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Committee on Safeguards

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**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(B) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON FINDING A SERIOUS INJURY OR THREAT
THEREOF CAUSED BY INCREASED IMPORTS**

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(C) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS
ON TAKING A DECISION TO APPLY A SAFEGUARD MEASURE**

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

CANADA

Certain canned vegetable goods

The following communication, dated and received on 10 September 2026 is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Canada.

At the direction of the Government of Canada, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) initiated a global safeguard investigation on certain vegetable goods on 16 March 2026 ([G/SG/N/6/CAN/5](#)). On 19 June 2026, Canada imposed provisional safeguard measures on certain canned vegetables goods for a period of 200 days, effective the same day ([G/SG/N/7/CAN/2](#) and [G/SG/N/11/CAN/2](#)). The CITT rendered its decision on 9 September 2026, finding that canned vegetable goods are imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to be the principal cause of serious injury to the domestic industry.

1. Provide evidence, citing relevant data and the applicable period of investigation of serious injury or threat thereof caused by increased imports

The period of investigation (POI) is 1 January 2023, to 31 December 2025. Interested parties had the opportunity to add evidence to the record of the inquiry, for the CITT's consideration, up until the end of the hearing on 15 June 2026.

There were 42 participants in the inquiry, including domestic producers, importers, foreign producers, and users of the goods. Several foreign governments also participated. The CITT held a 5-day public hearing in June 2026. The CITT considered evidence from 9 witnesses.

The CITT's analysis and reasons for its determinations (including public versions of the import data and injury indicators considered) can be found in its report: Safeguard Inquiry into the Importation of Certain Vegetable Goods. An electronic copy of the public version of the report (in French and English) will be submitted to the Committee. It may also be consulted at: <https://decisions.citt-tcce.gc.ca/citt-tcce/s/en/item/521601/index.do>

The mandate of the CITT's inquiry was to determine whether the goods were being imported into Canada in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to be a principal cause of serious injury or threat thereof to domestic producers of like or directly competitive goods. As a preliminary matter, on 12 May 2026, the CITT determined that the goods described in the mandate fall into two

classes of goods: (1) frozen vegetable goods and (2) canned vegetable goods, due to significant differences in characteristics between frozen and canned vegetable goods.

Subsequently, to make its determination for each class of goods, the CITT considered whether there was a significant increase in imports of the subject goods, whether any such increase was causing serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry and, if so, whether the increase in imports is a principal cause of that injury.

In the case of frozen vegetables, the CITT found that imports from the subject countries are not being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry.

In the case of canned vegetables, the CITT found that imports from the subject countries (other than goods originating in Mexico, Israel or another beneficiary of the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement, Chile, Panama, Peru, Colombia, and Korea) are being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to be a principal cause of serious injury to the domestic industry.

The CITT determined that there was a significant overall impairment in the position of domestic producers, particularly in 2025, based on a number of performance indicators, including numerous instances where domestic producers lost sales and contracts to imported canned vegetable goods, including contracts extending into 2026 and 2027.

The CITT found that increased imports had significant adverse price effects on domestic producers. Prices of imported canned vegetable goods significantly undercut domestic producer's prices during the POI, to win, in whole or in part, the accounts of major Canadian retailers, forcing domestic producers to offer substantial price concessions to retain customers or risk losing business altogether. These pricing pressures led to price depression and eroded domestic producers' margins. The CITT concluded that the increased volume of low-priced imports resulted in lost sales, reduced revenues, and diminished profitability for the domestic industry.

After examining other potential causes of injury, including rising input and labour costs, transportation and supply-chain challenges, weather-related disruptions, and changing consumer demand, the CITT concluded that none of these factors was more important than the increase in imports. Accordingly, the CITT found that the surge in low-priced imports of canned vegetable goods was a principal cause of the serious injury suffered by the domestic industry.

2. Provide information on whether there is an absolute increase in imports or an increase in imports relative to domestic production (please see also Article 2.1 for the context)

The CITT analyzed import data covering the POI, i.e. the period from 1 January 2023, to 31 December 2025, for each of the two classes of goods subject to the inquiry.

In the case of canned vegetables, for which the CITT has found serious injury to the domestic industry, the CITT found evidence of an increase in imports both in absolute and relative terms during the POI, with a larger increase in 2025, even while the total market contracted in 2024. Absolute imports increased by 5% in 2024 and by another 28% in 2025. This represents a total increase of 34% from 2023 to 2025. In relative terms, imports of canned vegetable goods relative to domestic production and relative to domestic sales of domestic production followed an increasing trend during the POI, both increased by 1 percentage point in 2024 and then increased by 2 and 3 percentage points, respectively, in 2025.

The CITT's findings were based primarily on questionnaire surveys of 126 domestic producers, importers, and foreign producers of the vegetable goods subject to the inquiry. In addition, the Tribunal sent 188 letters to embassies requesting that they forward the Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry-Certain Vegetable Goods to any firms that produce and/or export any of the vegetable goods and complete the foreign producers' questionnaire. The Tribunal received 58 responses. Two statistical summaries were prepared (one for certain canned vegetable goods, the other for certain frozen vegetable goods) for parties to use as a common factual starting point in addressing the issues in the inquiry.

3. Provide the precise description of the product involved

Certain canned vegetable goods

The products covered by the finding of serious injury:

Certain canned vegetable goods

Further product details are described in Annex I, along with HS codes under which these products are usually imported. HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only.

HS code(s): 2005.40.00.00, 2005.51.90.19, 2005.51.90.90, 2005.59.00.00, 2005.80.00.00, 2005.99.11.00, 2005.99.19.00, 2005.99.20.19, 2005.99.20.99, 2005.99.90.15, 2005.99.90.18, 2005.99.90.19, 2005.99.90.98, 2005.99.90.99.

4. If the final measure replaces a provisional measure, or if a final measure is extended, a Member is encouraged to provide a written description of any part of the imported product that will no longer be subject to the measure and the Harmonized System numbers under which it enters at least at a 6-digit level, and at a sub-national level (e.g., 8-digit, 9-digit or 10-digit level) if practicable

Not applicable.

5. Provide precise description of the proposed measure

The measure recommended by the CITT is a tariff-rate quota on imports of canned vegetable goods, with an above-quota surtax.

Consistent with Canada's international obligations, special consideration was given to developing countries and certain free trade agreement partners. The measure recommended by the CITT would apply to imports from all sources, other than goods originating in Mexico, Chile, Israel, Korea, Panama, Peru, Colombia, and developing countries benefitting from the General Preferential Tariff in Canada under the Customs Tariff (see the list of developing countries at Annex II below).

The tariff-rate quota for canned vegetable goods over the three-year period recommended by the CITT is as follows:

Year	Quota Volume (tonnes)	Over-Quota Surtax (%)
1	13,000,000 kg	50%
2	13,260,000 kg	45%
3	13,525,200 kg	40%

Details on the measure that the CITT recommends and its administration may be found in the CITT report at page 68.

6. Provide proposed date of introduction of the measure

The CITT has submitted its report and recommendations to the Governor in Council on 9 September 2026. Canada has not yet made a decision related to the imposition of final measures.

7. Provide expected duration of the measure.

5 January 2030.

The measure recommended by the CITT would be in force for 3 years.

8. For a measure with a duration of more than three years, provide the proposed date for the review (under Article 7.4) to be held not later than the mid-term of the measure, if such a date for the review has already been scheduled

Not applicable.

9. If the expected duration is over one year, provide expected timetable for progressive liberalization of the measure

It is recommended by the CITT that, each year, quota quantities be raised by 2% and the over-quota surtax be reduced. More details on progressive liberalization of the recommended measure can be found above, in section 5.

10. Provide the deadlines for interested parties to comment or any other procedures relevant to the decision to apply the measures. Provide information regarding procedures for prior consultation with those Members having a substantial interest as exporters of the product concerned

The Government of Canada now offers consultations on the final safeguard measures recommended by the CITT to Members having a substantial interest as exporters of the products concerned. It is preferred that such consultations be held before 1 October 2026.

ANNEX I

Products Involved in the Finding of Serious Injury Caused by an Increase in Imports I

Certain canned vegetable goods

- a) canned corn;
- b) canned peas;
- c) canned green beans;
- d) canned wax beans;
- e) canned mixes of peas and carrots;
- f) canned mixed vegetables;
- g) canned white beans;
- h) canned black beans;
- i) canned red beans;
- j) canned pinto beans; and
- k) canned chickpeas.

Below are tariff classification numbers under which these products are usually imported. Tariff classification numbers are provided for illustrative purposes only.

HS code(s): 2005.40.00.00, 2005.51.90.19, 2005.51.90.90, 2005.59.00.00, 2005.80.00.00, 2005.99.11.00, 2005.99.19.00, 2005.99.20.19, 2005.99.20.99, 2005.99.90.15, 2005.99.90.18, 2005.99.90.19, 2005.99.90.98, 2005.99.90.99.

ANNEX II**List of Developing Country Members**

The final safeguard measures recommended by the CITT do not apply to products covered originating in the developing country Members of the WTO listed below.

Afghanistan	Angola
Anguilla	Ascension Island
Bangladesh	Benin
Bhutan	Bolivia
British Indian Ocean Territory	Burkina Faso
Burma	Burundi
Cambodia	Cameroon
Canary Islands	Cape Verde
Central African Republic	Ceuta and Melilla
Chad	Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Comoros
Congo	Cook Islands
Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti	Egypt
El Salvador	Eritrea
Ethiopia	Falkland Islands
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	Gambia
Ghana	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Haiti
Honduras	Kenya
Kiribati	Kyrgyzstan
Laos	Lebanon
Lesotho	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi
Mali	Mauritania
Micronesia	Mongolia
Montserrat	Morocco
Mozambique	Nepal
Nicaragua	Niger
Nigeria	Niue
Norfolk Island	Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	Philippines
Pitcairn	Rwanda
Saint Helena and Dependencies	Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Solomon Islands
Somalia	South Sudan
Sri Lanka	Sudan
Swaziland	Syria
Tajikistan	Tanzania
Timor-Leste	Togo
Tokelau Islands	Tristan Da Cunha
Tunisia	Uganda
Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Vanuatu	Yemen
Zambia	Zimbabwe