

Canada is seeking significantly enhanced and more secure market access for its exports. In particular, Canada is seeking global free trade in resource products such as forest products, fisheries, certain chemicals, and in the high-tech areas of telecommunications and computer equipment and parts. With respect to market access into the Asia-Pacific region (including Korea), Canada's objectives include:

- a substantial reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers on resource products such as agricultural, fish, wood and paper products, minerals and non-ferrous metals and certain chemicals; and
- diversification toward exports of more highly processed resource products, as well as manufactured products such as machinery and telecommunications equipment.

For Canada and a number of other MTN participants, trade reform in agriculture is central to a successful outcome to the Uruguay Round. Korea, Japan and the European communities, on the other hand, seek a more modest result in agriculture, reflecting their desire to protect inefficient domestic producers. Canada seeks the substantial reduction of trade distorting internal support measures, the elimination of export subsidies, substantially improved market access and the development of agricultural trade rules that are effective and apply equitably to all GATT members.

Canada also seeks the strengthening of GATT rules (e.g. subsidies/countervail, anti-dumping, emergency safeguard measures, access to balance-of-payments provisions), more effective multilateral dispute settlement procedures and more liberal and secure conditions for trade in services (Canada's priority access interests in the Asia-Pacific region lie primarily in the fields of financial and telecommunications services, where barriers are numerous.

In the context of a comprehensive and substantial MTN result overall, Canada has also proposed that ministers decide in Brussels in December to agree, in principle, to the establishment of a world trade organization. This strengthened institutional framework is required to house effectively the many agreements emerging from the Round, including an improved GATT proper, revised MTN Codes (e.g. on anti-dumping, product standards, subsidies/countervail), the new General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and an agreement on trade-related intellectual property matters. The WTO would also enable stronger cooperation on equal terms with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to ensure greater coherence in global economic policy-making.