

undertakings made respecting non-discrimination between domestic and foreign producers and products. It will be immediately apparent that such "transparency" of government measures, whether in government procurement, technical product standards, import licensing procedures or countervailing and antidumping duties, is imperative for effective monitoring of the implementation of the international agreements and also to ensure that the market access obtained through negotiation, whether in the form of tariff reductions or the elimination or reduction of non-tariff barriers, is not impaired.

You will, I trust, agree with me that, in light of the above, the give-and-take on these issues is quite unlike that on tariff matters.

Before broaching the issue of tariffs, there is one important aspect of the non-tariff negotiations which, in the case of Canada, is unique and which I would like to bring to your attention. I am referring, of course, to the direct and positive contribution of the provinces to certain Canadian export objectives. Quebec and the other provinces, for example, submitted a Statement of Intention regarding certain future practices in the marketing of alcoholic beverages, a field which falls under provincial jurisdiction. The fact that the provinces authorized federal negotiators to communicate these assurances to our trading partners