

**Public Market Engagement Session**

November 23, 2017; 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Commonwealth Recreation Centre

Number of Attendees: 15

**What We Heard Summary**

<b>New category Proposal</b>	<b>What We Heard</b>	<b>Outcome and Rationale</b>
<p>Create a Public Market licence category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Public Market licence would cover all vendors operating in the market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a Public Market licence category is a positive development as market organizers will know the category they fall under and the applicable regulations.</li> <li>The proposed Public Market licensing category will lead to equitable treatment between public markets and other market licence categories, especially if licensing fee is equitable.</li> <li>It supports market organizers in attracting vendors as individual licences to operate are no longer required.</li> <li>Eliminating the requirement for individual vendor licences will save vendors time and money.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bylaw 18333 creates the Public Market category to licence markets that do not fit in the existing Market categories.</li> <li>All market categories are assessed the same licensing fee of \$235.</li> <li>Public Market vendors only selling artisan goods do not need individual licences to operate in a public market. This is to create equity with vendors in Farmers' Markets and Festivals.</li> <li>All other vendors at a market require a licence. All other vendors, except for food vendors, must also provide a Police Information Check and maintain an inventory of goods bought and sold onsite.</li> </ul> <p>Administration</p>

		considers these requirements necessary in the public interest to curb the potential resale of stolen goods; and to align vendors with other forms of retail sales in the city.
<p>Limit goods sold in a public market to mainly artisan goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artisan goods defined as goods made or cultivated by the vendors operating at a market</li> <li>• Artisan goods should account for at least 80% of all goods sold in a public market.</li> <li>• New or used goods should not exceed 20% of all goods sold in the market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most public market vendors sell artisan goods so they would be comfortable with limiting goods sold in a public market to mainly artisan goods.</li> <li>• The nature of a public market is that goods of all types are sold and therefore limiting goods sold in a public market to mainly artisan goods would go against the nature of a public market.</li> <li>• More clarity is required regarding how the 80/20 ratio of artisan to new and used goods will be applied.</li> <li>• More clarity is required regarding the definition of artisan goods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bylaw 18333 does not limit the nature of goods that may be sold in a public market. However, vendors are subject to regulations as discussed above.</li> </ul>
<p>Keep the Public Market licence category separate from the Flea Market licence category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration should blend the Public Market and Flea Market licensing categories but remove the requirement to obtain Police Information Checks.</li> <li>• There is a low cross over of vendors from public markets to flea markets and vice versa; and most public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bylaw 18333 eliminates the Flea Market category and creates a comprehensive Public Market category which does not restrict goods vendors may sell and does not specify indoor or outdoor</li> </ul>

**Attachment 2**

	<p>market vendors would not want to be grouped with flea markets.</p>	<p>location. Under the current Business Licence Bylaw, Bylaw 13138, a flea market can only operate in an enclosed building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Public Market Licence category creates a distinction between vendors of artisan goods and all other vendors. Administration recognizes the risks involved in the sale of some types of goods in public markets, for example, new or used manufactured goods, and therefore requires Police Information Checks and an inventory of goods bought and sold.</li></ul>
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