

- establish appropriate dispute settlement mechanisms including binding, binational resolution of disputes over countervailing duties, anti-dumping and import safeguards.

And, what does this all mean to the people of this province?

Trade means jobs. In 1986 exports represented \$4.3 billion worth of business for Saskatchewan, which is about one-quarter of the province's Gross Domestic Product. Specifically, over \$2 billion worth of exports for Saskatchewan agriculture, over \$1.5 billion for Saskatchewan mining and over \$0.5 billion for Saskatchewan manufacturing.

It means a greater selection of goods and services at lower prices for all the consumers in this province.

Those who will benefit the most from this are people on low or fixed incomes.

It means a more secure future for Saskatchewan's exporters. This province has been hit harder by U.S. protectionism than any other province--for example in uranium, potash and livestock. Saskatchewan exporters know first-hand what it means to confront the full force of U.S. law, especially when it is applied unfairly to satisfy interest groups and lobbies.

We sought to enshrine the rule of law in the settlement of trade disputes between Canada and the U.S. and to put an end to what was becoming the rule of lobbies.

We met our objective.

The Free Trade Agreement provides our exporters, for the first time in history, an impartial, binding and binational body to which they can appeal when subjected to the unfair application of U.S. trade law.

What does the Agreement mean for agriculture, a sector which accounted for 20 per cent of Saskatchewan's Gross Domestic Product in 1986?

We said that we would protect our agricultural marketing systems, including our supply-management schemes. We honoured that commitment.

We said that we would maintain our right to apply seasonal tariffs to protect our fruit and vegetable producers in times of depressed prices. We honoured that commitment.