

trade towards trade with the EC. Susan M. Collins and Dani Rodrik, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the World Economy (Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics, 1991). Regional agreements are strongest where they cover substantially all of a given market and they are weak in direct proportion to the importance of third markets as sources of imports to the regional market, as a destination for exports from the regional market, or as competitors in third markets.

<sup>198</sup> The ECE has argued that one of the lessons in the experience of western Europe is that a comprehensive plan is needed in which objectives can be related to the obstacles to be overcome. One of the major constraints is skepticism about the reform process both within the transition countries and among international investors. The ECE believes that confidence can be improved if western countries are seen to be committed to the process. This symbolism could be enhanced if reform programs are seen to have been analyzed and discussed before receiving tangible international support. See Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Survey of Europe in 1991-1992 (New York: United Nations, 1992), 9.

<sup>199</sup> The then director of the now disbanded Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security suggested last year, on the basis of a similar analysis, that "twinning" the OECD would be a good idea. The EECO proposal assumes that the new organization would require a degree of autonomy if it is to succeed. See Bernard Wood, A Time of Hope and Fear: A New World Order and A New Canada Peace and Security 1991-1992 (Ottawa: Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, 1992), 11-15.

<sup>200</sup> If the Canadian response to the recent evolution of the European Community has been neither coherent nor sustained, as some observers suggest, then the OECD might even be useful for EAITC. For example, see Evan H. Potter, "Canadian Foreign Policy-Making and the European Community-Canada Transatlantic Declaration: Leadership or Followership," (External Affairs and International Trade Canada: Policy Planning Staff Paper No. 92/6).

<sup>201</sup> Christian Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," Revue Générale de Droit International Public 93:4 (1989), 805-7.

<sup>202</sup> Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," 808ff. Around a third of the *Acts* are in the environment area. There seem to be two reasons. On the one hand, given that Environment ministries are often in the second rank in terms of domestic influence, they have sought to use the OECD to increase their leverage with other Ministries. Of greater importance, international environmental law when it is made among very large groups of countries evolves slowly and messily. The industrial countries are able to use the OECD to move quickly, or to tidy up an anomalous treaty.

<sup>203</sup> Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," 811-12.

<sup>204</sup> Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," 813-17.

<sup>205</sup> Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," 818-19.

<sup>206</sup> Schricke, "La CEE et l'OCDE à l'heure de l'Acte unique," 825-28. Schricke's approach is overly instrumental, but fascinating. The author has not updated his analysis in