

The treaty would address the technical barriers and the non-tariff barriers that can often frustrate trade. Both countries would still maintain their health and safety standards. The object would simply be to reduce the protectionist potential of such regulations. That would help to promote the open access we seek.

Open access can be sought not only by tariff reductions and the removal of non-tariff barriers. We want better access to the procurement practices of U.S. governments. We want our producers to be able to compete on an equal footing with their American counterparts. If our government procurement negotiations succeed we can get access to a lucrative new market in the U.S. worth literally hundreds of billions of dollars.

We are also reaching into the new areas of services, intellectual property, and investment. These areas have not traditionally been the subject of GATT negotiations, although the present Uruguay Round is addressing them.

On services, we envisage three kinds of results. First, a general code on services that would deal with future actions by governments. Secondly, sector-specific codes dealing with such sectors as professional services and financial services. And, thirdly, negotiations on specific services irritants.

The services negotiations are tough. We are entering uncharted waters and are encountering new problems and constraints along the way. But we hope to make significant progress and thereby contribute to the GATT services negotiations.

In the area of investment, the negotiators are dealing with trade-related investment measures, such as domestic sourcing and export performance requirements. We will also look at other investment issues as they arise. Cabinet is playing a particularly active role in shaping the investment mandate. There will be no unfettered access to American investment.

In Agriculture, we are working toward the clarification of miscellaneous issues such as technical standards, tariffs, and import permit systems in an effort to liberalize trade in this important sector. Success in this area will, for instance, end American discrimination against red meat from Alberta.

We know that the major agricultural trade problems cannot be dealt with in bilateral negotiations with the U.S.. They must be attacked on a global front.