

April 2001

**REPORT ON THE  
REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS  
AND NEXT STEPS**

**PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS PROJECT  
ON INTERNAL TRADE**

**INTERNAL TRADE SECRETARIAT  
ISBN 1-894055-26-8**

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## PREFACE

The Internal Trade Secretariat is pleased to present the following report on the regional meetings that constitute the first phase of the Public Consultations Project approved by the Committee on Internal Trade in April, 2000.

This report will describe and analyse the results of the first phase of the consultations project - the three regional meetings of round tables which were held in the fall of 2000 and provide focus to the discussions that will take place in the second and final phase of the project, the National Conference.

In order to meet this objective, the Report is comprised of three chapters which deal respectively with:

- the process leading to the three regional meetings including the participants, the background information provided to them and the format of the meetings themselves;
- a description and analysis of the issues raised at the three regional meetings; and
- the National Conference including topics of discussion.

The Report also includes three appendices which list the invitees, the participants and outlines the "flip chart" notes produced by each round table at each regional meeting.

In preparing this report, the Secretariat relied primarily on the extensive notes that were taken by note takers at each round table, on the "flip chart" notes that were produced by each round table, and on the observations of Secretariat staff who were present at the round tables.

In conclusion, it is important to point out the success of the regional meetings depended on the involvement of many volunteers and keynote speakers as well as the participation of representatives of some 120 organizations who devoted time and effort to attend the meetings and shared their views and experience. Their contribution is much valued and it is hoped that they will be able to extend their effort by participating in the National Conference.

André Dimitrijevic

Executive Director  
Internal Trade Secretariat

## CHAPTER 1

### Regional Meetings - Process

#### A) Introduction

At its meeting of April 2000, the Committee on Internal Trade<sup>1</sup> approved a major public consultations project to assist governments in identifying pragmatic and useful ways for improving internal trade, notably through the *Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)*.<sup>2</sup>

The Public Consultations Project has two sequential components, namely:

- Phase 1 Three regional meetings each comprising three round tables (Business, Labour and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Research Institutes); and
- Phase 2 An open, national conference to review and further discuss internal trade issues with a view to developing proposals for the consideration of Ministers.

The consultations project is intended to engage a broad cross-section of Canadians in dialogue concerning the state of the domestic market and internal trade, notably through the *AIT*.

In proposing such a project, several possible outcomes were envisaged:

- the identification of problems/issues which may need to be addressed by governments;

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The Committee on Internal Trade is composed of the Ministers responsible for internal (i.e. domestic) trade in accordance with the *Agreement on Internal Trade* signed in 1994 by the governments of Canada, the ten provinces and of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The Agreement came into effect on July 1, 1995.

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The *Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT)* is an inter-governmental agreement to reduce and eliminate barriers to the free movement of people, goods, services and investments within Canada and to establish an open, efficient and stable domestic market.

The AIT focuses on the following sectors, which affect trade within Canada: procurement; investment; labour mobility; consumer-related measures and standards; agricultural and food goods; alcoholic beverages; natural resources processing; energy; communications; transportation and environmental protection.

- an assessment of the effect of the *AIT*;
- the identification of structural improvements to, and gaps in the *AIT*; and
- the identification of practical and pragmatic initiatives both within and outside the scope of the *AIT*.

## **B) General Format of the Regional Meetings**

Regional meetings on internal trade were held in Saskatoon, Montreal, and Moncton, on October 2<sup>nd</sup>, October 24<sup>th</sup>, and November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2000 respectively.<sup>3</sup>

Participants were drawn from business; labour, professional associations, consumer groups, environmental groups and other NGOs; and academia, research institutes and think tanks. They were then assigned respectively to one of the following three round tables: Business, Labour and NGOs, and Research Institutes.

The regional meetings began with a short plenary session which included a presentation by a keynote speaker. This was followed by a round table discussion which lasted the majority of the day. The meeting then concluded with a plenary session consisting of reports on the findings of the round tables and a brief introduction to the National Conference.

Participants were invited to voice their priorities, concerns, and recommendations with regard to internal trade, notably through the *AIT*. In order to ensure that participants were able to present their views freely, government representatives attended as observers only.

## **C) Participation at the Regional Meetings**

Participants at the regional meetings were formally invited by the Internal Trade Secretariat<sup>4</sup> based on lists prepared by each Party. These lists also assigned participants to the specific round table deemed most appropriate.

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<sup>3</sup> Participants from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories were invited to the Saskatoon Meeting. Participants from Quebec, Ontario and Nunavut were invited to the Montreal Meeting. The Moncton Meeting was comprised of participants from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Participants from national organizations were invited to attend each regional meetings.

<sup>4</sup> The Internal Trade Secretariat, located in Winnipeg, is a non-governmental body created to provide operational and administrative support to all Parties to the *AIT* in its implementation.

375 invitations were sent out by the Internal Trade Secretariat and a list of invitees is attached in Appendix 1. 130 individuals representing some 120 organizations attended the regional meetings. Participants were present from all provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A complete participant list by regional meeting is attached as Appendix 2.

**TABLE OF PARTICIPATION**

	<b>Labour &amp; NGOs</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Research Institutes</b>
<b>Saskatoon</b>	<b>28 (48 invitees)</b>	<b>10 (52 invitees)</b>	<b>11 (31 invitees)</b>
<b>Montreal</b>	<b>23 (57 invitees)</b>	<b>11 (48 invitees)</b>	<b>4 (28 invitees)</b>
<b>Moncton</b>	<b>21 (54 invitees)</b>	<b>16 (35 invitees)</b>	<b>6 (22 invitees)</b>

## CHAPTER 2

### Regional Meetings - Findings

#### A) Introduction

This chapter deals with the issues raised by the participants of the three regional meetings. In order to provide some focus and cohesion to a discussion of the numerous and valuable suggestions, comments and recommendations expressed during the course of the regional meetings, they have been grouped under the four broad common themes listed below.

In order to identify common themes, the Internal Trade Secretariat (“Secretariat”) relied on the notes that were taken by note takers, as well as all flip chart notes that were produced at the round tables, which are attached as Appendix 3. In fact, the issues, concerns, recommendations found in the flip chart notes were used extensively to identify common themes.<sup>5</sup> Observations from Secretariat staff members, who were present at the round tables, were also taken into consideration.

#### B) Questions Addressed by the Round Tables

Each round table was asked to discuss the following questions:

##### *Labour and NGOs*

- What difficulties are you aware of as a result of different labour mobility, consumer-related and environmental protection measures across Canada?
- How can these difficulties be addressed while maintaining a balance between social and economic priorities?

##### *Business*

- What difficulties do you have in doing business in other provinces?

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Every issue, concern, and recommendation on the flip charts has been assigned a number for grouping purposes. These numbers, which go from one to four, have been included in Appendix 3. The numbers assigned to each issue, concern, and recommendation refer to the four themes identified in this chapter. Some of the entries have two numbers because they relate to two different themes.

- What should be done about it?

### *Research Institutes*

- What are the issues that arise when efforts are made to improve the free movement of persons, goods, services and investments within Canada and to establish an open, efficient and stable domestic market?
- What has to be considered in order to successfully resolve those issues?

## **C) Themes**

Even though the questions that were asked differed somewhat depending on the round table, the broad consensus was that there were a number of issues with internal trade in Canada that should be addressed. Some participants thought there were still too many barriers to trade while others saw the solutions to internal trade, in particular the AIT, as a problem in and of itself. Many participants did not define specific barriers or problems, but rather raised more general issues, problems, or concerns.

At each of the three regional meetings and in the various round tables there was considerable convergence on issues and concerns raised with respect to internal trade and the AIT. These can be categorized under the four following themes:

- 1) Protecting Regional and Social Programs and Consumer, Labour, and Environmental Standards;
- 2) Enhancing the Free Flow of Goods, Services, Investment and Labour across Provincial and Territorial Boundaries;
- 3) Improving How the AIT Currently Works; and
- 4) Enforceability of the AIT.

## **D) Analysis**

These four themes are further described below in terms of the concerns or issues raised and the suggestions or recommendations proposed.

- 1) *Protecting Regional and Social Programs and Labour, Consumer and Environmental Standards*

Many round tables expressed the view, to one degree or another, that efforts to enhance trade within Canada should not compromise the ability of provincial and territorial

governments to set environmental, labour and consumer standards that adequately protect the interests of their citizens. Furthermore, the importance of protecting regional economic development programs and Canadian social programs, in particular health care, was also raised.

a) Protection of Environmental, Labour and Consumer Standards

There was general consensus that standards that protect workers, consumers and the environment should not be diluted by the AIT. Most participants felt that if harmonization was to be pursued, it should not mean lower standards, but rather higher or, in any event, adequate ones. This was also true of most Business round tables. Although this issue was not their primary concern. Some participants also expressed concerns that reducing barriers could lead to lower standards relating to trades and professions.

b) Protection of Social and Regional Economic Development Programs under the AIT

Many round tables indicated that Canadian social programs ought not to be compromised by efforts to enhance freer domestic trade. Some round tables, in particular, the Labour and NGO round tables and Research Institutes round table in Moncton, also expressed concern that the AIT removed the ability of governments to pursue regional economic development.

Several round tables recommended that crown corporations be exempted from the AIT rules governing procurement. This was primarily a Labour and NGO round table recommendation.

c) AIT Obligations and International Agreements

Some Research Institutes and almost all Labour and NGO round tables were concerned that obligations under the AIT could, in some instances, inadvertently trigger the application of international trade agreements (NAFTA and WTO). These round tables were concerned that the application of international trade agreements might constrain the ability of provincial and federal governments to deliver government programs, particularly social and health programs, through government or not-for-profit entities. This was not an issue for Business round tables.

There was general consensus on the principle of protecting labour, consumer and environmental standards as well as social programs. However, round tables differed considerably on two questions: the flexibility that should be accorded governments to adopt or retain differing standards; and, how quickly and broadly these standards should be harmonized. Furthermore, although a significant number of round tables thought it was important to protect regional economic development programs, this was not true of all round tables, in particular, some Business round tables.

2) *Enhancing the Free Flow of Goods, Services, Investment and Labour across Provincial and Territorial Boundaries*

The second theme to emerge was the need to further enhance the free flow of goods, services, investment and labour across provincial and territorial boundaries. In some instances, more and faster harmonization and reconciliation was advocated; in other instances, new initiatives were proposed. Broadening the AIT by removing exclusions or expanding its scope was also discussed.

a) Harmonizing and Reconciling Standards and Regulations

Harmonizing standards and regulations emerged as an important point, especially at the Business round tables. These round tables held the view that unnecessary differences in regulations and standards constitute perhaps the single greatest barrier to labour mobility and free trade within Canada. The need for greater harmonization of standards and regulations relative to transportation, investment and labour mobility were most commonly cited.

b) Broadening the AIT

Business round tables, in particular, believed that the AIT should be extended, either by removing current exemptions to the application of the AIT or by broadening its coverage. On the first point, some Business round tables recommended that all crown corporations be included under the procurement provisions of the AIT and that threshold amounts be eliminated altogether.

The current exemption dealing with aboriginals also arose in Saskatoon. It was suggested that the AIT should apply to “First Nations trade procurement” as it does to all other governments.

Specific areas to explore in broadening the AIT included carefully examining agricultural supply management. The importance of completing the current obligation to incorporate a new energy chapter was also indicated.

c) New Initiatives

Some new initiatives such as an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and functional access to permits by e-commerce were also suggested to speed up interprovincial transportation. Further study and possible action were suggested to ensure that governments did not inadvertently erect new barriers to trade in their attempt to develop standards and a legal framework for e-commerce.

The need to pursue measures to enhance the free flow of goods, services, investment and labour in Canada was strongly endorsed by Business round tables and some Research Institutes round tables. There was also broadly based support across all round tables for an approach to enhancing free trade that would balance such measures with social, environmental, consumer and labour concerns.

### 3) *Improving How the AIT Currently Works*

A significant number of participants made suggestions to improve how the AIT currently works by raising concerns relative to: the general lack of public awareness of the AIT and internal trade matters; the need to evaluate the effectiveness of the AIT; and the need to ensure greater transparency in internal trade negotiations and the operations of the AIT.

Although different, these three main points were often linked and transparency, in particular, was seen as an operating principle that should permeate all areas of the AIT and its operation.

#### a) Awareness

The great majority of round tables perceived there to be a serious lack of awareness and knowledge about the AIT among all sectors of Canadian society including academia, business, labour groups and the general public. Concern was expressed that this was detrimental to the effectiveness of the AIT, mainly because businesses would not use the AIT as often as they could, and citizens were not as informed as they should be about this Agreement.

Almost, if not all round tables recommended in one form or another that Canadians of all walks of life, including businesses and government procurement officials, should be made much more aware of the AIT's existence and of its content. Most round tables were of the view that the Internal Trade Secretariat should play a more significant role in such education and communication. Many round tables made practical suggestions including: using a Web site; using media outlets; organizing conferences; having more public consultations; and using management tools such as developing a communication plan and setting benchmarks.

#### b) Evaluations

A substantial number of round tables suggested that internal trade and the AIT should be more closely evaluated and monitored in order to measure the effectiveness of the AIT, its impact on various provinces or territories, and even its need. Some round tables believed that the AIT should be evaluated for its effectiveness and its relevance after five years of operation while others suggested that evaluations relating to the AIT and its impact be produced and disseminated more frequently.

The need for evaluations was quite widespread and was supported by the three round tables. However, the reasons for evaluations differed significantly. Business round tables wanted to measure the effectiveness of the AIT with respect to reducing trade barriers while Labour and NGO round tables supported evaluating, for example, the regional impact of the AIT. In addition, a few round tables suggested periodic report cards on the progress of specific chapters or issues as well as on the implementation of the AIT by the signatory governments.

c) Transparency

All round tables agreed that there should be greater transparency involved surrounding the AIT and internal trade. Some round tables were particularly concerned about the lack of transparency relating to some of the negotiations that are ongoing under the AIT (e.g. the chapter on energy). This concern was expressed by Labour and NGO round tables and by most Research Institutes round tables. Business round tables and some Research Institutes round tables favoured more transparency to highlight the action or inaction of the governments that are signatories to the AIT.

A broad consensus existed across almost all of the round tables on the importance of having more awareness, evaluation and transparency.

4) *Enforceability of the AIT*

The round tables also raised many issues that related to the enforceability of the AIT and the benefits and disadvantages of permitting a broad degree of flexibility for the governments that have signed the AIT. The theme of enforceability was a prominent one, but it was discussed or framed quite differently depending on the round table. Nevertheless, the theme of enforceability coalesced, either, around the issue of dispute resolution or, more generally, on whether the AIT should be a legal or a political document.

a) Dispute Resolution Process

Dispute resolution arose frequently at the three regional meetings, but not at all round tables. Business round tables and some Research Institutes round tables, especially the one in Montreal, focused on this issue. Discussions in the Labour and NGO round tables focused much more on whether the AIT should be a legal or a political document.

Round tables which specifically addressed dispute resolution were generally very favorable to strengthening the current dispute resolution process under the AIT. Most of these round tables expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the current dispute resolution process which they considered to be slow, ineffective, costly and

unenforceable. They wanted a faster, simpler, cheaper and more effective dispute resolution process. Many agreed that the dispute resolution process under the AIT should be simpler and clearer in order to make it more accessible and straight forward. Keeping the cost low and having clear, enforceable penalties was also widely recommended.

Although raised less frequently, the bid protest process for provincial or territorial procurement was also seen as somewhat ineffective.

b) Legal vs Political Nature of the AIT

Whether the AIT should be a legally binding agreement with strong enforcement provisions or a political agreement based primarily on voluntary compliance was one issue that received a lot of attention at some round tables. When the issue of enforceability was discussed in these terms, which happened only in some Research Institutes round tables and Labour and NGO round tables, they overwhelmingly favoured the idea of having a political agreement rather than a more legal type agreement. Some of these round tables even suggested that the dispute resolution process should be non binding and based on consensus.

Since round tables which focused on the current dispute mechanism strongly favoured a more binding and stronger enforcement mechanism while those which discussed the political versus legal status of the AIT favoured a political agreement, a consensus does not exist on the specific issue of enforceability.

**E) Conclusion**

The findings of the regional meetings indicate that there were important differences between round tables which accorded different priority between reducing trade barriers and protecting social and regional programs, or labour, environmental and consumer standards, However, in spite of these differences considerable commonality still existed. For example, most round tables either agreed, or were not opposed to:

- increasing public awareness of the AIT;
- evaluating the effectiveness of the AIT;
- ensuring greater transparency in all the operations of the AIT and in internal trade generally;
- reducing trade barriers and encouraging more labour mobility as long as labour, environmental and consumers standards and social programs are protected;
- having some kind of a dispute resolution process; and
- having a political agreement on internal trade rather than a legal one.

These points of commonality were not fully discussed at the regional meetings. What this report offers is a summary of what the 130 participants listed in Appendix 2 had to say as they met and talked around their separate round tables.

## CHAPTER 3

### National Conference

#### A) General Information

A 1 ½ day National Conference is currently scheduled for May 31st and June 1st in Toronto. It is anticipated that attendees will include a broad cross section of groups outside of government from all regions of Canada, together with government representatives. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.

As a significant part of the Public Consultation Project on internal trade, it is expected that the National Conference will build on the results of the regional round tables and help to:

- identify problems/issues which may need to be addressed by governments;
- assess the effect of the *Agreement on Internal Trade* (AIT);
- identify structural improvements to, and gaps in the AIT; and
- identify practical and pragmatic initiatives both within and outside the scope of the AIT.

Furthermore, the National Conference is designed to generate more public awareness of internal trade and the AIT. The National Conference is also designed to be a forum where citizens, government representatives, businesses, associations, academics, NGOs, research institutions and labour groups can meet and discuss issues related to internal trade, including the AIT.

The National Conference will include an opening plenary session, panels, a keynote address and a closing plenary session. There will be a total of four panels comprised of two to four panelists. Participants will have the opportunity to ask questions. The closing plenary session will include four individuals representative of groups who participated in the regional round tables. These individuals will provide comments on the four panels of the National Conference.

Although the National Conference is the final stage of the 2000-2001 Public Consultations Project on internal trade, it is not the end of the process. A report will be prepared after the National Conference is over and will be distributed to all participants as well as presented to ministers responsible for Internal Trade for their consideration.

#### B) Panel Topics

As noted in Chapter 2, four major themes emerged from the three regional meetings, namely:

- 1) Protecting Regional and Social Programs, and Environmental, Labour and Consumer Standards;

- 2) Enhancing the Free Flow of Goods, Services, Investment and Labour across Provincial and Territorial Boundaries;
- 3) Improving How the AIT Currently Works; and
- 4) Enforceability of the AIT.

The Panel topics have been chosen to address these main themes at the National Conference. The panel topics will be the following:

1. Canada's Internal Market - A Report Card
  - How did we get there?
  - Does the AIT reflect the current Canadian economic and political reality?
  - How do we stack up or compare against international competitors?
  - What are some of the important issues?
2. Protecting Regional and Social Programs and Environmental, Labour and Consumer Standards
  - How do you accommodate regional and provincial circumstances within a national framework?
  - How do Canada's international commitments under International Trade Agreements impact on the AIT?
  - How do you balance economic/trade interests with social/environmental interests?
  - How can ensure that harmonizing standards does not lead to a lowering of standards?
3. Enhancing the Free Flow of People, Goods, Services, and Investments within Canada?
  - What are some of the barriers and are we addressing them?
  - What is the economic impact of the barriers that exist?
  - What other economic sectors need to be addressed?
  - What can we learn from other parts of the world?
4. Improving how the AIT Currently Works
  - How much transparency and accountability should there be?
  - Are there areas that we need to improve?
  - How can we improve dispute resolution?

- Should the AIT be a political or legally enforceable agreement?
- Can the AIT work if nobody knows about it?
- To what extent would more public awareness enhance AIT effectiveness?

**APPENDIX 1**

**List of Invitees**

Acadia University, Department of Economics  
Action Réseau Consommateur  
Aerospace Industry of Nova Scotia  
Aikins, MacAulay, Thorvaldson  
Alberta Association of Registered Nurses  
Alberta Chamber of Commerce  
Alberta Construction Association  
Alberta College of Social Workers  
Alberta Dental Association  
Alberta Economic Development Authority  
Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL) / Fédération du travail de l'Alberta  
Alberta Funeral Services Regulatory Board  
Alberta Registered Dietitians Association  
Alliance des manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Québec  
Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters Canada / Alliance des manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Canada  
Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters Canada (AMEC) / Alliance de manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Canada, BC Manufacturers Association  
Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters of Canada / Alliance des manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Canada, secteur du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters, Newfoundland (AMEN)  
Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters of Canada, Ontario Division / Alliance des manufacturiers et des exportateurs, Section de l'Ontario  
Amalgamated Dairy Ltd.  
Apparel Manufacturers Association of Ontario  
Association de la construction du Québec  
Association des brasseurs du Québec  
Association des constructeurs de route et grands travaux du Québec  
Association des détaillants en alimentation du Québec  
Association des manufacturiers de produits alimentaires du Québec (AMPAQ)  
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba  
Association of Professional Engineers of New Brunswick / Association des ingénieurs du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia  
Association of Registered Professional Foresters of New Brunswick / Association des forestiers agréés du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Association of Yukon Communities  
Association pour la protection des épargnants et des investisseurs du Québec  
AT&T Canada Enterprises Company  
Atlantic Institute for Market Studies

Atlantic Provinces Chambers of Commerce / Chambres de commerce des provinces de l'Atlantique  
Atlantic Provinces Economic Council / Conseil économique des provinces de l'Atlantique,  
Atlantic Provinces Trucking Association  
Barreau du Québec  
Baxter Foods Ltd.  
BC Chamber of Commerce  
BC Federation of Labour (BCFL) / Fédération du travail de la Colombie-Britannique  
BC Government & Services Employee's Union / Syndicat des fonctionnaires provinciaux et de service de la Colombie-Britannique  
BC School Trustees Association / Association des commissaires d'écoles de la Colombie-Britannique  
Brasseries Molson (Les), Molson Breweries  
Brewers of Ontario  
British Columbia Agricultural Council  
Burnt Church First Nation  
Business Council of Manitoba  
Business Council on National Issues / Conseil canadien des chef d'entreprise (2)  
C. D. Howe Institute / Institut C.D. Howe  
Caledon Institute of Social Policy  
Calgary Chamber of Commerce  
Camosun College  
Canada West Foundation (2)  
Canadian Agricultural Trade Research Network  
Canadian Association of University Teachers / Association canadienne des professeures et professeurs d'université  
Canadian Auto Workers / Travailleurs et travailleuses canadiens de l'automobile  
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives / Centre canadien de politiques alternatives (2)  
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives / Centre canadien de la politique alternatives, BC Office  
Canadian Chamber of Commerce / La Chambre de commerce du Canada  
Canadian Council for Public-Private Partnerships (C2P3) / Le conseil canadien des sociétés publiques-privées  
Canadian Council of Technicians and Technologists (CCTT) / Conseil canadien des techniciens et technologues  
Canadian Drug Manufacturers Association (CDMA) / L'Association canadienne des fabricants de produits pharmaceutiques (ACEPP)

Canadian Electricity Association / Association canadienne de l'électricité  
Canadian Energy Research Institute (2)  
Canadian Environment Industries Association -Ontario CEIA / Association canadienne des industries de l'environnement (ACIE), Section de l'Ontario  
Canadian Environmental Law Association / Association canadienne du droit de l'environnement  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) / Fédération canadienne de l'entreprise indépendante (4)  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) / Fédération canadienne de l'entreprise indépendante (British Columbia & the Yukon)  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business Nova Scotia and Newfoundland / Fédération de l'entreprise indépendante de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de Terre-Neuve  
Canadian Hydropower Association  
Canadian Industrial Transportation League / Association canadienne de transport industriel  
Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) / Congrès du travail du Canada (CTC)  
Canadian Law Association / Association canadienne du droit  
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) / Société pour la protection des parcs et des sites naturelles du Canada, (Yukon Chapter)  
Canadian Petroleum Products Institute (CPPI) / Institut canadien des produits pétroliers  
Canadian Research Institute for Social Policy  
Canadian Trucking Association / Association canadienne du camionnage  
Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CLC) (CUPW) -Toronto / Syndicat des travailleurs et travailleuses des postes (STTP) -Toronto  
Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC) (CUPE) / Syndicat canadien de la fonction publique (CTC) (SCEP), (2)  
CanWest Global Communications Corp.  
Carleton University, School of Public Administration  
Claude Castonguay  
Cavendish Farms  
Centra Corporation  
Centrale des syndicats démocratiques  
Centre for Public Policy Alternatives  
Centre for Trade Policy Alternatives Manitoba  
Certified General Accountants Association of Canada / Association des comptables généraux agréés du Canada  
Certified General Accountants Association of Newfoundland  
Certified General Accountants Association of Ontario

Certified General Accountants Organization of New Brunswick / Association des comptables généraux licenciés du Nouveau-Brunswick  
CGA NWT/Nunavut Association  
Chambre de commerce du Québec  
Citizens for Public Justice  
Coalition des associations de consommateurs du Québec  
College and Association of Respiratory Therapy of Alberta  
College Institute Educators Association of British Columbia  
College of Chiropodists of Ontario  
College of Dental Hygienists of Ontario  
College of Dental Technologists of Ontario  
College of Medical Laboratory Technologists of Ontario (CMLTO) / Ordre des technologistes de laboratoire médical de l'Ontario (OTLMO)  
College of Nurses of Ontario (CNO) / Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers de l'Ontario  
College of Pharmacists of Ontario  
College of Physical Therapists of Alberta  
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario / Ordre des médecins et chirurgiens de l'Ontario  
College of Physiotherapists of Ontario (CPO) / Ordre des physiothérapeutes de l'Ontario  
College of Psychologists of Ontario  
Commission de la construction du Québec  
Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada (CEP) / Syndicat canadien des communication de l'énergie et du papier (CTC) (SCEP), (2)  
Compagnie d'arrimage de Québec  
Concert Properties Ltd.  
Confédération des syndicats nationaux  
Conference Board of Canada (The) / Le Conference Board du Canada (2)  
Conseil d'accréditation du Québec  
Conseil du Patronat du Québec (2)  
Construction Association of New Brunswick / Association de la construction du Nouveau-Brunswick Incorporée  
Construction Association of New Brunswick Inc. / Association de la construction du Nouveau-Brunswick Incorporée  
Construction Association of Nova Scotia  
Construction Association of PEI  
Consulting Engineers of New Brunswick / Les Ingénieurs-Conseil du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Consumers' Association of Canada / Association des consommateurs du Canada

Consumers' Association of Canada / Association des consommateurs du Canada,  
(Alberta Section)  
Consumers Association of Canada / Association des consommateurs du Canada,  
(Manitoba Section)  
Consumers' Association of Canada / Association des consommateurs du Canada  
(Newfoundland Section)  
Consumers' Association of Canada (CAC) (ONTARIO) / Association des  
consommateurs du Canada (Ontario Section)  
Consumers Association of Canada / Association des consommateurs du Canada,  
(Saskatchewan Section)  
Contract Management Services  
Coopérative Fédérée du Québec  
Council of Canadians / Conseil des Canadien (4)  
Council of Canadians (The) / Conseil des Canadiens, Atlantic Canada Chapters  
Council of Ontario Construction Association  
Credit Union Central of British Columbia  
Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan  
Dairy Farmers of Newfoundland and Labrador  
Dalhousie University  
Dalhousie University, School for Resource and Environmental Studies  
Denturist Association of Manitoba  
Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd.  
Durabelt Inc.  
École Nationale d'administration publique  
École polytechnique, Centre d'expertise en commerce électronique  
Economic Developers Association of Alberta  
Edmonton Chamber of Commerce & World Trade Centre (ECCWTC)  
Electricity Consumers Alliance of Nova Scotia  
Estey Centre For Law and Economics In International Trade  
Executive Computer Training  
Farmers Co-operative Dairy Limited  
Fédération des associations coopératives d'économie familiale  
Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses du Québec  
Federation of Law Societies of Canada / Fédération des professions juridiques du  
Canada  
Federation of Prince Edward Island Municipalities Inc.  
First Nations  
Fisheries Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Ltd.  
Food and Consumer Product Manufacturers of Canada (FPMC) / Fabricants de  
produits alimentaires et de consommation du Canada (2)  
Fraser Institute  
Galiano Island Chamber of Commerce

Gander Worldwide Inc.  
Garden Province Meats  
Global Economics Ltd. (2)  
Gorman Controls Ltd.  
Great Northern Knitters  
Marjorie Griffen-Cohen  
Groupe Autocar Orléans Express inc.  
Groupe Desgagnés  
Groupe Robert inc.  
ICET Alliance  
Information Technology Association of Canada (ITAC) - Ontario / Association  
canadienne de la technologie de l'information (ACTI), Section de l'Ontario  
Information Technology Association of PEI  
INRS-Eau  
Institut économique de Montréal  
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario (ICAO) / Institut des comptables agréés  
de l'Ontario  
Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC) / Institut d'administration publique  
du Canada (2)  
Institute for Research on Public Policy / Institut de recherche en politiques publiques  
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) / Institut international du  
développement durable (IIDDD)  
International Labourers Union  
J. D. Irving Ltd.  
Julien Inc.  
Keystone Agricultural Producers  
Kleysten Transport Ltd.  
Landmark Feeds  
Law Society of Alberta  
Law Society of New Brunswick / Barreau du Nouveau-Brunswick  
Law Society of Upper Canada / Barreau du Haut-Canada  
Le Groupe Jean Coutu (PJC) inc.  
Local 7085, United Steel Workers of America / Métallurgistes unis d'Amérique  
Loewen Windows  
Machineries Tenco Ltée (Les)  
Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses  
Manitoba Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail du Manitoba  
Manitoba Government Employees' Union (MGEU) / Association de la fonction  
publique du Manitoba  
Manitoba Heavy Construction Association

Manitoba Nurses' Union (CLC) (MNU) / Syndicat des infirmières du Manitoba  
Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association  
Manufacturers' Association of Canada (MEMAC) / Association des manufacturiers du  
Canada  
MDS Inc.  
Memorial University of Newfoundland (3)  
Memorial University of Newfoundland, Fisheries and Marine Institute  
Metal Working Association of NB  
Metropolitan Halifax Chamber of Commerce  
Moncton Northeast Construction Association  
Moosehead Breweries  
Mount Allison University, Rural and Small Town Programme  
NB Dental Hygienists Association  
New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists / Association des  
ergothérapeutes du Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Association of Social Workers / Association des travailleurs sociaux  
du Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Board of Examiners  
New Brunswick Chamber of Commerce  
New Brunswick Dental Society / Société dentaire du Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture / Fédération d'agriculture du Nouveau-  
Brunswick  
New Brunswick Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail du Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Fishpackers Association / L'Association des empaqueteurs de poisson  
du Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Health Care Association / Association des soins de santé du  
Nouveau-Brunswick  
New Brunswick Institute of Agrologists / Institut des agronomes du Nouveau-  
Brunswick  
New Brunswick Society of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists /  
Société des techniciens et des technologues agréés du génie du Nouveau-  
Brunswick  
Newfoundland Alliance of Technical Industries (NATI)  
Newfoundland and Labrador Construction Association  
Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail de Terre-  
Neuve et du Labrador  
Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Municipalities  
Newfoundland and Labrador Nurses' Union / Syndicat des infirmières de Terre-Neuve  
et du Labrador  
Newfoundland and Labrador Teachers' Association (Ind.) / Association des  
enseignants de Terre-Neuve (ind.)

Newfoundland Ocean Industries Association (NOIA)  
Northern Research Institute  
Northumberland Paints  
Nova Bus Corporation  
Nova Scotia Association of Health Organizations  
Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture  
Nova Scotia Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail de la Nouvelle-Écosse  
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union (Ind.) / Syndicat des enseignants de la Nouvelle-Écosse  
(ind.)  
Number Ten Architectural Group  
Nurses Association of New Brunswick / Association des infirmières et infirmiers du  
Nouveau-Brunswick  
NWT Association of Municipalities  
NWT Chamber of Commerce  
Ontario Association of Architects  
Ontario Chamber of Commerce  
Ontario College of Teachers  
Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association (OECTA) / Association des  
enseignants catholiques de langue anglaise de l'Ontario  
Ontario Federation of Agriculture / Fédération de l'agriculture de l'Ontario  
Ontario Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail de l'Ontario  
Ontario Forest Industries Association (OFIA) / Association de l'industrie forestière de  
l'Ontario  
Ontario Furniture Manufacturers Association (OFMA) / Association des fabricants de  
meubles d'Ontario  
Ontario Motor Coach Association  
Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (ind.) (OSSTF) / Fédération des  
enseignants des écoles secondaires de l'Ontario (ind.)  
Ontario Trucking Association  
Option consommateurs  
Ordre des comptables agréés du Québec  
Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec  
Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec  
Ordre des médecins du Québec  
Ordre des psychologues du Québec  
Palliser Furniture  
Parkland Institute  
PEI Milk Marketing Board  
PEI Potato Board  
Polar Foods International  
Power Workers Union (Ontario)  
Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute

Prairie Implement Manufacturers Association  
Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture  
Prince Edward Island Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail du  
Île-du-Prince-Édouard  
Private Motor Truck Council Glen Abbey Executive Sales  
Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO) / Ordre des ingénieurs de l'Ontario  
Provincial Dental Board of Nova Scotia  
Public Interest Advocacy Centre (The) / Centre pour la défense de l'intérêt public  
R. H. Knox and Associates  
Real Estate Council of Alberta  
Real Estate Council of Ontario  
Regina REDA  
Research and Productivity Council / Conseil de la recherche et de la productivité  
Réseau québécois des groupes écologiques  
Retail Council of Canada (RCC) / Conseil canadien du commerce de détail  
Road Builders Association of New Brunswick  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC), Institut royal d'architecture du Canada  
Royal Rhodes University  
Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities  
Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy  
Saskatchewan Association of Health Organizations  
Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce  
Saskatchewan Eco-Network  
Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (SFL) / Fédération du travail de la Saskatchewan  
Saskatchewan Food Processors Association (SFPA) / Association des manufacturiers  
de produits alimentaires de la Saskatchewan  
Saskatchewan Motion Picture Association  
Saskatchewan Outfitters Association  
Saskatoon REDA  
Saskatchewan Research Council  
Saskatchewan School Trustees Associations  
Saskatchewan Trucking Association  
Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association  
Service Employees International Union (AFL-CIO/CLC) / Union internationale des  
employés des services (FAT-COI/CTC)  
Sierra Club, Eastern Canada Chapter  
Simon Fraser University, Department of Political Science  
Société d'aide au développement des collectivités de la péninsule acadienne Inc.  
Société de gestion de l'eau Inc Aquatech  
Society for Promoting Environmental Conservation

Société Laurentide Inc.  
SOPREMA Inc.  
Spiélo  
St. Anne Nackawick Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.  
St. John's Board of Trade  
Stanton Hospital Endowment Fund  
Telus  
Tendering Publications Ltd.  
Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) / Association de l'industrie touristique  
du Canada  
Tourism Industry Association of New Brunswick Inc. / Association de l'industrie  
touristique du Nouveau-Brunswick inc.  
Tourism Industry Association of PEI  
Transport C.A.T.  
Ucluelet First Nation  
UNBSJ  
Unibroue Inc.  
Union des producteurs agricoles  
Union of British Columbia Municipalities  
Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE Canada) / Syndicat  
du vêtement, textile & autres industries  
Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities  
United Food and Commercial Workers / Union internationale des travailleurs et  
travailleuses unis de l'alimentation et du commerce  
United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC) / Metallurgistes unis d'Amériques  
(FAT-COI/CTC)  
Université de Montréal  
Université de Montréal, Centre de recherche sur les transports  
Université de Moncton, Département des sciences économiques  
Université de Moncton, Institut canadien de recherche sur le développement régional  
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi  
Université du Québec à Montréal (2)  
Université du Québec à Rimouski  
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières  
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Institut de recherche sur les PME  
Université Laval  
University College of Cape Breton, Department of Politics, Government & Public  
Administration  
University of British Columbia, Department of Economics  
University of Manitoba, Department of Economics  
University of Manitoba

University of Manitoba, Faculty of Law  
University of New Brunswick  
University of New Brunswick, Center for International Business Studies  
University of Prince Edward Island, Department of Political Studies  
University of Saskatchewan, Department of Economics  
University of Toronto, Department of Political Science  
University of Toronto, Institute for Policy Analysis  
University of Victoria, Department of History  
University of Western Ontario  
University of Winnipeg, Department of Economics  
Van Horne Institute  
Wardrop Engineering Inc.  
West Coast Environmental Law  
Western Centre for Economic Research  
Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce  
Wilfred Laurier University  
Winnipeg Construction Association Inc.  
Working Opportunity Fund  
Yukon Building and Construction Trades Council  
Yukon Chamber of Mines  
Yukon Chamber of Commerce  
Yukon College  
Yukon Conservation Society  
Yukon Development Education Centre  
Yukon Federation of Labour / Fédération du travail du Yukon  
Yukon First Nation Tourism Association

**APPENDIX 2**

**Round Tables on Internal Trade**

**Saskatoon Meeting**

**Final List of participants**

**October 04, 2000**

## **BUSINESS ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Marilyn Braun**

Director of Provincial Affairs  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business  
Regina, SK

#### **Rick Neilson**

Yukon Chamber of Commerce

#### **Dale Botting**

Director of Business Development  
Saskatoon REDA  
Saskatoon, SK

#### **Chris Hamblin**

President  
Keystone Agricultural Producers  
Winnipeg, MB

#### **Dan Kelly**

VP Prairie Region  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business  
Winnipeg, MB

#### **Abe Reimer**

Executive Director  
Alberta Construction Association  
Edmonton, AB

#### **Bill Levy**

Canadian Petroleum Products Institute (CPPI)  
Calgary, AB

#### **Ray Huddlestone**

Division Manager, Policy and Planning  
Calgary Chamber of Commerce  
Calgary, AB

**Willie Grieve**

Vice-President  
Telus Government and Regulatory Affairs  
Edmonton, AB

**Cathy Watson**

Association of Yukon Communities

**FACILITATOR**

Pat Perry

**NOTE TAKER**

Aimee Charest

**SECRETARIAT OBSERVER**

Lorraine Andras

## **LABOUR AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE A**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

**Laurie Ouellette**

President  
CGA NWT/Nunavut Association

**George Roach**

Mayor Inuvik  
NWT Association of Municipalities

**Bill Graham**

Carron Business Services  
NWT

**Ron Guse**

Registrar  
Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association  
Winnipeg, MB

**Susan D. Neilson**

Executive Director  
Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses  
Winnipeg, MB

**Keith Schneider**

Executive Director  
Sask Urban Municipalities Association  
Regina, SK

**Peter Olfert**

President  
Manitoba Government Employees Union  
Winnipeg, MB

**Paul Moist**

President  
Canadian Union of Public Employees  
Winnipeg, MB

**Aaron Deschene**

Executive Director  
Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities  
Regina, SK

**Armand Desrosier**

Consumers' Association of Canada (Alberta Chapter)  
Edmonton, AB

**Colleen Fuller**

The Council of Canadians

**Gordon Thompson**

Executive Director  
Alberta Dental Association  
Edmonton, AB

**Jake Kuiken**

Alberta College of Social Workers

**Maurice Laprairie**

Director  
Federation of Law Societies of Canada

**Howard Janzen**

Certified General Accountants Association of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, SK

**FACILITATOR**

Ed Wiens

**NOTE TAKER**

Mike Balfour

**SECRETARIAT OBSERVER**

Gerry Fitzsimmons

## **LABOUR AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE B**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Byran Buell**

College and Association of  
Respiratory Therapy of Alberta  
Longview, AB

#### **Barb Byers**

President  
Saskatchewan Federation of Labour  
Regina, SK

#### **Tom Graham**

Canadian Union of Public Employees  
Regina, SK

#### **Mike Finley**

Saskatchewan Eco-Network  
Saskatoon, SK

#### **Irene Seifering**

Executive Director  
Consumers Association of Canada  
Saskatchewan Section  
Saskatoon, SK

#### **Suzanne Deck**

President  
Saskatchewan Association of Health Organizations  
Regina, SK

#### **David Hicks**

Executive Director  
Denturist Association of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, MB

**Bob Van Dijken**

Director  
Yukon Conservation Society  
Whitehorse, YT

**Dave Durning**

CEP  
2365 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Regina SK S4R 0V8

**Bob Myroniuk**

Executive Director  
Real Estate Council of Alberta  
Calgary, AB

**Sue Turner**

Registrar  
College of Physical Therapists of Alberta  
Edmonton, AB

**Audrey M. Cormack**

Alberta Federation of Labour  
Edmonton, AB

**Rick Byrne**

Canadian Labour Congress  
Regina, SK

**FACILITATOR**

André Dimitrijevic

**NOTE TAKER**

Drew Johnson

**SECRETARIAT OBSERVER**

Stephanie Bradley

## **RESEARCH INSTITUTES ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

**James D. Leach**

Executive Director

Estey Centre For Law and Economics In International Trade

Saskatoon, SK

**Peter Phillips**

Director, Canadian Agricultural Trade Research Network

Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan

Saskatoon, SK

**Don Gilchrist**

Department of Economics

University of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Food Processors Association

Saskatoon, SK

**Loretta Gerlach**

Regional Organizer

Council of Canadians

Regina, SK

**Clint Sawicki**

Coordinator

Northern Research Institute

Whitehorse, YT

**Loleen Bredhal**

Canada West Foundation

Calgary, AB

**Eugene Beaulieu**

President and CEO, Van Horne Institute

Professor of Economics University of Calgary

Calgary, AB

**Lisa Shaw**

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba  
Winnipeg, MB

**Tom MacIntosh**

Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy

**David Gullacher**

President  
Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute

**Len Coad**

Canadian Energy Research Institute

**FACILITATOR**

Tom Rogers

**NOTE TAKER**

Andrea Duncan

**SECRETARIAT OBSERVER**

Rénald Rémillard

**OBSERVERS**

Daniel Albert  
Richard Lajeunesse  
Dan Thachuck  
Alan Barber  
Robin Johnson  
Robert Perrin  
Paul Osbourne

**Round Tables on Internal Trade**

**Montreal Meeting**

**Final List of Participants**

**October 30, 2000**

## **BUSINESS ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Lloyd Beverley**

President of Machinery and Equipment  
Manufacturers' Association of Canada  
Ottawa, ON

#### **Sam Boutziouvis**

Vice-President  
International Trade and Global Economics  
Business Council on National Issues  
Ottawa, ON

#### **Carole Campeau**

Groupe Desgagnés  
Québec, QC

#### **Carole Fortin**

Présidente  
Association des détaillants en alimentation du Québec  
Montréal, QC

#### **Jacques Garon**

Conseil du patronat  
Montréal, QC

#### **Pierre Hamel**

Affaires juridiques et gouvernementales  
Association de la construction du Québec  
Montréal, QC

#### **Brian Harling**

MDS  
Toronto, ON

#### **Paul Lalonde**

Policy Analyst  
Canadian Chamber of Commerce  
Ottawa, ON

**Sean McPhee**

Chamber of Commerce  
Toronto, ON

**David Patterson**

Canadian Advanced Technology Alliance  
Ottawa, ON

**Marc-André Veilleux**

Alliance des manufacturiers et des exportateurs du Québec  
Montréal, QC

**Note Taker**

Jacques Vachon

**Facilitator**

Jean Laverdière

**Secretariat Observer**

Lorraine Andras

## **LABOUR AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

**Kim L. Beemer**

Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada  
Etobicoke, ON

**Denis Paul Bouffard**

Directeur général  
Conseil d'accréditation du Québec  
Montréal, QC

**Charles Brimley**

Executive Director  
Canadian Council of Technicians and Technologists  
Ottawa, ON

**Annie Chapados**

Service de recherche et législation  
Barreau du Québec  
Montréal, QC

**Nicole Chapdelaine**

Président  
Coalition des associations des consommateurs du Québec  
Montréal, QC

**Marc Ciavaglia**

Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation  
Toronto, ON

**Michael Fraser**

Canadian Director  
United Food and Commercial Workers  
Rexdale, ON

**Rod Hamilton**

College of physiotherapists of Ontario  
Toronto, ON

**Jon Hobbs**

Executive Director  
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada  
Ottawa, ON

**Pierrette Lange-Sondak**

Directrice générale intérimaire  
Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec  
Westmount, QC

**Serge Lebeau**

Directeur adjoint-Recherches et politiques agricoles  
Union des producteurs agricoles  
Longueuil, QC

**Pierre-Majorique Léger**

Centre d'expertise en commerce électronique  
Montréal, QC

**Josefina Moruz**

United Food and Commercial Workers  
Rexdale, ON

**Jan Narduzzi**

Ontario College of Physiotherapists  
Toronto, ON

**Ralph Palumbo**

Director, Government Relations and Legislative Affairs  
Certified General Accountants Association of Ontario  
Toronto, ON

**Brent Patterson**

Ontario Regional Organizer  
Council of Canadians  
Toronto, ON

**Morag Carter**

Trade Campaigner  
Council of Canadians  
Ottawa, ON

**John Sprackett**

President  
Power Workers Union (Ontario)  
Toronto, ON

**Jane Stintson**

Canadian Union of Public Employees  
Ottawa, ON

**Sandra Temblay**

Association de la construction du Québec  
Anjou, QC

**Nancy Trépanier**

Coalition des association de consommateurs du Québec  
Longueuil, QC

**Michael Vincent**

UPA  
Longueuil, QC

**Tom Warner**

Registrar  
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario  
Toronto, ON

**Note Taker**

Pierre Roy

**Facilitator**

Roger Guimond

**Secretariat Observer**

André Dimitrijevic

## **RESEARCH INSTITUTES ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Patrice Dutil**

Directeur de recherche  
Institute of Public Administration of Canada  
Toronto, ON

#### **Michel-Kelly Gagon**

Directeur exécutif  
Institut économique de Montréal  
Montréal, QC

#### **Bob Knox**

R.H. Knox and Associates  
Singhampton, ON

#### **Louis A. Lefebvre**

Directeur  
École polytechnique  
Centre d'expertise en commerce électronique  
Montréal, QC

#### **Note Taker**

Chantal L'écuyer

#### **Facilitator**

Marjolaine Lambert

#### **Secretariat Observer**

Rénald Rémillard

### **Observers**

Daniel Albert  
Jean-Pierre Gagnon  
Greg Bent  
Robert Senez  
Christine Bolduc

**Round Tables on Internal Trade**

**Moncton Meeting**

**Final List of Participants**

**November 12, 2000**

## **BUSINESS ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Graham Cooper**

Senior Vice-President  
Canadian Trucking Association  
Ottawa, ON

#### **Sean Cooper**

Regional Executive Director  
Atlantic Provinces Chamber of Commerce  
Moncton, NB

#### **Bill Dixon**

Executive Director  
Moncton Northeast Construction Association  
Moncton, NB

#### **Paul Evoy**

Polar Foods International  
Charlottetown, PE

#### **Leslie Galway**

President  
Newfoundland Ocean Industries Association  
St. John's, NF

#### **Peter Hill**

Executive Director  
Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture  
Truro, NS

#### **Doug Homer**

Business Co-chair  
St. Anne Nackawick Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.  
Fredericton, NB

**Carol MacCulloch**

Executive Director  
Construction Association of Nova Scotia  
Dartmouth, NS

**Sean McCarthy**

Executive Director  
Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters Newfoundland  
St. John's, NF

**Neville Mckittrick**

Northumberland Paints  
Charlottetown, PE

**Hart North**

President  
Tendering Publications Ltd.  
Fredericton, NB

**Peter O'Brien**

Vice-President  
Atlantic Canada  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business Nova Scotia and Newfoundland  
Halifax, NS

**Fred Pope**

Farmer Processor  
New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture  
Fredericton, NB

**Chris Power**

President  
Farmers Co-operative Dairy Limited  
Halifax, NS

**Paulette Robert**

Executive Director  
Société d'aide au développement des collectivités de la péninsule acadienne Inc.  
Tracadie-Sheila, NB

**Stéphane Robichaud**

Provincial Director  
Canadian Federation of Independent Business  
Moncton, NB

**Note Taker**

David Robinson

**Facilitator**

Patti Duncan

**Secretariat Observer**

Rénald Rémillard

**LABOUR AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE A**

**Tina Battcock**

Offshore/Onshore Technologies Association of Nova Scotia  
Halifax, NS

**Ralph Boyd**

President  
Atlantic Provinces Trucking Association  
Ottawa, ON

**Leo Cheverie**

President  
PEI Federation of Labour  
Charlottetown, PE

**Linda Finley**

Director of Regulatory Services  
Nurses Association of New Brunswick  
Fredericton, NB

**Roger Hébert**

President  
Certified General Accountants Organization of New Brunswick  
Moncton, NB

**Eddie Kinley**

Executive Director  
Association of Professional Engineers of New Brunswick  
Fredericton, NB

**Suzanne McKenna**

Executive Director  
New Brunswick Association of Social Workers  
Fredericton, NB

**Sharyn Milroy**

NB Dental Hygienists Association  
Champlain Dental Clinic  
Dieppe, NB

**Wayne Noseworthy**

Newfoundland and Labrador Teacher's Association  
St. John's, NF

**David Robinson**

Director Public Policy  
Canadian Association of University Teachers  
Ottawa, ON

**Krista Stott-Jones**

New Brunswick Association of Occupational Therapists  
Fredericton, NB

**Cliff White**

Atlantic Regional Organizer  
Council of Canadians  
Halifax, NS

**Note Taker**

Steve Turgeon

**Facilitator**

Roger Harley

**Secretariat Observer**

André Dimitrijevic

## **LABOUR AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE B**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Greg Allain**

Canadian Association of University Teachers  
Université de Moncton  
Moncton, NB

#### **Michael Carrier**

Executive Director  
Law Society of New Brunswick  
Fredericton, NB

#### **Rick Clarke**

President  
Nova Scotia Federation of Labour  
Halifax, NS

#### **Brian Forbes**

President  
Nova Scotia Teacher's Union  
Halifax, NS

#### **Edward F. Leslie, CAE**

Executive Director  
NB Society of Certified Engineering  
Technicians and Technologists  
Fredericton, NB

#### **John Murphy**

New Brunswick Federation of Labour  
Moncton, NB

#### **Andy Reddick**

Executive Director  
Public Interest Advocacy Centre  
Fredericton, NB

**Michael Vincent**

Executive Director  
Metal Working Association  
Moncton, NB

**John Woods**

Executive Director  
Electricity Consumers Alliance of Nova Scotia  
Halifax, NS

**Note Taker**

Kathleen Myra

**Facilitator**

Carl Duivenvoorden

**Secretariat Observer**

Gerry Fitzsimmons

## **RESEARCH INSTITUTES ROUND TABLE**

### **PARTICIPANTS**

#### **Elizabeth Beale**

APEC  
Halifax, NS

#### **Teresa Cyrus**

Dalhousie University, Department of Economics  
Halifax, NS

#### **James Guy**

Department of Politics, Government and Public Administration  
University of Cape Breton  
Sydney NS

#### **John Jacobs**

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives  
Halifax, NS

#### **Daniel Schwanen**

Institute for Research on Public Policy  
Montreal, QC

#### **Scott Sinclair**

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives  
Georgetown, PE

#### **Note Taker**

Shirley Stuiblé

#### **Facilitator**

Leslie Rogers

#### **Secretariat Observer**

Lorraine Andras

## **Observers**

Daniel Albert  
Richard Lajeunesse  
Greg Bent  
Elaine Campbell  
Harry Quinlan  
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## **APPENDIX 3**

### **FLIP CHART NOTES**

Every issue, concern, and recommendation on the flip charts has been assigned a number for grouping purposes. The numbers assigned to each issue, concern, and recommendation refer to the four following themes. Some of the entries have two numbers because they relate to two different themes.

- 1) Protecting Regional and Social Programs and Consumer, Labour, and Environmental Standards;
- 2) Enhancing the Free Flow of Goods, Services, Investment and Labour across Provincial and Territorial Boundaries;
- 3) Improving How the AIT Currently Works; and
- 4) Enforceability of the AIT.



## Saskatoon - Business Round Table

What difficulties do you have doing business in other provinces?

It is easier to do business outside of Canada than in Canada. 2  
Dispute process is cumbersome under the AIT - too much money. 4  
Need unfocussed and re-energized process with political commitment. 3

Exclusions in the AIT 2

Different regulations and policies 2

Different product standards and specifications. 2

Incentives that restrict capital choices. 2

Professional immobility - different credentials. 2

Protectionist labour legislation. 2

Procurement process. 2

Land ownership limitations. 2

Energy utilities and crown corporations. 2

Food processing - variable supply management rules. 2

Tax rules/tariffs eg sales tax and licensing. 2

Native trade and procurement issue - self- governance excluded from the AIT 2

Transportation links. 2

Local hire policies. 2

Different transportation regulations, safety codes etc. 2

Too much government involvement. AIT needs to be better publicized. 3

Public awareness. 3

Re-evaluate AIT status on a regular basis. 3

Telecommunications differing treatment by municipalities/provinces local laws, land title legislation and rights of way. 2

Access to First Nations lands. 2

Labour mobility 2

Code of conduct incentives - inconsistencies full cost accounting. 2

### Incentives

Distorts market place 2

Costs government money in bidding wars. 2

Canada loses in the end. Eg ethanol case. 2

### Recommendations

Strengthen code of conduct and enforce. 2

Reduce subsidies in all provinces. 2

Provinces improve business environment to attract business eg infrastructure. 2

### Labour

Inconsistencies in provincial legislation inhibit worker mobility. 2

For companies doing business in more than one province  
Shortage of qualified labour 2

Local hiring policies. 2

Eliminate local hiring policies. 2

Harmonize standards for professional and safety standards. 2

Draw on commonalities. 2

### Regulations

inconsistencies in technical standards cost companies money. 2

Transportation, construction bonds and product standards. 2

Different tax treatment eg liquor. 2

Duplication/overlap in reporting. 2

Reduce and streamline regulations. 2

Harmonize and set consistent standards ie national safety code - workers comp, drivers. 2

Provincial and federal tax harmonization - not a consensus of administration. 2

### AIT Gaps

First Nations trade procurement and crown corporations not included. 2

Gives preferential treatment to those groups. 2

Competition restricted because large areas not included - eliminate exclusions. 2

### Administration of the AIT

Waning interest and political will to pursue changes - not a priority. 3

Grievance process long and cumbersome - too much money. 4

Internal Trade Secretariat must become more proactive 3

Increase awareness. 3

Improve dispute resolution. 4

Deal with gaps. 2

Monitor. 3

## Saskatoon - Labour and NGO Round Table - Group A

### Sheet 1

#### Agenda

Introductions

10:15 Identify issues, challenges, difficulties

Agree on top 3 to 5 issues (initially)

11:15 Identify options, alternatives, potential solutions

12:30 Lunch

1:15 Continue discussions

2:15 Briefly discuss other 2 questions (groups A and C)

3:00 Agree on report to plenary

4:00 Report to plenary

### Sheet 2

#### Labour Mobility

- regulated
- non-regulated
- qualifications of employees
- employee standards 1
- provincial differences (“a” province)
- artificial barriers (recognize common practices - trades and professionals) 2
- seniority ? ?

### **Sheet 3**

#### **Dispute Resolution**

- compliance 4

### **Sheet 4**

#### **MASH**

- procurement rules
  - what is barrier ?
  - what is benefit ?
- does it need to be opened up or protected ? (a provincial border problem)
- reciprocal clause and how AIT relates to NAFTA 4
- tender clarification 1
  - sole sourcing

### **Sheet 5**

#### **Issues**

- commonalities among professional groups 2
- provincial guidelines that do not fit other provinces 1
- how much harmonization is required ?
- not all parties participating in the agreement (political back sliding); what then is value of agreement 4
- impacts of north/south movement

### **Sheet 6**

- does AIT beget the NAFTA , etc 4
- fed type model with local issues is a problem; tough to address local issues under AIT; need input on local issues 1
- CAC

- provincial exclusions
  - Quebec
  - Maritimes
  - etc
- need honesty in all areas 3
- no exclusions
  - not a level playing field 1

### **Sheet 7**

- MASH sector\Crowns
  - put capitalism first; all about money, not people 1
- AIT only a door for NAFTA 4
- labour mobility
  - labour market development issues 1
- devolution feds to provinces very difficult in Manitoba 1
  - no discussion
- 1) professionals - self regulating
- 2) trades - not self regulating

### **Sheet 8**

- do not make AIT legally binding 4
  - non binding dispute settlement - use consensus 4
- Crowns to be excluded from the AIT eg electricity 1
  - some aspects not excluded eg procurement 1
- oppose legal entrenchment 4
  - use consensus 4
- concern of balance between feds and local economy 1
- interconnection of international trade agreements 4

### **Sheet 9**

- concern re MASH sector and Crowns 1

- where are\what are the trade barriers ?
- government provides leadership role 1
- free trade internationally should take into consideration internal trade 4
- minimize government regulations and standards 2
  - raise administration cost 2
  - consumer confusion 1
- harmonize consumer protection across Canada 2

### **Sheet 10**

- national \ local administration

### **Sheet 11**

#### **Harmonization**

- concern re self regulated 1 and 2

#### 1) Societies 1 and 2

- have acts/regs
- are supposed to be self policing
- self serving
- self protecting
- too much room for abuse

#### 2) Boards 1

- have non-professional representation on their boards to be more of a balanced representation; to provide better public confidence
- bring human element into trade agreements 1
  - provides accountability 1 and 3
  - provides trust
  - provides confidence
- need for a national body ?

### **Sheet 12**

- barriers to interprovincial trade overstated 1
  - what are they ?
  - value to harmonization

- barriers in accounting profession 2
  - 3 bodies CGA; CMA; CA
  - eg in Ontario only CA's can do audits
  - solution: all bodies be allowed to do audits
  - will better serve the public
- labour mobility
  - artificial barriers 2
  - inter provincial barriers to protect provincial markets 1
- disagreement re professional bodies are ( ???)

### Sheet 13

- need a non-compromised level of care to the public 1
  - (approved by governments - re Trade Acts)
- barriers to trade among provinces 1
  - regional differences
    - eg 1) provincial (???) safety standards different - added cost 2
    - 2) electrical rates; vary by province\region and industry sector; impacted by international standards
    - 3) mutual funds - licensed dealers 1 and 2

### Sheet 14

- minimize differences of consumer protection laws 2
- legal settlements of professional disputes
  - (ie, professional association takes away license; court gives it back)
- do barriers benefit consumers ? 1 and 2
- recognition that total harmonization impossible for regional differences 1
  - population
  - demographics
  - labour supply

### Sheet 15

- want to have people able to move into an area 2
  - reduce barriers that don't allow this to happen
  - eg. of barriers to this
  - infrastructure (in small towns); homes, water, sewer

- labour supply
- do we need new (???) to do the above ?
- entrepreneur would either not locate or buy there without labour\infrastructure
- barrier
  - provincial incentives to locate in that province 2
- or an area
  - eg, hog processors in Manitoba
  - lower taxes, etc 2

### **Sheet 16**

- eg of incentives 2
  - municipalities bidding for (???) terminals to locate in their RM
  - creates tax load for all citizens, not just the area of location
- politicians need to openly discuss with citizens the barrier of local incentives 2 and 3
- CWB can't buy raw material locally 2

### **Sheet 17**

- lack of information on AIT 3
  - pre and post

### **Sheet 18**

- standardize educational requirements 2
- regulations easier to standardize 2
- economic protection 2
  - minimize barriers to internal trade
- effect us globally
- doing better globally than domestically
- human resource issues
- support local businesses 1

## Sheet 19

- standardize educational requirements 2
- regulation ??? to standardize 2
- economic protection 1
- minimize barriers to internal trade 2
- effect us globally
- doing better globally than domestically
- human resource issues 1 and 2
- support local businesses 1

## Sheet 20

- harmonize government regulations and standards 2
- provincial rights - harmonize across Canada in support of labour mobility; the free mobility of labour 2
- blockage (in Quebec) re labour mobility and a national standard 1
- barriers to provincial mobility eg educational component 1 and 2

## Sheet 21

- local business support 1
  - construction association
  - capital purchases

## Sheet 22

- Issues

- 1) Harmonization 1 and 2
  - what is it ?
  - what are the barriers ?
  - differences in provincial regulations; how do we deal with that ?
    - eg housing inspection

## Saskatoon - Labour and NGO Round Table - Group B

Need clear commitment from government to enact legislation to implement agreements regarding social work profession. 2

Need to clarify the meaning of residency. 3

NGO's are concerned about harmonizing standards because it may reduce program delivery to the lowest common denominator. 1

Concerned about access of aboriginal peoples to the Canadian economy. 1 and 2

The AIT may lead to Provinces being subject to international acts. 1 and 4

Concerned about the impact of trade policy on social issues. 1

Common concern about regulatory requirements and the provisions in the AIT. 1

Environmental standards. 1

Harmonization versus local control 1 and 2

Health and social service standards. 1 and 2

Harmonization versus local autonomy. 1 and 2

Crown corporations (procurement) versus local autonomy. 1 and 2

Exemptions from the AIT for health and social services. 1

Effect of the trade agreement on provincial autonomy. 1 and 4

Education versus local autonomy. 1

How to initiate and maintain standard making mechanisms for harmonization. 1 and 2

Recognition of province credentials 1 and 2

Recognize rights of province re labour. 1

National standards 2

Jurisdiction federal or provincial or both. 1 and 2

The importance of building a local work force. 1

Restrictions re land ownership. 1

Local control of standards, hiring practices, labour standards and environmental standards. 1

“Specific recommendation”

All health professions and regulatory bodies must have a valid reliable psychometrically sound method of accessing achievement of competency as in a national occupational profile for entry to practice and continuing competency. 1 and 2

## Saskatoon - Research Institutes Round Table

### Problems or issues

- (H) AIT not transparent enough. Led by govts - no public debate. text of energy chapter not in public discussion. 3
- Need a discussion of legitimate public purpose contraventions of the AIT. 3
  - Does not address fundamental issues, except for a few provinces like Ont. & Que.
- (A) What barriers does AIT pose for wealth distribution in Canada? 1
- (A) Does there have to be a trade-off between wealth distribution and growth/trade? 1
- (B) What is the link between AIT and other international agreements? - is it just a compliance mechanism? 4
- (A) If AIT constrains governments what options do they now have? 1
- (C) If we wish to encourage decentralized government accomplish this the AIT removes tools and scope for initiative are needed. 1
- (B) Are NAFTA provisions passed through to AIT and will this be so in future? 4
- (B) Govt. procurement in AIT and the link with GATS. 4
- (G) Is the AIT a political agreement or a legally binding agreement? 4
- principles vs rules.
  - are enforcement mechanisms working and are they binding. 4
- (C) Local procurement requests still ask for local participation to be identified - inhibits competition. 1 and 2
- (C) How AIT treats profit/NFP providers in tender process. 1
- (D) Benefits are widespread and long term, costs are concentrated and immediate. 2
- (D) Widespread benefits do not have a strong public voice but the costs/losers have a strong public voice. 2
- (D) Lack of political will. 3
- (F) Competitive bidding process is used to achieve a public policy goal. 1 and 2

(F) There is a relationship between the mechanism and the objective. Mechanism doesn't necessarily support the objective. Lack of clear language or consensus on language.

(F) Clear policy objectives issue is choice and mechanisms. 1

(C) Role of agents eg MASH 1 and 2

(E) Process inadequate solution: is bid and offer process or consensus? or not negotiate.

### **Issues (Grouped)**

A) Wealth Redistribution and Trade 1

B) AIT international obligations and the Canadian constitution 4

C) Role, scope and tools available to local and provincial govts 1

D) Public Interest and Political Will 3

E) Process of negotiation 3 and 4

F) Policy Goals and mechanisms 1 and 2

G) Status political-Legal 4

H) Transparency 3

### **Options alternatives**

Pursue other alternatives to AIT in resolving internal trade problems. 4

AIT should focus only on trade in goods, services, labour and capital. 1 and 2

The current AIT is a political Agreement and 4

- should remain that way,

- consider enforcement mechanisms 4

More public consultations 3

More info/awareness on AIT 3

Monitor effects of the AIT on each province 3

(carry out article 16(02) of the AIT)

Make use of alternative negotiating techniques

Consider impact of AIT on not-for-profit sector 1

More transparency and Public Debate 3

More research and debate of all issues 3

Adopt internal trade lens at Federal and provincial levels 2

More research to identify impact on internal trade barriers currently make and to what extent progress has been made (cost and benefits in broad sense). 3

### **Comments on other groups**

- Why was the business group not asked to provide solutions in the context of a balance of economic and social priorities.

- Would have been useful to ask business how they benefit from AIT.

### **General Comments**

- Would like to see the draft energy chapter text. 3

- Great that this happened.

Consider more sessions with different mixes eg. NGO-Business.

Commend organizers for taking initiative for this process.

Didn't touch on balance between trade and environment 1

## Montreal - Business Round Table

### Barriers

Government protectionism. 2

Labour mobility under law C-17 - certain groups are protected. 1 and 2

### Issues

Should remain a political document - clarify whether it is an economic versus social union. 4

Health and Pharmaceuticals becoming Americanized. 1

Eliminate trade barriers. 2

Interprovincial trade is more difficult than international trade. 2

Impact of e-commerce. 3

Harmonization of standards. 2

Privacy act consultation. 2

Procurement openness. 2

Dispute settlement process needs to be revised. 4

Establish national and international norms versus provincial 2

Improvement to agriculture. 2

Liquor tax harmonization. 2

Environmental regulation 2

Maybe have a sanctions mechanism to prevent or punish delinquent parties. 4

E- commerce needs to be discussed and included. 2 and 3

AIT transparency. 3

Maintain a high level of standards - medicine. 1

Reduce the number of exceptions in the agreement. 2

Enforce obligations. 4

Greater cooperation between governments. 3

More trust and communication. 3

Put higher on the economic and political agenda. 3

Banks.

## Montreal - Labour and NGO Round Table

Need clear commitment from government to enact legislation to implement agreements regarding social work profession. 1 and 2

NGO's are concerned about harmonizing standards because it may reduce program delivery to the lowest common denominator. 1

The AIT may lead to Provinces being subject to international acts. 4

Concerned about the impact of trade policy on social issues. 1

Harmonization versus local control 1

Health and social service standards. 1

Harmonization versus local autonomy. 1

Crown corporations (procurement) versus local autonomy. 1

Exemptions from the AIT for Health and Social Services. 1

Effect of the trade agreement on provincial autonomy. 1 and 4

How to initiate and maintain standard making mechanisms for harmonization. 1 and 2

Recognition of province credentials 1 and 2

Recognize rights of province re labour. 1

National standards 2

Jurisdiction federal or provincial or both.

Encourage negotiation of harmonization. 2

AIT does not impair governments from using a higher standard. 1 and 2

Balance of interests in AIT consultation process - business, labour, consumer - an open and transparent process. 3

Public consultations during - negotiations ongoing education of process 3

Must provide information regarding changes to standards and ensure accountability. 3 and 1

Parties should identify professions which successfully address mutual resolution and encourage other bodies to adopt similar approaches. 2 and 3

Political versus legal agreement. 4

Health, education and social services should be excluded from the AIT. 1

Transparent AIT negotiating process. 3

Better federal and provincial governmental coordination. 3

Need for national standards. 2

Heed to harmonize standards. 2

Harmonization should be able to increase standards. 1 and 2

Governments ability to set standards should not be affected. 1

Governments regulations for public accountants should be competency based. 1 and 2

Balance between local/provincial autonomy and national standards. 1 and 2

Harmonization should bring higher more appropriate standards that protect the public - labour and environment. 1 and 2

Criteria for licensing professions for public practice rights should be based on qualifications and competency. 1 and 2

The AIT to remain a political agreement subject to consensus decision making. 4

Maintain government ability to establish regional economic development programs - negotiate local and benefits. 1

Relationships between the AIT and NAFTA and other international trade agreements should be clarified and health education and social services must be excluded from the AIT. 1 and 4

## Montreal - Research Institutes Round Table

### Obstacles

#### 1) Awareness 3

- Public
- Within Govt
- Political

#### 2) Accessibility 3

- application
- access
- complexity

#### 3) Credibility 3 and 4

- effectiveness
- visibility
- transparency 3

#### 4) Functionality 3 and 4

- operationality (consensus, discipline)

#### 5) Effectiveness

- Eliminating barriers
- Problem solving

### Observations

#### Weakness

- Agreement is govt to govt
- business (process difficulties)
- problem: politic

### Agreement solutions

- One point of entry - access 4  
commission or tribunal

- process - work on it 4  
- consequences  
(60 days to implement)

- credibility - associate the new stakeholders in technology -New Economy

- consequences 1 and 2  
comparison - international  
european model

- depoliticize  
(get a problem that is easy to resolve - his example)

### Means

Polls 3  
Economic efficiency versus the citizen 1 and 2

Focus Groups 3

Balance sheet after five years 3

Conferences - relationship between govt, business, and public 3

Success story - 3

Bursary - geared to academics with interests in internal trade 3

Strategies  
Pan Canadian Group

One point of entry - 60 days 4

research on an equitable process 4

Tribunal mechanism 4  
- problem solving  
- transparent 3

Will it survive? - Future  
Globalization, technology and business 1 and 2

General view - focus to find best practises

Role of the Secretariat 3

- financial support

Take time to depoliticize

Fields of study

- compare USA

- harmonize 1 and 2

### **Step by step**

Research orientation

- Demographic studies :  
impact on production factors  
integration of immigrants  
ex: Labour crises

Capital markets - regulation

Trade Agreements - good or not

Impact of e-commerce on internal trade

Future Economic World - pressure

## Moncton - Business Round Table

### Problems or issues

- (A) Protection of free flow of goods 2
  - Electronic Trade Corridor 2
  - Open and accessible system of procurement 2
- (B) Missing or undermining of procurement services (not following obligations)
  - Public procurement be subject to accessible to bidding services on a nonexclusive basis. 2
- (C) Accountability, clout of ITS process (tracking of issues) 3
- (B) Political will at local level of procurement 2 and 3
- (D) barriers, restrictions on trade 2
- (B) Ability to make new restrictions on trade 2
- (D) Govt. restrictions 2
- (B) Impediment to procurement of products from other provinces 2
- (D) Difficulty in labour mobility across Canada ... company expertise 2
- (A) Unharmonized regulatory regime in interprovincial road transportation 2
- (C) Speed at which policy on internal trade is being adopted (too slow) 2 and 3
- (B) Procurement thresholds 2
- (B) Info not greatly open to public 3
  - Competitive services
  - distributing systems
  - mobility of workforce
- (A) Functional access to permits 2
- (E) Too many restrictions, discourage entrepreneurial spirit 2
- (B) Panel process too long- little consequences no accountability 4
- (F) Investment problems, unfair competitiveness (Govt.) 2

(C) No Federal clout 2

(B) Non performance related criteria in procurement 2

(A) unequal weight restrictions 2

one system for e-document 2

one procurement system 2

### **Solutions**

(A) Free flow of goods 2

Complete National Transport Strategy including road transportation strategy. 2

Increase Federal re-investment rate in national highway system consistent with federal road use revenues in order to harmonize road transportation standards. 2

Functional access to permits by using e-commerce. 2

Electronic Trade corridor - East West Intelligent Transport System - Allows transportation of goods without stops. This would include electronic goods. 2  
Develop consistent North American Intelligent Transport System Technology. 2

(B) Procurement

Comprehensive procurement electronic point of entry for all govt. procurement documents. (Available from competing services) 2

Reduce or remove procurement thresholds (art. 502) 2

Procurement people in govt. services should be trained regarding AIT obligations. 2  
and 3

(C)

Internal Trade Secretariat should have a communication and education mandate to broadly communicate the AIT - Would also report on what's being done and what's not. 3

Federal Government should enforce panel decisions. 4

Enforcement should be followed up by penalties and/or compensation. 4

Set benchmarks regarding training, internal trade stats, provincial and national progress reports, report cards per province, communication and consultation targets, etc. 3

(D) Labour Mobility

Qualification equals certification - should be the case (labour mobility) 1 and 2

(E) Investment

Allow free interprovincial trade 2

Allow small and medium businesses to invest in their own business via RRSPs. 2

(F) Govt. investment (subsidies) 2

Removal of all government subsidies and barriers because they distort trade. 2

Establish reverse onus on govt. that want to impose restrictions or barriers. 2 and 4

Should move toward convergence rather than equalization. (European model) 1 and 2

## Moncton - Labour and NGO Round Table - Group A

### Agenda

Objectives, process, roles, introductions, brainstorming issues, grouping issues, prioritizing issues, brainstorm solutions and brainstorm recommendations.

### Issues

Amend dispute resolution rules of chapter 17 (costs) 4

trade barriers vs. protective measures ie health and safety 1

labour standards, environment, consumer protection (quality labelling). 1

Harmonization of standards should be upwards not downwards. 1 and 2

Provinces have responsibility to negotiate benefits ie jobs - not a barrier. 1

Transparency and openness in developing interprovincial agreement - energy. 3

Public consultation in developing agreements. 3

Education and awareness of this process and of the agreement. 3

Labour mobility is not an issue in some professions. 1 and 2

Draft report to participants at regional consultations in case some sections or issues are left out. 3

Balance of interests in consultation process. 3

Consequences to the “losers” need to be studied ie impact studies “ outcome profile preparation.” 3

Relationship of AIT to others ie NAFTA, GATT etc. ie gas additive. 1 and 4

“Unwritten rules” in some provinces. 3

Exclusionary clauses of organizations such as ACOA. 1 and 2

Should be exceptions in health, education and social service standards \* concerns re privatization capabilities. 1

Language of interpretation of scope exemptions 1

time frame of conflict resolutions. 4

AIT decision making process should remain consensus based (enforcement is gov't to gov't or business to business). 4

Declining government framework for consumer protection cutbacks 1

AIT decision making process for dispute resolution needs to be pragmatic, case by case.  
4

Standards and certification are two separate items. 1 and 2

Don't want to open up trade internally until it is open internationally ie agriculture. 1 and 2

Governments need to retain option to balance between interests - corporate interests must not dominate over public interests. 1

Free movements of goods and services. 2

Open trade balance with provinces responsibility to assure local benefits ie health, environment and social services, consumer protection, labour and economic. 1 and 2

Outcome profile preparation 3

Reaffirm principle of exemptions specifically in health, education and social services - not procurement. 1

Upward harmonization of standards and consumer protection as determined by governments. 1 and 2

Lobby governments to support infrastructures for consumer protection. 1

Encourage negotiation of harmonization. 2

AIT does not impair governments from using a higher standard. 1 and 2

Balance of interests in AIT consultation process - business, labour, consumer - an open and transparent process. 3

Public consultations during - negotiations ongoing education of process 3

Public disclosure of AIT documents ie Energy. 3

Interactive website. 3

Release draft document to participants - timely to allow for feedback. 3

Clarification and Amendment rewrite. 3

Amend rule re dispute resolution - chapter 17 remove the word successful. 4

Shorten dispute resolution time frame. 4

Clarify language of interpretation of exemptions. 1 and 3

Impact assessment of Ait and public awareness. 3

A change in AIT shouldn't trigger trade rules in other agreements. 4

What are the business barriers? 2

Is there a central resource point for trade barriers - website? 3

## **Moncton - Labour and NGO Round Table - Group B**

Parties must share information regarding changes to standards and ensure accountability of the responsible implementation bodies. 1 and 2

Parties should identify professions which successfully address mutual resolution and encourage other bodies to adopt similar approaches. 2 and 3

Parties should confirm the political nature of the AIT in the agreement. 4

Strengthen the provisions of the AIT regarding governments' ability to establish regional economic development programs. 1

Greater stakeholder involvement with parties is necessary to ensure a balance within competing interests as democratic part of decision making. 3

Studies or evaluations of the interactions of various trade agreements should be carried out by governments and made public. 3 and 4

Parties should guarantee that health, education and social services are exempt from the AIT. 1

Open and transparent AIT negotiating process. 3

Provincial autonomy for education profession and policy. Governments to ensure a concern for balance between competing interests eg public versus private. 1 and 3

Ensure inter and intra provincial governmental coordination in the implementation of the AIT. 3

Lack of harmonization of certification standards. 2

Harmonization should be able to increase standards. 1 and 2

Governments ability to set standards should not be affected. 1

Governments regulations for public accountants should be competency based. 1 and 2

Balance between local/provincial autonomy and national standards. 1 and 2

Harmonization should bring higher more appropriate standards that protect the public - labour and environment. 1 and 2

Criteria for licensing professions for public practice rights should be based on qualifications and competency. 1 and 2

The AIT to remain a political agreement subject to consensus decision making. 4

Maintain government ability to establish regional economic development programs - negotiate local and benefits. 1

Relationships between the AIT and NAFTA and other international trade agreements should be clarified and health education and social services must be excluded from the AIT. 1 and 4

#### Issues of process

Commitment to an open, transparent negotiating process (public sharing of draft and supporting documents) 3

Commitment to inter and intra government coordination of the agreement. 3

AIT to remain a political agreement subject to the consensus rule of decision making. 4

Relation of the AIT and international obligations. 4

Maintain the political nature of the AIT - do not make it a legal act. 4

## Moncton - Research Institutes Round Table

### Key Questions

What are the issues that arise from efforts to improve the free movement of persons, goods, services and money in Canada?

What has to be considered in order to successfully resolve those issues?

### Issues

the structure of federalism in Canada prohibits a national response to external realities - globalization.

Whose agenda are we enabling by synchronizing with external forces - what are the impacts? 1 and 2

Relationship with the AIT to other trade agreements and what are the impacts to us. 4

How does the growing imbalance and decentralization of the fiscal capacities of the provinces impede or respond to the encouragement of internal trade in Canada?

Lack of a nationalist perspective when looking at issues. 1

Balance of benefits - national/provincial regulations - by articulating rules reporting need to be supported by reports need to better use AIT tools. 3

Is the approach of the AIT "general rules" the best way to encourage free trade - need to move to a case by case issue resolution eg alcoholic beverages. 4

The AIT needs to exclude health, education and social issues as they are - not commercialize entities and therefore not subject to economic efficiencies - need to safeguard them better under the AIT. 1

Need to use existing tools to balance the trade-offs. Between free trade and regional development initiatives. 1

Need to identify and report on regional impact of national programs that act in restrictive trade practices or barriers to trade. 1 and 2

Impact of borders on clarifying trade directions - international borders are a much bigger issue. 4

Lack of transparency in the AIT - sharing of info text. 3

Current international trade restrictions make access to Canadian markets by small and medium companies more critical.

Where are we at - need to have improved reporting of the AIT progress. 3

Need to report on the economic benefits of the AIT - develop a greater understanding. 3

Access to markets in Quebec - what are the real barriers - if they exist how do we best address them? 1 and 2

What degree does the AIT limit or enable regions or Canada's transition to a new economy? 1

Inaccurate labelling of government regulations that impose a cost to business as trade barriers - eg environmental protection. 2

Enforcement of AIT - way to impair governments in their efforts to balance freer trade with other issues. 1 and 2

Energy - need to develop a regional approach to maximize long and short term benefits and how would it fit with the current provisions of the AIT. 1 and 2

Trade off local benefits to access a range of markets- not yet resolved in energy. 1 and 2

Provisions of AIT re investment preclude provincial governments from providing for local benefits packages re resource development. 1

How do we define acceptable regional development benefits ... how do we measure that provisions actually deliver? 1 and 2

Need to streamline bid protest process vis-à-vis procurement at provincial levels - no formal process as to federal procurement disputes. 4

Decision making process - consensus versus majority - in between. 4

Should the AIT be a political agreement or a legally binding agreement? 4

Is the AIT a necessary tool?

Federalism in Canada makes the AIT the only option to facilitate interprovincial trade in Canada - constitutional change.

Is the AIT necessary to facilitate economic competitiveness in Canada?

The AIT should not become a legally binding document but remain a political agreement. 4

Differing opinions on how big a role the AIT has played or can play in strengthening the economic union in Canada. 3

Ongoing need to understand the AIT in a “global context” 3

### Recommendations

Should be a thorough study and cost benefit analysis of the energy chapter before it is agreed to and the text becomes available to the public. 1, 2, and 3

More transparency. 3

Further research and study of the implications of other trade agreements on the AIT and vice versa. 3 and 4

Reporting as called for by the AIT (regional benefits) need to be undertaken and widely shared. 3

Need for periodic evaluations of the effectiveness of the AIT. 3

Definition of regional development programs needs to include a “regional distribution” pattern of benefits for national programs. 1

The AIT should not interfere with governments responsibility to negotiate for substantive local benefits to promote regional development for example when investors are given access to publically owned natural resources - given the restrictions demonstrate their positive economic impacts in the region - does not constitute poaching. 1

All provincial/territorial and federal governments move towards “ best Canadian practices” in resolving procurement disputes. 4

Agree that governments right to regulate and provide health, education and social services should not be adversely affected by the AIT. Some felt that this could be accomplished by general exclusions made under the AIT and others thought that a more narrow list of exclusions would be a better approach. 1 and 2