Chapter Six covers **technical standards** used as non-tariff barriers. The chapter covers all goods, other than those of agriculture, food and beverage. Provisions apply only to federal governments. Detailed examinations undertaken by IRPP should provide explicit guides to where effects are likely to have occurred; an auditable list of progress in this area would be a necessary starting point.

Chapter Seven covers **agriculture**. Articles cover:

- export subsidies, to be eliminated on a bilateral basis,
- an agreement to work together to eliminate export subsidies to third parties,
- provisions to provide temporary protection for Canada's horticultural producers,
- the elimination of **quantitative restrictions on meat imports**,
- Canadian elimination of **quantitative restrictions on grain imports** when U.S. federal government support in that area is equal to or less than that in Canada,
- Canadian elimination of the **Canadian Western Grain Transportation rail subsidies**,
- improved marketing status of **Canola** in U.S. markets,
- the prevention of future U.S. restrictions on imports of goods containing ten per cent, or less, **sugar** by dry weight (a safeguard),
- specific increased limits for the U.S. share of specified **poultry and egg markets** in Canada, and
- **harmonization of technical standards and procedures** that have in the past served as barriers.

Chapter Eight covers **wine and distilled spirits**; beer and malt-containing beverages are excluded specifically from the FTA, save for tariff cuts. The general approach is to apply national treatment to the sale of each party's goods. Price discrimination on wines is to be phased out by January 1, 1995, beginning with a 25 per cent reduction in the discriminatory differential in 1989. Differentials on spirits are eliminated immediately, i.e., in 1989.

National treatment applies to listings. Estate wineries in British Columbia receive automatic listing status, while Ontario and British Columbia measures requiring private wine stores to discriminate in favor of provincial vintners are left in place for those establishments operating as of October 4, 1987. Quebec maintains its right to insist that wine sold in grocery stores is bottled in Quebec, so long as alternative sales outlets for U.S. wines exist. Canada eliminates immediately requirements that bulk imports of U.S. spirits must be blended with those of Canada. U.S. bourbon and Canadian whisky will be sold in each jurisdiction only if produced respectively in the U.S. or Canada.