S.-based distribution center on behalf of a Canadian buyer.

For U.S. exporters without a physical presence in Canada, you must register as a [Non-Resident Importer \(NRI\)](#). This involves two steps:

1. Apply for a [9-digit Business Number \(BN\)](#) through the Canada Revenue Agency.
2. Once the BN is obtained, apply online for the [import license through the Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#).

The full process can take approximately **two to six weeks**, so early planning is advised.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), in coordination with the [Canada Border Services Agency \(CBSA\)](#), has established a [Pre-Arrival Review System \(PARS\)](#). This system allows importers, Non-Resident Importers (NRIs), and [customs brokers](#) to electronically submit, review, and process all required documentation in advance of shipment arrival. Submissions to CFIA-PARS must be made at least four hours in advance and can be submitted up to 30 days prior to arrival. It is strongly recommended that shipments of perishable goods—such as fresh or frozen products and live animals—be submitted as early as possible to allow for maximum review time. Once approved, CFIA notifies the importer or customs broker, and the approval is recorded in the [CBSA's Release Notification System](#).

For more information, contact the [National Import Service Centre \(NISC\)](#) at 1-800-835-4486

D) CARM Registration

In October 2024, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) implemented the [CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management \(CARM\)](#) system, requiring registration for all Non-Resident Importers (NRIs) and for all commercial shipments entering Canada.

The goal of CARM is to streamline the assessment and collection of duties and taxes on imported goods. U.S. exporters must ensure that either their courier service, customs broker, or the NRI handling the shipment is properly registered with CARM, as this registration is essential for the goods to clear the border smoothly.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Canada, the second-largest country in the world by land area, has a highly concentrated population. Over 80 percent of Canadians live in the country's 15 largest cities, making urban centers the hubs of retail and economic activity. As of January 1, 2025, Canada's population reached 41.7 million. As a mature market with a highly integrated supply chain, competition in Canada is primarily with well-established U.S. and Canadian food suppliers already active in the market.

There is a growing national focus on healthy lifestyles and nutrition, particularly products that are high in protein and nutrient dense. In 2024, health and environmental awareness continued to drive demand for plant-based products. This shift is creating new opportunities for companies. Plant-based dairy alternatives showed sustained growth in 2024. According to Euromonitor, snacking has become a key revenue driver for convenience retailers, with consumers seeking nutritious, on-the-go options. In fact, savory snacks emerged as the fastest-growing category in both 2023 and 2024. Additionally, younger consumers are increasingly drawn to foods with "clean labels"—free from ultra-processed ingredients.

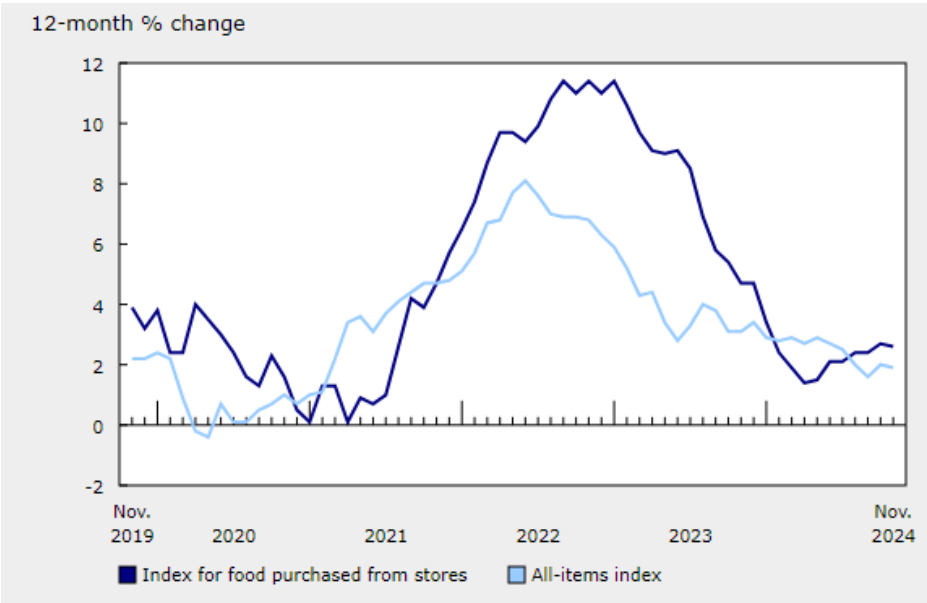
In response to U.S. tariffs on Canadian goods, consumer sentiment in Canada has shifted notably toward economic nationalism. More Canadians are prioritizing locally made products and supporting efforts to protect domestic industries. The movement reflects a growing sense of unity and solidarity with Canadian businesses, alongside broad public support for government action to cushion the economic impact of U.S. trade measures. A recent Nielsen survey found that 51 percent of Canadians are now more inclined to purchase Canadian-made products in response to the tariffs. However, the same 51 percent also indicated they would still choose U.S. products if they offered better value in terms of price, quality, or other benefits—highlighting that while patriotic buying is on the rise, practical considerations still play a key role in consumer decisions.

Below is additional demographic information to keep in mind as you consider your strategy for the Canadian market.

- **[Aging population](#):** The median age in Canada is 40, and for the first time, there are more Canadians over the age of 65 than under 15. Those born between 1944 and 1968—often referred to as the baby boomer generation—make up 28 percent of the population. Seniors are the fastest-growing age group in Canada, driving demand for products that cater to their specific needs. This includes health-focused foods, smaller meal portions, single-serve and easy-to-open packaging, and clear, easy-to-read labels.
- **[Family structure](#):** The average household size in Canada has steadily declined from 4.2 people in 1931 to 2.4 in 2021. Today, 64 percent of all households consist of just one or two people. This demographic shift is driving increased demand for single-serve and two-portion product options in the retail market.¹
- **[Food inflation](#):** Inflationary food prices remain a top concern for Canadians. On an annual average basis, Canada's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.4 percent in 2024, down from 3.9 percent in 2023. While

the 2024 rate marked the lowest annual increase since 2020 (a year heavily influenced by the pandemic) it remained above pre-pandemic averages. Since the onset of COVID-19, persistently higher inflation rates have contributed to sustained and elevated food prices across the country, reinforcing affordability as a key issue for Canadian consumers.

Chart 2: Consumer Price Index (CPI): Statistics Canada's primary measure of inflation



Source: Stats Canada, 2025

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Table 2: Canadian Imports of Consumer-Oriented (C.O.) Products (Million U.S. Dollars)

	Canada's Consumer-Oriented Imports from World	Canada's Consumer-Oriented Imports from U.S.	U.S. Market Share
2020	\$29,166	\$16,527	57%
2021	\$31,788	\$17,581	55%
2022	\$34,776	\$19,200	55%
2023	\$35,017	\$19,672	56%
2024	\$37,823	\$20,959	55%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Note: These data points slightly vary from other data points in this report because they reflect Canada’s import data (i.e., Statistics Canada), rather than U.S. export data (U.S. Customs and Border Protection).

Table 3: 2024 Imports of Leading Consumer-Oriented Products (Million U.S. Dollars)

Description	Canada's Consumer-Oriented Imports from World	Canada's Consumer-Oriented Imports from U.S.	U.S. Market share	Leading Competitors
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	3,992	2,793	70%	Italy, China, and Mexico
Fresh Vegetables	3,273	1,810	55%	Mexico, China, and Guatemala
Fresh Fruit	4,821	1,724	36%	Mexico, Peru, And Chile
Soup & Other Food Preparations	2,418	1,989	82%	China, Mexico, and Switzerland
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2,221	1210	54%	Germany, Mexico, and Switzerland
Dairy Products (not incl. Eggs)	1,683	1,058	63%	New Zealand, Italy, and France
Processed Vegetables	1,583	824	52%	China, Mexico, and Italy
Processed Fruit	1,465	627	43%	China, Mexico, and Turkey
Beef & Beef Products	1,611	893	55%	Australia, New Zealand, and Mexico
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	1,227	914	74%	Switzerland, France, and Italy
Condiments & Sauces	1,160	861	74%	Italy, China, and Thailand
Tree Nuts	1,061	709	67%	China, Turkey, and Lebanon

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 4: Best Forecasted Growth Product Categories (2024– 2029)

Product Category	Sales Growth 2023 / 2024	5-year CAGR-Growth Forecast	Subcategories	Sales Growth 2023 / 2024
Packaged Food				
Cooking Ingredients & Meals	2%	2.5%	Plant-based Milk	11.3%
			Prepared Baby Food	8.3%
			Salad Dressings	6.2%
			Chilled Ready Meals	6.1%
			Sauces, Dips and Condiments	3.2%

Snacks	3%	2.9%	Vegetable, Pulse, and Bread Chips	13.2%
			Nuts, Seeds, and Trail Mixes	6.7%
			Fruit and Nut Bars	4.8%
			Popcorn	4%
Staple Foods				
Baked Goods	2%	1.9%	Flat Breads	3.8%
			Muesli and Granola	2.3%
			Packaged Pastries	2.3%
Pasta, Rice & Noodles	4%	1.5%	Dried Pasta	3.1%
			Rice	2.3%
Pet Food	3%	3.4%	Premium Cat Food	4.4%
Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages				
Beverages/ Soft Drinks	11%	3.9%	Flavored Bottled Water	4.3%
			RTD Coffee	6.8%
			Carbonated RTD Tea and Kombucha	11.7%
Alcoholic Drinks	1.7%	2.6%	RTD's	7.1%

Source: Euromonitor International

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in Canada offers a wide variety of services to help develop U.S. agricultural exports to Canada. If you need assistance or have a trade-related inquiry, please contact us:

OTTAWA	MONTREAL	TORONTO
U.S. Embassy, Ottawa Tel.: (613) 688-5267 E.: AgOttawa@state.gov	U.S. Consulate General, Tel.: (514) 908-3761 E. AgMontreal@state.gov	U.S. Consulate General, Tel. (416) 649-8683 E. AgToronto@state.gov

Trade Shows in Canada:

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, USDA's Canadian counterpart, maintains a list of trade shows [on this webpage](#).

USDA provides support for U.S. companies interested in participating in the following trade shows:

- [Canadian Health Food Association Trade Show](#)
- [Canadian Produce Marketing Association and Convention Show](#)
- [SIAL Canada, USA Pavilion \(managed by USDA Show Contractor\)](#)

- [Canadian Restaurant and Beverage Show](#)
- [Vancouver International Wine Festival](#)
- [Other Agricultural – Food Processing Trade Shows in Canada](#)

Useful Canadian Websites

The following is a listing of important Canadian institutions and their website:

- [Automated Import Reference System, Canadian Food Inspection Agency \(CFIA\)](#)
- [Bank of Canada. Daily Currency Converter](#)
- [Canada Border Services Agency \(CBSA\)](#)
- [CBSA's CARM Registration](#)
- [Canadian Revenue Agency \(CRA\) Business Number Registration](#)
- [Canadian Intellectual Property Office](#)
- [Food Labelling Tool, CFIA](#)
- [Estimator of Duties and Taxes](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada \(GAC\)](#)
- [List of Licensed Customs Brokers highlighted on CBSA's Website](#)
- [Global Affairs Quota Holders List on Tariff Rate Quota \(TRQs\) Commodities](#)
- [Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada](#)
- [Health Canada](#)
- [Health Canada, Natural Health Product Licensing](#)
- [Safe Food for Canadians Regulations Import Licenses](#)

Market Sector Reports

Below is a selection of reports published by the Offices of Agricultural Affairs in Ottawa and Toronto, outlining key regulations and insights into Canada's food landscape. FAS Canada also provides commodity-specific reports covering Canadian production in areas such as biofuels, fresh deciduous fruits, grains and feed, as well as updates on Canadian agricultural policies that may impact U.S. agriculture and trade. For a complete list of USDA reports from Canada and around the world, please visit the [Global Agricultural Information Network \(GAIN\)](#)

REPORT#	Title of Report	Date
CA2024-0048	Food Service – Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Annual (Provides an overview of the Canadian food service landscape, including a list of Canadian food service distributors)	November 5, 2024
CA2024-0051	Retail Foods Annual (Provides an overview of the Canadian retail landscape)	November 4, 2024
CA2024-0047	Dairy and Products Annual (A thorough explanation of the dairy tariff rate quota system in Canada and trade analysis)	October 23, 2024
CA2024-0023	FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual (List of the most common export certificates required by CFIA)	July 19, 2024
CA2024-0022	Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Report (The 30-page report highlights many of the export requirements and regulations set by CFIA)	July 3, 2024
CA2024-0021	Ontario Fast Tracks Allowing Sales of Wine and Beer in Retail Stores	June 5, 2024
CA2024-0002	Starter Guide for Food and Beverage Suppliers (A comparison between the U.S. and Canadian food landscape)	March 13, 2024
CA2024-0001	Canada Proposes a Federal Plastics Registry (A ban took into effect in June of 2024 prohibiting the sale of single use plastics, such as grocery checkout bags, takeout cutlery, etc.)	January 13, 2024
CA2023-0044	CARM Customs Program Mandatory in May 2024	October 18, 2023
CA2023-0041	Quebec Government Passes Legislation Impacting Trademarks - Bill 96 (An explanation and key links on new language laws impacting labelling and signage used in the Province of Quebec)	September 20, 2023
CA2023-0022	Updated Guidance on Front-of-Package Nutrition Labeling (New labelling requirement - enforcement is set for January 2026)	May 11, 2023

Attachments:

No Attachments