

frozen beef and lamb meat. New Zealand's market shares for these products were 2nd and 1st, respectively. Total Canadian foreign direct investment in New Zealand was \$1.6 billion in 2001.

### Canada's Market Access Priorities for 2002

- Canada will continue to make representations pressing for the removal of New Zealand's restrictions on pork, trout and salmon.

## IMPROVING ACCESS FOR TRADE IN GOODS

### Pork

Effective September 1, 2001, New Zealand imposed new requirements suspending the importation of unprocessed pork products including from Canada and other countries due to alleged animal health concerns. The new measure requires that imported pork must be either cooked in the exporting country or in a transitional facility in New Zealand, similar to Australian restrictions imposed upon Canadian unprocessed pork for several years. Canada has made high level representations objecting to New Zealand's new requirements as we consider them to be more trade restrictive than necessary and not based on science. Canada is attempting to resolve the issue through technical level discussions.

### Trout

In December 1998, New Zealand imposed a "temporary" ban on the importation of trout. Since then, the ban has been extended several times. On October 13, 2001, New Zealand announced the replacement of the existing Customs Import (Trout) Prohibition Order 1998 with an entirely new one, which will be in force through November 7, 2004. New Zealand claims that the ban is for conservation reasons. Canada argues that New Zealand has provided no scientific information to justify the ban on conservation or any other grounds. Canada has made several representations to New Zealand requesting removal of the ban.

### Salmon

In 1995, New Zealand approved the importation of headless, gutted, wild, ocean-caught, Pacific salmon products from Canada, based on the conclusion of a

1994 risk analysis document. However, New Zealand maintains a number of sanitary-related post-entry restrictions which discourage imports from Canada, including a requirement that imported salmon, trout and char, in bulk form, be processed in plants that are not certified for export. These restrictions effectively prevent Canada from exporting salmon in bulk for further processing in New Zealand. Indeed, there are currently no New Zealand plants able to process Canadian salmon. Canada has made representations pressing for removal of these restrictions and is working at the technical level to address outstanding fish health concerns.

## Southeast Asia

### SINGAPORE

#### Overview

With one of the world's most open economies, Singapore presents few barriers to Canadian exporters. The same open policy also extends to immigration, and the Government proactively encourages foreign talent to live and work there. In 2001, Canadian exports of goods to Singapore were up 4% to \$382 million, and imports from Singapore were down 18% to \$1.14 billion. Singapore continues to offer significant opportunities for Canadian exports of goods, services and technologies. Already the region's premier transportation hub, Singapore is investing heavily to position itself as an information technology and telecommunications (ICT) and financial services hub, and also devotes a large part of its budget to health, education and further infrastructure development. Recently, an increased focus has also been placed on life sciences, biotechnology, media and cultural industries. In October 2001, Canada announced the launch of negotiations with Singapore toward a bilateral free trade agreement.

#### Market Access Results in 2001

- There have been a number of successful strategic alliances between Canadian and Singaporean R&D firms. These linkages provide both countries with access to expertise and resources in order to further their innovation agendas.