

rangements are being deepened, strengthened and expanded. In the Americas, new arrangements are being contemplated and older arrangements have gained new leases on life. In Asia, various schemes are under consideration. To what extent are regional agreements here to stay? Are more regional agreements an appropriate vehicle for the pursuit of Canadian interests? Is it inevitable that these regional arrangements be organized around the major regional economy? Are the FTA and NAFTA singular arrangements addressing unique circumstances or should Canada be prepared to extend the NAFTA to include other countries? Is the NAFTA an embryo for a Western Hemisphere trade arrangement or could it have wider application? Should Canada consider new arrangements across the Atlantic and Pacific? Do we pursue any such initiatives alone or in concert with the United States?

- Interregional Linkages. Are we heading toward a tri-regional world – Europe, the Americas and Asia – for trade and investment? Should future economic negotiations be organized to take place between the regions?
- Regional/Multilateral Linkages. As regional arrangements deepen and proliferate, is there a continuing role for multilateral negotiations? What should be the focus of future multilateral negotiations? Do they consolidate the work of regional arrangements? Are regional arrangements building blocks toward greater global cooperation? Should regional arrangements stand on their own merits or become dependent on or subsidiary to global arrangements?
- World Trade Organization. What role is there for a world trade organization? Can a stronger organizational base for world trade rules lead to better rules, quicker and more equitable dispute settlement and more certain enforcement? How should such an organization be structured?
- One agreement or various interrelated arrangements. The GATT has now become a very complex arrangement involving various interrelated agreements. NAFTA negotiations involve a main table and parallel negotiations on a group of ancillary issues – environment, labour markets and adjustment. Services negotiations do not include air services, which are covered by a separate set of agreements. Is it in Canada's interest to promote the integration of various international economic instruments? Are there potential tradeoffs and gains to be made from such integration?
- Federal/provincial rights and obligations. The content of international economic negotiations are reaching deeper into national economic life and involve more and more issues of provincial jurisdictions. Are we organized to address provincial issues in international negotiations?