

-
- ▶ Canadian government action, including through a successful GATT Panel challenge, ensured that Canadian tobacco exports would not be affected by U.S. domestic content and other trade restrictive requirements.
 - ▶ Canadian and U.S. immigration and customs agencies developed a border accord to: promote international trade; facilitate the movement of people and goods across the border; and reduce costs; and
 - ▶ Consultations under the NAFTA dispute settlement provisions were used to obtain assurances from the United States that the U.S.-Russian uranium anti-dumping suspension agreement would be implemented and administered in a way which should minimize its potential negative impact on Canadian uranium exports to the U.S. market.

Although the vast majority of Canadian trade with the United States proceeds unimpeded, there still remain obstacles to the free flow of goods, services and investment between Canada and the United States. This Register offers an illustrative compendium of the range and complexity of barriers that Canadian business people must cope with at the federal, state and local levels. The Canadian Government is working to reduce these barriers. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade will continue to monitor closely the U.S. legislative and regulatory process, assessing the implications for Canada and making representations to U.S. authorities to influence developments where market access for Canadian companies is threatened. In cases where barriers are inconsistent with U.S. obligations under the WTO or the NAFTA, Canada will pursue their elimination within the framework of the dispute settlement provisions of these agreements. In other cases, such barriers will continue to be addressed bilaterally with the United States through consultations and negotiations.
