

in more than one region of the United States to "graduate" to other international markets. For further information, please visit our website at <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/geo/usa/nebs-e.asp>.

The Canadian government also aims to attract and expand investment from the United States and to encourage strategic alliances with U.S. companies. The Government's plan is to promote investment through the use of a more integrated, sector-focussed approach that builds on the cooperation between DFAIT and its Team Canada partners.

In promoting Canada's market access and business-development interests in the United States, it is important to consider each individual region of the United States in its own right. Most U.S. regions and many individual states have economies that are larger than many countries. There are also different cultural and economic influences at play in different areas of the United States. Over the past year, several federal cabinet ministers and deputy ministers have made visits to important U.S. regions to help forge relationships with government and business leaders. These initiatives are necessary to advance Canadian priorities and highlight the attractiveness of Canada as an investment destination.

### Market Access Results in 1999

- The Consultative Committee on Agriculture began operation in 1999 to bring concerns and differences forward for resolution before they become serious bilateral irritants. The committee also involves provinces and states on a more systematic basis.
- The movement of feeder cattle into Canada was facilitated by expanding animal health approvals for cattle from states that meet certain animal health criteria.
- Regulations have been implemented that require a Canadian export permit for access to its tariff rate quota for Canada on sugar-containing products.
- Michigan amended its Single Business Tax (SBT) legislation, significantly reducing its impact on access for Canadian companies. The SBT, currently 2.2 percent, will be phased out at 0.1 percent per year over a 23-year period.

- An agreement-in-principle was reached on the main elements required to resolve problems resulting from changes to the U.S. International Trade in Arms Regulations (ITARs).
- As a result of reviews of 15 long-standing anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders, seven were revoked.
- Anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases against live cattle concluded in the fall of 1999 with neither resulting in permanent additional duties on Canadian cattle. In the anti-dumping case, the International Trade Commission (ITC) found no injury or threat of injury in its final determination; and in the countervailing duty case, the Department of Commerce found that subsidies were below *de minimis* levels and so were not countervailable.
- An anti-dumping investigation of imports of stainless steel wire did not result in the application of additional duties to imports from Canada.
- Two safeguard investigations involving imports of carbon-steel wire rod and carbon-steel line pipe concluded that imports from Canada were not injuring U.S. industry.

### Canada's Market Access Priorities for 2000

- promote and further defend access to the U.S. market by exercising rights under existing trade agreements;
- press for full U.S. implementation of the WTO and the GATT panel decisions on Section 301, Foreign Sales Corporation, and beer and seek a panel decision on Section 337;
- continue Canadian advocacy efforts to inform U.S. opinion makers of the adverse impact of legislation affecting the free and easy movement of people and goods across the border, such as Section 110;
- reinforce such advocacy by developing and supporting strategic alliances with U.S. customers and their representatives affected by such measures;
- work closely with the United States to enhance cooperation and streamline border processing through initiatives such as the Shared Border Accord and Preclearance, including an expansion of the voluntary compliance outreach program;