



The Regulatory Reconciliation and Cooperation Table (RCT)



Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat presentation to the
2018 CFR Regulatory Conference
November 2018

What regulatory cooperation means to Canada

Why

- Aligning requirements and eliminating duplication saves industry time and money which supports growth and competitiveness.
- Increases choice and reduces costs for consumers.
- Increases information available to regulators and saves resources.
- Protection for public health & safety and environment is maintained or strengthened

Where

- Focus on areas where there is willingness to align and cooperate
- Regulatory areas involved: pharmaceuticals, medical, food, environmental standards, chemicals, cosmetics, transportation safety, dangerous goods, agriculture, energy efficiency, and aquaculture

How

- Aim to create regulations that eliminate duplication such as:
 - equivalency, incorporating international standards by reference, mutual recognition agreements.
 - Include initiatives like joint inspections, testing and product approvals; data sharing, and mutual recognition of certification.
- Maintains sovereign decision making

Canada's Regulatory Cooperation Fora

Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC)



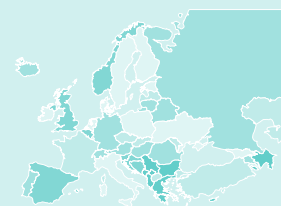
Established in 2011 by U.S. President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper to enhance economic competitiveness while maintaining high levels of protection for health, safety and the environment

Canadian Free Trade Agreement - Regulatory Reconciliation and Cooperation Table (RCT)



Established in 2017 to reduce domestic barriers to trade, facilitate investment and labour, and encourage common processes among Parties

Canada - European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement - Regulatory Cooperation Forum (RCF)



Currently being established with the aim of identifying potential areas for cooperation, facilitating discussions between regulatory authorities, sharing information

RCT and Reducing Internal Barriers to Trade

What?

- A mechanism to address regulatory differences between Canadian jurisdictions as a means of reducing inter-provincial barriers to trade, investment and labour mobility

Who?

- Central coordination and oversight by RCT Chair (QC; rotates to NS in 2019) supported by Secretariat (ISED). TBS - federal lead on domestic regulatory reconciliation and cooperation

Sectors?

- Transportation, occupational health and safety, agriculture, energy efficiency, aquaculture, standards harmonization, etc.

How?

- Barriers are submitted for reconciliation, participating CFTA governments and their regulators negotiate towards reconciliation agreements
- 23 work plan items published in 2018-2019 with work underway

RCT case study – Inspection requirements for Produce

