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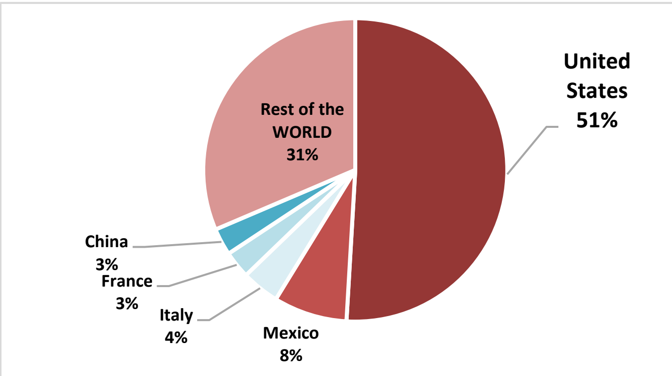
Report Highlights:

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.

Executive Summary: Canada is a high-income country, and in 2025 its GDP reached USD 2.37 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 2025, Canada was a top market for U.S. agricultural exports at $28.7 billion.

2025 Canadian Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products



Food Service Industry: Canada's total foodservice and on-premise beverage sales reached $89 billion in 2025, with commercial foodservice up 5.9 percent over 2024. After adjusting for 3.2 percent menu inflation, real commercial and non-commercial foodservice sales grew 2.9 percent. Full-service outperformed quick-service in 2025, reversing the downturn trend. Inflation and labor shortages continue to be industry challenges

Food Retail Industry: In 2025, Canada's food and alcoholic beverage retail sales totaled $116 billion (USD), including $19 billion in alcohol sales—a 3 percent increase from the previous year. The Canadian retail market is mature and consolidated, with five companies comprising over 65 percent of the total retail grocery market: three national grocers—Loblaw, Sobeys, and Metro—alongside big-box chains Costco and Walmart. The remainder of the market is represented by regional retail chains that include over 6,900 independents and 27,000 small and independent convenience stores.

Food Processing Industry: The Canadian food and beverage processing sector is the country's largest manufacturing industry by both GDP and employment, accounting for over 16 percent of manufacturing GDP and 17 percent of manufacturing jobs. In 2025, the sector generated over $125 billion USD in sales, with most processing facilities located in Ontario and Quebec. Highly integrated with the United States, the industry relies on cross-border supply chains, importing ingredients and food products for processing before exporting many finished products back to the U.S.

Canada Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products
$39 billion

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country
1) Plant-based Milk 2) Frozen Meat and Seafood
3) Flavored Yoghurt 4) Packaged Hard Cheese
5) Chocolate Confectionery 6) Carbonated RTD Tea and Kombucha
7) Energy Drinks 8) RTD Alcoholic beverages
9) Ready Meals 10) Tortilla Chips

Canadian Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	$116
Food Service-HRI	$89
Food Processing	$125

Top 6 Canadian Retailers (by sales)

1) Loblaws (17 percent) 2) Costco (15 percent)
3) Sobeys (14) 4) Walmart (13)
5) Metro (6) 6) Jim Pattison Group (2)

GDP/Population
Population *(millions)*: 41.7
GDP *(trillion USD)*: $2.37
GDP per capita *(USD)*: $56,900

Note: The $1 USD : $1.37 CAD exchange rate has been applied for 2025

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

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
- Well-established market with modern distribution channels - Relatively high consumer disposable income levels	- Strong U.S. dollar - Consolidated retail sector - High inflationary pressure
Opportunities	***Threats***
- Strong consumer demand for value, high-quality - U.S. products enter duty free under USMCA	- High level of competition from U.S., domestic, and third-country suppliers - Strong "buy local" programs

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Canada was the number two agricultural trading partner for the United States in 2025, with U.S. exports of agricultural products at $28.7 billion and total two-way agricultural trade reaching nearly $67.5 billion. The United States and Canada maintain the world's second largest bilateral agricultural trading relationship with $185 million worth of food, agricultural and related products crossing the U.S.-Canadian border every day. The driving force behind these U.S. agri-food exports remained the consumer-oriented category, which reached $20.9 billion in 2025, after a 4 percent decrease from 2024. The top five consumer-oriented agricultural categories were bakery, cereal, and pasta products ($2.8 billion), fresh vegetables ($1.9 billion), fresh fruits ($1.7 billion), food preparations ($1.6 billion) and chocolate and cocoa products ($1.5 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
On average, Canadian consumers have high disposable income, coupled with a growing interest in premium, high-quality products, and global cuisine.	The growing emphasis on “Made in Canada” and “Product of Canada” grocery labels reflects a broader shift toward economic nationalism, as Canadian consumers increasingly prioritize locally produced goods amid ongoing trade tensions.
Geographic proximity reduces transportation costs.	Geographic scale of Canada and costly shipping from East-West / coast-to-coast
U.S. food products are generally aligned with Canadian tastes and are familiar to Canadian consumers.	Bilingual (English and French) labeling, differences in nutrition fact panels, and other labeling requirements
Canada's ethnically diverse population exposes Canadians to increasingly diverse flavors and cuisines.	A stronger U.S. dollar makes competitive pricing challenging, especially in specialty foods
Strong demand for natural, organic, gourmet, and specialty food products.	Differences in chemical/residue tolerances, as well as food standards, may require special production runs
Duty-free, tariff-free treatment for more than 98 percent of U.S. products under USMCA (entered into force July 1, 2020).	Tariff rate quotas apply for supply-managed commodities such as dairy, poultry, and eggs

Food service operators rely on imported fruits and vegetables year-round.	"Buy local" movement across Canada saw strong interest in 2025
Well-established financial institutions and trading relationships.	Differences in standard package sizes and units of measurement (metric vs. imperial)
AIRS, Industry Labelling Tool, and National Import Service Centre provide regulatory guidance to facilitate trade.	Retailers and distributors often prefer working through a Canadian broker

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 2025 over 65 percent of total food and beverage retail sales were controlled by just five companies: three national grocers—Loblaw, Sobeys, and Metro—alongside big-box chains Costco and Walmart. Four of these companies operate nationwide, while Metro's presence is primarily concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. In addition to the major national chains, Canada's grocery landscape includes several strong regional players, such as the Jim Pattison Group, along with many independent and smaller retailers like Rabba, Dollarama, Giant Tiger, and Whole Foods. Regional markets, especially in Western Canada, also feature a healthy mix of mid-sized grocers, including Save-On-Foods, London Drugs, Federated Co-operatives, and The North West Company. As larger grocery banners focus their efforts on population-dense areas, smaller communities are serviced by smaller format retailers as well as independent and specialty retailers. While sophisticated, transportation logistics across such a large country can be relatively expensive moving east to west. Product distribution channels routinely flow north to south, reinforcing the importance of imports from U.S. suppliers.

The Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers (CFIG) 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 2026)* 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.

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). Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)—through the CFIA—also 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 Inspect 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.

A U.S. exporter that intends to act as the importer of record without maintaining a physical presence in Canada may need to register as a Non-Resident Importer (NRI). Alternatively, a Canadian buyer or distributor may assume importer-of-record responsibilities. 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

On October 21, 2024, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) implemented the CBSA Assessment and Revenue Management (CARM) system as its official platform for accounting for commercial imports and assessing and collecting applicable duties and taxes. Commercial importers, including Non-Resident Importers (NRIs)**,** must register their businesses through the CARM Client Portal. Importers that use a customs broker or other third-party service provider must also delegate the appropriate authority through the portal. Importers seeking the release of goods before duties and taxes are paid must enroll in the Release Prior to Payment (RPP) program and provide their own financial security.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Canada, the second-largest country in the world by land area, has a highly concentrated population. More than four-fifths of Canadians live in urban areas, with much of the population concentrated in major metropolitan centers located relatively close to the U.S. border. As of July 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.

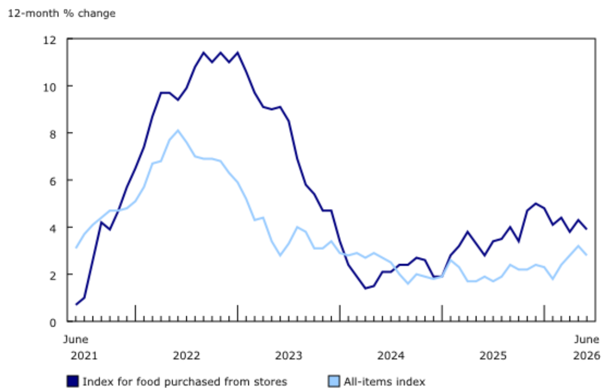
Below is additional demographic information to keep in mind as you consider your strategy for the Canadian market.

- **Population demographics:** Canada's population continues to age, with a median age of 40.6 years in 2025. According to **Statistics Canada,** there are now more Canadians aged 65 and over than children under the age of 15, and seniors remain the country's fastest-growing age group. This demographic shift is driving demand for health-focused foods, convenient meal solutions, smaller portion sizes, easy-to-open packaging, and clear, easy-to-read product labels.

- **Family structure:** Canada's household structure continues to evolve toward smaller family units. According to the **2021 Census,** the average household size was 2.4 persons, while 64 percent of all households consisted of just one or two people. Couple-family households accounted for just over half (50.9 percent) of all households, evenly split between couples with children (25.3 percent) and those without children (25.6 percent), while one-parent families represented 8.7 percent of households. These demographic trends are contributing to sustained demand for smaller package sizes, single-serve and two-portion products, and convenient meal solutions tailored to smaller households and aging consumers.

- **Food inflation:** Grocery prices in Canada increased by an annual average of 3.5 percent in 2025, up from 2.2 percent in 2024, driven primarily by higher prices for meat, coffee, and confectionery products. Although food inflation remained well below the record highs experienced in 2022 and 2023, elevated grocery prices continued to shape consumer purchasing behavior. According to **Statistics Canada,** Canadian consumers remained focused on value, increasing demand for private-label products, promotional discounts, and competitively priced food offerings, while retailers continued to expand value-oriented product selections.

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



Source: Statistic Canada, 2026

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Table 2: Total 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
2021	$31,788	$17,581	55%
2022	$34,776	$19,200	55%
2023	$35,017	$19,672	56%
2024	$37,823	$20,959	55%
2025	$39,440	$20,085	51%

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: Canada's Top Consumer-Oriented Product Import Categories, 2025 (Million U.S. Dollars)

Description	CO Imports Global $	C.O. Imports U.S. Share		Leading Competitors
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	4,006.97	2,724.39	68%	Italy, China, and Mexico
Soup & Other Food Preparations	2,388.26	1,859.58	78%	China, Switzerland and Thailand
Fresh Vegetables	2,864.73	1,558.64	54%	Mexico, China, and Guatemala
Fresh Fruit	4,944.37	1,538.95	31%	Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	3,029.01	1,509.82	50%	Malaysia, Indonesia, and Germany
Dog & Cat Food	1,342.44	1,165.55	87%	Thailand, China, and Italy
Dairy Products	1,888.28	1,154.96	61%	Italy, New Zealand, and France
Non-alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	1,318.91	948.84	72%	France, Italy, and Austria
Beef & Beef Products	2,026.29	869.21	43%	Australia, New Zealand, and Mexico
Condiments & Sauces	1,188.87	839.42	71%	Italy, China, and Mexico

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 4: Best Forecasted Growth Product Categories (2025– 2030)

Product Category	Sales Growth 2024 / 2025	5-year CAGR-Growth Forecast	Subcategories	Sales Growth 2024 / 2025
Packaged Food				
Cooking Ingredients & Meals	1%	1.5%	Plant-based Milk	8%
			Flavored Yoghurt	6%
			Frozen Ready Meals	4%
			Prepared Salads	3%

Snacks	2%	1.8%	Chocolate	5%
			Ice cream	4%
			Confectionary	3%
			Vegetable, Pulse and Bread Chips	3%
Staple Foods				
Meat and Seafood Substitutes	3.4%	3.4%	Chilled Meat and Seafood Substitutes	2.8%
			Frozen Meat and Seafood Substitutes	6%
Ready Meals	3.8%	1.6%	Frozen Ready Meals	4.4%
Pet Food	1.6%	3.5%	Premium Wet Dog Food	3%
Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages				
Beverages/ Non-Alcoholic Drinks	2%	2.2%	Flavored Bottled Water	5.1%
			RTD Coffee	6.3%
			Carbonated RTD Tea and Kombucha	12%
Alcoholic Drinks	-3%	-1.4%	RTDs	7%
			Wine	-5%
			Spirits	-4%

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.: AgOttawa@state.gov	U.S. Consulate General, Tel. (416) 649-8683 E.: AgOttawa@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 Convertor
- 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
CA2026-0016	Food Service – Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Annual *(Provides an overview of the Canadian food service landscape, including a list of Canadian food service distributors)*	July 13, 2026
CA2025-0040	Retail Foods Annual *(Provides an overview of the Canadian retail landscape)*	December 30, 2025
CA2025-0038	Dairy and Products Annual *(A thorough explanation of the dairy tariff rate quota system in Canada and trade analysis)*	November 21, 2025
CA2026-0012	FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual *(List of the most common export certificates required by CFIA)*	July 2, 2026
CA2026-0010	Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Report *(The 30-page report highlights*	July 2, 2026

	many of the export requirements and regulations set by CFIA)	
CA2026-0003	Canada's First-Ever Grocery Code of Conduct Comes Into Effect *(report provides an overview of the implementation of the Canada Grocery Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2026, to promote fairer and more transparent retailer-supplier relationships)*	February 2, 2026
CA2025-0015	Canada Implements Retaliatory Measures in Response to United States Tariffs (*This report provides an overview of Canada's retaliatory tariffs on U.S. imports, introduced on March 4, 2025, and their implications for agricultural trade)*	March 5, 2025
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 (*Provides an overview of Canada's proposed Federal Plastics Registry and the reporting requirements being considered for producers of plastic products and packaging)*	January 13, 2024
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