

for certain products for which governments are the main customers will be irrelevant - that is, valueless - unless there are rules about procurement practices. This will have implications for Canada's ability to offer to reduce tariffs. We are making clear these links in Geneva - links that there will be between the sector approach, the tariff negotiations and the procurement issue.

I'd like to mention briefly the question of "technical barriers to trade", that is the restrictive effect on international trade of product standards, including labelling requirements. The drafting of a code to bring under control and surveillance the restrictive effect on trade of such product standards is fairly well advanced. It is important to note that for Canada this is not merely a question of our agreeing to keep our "standard" house in order, but also that we hope to protect potential Canadian exports from being excluded from foreign markets by the manipulation of product standards, for example, with regard to electrical products.

Then there is a set of problems relating to customs administration and to quantitative import controls. The key issues are customs valuation, and the remaining quantitative restrictions on particular products. One might subsume under this heading the highly restrictive arrangements in the U.S.A. affecting the Canadian printing industry -