

the target that we eventually will hit, that everything will be gone by that year.

But you also know, if you've been trying to conduct business anywhere around the world, that tariffs are just one part of the problem when you try to shift goods anywhere. There's a whole array. We are ingenious at coming up with what we call non-tariff barriers to restrict trade, and that's also a major element of this negotiation. And it gets complicated when we talk about U.S.-Canada trade, because it's not just barriers maintained by the federal governments. Those would be easy, I think, to take care of in a negotiation. But we also have our friends in the provinces and we have our friends in the 50 states that have their own practices and procedures and policies that impact on trade. Now, of course, I will say that we have much fewer than exist in Canada, mainly because, not so much that we're such good guys, but our Constitution says that the states cannot impede interstate and international commerce. That hasn't stopped them from enacting bi-state or bi-local provisions in numerous laws, or to encourage investment and sourcing of products from their state. But certainly the provinces have, under the Canadian system of government, much more latitude to interfere with trade. And I know if you happen to be, I don't know, in the California wine industry, for instance, that there are tremendous barriers in shipping wine or beer or any alcoholic beverage into Canada because it is an area within the responsibility of the provinces, and there's a very discriminatory