

set of disciplines where bilateral talks cannot make further progress, or filling in gaps on issues that cannot be solved just between the two parties, such as global farm subsidies.

The GATT and WTO have been key tools for the first two objectives of Canadian trade policy: prosperity and rules. Successive multilateral negotiations have allowed the Government to improve markets abroad for our goods and services. By gradually opening up our own economy to competition, we have also lowered prices and expanded choices for business and consumers alike. In November

2001, at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha, Qatar, WTO Members agreed to launch a new round of trade negotiations covering both market access and rules. Meeting key Canadian objectives, the negotiations (known as the Doha Development Agenda or DDA) will cover:

- substantial improvements in agricultural market access;
- the reduction, with a view to phasing out, of all forms of agricultural export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support;
- improvement of disciplines in the areas of subsidies and countervailing/anti-dumping duties;
- the reduction or elimination of non-agricultural tariffs and non-tariff measures;
- negotiations on aspects of trade and the environment, intellectual property (specifically, geographical indications for wines and spirits), and WTO rules on dispute settlement and on regional trading arrangements; and
- a focused work program on investment, competition policy, transparency in government procurement, and trade facilitation.

