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Regulatory Cooperation for Disruptive Technology

Submitted by: Canada



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Regulatory Cooperation for Disruptive Technology

APEC Conference on Good Regulatory Practices

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Purpose

1 What is regulatory cooperation?

Why cooperate to regulate disruptive technology?

Examples from the Canada-U.S. Regulatory Cooperation Council

What is regulatory cooperation?

Regulatory cooperation is a process to find efficiencies and reduce unnecessary regulatory differences

Canada-United States **Regulatory Cooperation** Council (2011) Status: 23 work plans, 100+ initiatives

Canadian Free Trade Agreement- Regulatory Reconciliation and Cooperation Table (2017) Status: Published first work plan in July 2018

Canada - European Union
Comprehensive Economic
and Trade AgreementRegulatory Cooperation
Forum (2017)

Why cooperate to regulate disruptive technology?



Reduced burden on businesses from the start of the regulatory life-cycle



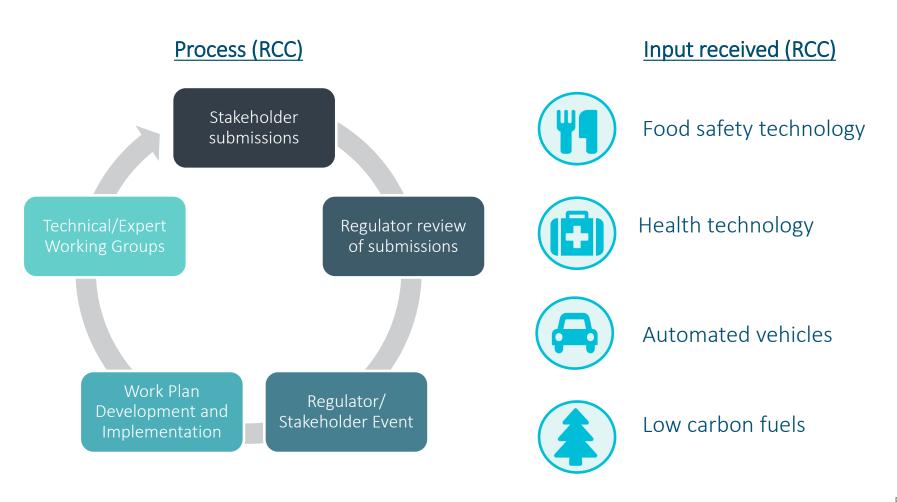
Increased understanding of opportunities and risks associated with disruptive technology



Opportunities for novel or dynamic regulatory models that foster innovation

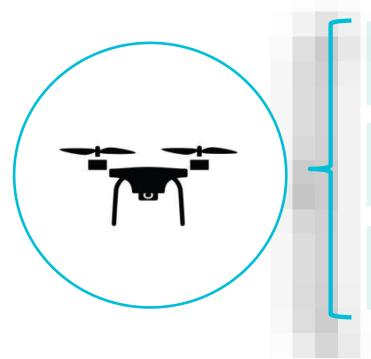
Canada's approach

The Government of Canada has launched a series of consultations to seek stakeholder views on areas that will be impacted by new or disruptive technologies:



Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

Canada and the U.S. are working together to safely integrate UAS into their respective domestic aviation systems:



Exchange and promotion of UAS research to assist in future rulemaking

Information exchange regarding outreach, compliance and enforcement

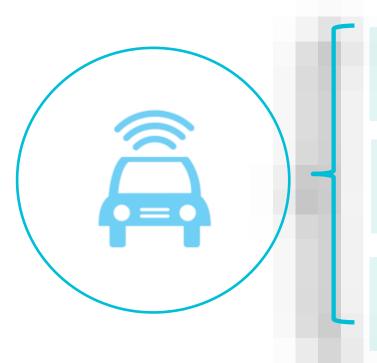
Consultation on small UAS rule-making activities

What are unmanned aircraft systems?

UAS, more commonly known as drones, are designed to be flown without a pilot on board, using an external device such as a remote control, smart phone, etc.

Automated and Connected Vehicles (AV/CVs)

Canada and the U.S have identified a number of joint initiatives to advance cross-border areas of collaboration on AV/CVs, including:



Development of flexible, non-regulatory tools and guidance to support the safe testing and deployment of AV/CVs.

Research and testing to better understand the risks and identify effective policy interventions to inform a harmonized way forward.

Stakeholder engagement to discuss common challenges to AV/CV testing and deployment and to exchange best practices and lessons learned.

What are connected vehicles?

Connected vehicles use wireless technology to communicate with other vehicles, transportation infrastructure, and mobile devices to give motorists the information they need to drive more safely.

G7 Ministers of Transport Declaration

In 2017, G7 Ministers of Transport agreed on the need for a harmonized regulatory framework for **automated and connected vehicles**, to facilitate the deployment of these technologies:



Identify and remove potential barriers in existing regulations to the introduction of automated and connected driving technologies

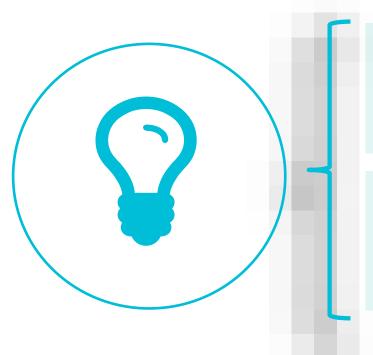
Continue to **exchange information** on research activities and data that are necessary to make well-informed decisions about well-designed future looking measures

Next-steps:

Canada is hosting a meeting of the G7 WG on Automated and Connected Driving in advance of the 2019 G7 Summit in France. The meeting will provide an opportunity for G7 countries to continue to exchange information on approaches for safe testing and deployment, data privacy, ethics, and broader adoption of automated and connected vehicles.

Energy efficiency and alternative fuels

Canada and the U.S. are working together to harmonize energy efficiency standards, and alternative fuel use in transportation :



Harmonizing energy standards with domestic and international (U.S.) partners for commercial and consumer products

Harmonizing standards and codes for alternative fuel use in transportation to foster greater cross-border low carbon vehicle deployment

Results:

Alignment of energy efficiency standards for 20 product categories is expected to bring \$1.8 billion benefits to Canadians by 2030, and save manufacturers \$1.5 million per year.

What makes these initiatives successful?

A shared foundation in good regulatory practices (GRP) makes Canada and the U.S. comfortable cooperating in the field of disruptive technologies



Evidence-based regulation

- Provides reassurance that regulations are in the public's best interest
- Facilitates a common understanding that initiatives should be supported by evidence



Transparency and engagement

- Builds confidence that evidence was considered and due process is followed
- Enables information sharing and stakeholder engagement



Central oversight

- Contributes to a predictable regulatory environment
- Ensures internal compliance with GRP

Next steps: Regulatory reviews and modernization

In July 2017, the Government of Canada launched a consultation on opportunities for regulatory modernization as part of a three-year targeted review process:

Questions for stakeholders

- 1. What regulatory requirements or practices are impeding economic development?
- 2. What emerging technologies, processes, or products are facing barriers because of federal regulations?
- 3. What are the opportunities for regulatory experimentation in the three sectors?

Scope of reviews

The reviews will begin with a focus on three key sectors:

- Agri-food and aquaculture
- Health/bio-sciences
- Transportation and infrastructure, including emerging technologies such as autonomous vehicles

Thank you

For more information, visit...



rcd-dcrm@tbs-sct.gc.ca



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