



Canada Council  
for the Arts

Conseil des arts  
du Canada

## Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act

### 2023–24 Report

The Canada Council for the Arts (the “Council”) is providing its first annual report, covering the period April 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024, pursuant to the *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act*.

The Council is a federal Crown Corporation with a mandate to “foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and production of works in, the arts” for the benefit of people across Canada.

The Council’s activities relate to the purchasing of goods in and outside of Canada (it does not produce or distribute goods). Specifically, the Council’s purchasing of goods is primarily related to office administration. It purchases IT equipment (e.g., laptops, tablets, monitors, keyboards and other peripheral IT equipment) and office furniture (e.g., chairs, workstations and boardroom furniture). The Council’s annual spending on goods is estimated to be \$175,000 in fiscal year 2023–24.

In 2023–24, the Council developed and started to implement anti-forced labour contractual clauses. In particular, in the last quarter of the fiscal year, the Council has started including a standard clause in its goods contracts that reads:

- The Contractor represents and warrants that the Work is not mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour. Regardless of who acts as an importer, the Contractor must not during the performance of the Contract, directly or indirectly, deliver Work to Canada or import Work into Canada the importation of which is prohibited from entry pursuant to ss. 136(1) of the [Customs Tariff Act](#), and tariff item No. 9897.00.00 of the [Customs Tariff Act – Schedule](#) (as amended from time to time), because it is mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour.

Further, the Council’s Procurement Centre of Expertise continues to pursue an agreement with Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) to use PSPC’s procurement instruments (e.g., standing offers), which will allow the Council to leverage their work on the Act, including having suppliers comply with the Government of Canada’s Code of Conduct for Procurement.

The Council does not currently have policies and due diligence processes in place related to forced labour and/or child labour. However, it will be developing these in the coming months.

The Council has not started the process of identifying parts of its activities and supply chains that carry a risk of forced labour and/or child labour being used.

In terms of any measures to remediate any forced labour or child labour in its activities and supply chains, this is not applicable, as the Council has not identified any forced labour or child labour in its activities and supply chains.

Regarding any measures to remediate the loss of income to the most vulnerable families that results from preventing the use of forced or child labour, this is not applicable, as the Council has not identified any loss of income to vulnerable families resulting from measures taken to eliminate the use of forced labour or child labour in its activities and supply chains.

The Council does not currently provide training to its employees on forced labour and/or child labour. That said, the Council's Procurement Centre of Expertise plans to include relevant information about the *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act* in its training and awareness materials for employees in 2024–25.

The Council does not currently have policies and procedures in place to assess its effectiveness in ensuring that forced labour and child labour are not being used in its activities and supply chains.