- elimination of Canadian Western Grain Transportation rail subsidies on exports to the United States shipped through the port of Vancouver;

- Canada has agreed that the global quotas on poultry and eggs[1] will reflect actual levels enjoyed by U.S. exporters over the past five years. Supplementary quotas have usually provided U.S. producers with more exports than are provided by the global quotas;

- a reduction in regulatory barriers resulting from technical standards. Technical regulations, the kind which in the past have frustrated the export of Canadian pork products, can no longer be abused as a means to keep out Canadian goods. Over the next few years, both countries will seek to harmonize such technical regulations. As part of this Agreement, the U.S. will maintain an "open border policy" for meat inspection which will now be limited to occasional spot checks to ensure compliance with inspection requirements.

Finally, the two governments agreed that some of the most pressing problems in the agricultural area go beyond Canada and the United States and will need the co-operation of all countries. For example, the stiff competition for grain export markets leading to ruinous export subsidies cannot be resolved solely on a bilateral basis. The two governments have, therefore, agreed to consult more closely with each other; to take account of each other's export interests when using export subsidies on sales to third markets; and to work together in the GATT to further improve and enhance trade in agriculture.

Canada's farmers will make real gains from the Agreement. By the end of the next decade, those agricultural and food products such as

---

1 the poultry import quota, from 6.3% to 7.5% of domestic production for poultry;
the turkey import quota, from 2% to 3.5% of domestic production for turkeys;
the shell egg import quota, from 0.675% to 1.647% of domestic shell egg production;
the liquid, frozen and further processed egg import quota, from 0.415% to 0.174% of domestic shell egg production;
the powdered egg import quota from 0.615% to 0.627% of domestic shell egg production;