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Accession negotiations take place on two parallel tracks: multilateral and bilateral. During the multilateral negotiations, a WTO working party, composed of interested WTO members, examines the acceding country's economic and trade regime to identify inconsistencies with WTO obligations and to ascertain what changes are required to achieve conformity with WTO rules. Progress depends on those changes, as reflected in the transparency, accuracy and detail provided by the applicant in response to questions tabled by working party members. By participating in working party deliberations, Canada satisfies itself that the accession will bring about more predictable and less discretionary trading conditions in the applicant's market.

In parallel with working party deliberations, WTO members hold bilateral market access negotiations with the acceding country. During the bilateral negotiations, Canada focuses on obtaining the reduction or elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers affecting access for goods and services that are of interest to Canadian companies. Canada encourages applicants to bind their tariff commitments, provide non-discriminatory access, and join the various zero-for-zero tariff elimination agreements and tariff harmonization initiatives developed by the WTO.

Negotiating positions for accessions are developed interdepartmentally and in consultation with provincial and territorial governments and the private sector. Accession negotiations offer an important opportunity to resolve Canadian market access problems in the applicants' markets.

Further information on the WTO accession process can be obtained from the WTO Web site ([www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_elacc\\_elacc\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_elacc_elacc_e.htm)).