

some 20 per cent of world trade and is becoming an increasingly important feature of the global economy. In Canada, services account for over 70 per cent of gross domestic product and are a major source of employment growth.

In the Uruguay Round, Canada is working to develop a new framework of multilateral rules governing trade in services, comparable to the GATT rules for trade in goods, and to reduce national restrictions on trade in services.

The wide range of domestic regulation of services makes this a particularly complex area. The application of basic GATT principles, such as market access, non-discrimination, national treatment and transparency, to different national regulatory environments is an important part of the multilateral trade negotiations in this area.

The Uruguay Round gives the international trading community an opportunity to elaborate the basic rules of the game before trade in services becomes a subject of increasing confrontation in trade relations. For this reason, Canada believes that any agreement on services must contain mechanisms to avoid and to resolve disputes.

Canada's future economic growth depends on securing enhanced access to world markets for our service exports. Canada has important service export interests around the world. Canadian industrial users will benefit from the enhanced availability of internationally competitive Canadian and foreign service inputs. Consumers will also benefit from lower prices, improved choice and quality.

Trade-related Intellectual Property

Canada supported the inclusion of trade-related intellectual property matters in the Uruguay Round because it recognizes that trade involving intellectual property is becoming an increasingly important part of the world economy.

Canada is participating in the development of a set of rules within the GATT system to reduce