

8. This objective is central to restoring the confidence of the business communities in the determination and capacity of contracting parties to halt erosion of the open trading system, to reduce the risks of accelerating protectionism and to restore trade liberalization momentum. A broadly-based market opening effort would offer the prospect of significantly advancing the economic development and trade interests of both developing and developed countries.
9. Improved market access conditions in respect of agricultural and food products, fisheries, industrial resource (non-ferrous metals and forest products) and energy-based (petrochemicals) industries and related equipment and services, a range of advanced-technology and transportation equipment as well as trade in some services will be of particular Canadian interest. These sectors are still facing important barriers or trade distorting measures in Canada's major markets, for example in the form of tariffs (often still relatively high or with escalation), quantitative restrictions, restrictive government procurement practices or subsidies of various sorts.
10. A major element of market opening measures should concern the extension of the existing GATT Agreement on Government Procurement to include entities which are the main purchasers of products not now subject to international competition such as urban transit, telecommunications and power-generating and transmission equipment, as well as services contracts. Canada would be interested in exploring the possibility of an early conclusion of the ongoing negotiations aimed at substantially enlarging the coverage of the Government Procurement Agreement.
11. Canada will be prepared to join with others in an examination of possible coordinated actions aimed at limiting special measures of protection which have been introduced in sectors facing particular international competitive difficulties.