

that have, in the past, suffered harassment from countervail actions and which can expect more secure access as a result of the Agreement include lumber, fish, pork and magnesium.

In addition, new rules on subsidies provide for the possibility of taking action against subsidized products that displace Canadian products in foreign markets, including those of the subsidizing country. These provisions could be of benefit to Canadian manufacturers of civil aircraft and ground transport equipment, steel and steel products and other sectors that have been heavily subsidized by foreign governments.

Mr. Speaker, as a country that stands to benefit greatly from these agreements, Canada has insisted that our principal partners fully implement their Uruguay Round obligations by legislating them into their domestic law. We paid particular attention to the U.S. implementing legislation. We were in frequent touch with the U.S. authorities at the highest level to urge them to ensure that U.S. legislation faithfully reflects the international agreements. We are satisfied that the U.S. legislation now awaiting votes in Congress, while not perfect, substantially implements the Uruguay Round agreements.

All of our principal trading partners are now in the process of moving their legislation forward. We are currently reviewing the European Union and Japanese implementing bills, which have just been tabled. While none of our major partners has yet completed the legislative process, it appears probable that they will do so in time to bring the agreements into force and to establish the new World Trade Organization on January 1.

It is important that Canada play its part and give a clear signal to the world community that we intend to complete our domestic procedures and implement these agreements into Canadian law in time for the January 1 start-up.

However, we shall keep a close eye on the legislative process in Washington, Tokyo, and in the European Union. We do not intend to complete our legislative procedures until we see how events unfold elsewhere. Accordingly, we shall proclaim our legislation only after our principal partners have obtained the necessary legislative approval.

Mr. Speaker, with the exception of Germany, Canada is more dependent on international trade for its economic well-being than any of the other G-7 countries.

Canadians understand that our domestic market is too small to generate alone the level of prosperity we enjoy. It behooves Canada to make a contribution to the functioning of the international trading system proportionate to our interest in the system itself. That is why Canada played a key role in the negotiations that led to