

Broadening participation means more than just joining the club. In the Uruguay Round negotiations, developing countries were drawn more into the global system by assuming greater obligations. For all members of the WTO, it is an all-or-nothing deal. When you sign your membership card, you can't expect to get any special privileges. The rules apply to everyone equally. There are no "free riders."

It is clearly to the advantage of business to have your trading partners inside, rather than outside, the system. Look at the problems that the United States had with China over intellectual property rights. By accepting the primacy of the WTO rules, all member countries will have to follow appropriate trading practices.

As business people, you can understand the need to avoid "standing pat." The risk of not progressing toward greater trade liberalization would be economic stagnancy - a risk neither you nor we can afford.

Driven by the demands of business people around the world and perhaps inspired by the success of the European Union and NAFTA, new trade groupings are beginning to crop up everywhere. You and we are party to many of them.

Across the Pacific, we share a common interest in ensuring that the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum furthers our goals of trade liberalization. We both have strong economic interests in revitalizing our links with Europe, perhaps through negotiation of a TransAtlantic Free Trade Agreement. I have already mentioned our common commitment to free trade in the Americas.

Closer to home, Canada and the United States have had a long history of co-operation both at government and business levels. We share common goals and perspectives on many issues. Together, we have already made huge strides in pursuing trade and investment liberalization. We have accomplished much, but there is more to do.

We must change the way we resolve the problems between us. Old-style trade remedies like anti-dumping and countervailing duties do not make sense in a free trade area, as the New Zealanders and Australians have found in their free trade area. The use of anti-dumping regimes is outmoded in any free trade zone.

Most producers view North America as a single, integrated market, in which products can cross borders several times in various states of completion. Unfortunately, as a result of these anti-dumping laws, what is considered usual business practice in selling Boston-made products in Portland, Maine, is no longer the case when these goods are sold in Halifax, Nova Scotia. This