

others in, for example, the World Bank-led Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process and in the Integrated Framework for Least-Developed Countries. Bilateral and multilateral donors are also working with developing-country partners to match their potential supply of trade-related technical assistance (to help governments: e.g. training for customs officers) and trade-related capacity building (to help economies: e.g. investments in systems of financing for trade). Needless to say, the concerns and processes articulated in the context of the WTO have their equivalents in all other areas of trade and economic cooperation, including in the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) work program, in the FTAA negotiations, and in Canada's bilateral discussions with the Central America Four and other partners. Similarly, the growing attention to non-trade issues such as the environment underlines the considerable needs of developing countries for assistance in analysis of issues and implementation of obligations in those fields.

MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF CANADIANS

To date, trade policy has assured stable, predictable and often extremely advantageous conditions of access for over 90 percent of our exports, much of it at zero rates of duty. It has reached beyond the border through instruments such as NAFTA and the WTO to give our services providers better access; our performers, manufacturers and other owners of intellectual property better protection; and our farmers a somewhat better-ordered international system, to name but three areas of accomplishment. More remains to be done on these and other areas affecting international trade: e-commerce rules, trade facilitation and maybe investment and competition could be added. Strides have been made on opening up the business of trade policy to public scrutiny, and the groundwork is being laid

