

exports. Consequently, although elements of a Canada-U.S. FTA may be generally welcomed, individual provisions that are perceived as weakening the U.S. import relief laws are likely to generate considerable controversy.

The President would have to submit an FTA with Canada to Congress for ratification as either a treaty or "congressional-executive agreement." In either case, Congress will be able to shape, or even block, a proposed agreement. A "congressional-executive agreement" can be submitted to Congress under a "fast-track" procedure that is the most desirable in many respects (and which may be insisted upon by Congress). To proceed under the fast-track procedure, the Administration is required to keep the relevant congressional committees closely informed on the progress of the negotiations. In practice, the fast-track procedure gives Congress a continuing and persuasive influence over the U.S. negotiators that permits it to limit significantly their discretion.

Our preliminary conclusions are as follows:

1. The Administration is likely to be willing at least to discuss modification of the application of the trade remedy laws to Canada, especially if the