
trade-restrictive, options are available. The use of mandatory labelling to indicate the method of production (when this does not pertain to the characteristics of a product) could be used to discriminate against "like products" and could represent a technical barrier to trade. Non-discrimination is a key principle of the WTO Agreement.

It should be noted that the issue of mandatory method-of-production labelling is not limited to foods derived through biotechnology. Mandatory method-of-production labelling could have serious implications for other Canadian industries, including manufacturing, mining, forestry and fisheries.

Canadian industry, producers and consumers are cooperating to provide more information to consumers. These groups recently reached consensus through the Canadian General Standards Board on a voluntary standard that would provide a framework for the voluntary labelling of foods derived through or not derived through biotechnology. This standard has advanced to the next step of the standards development process and, if approved, could be published as a national standard in early 2004. Canada has been promoting this approach with trading partners, such as China, the European Union, Hong Kong, Korea and Malaysia, and will continue to do so with other countries as the opportunities arise.

Canada recognizes the importance of working internationally on biotechnology policy development, and it will continue to monitor developments in other countries to learn from their successes and failures. Canada is playing a leading role in setting international standards for genetically modified foods and their labelling through the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Canada chairs the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, which is developing guidance on the labelling of foods derived through biotechnology, and has chaired an international drafting group to provide further technical input on guidelines for the labelling of these foods.

TRADE REMEDIES

Bilateral Level

The Government of Canada plays an active role in monitoring trade remedy developments in countries

of trade interest to Canadian industry. Specifically, the government identifies and analyzes changes in the trade remedy laws and practices of Canada's key trading partners and makes representations, as appropriate, in specific investigations against Canadian exports. In addition, the government assists Canadian exporters involved in trade remedy investigations by providing information and advice and can participate as a direct respondent in countervailing duty cases.

The government has made submissions to various foreign authorities conducting trade remedy investigations against Canadian products. For example, it has filed extensive responses and interventions with U.S. authorities in the context of the U.S. Department of Commerce investigation of programs in the Canadian wheat sector (further details on this case can be found in the U.S. section in Chapter 4). In addition, government officials made representations in anticipation of a possible sunset review into China's anti-dumping duty on newsprint from Canada. A review was initiated on July 1, 2003, and is ongoing. Finally, the government continues to follow developments in various disputes under Chapter 19 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that involve Canadian products, and it is defending Canadian interests in the Extraordinary Challenge launched by the United States regarding a NAFTA Chapter 19 panel decision instructing the U.S. Department of Commerce to repeal anti-dumping duties on pure magnesium.

Last year's edition of *Opening Doors to the World* reported that the government made representations and monitored India's anti-dumping investigation involving vitamin C and China's safeguard investigation into certain steel products. Since that time, the Government of India has made an affirmative dumping determination and applied dumping duties. Similarly, Chinese authorities have informed WTO members of the application of temporary safeguard measures on steel imports. These measures are scheduled to end in May 2005. Also in 2003, Australia investigated grinding mill liners from Canada and announced on September 17, 2003, that dumping duties would be applied. Other anti-dumping investigations initiated in 2003 included one by Korea on choline chloride, one by Mexico on newsprint and one by the United States on kosher chickens.