



22 June 2026

(26-4538)

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Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.4 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS  
BEFORE TAKING A PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE  
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6**

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

CANADA

*Certain vegetable goods*

The following communication, dated and received on 19 June 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Canada.

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**1. Provide the precise description of the product involved**

Certain canned vegetable goods

The products covered by this provisional safeguard measure include:

- 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.

Precise description of the products and exclusions can be found below, along with 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

## **2. Specify the proposed provisional safeguard measure**

The measure consists of a surtax in the amount of 10% of the value for duty of the product involved, for a period of up to 200 days beginning on the day on which the Certain Canned Vegetable Goods Surtax Order came into force. The surtax will not apply to imports from the United States (U.S.), Mexico, Chile, Israel and other Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement beneficiaries, as well as developing countries benefitting from the General Preferential Tariff under the Customs Tariff outlined in Annex I.

## **3. Specify the proposed date of introduction of the provisional safeguard measure**

19 June 2026.

The date of introduction of the provisional safeguard measure is 19 June 2026.

## **4. Specify the expected duration of the provisional safeguard measure, if any decision on the duration of the measure has been made.**

5 January 2027.

The provisional safeguard measure will be in force for up to 200 days. Should the Canadian International Trade Tribunal issue a negative injury finding, the provisional safeguard measure will cease to apply as of the date of that finding.

## **5 Provide the basis for:**

- (i) making a preliminary determination, as provided for in Article 6, that increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury; and**
- (ii) determining that there are critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.**

The Government of Canada's decision to impose provisional safeguard measures on imports of certain canned vegetable goods is based on a report from the Minister of Finance, as required by Section 55 of the Customs Tariff. The report is a Cabinet document and is therefore confidential. Information included in this notification reflects information contained in that report. The report includes a comprehensive analysis of the period of review (1 January 2023 to 31 December 2025), on the basis of publicly-available import data and confidential industry submissions. It is not possible to disclose detailed figures without compromising proprietary information, due to the small size of the Canadian industry and the confidential nature of the information provided by industry. As such, this notification presents a non-confidential summary of this information.

### Increase in Imports

Over the period of review, total imports of the product concerned increased by 22.3% from around 51.4 kilograms in 2023 to around 62.9 kilograms in 2025. Global imports during Q2 and Q3 of 2025 have been respectively 17% and 18% higher than the average quarterly imports over the period of inquiry. Imports from all sources, excluding those from the United States (U.S.), Mexico, Chile, Israel, and developing countries, have increased by 27.4% over the period of review.

### Unforeseen developments

The increase in imports of canned vegetable goods into Canada is the result of unforeseen developments, particularly measures taken by major trading partners to restrict or alter access to their markets, as well as broader instability in global tariff regimes. For example, actions taken by the U.S. have significantly disrupted established trade flows since the introduction of global tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act beginning in April 2025, including on the

imports of canned vegetable goods. In addition, other jurisdictions have introduced measures restricting imports of certain canned vegetable goods, such as the European Union (EU), which, upon an investigation initiated in December 2024, imposed anti-dumping duties as of August 2025. These measures have reduced access to the EU market for affected exporters, contributing to excess supply seeking alternative destinations. Taken together, these developments have disrupted established trade patterns and increased the likelihood of trade diversion. Goods that were previously exported to the U.S. and EU markets are increasingly being redirected to other markets, including Canada. This situation raises the risk of substantial import surges of canned vegetable goods into Canada and is likely to exacerbate the increasing import trends observed over the period of review.

#### Threat of serious injury

The evidence shows that the increase in imports is threatening to cause serious injury to producers of canned vegetable goods in Canada if provisional measures are not applied. The domestic industry is experiencing price undercutting and price suppression leading to shrinking margins and reduced profitability. Production volumes and contracted acreage have declined and the closure of a processing facility resulted in job losses. The evidence demonstrates that additional negative impact for the domestic industry will result from contracts lost within the second half of 2025.

#### Causation

Increased import volumes have resulted in significant lost sales and have exerted downward pressure on domestic prices, requiring producers to match lower-priced imports to retain key supply contracts. This has directly reduced margins, weakened financial performance, and contributed to employment declines. Other factors, including industry restructuring and operational efficiencies, were considered; however, the evidence indicates that these are largely linked to the need to compete with low-cost imports. Market dynamics, including the concentration of major grocery retailers, have further amplified the price effects of imports by increasing buyer leverage over domestic producers.

While domestic demand remains stable, global supply continues to expand, and major retailers are increasingly shifting to lower-priced imports, requiring domestic producers to match international pricing or lose contracts. Taken together, these factors indicate that continued import pressure and price undercutting are likely to exacerbate current conditions, leading to further declines in production, sales, employment, and market share, and placing the viability of the domestic industry at risk.

The foregoing analysis thus supports a preliminary determination that there is clear evidence that increased imports are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic industry.

#### Determining that there are critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair

The report determined that critical circumstances exist, such that delay in imposing safeguard measures would cause damage which would be difficult to repair. This includes pressure to further reduce prices compounded with trade measures taken by the U.S. and other trading partners creating an imminent risk of diversion and losses of domestic contracts to foreign suppliers resulting in price undercutting by foreign suppliers. A continued increase in imports would further impair the performance of the domestic industry, which is already in a fragile position. In some cases, there is a risk that producers may be forced to cease production.

#### Overall threat of serious injury from sources other than imports from certain Free Trade Agreement Partners

Pursuant to provisions in relevant free trade agreements, Canada excludes imports from certain Free Trade Agreement (FTAs) Partners that is the U.S., Mexico, Chile, Israel and other Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement beneficiaries from the application of the provisional safeguard measure, given that imports from these FTA Partners either do not account for a substantial share of total imports or do not contribute importantly to serious injury or threat thereof.

The confidential information examined shows that imports from the excluded sources have not contributed to the injury suffered by the domestic industry, nor do they appear likely to contribute to the threat of serious injury. Thus, the foregoing analysis also supports a preliminary determination that there is clear evidence that increased imports from sources other than Chile, Israel, Mexico, and the U.S. are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic industry.

**6. Members are encouraged to provide the following information**

**Additional information**

**Members are encouraged to attach, in an electronic form, publicly available document(s) containing the relevant decision(s) made by the competent authority. This document may be in the original language of the Member, even when the language is not one of the official languages of the WTO. The document will neither be translated nor circulated to the Committee, but will be made available by the Secretariat to Members requesting it.**

The Government of Canada offers consultations on the provisional safeguard measure.

**ANNEX I****LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY MEMBERS**

The provisional safeguard measure does 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