

carrying the same message to my counterparts attending the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting later this week. In those areas where a country has not been as forthcoming as it should, more must be done. We must all play our part.

Canada seeks, as part of the final trade package, improved market access for agriculture. And clearly, significant reductions in agricultural export subsidies are critical to move world trade in agriculture toward more market-based principles.

No less important to Canada in the negotiations is real market access improvement in resource-based products and manufactured goods. In the MTN, Canada has been a strong advocate of free trade in a number of key sectors, including forest products and non-ferrous metals.

I urge Korea to participate in this exercise and to come forward with specific areas of export interest so that a substantial market access result can be achieved.

We need to work together to build a mutually beneficial package that will get goods flowing as freely as possible.

Canada is also looking for stronger, updated rules for trade in all products, including clearer definition and better disciplines on the use of subsidies and countervailing duties, so that access can be more secure abroad and injurious competition better regulated at home.

Multilateral rules covering services and liberalization in the services market are another important objective for Canada.

I am satisfied that, in the MTN, Korea recognizes the enormous stake that it has in a dynamic, well functioning world trading system and hence how important it is that the Uruguay Round be concluded quickly with the best possible result.

In the long run, it is the business community at large that will be the winner in a more open and strengthened trading environment. I suggest that each and every one of you use whatever channels you have to encourage governments to take the bold steps needed to bring the trading system up to speed with economic realities.

Korea is one of the few industrialized nations that are even more trade reliant than Canada. Over 25 per cent of Canadian output is exported, and the Korean percentage is higher yet. One in four Canadian jobs depends on trade. For Canada, trade liberalization is more than a priority; it is a necessity. Hence our commitment to the Uruguay Round, as well as our initiatives, on the bilateral and trilateral trade fronts, to open markets.