

technical/scientific, ethical and cultural/political issues of a technologically advanced society.² Other states, mostly outside the OECD, were not only resisting economic deregulation but were not embracing social regulation. Indeed, for the most part they lacked social compacts, not to mention the governance frameworks, technical capacity and domestic economic and political incentives needed to create and effectively implement such a regime.³

...and the WTO must deal with the problems that have grown out of its successes

The WTO that emerged from the Uruguay Round to guide and nurture the evolution of the single global economy had a much larger membership than the GATT (since grown to 135, with a list of 30-odd applicants waiting in line) and faced a widespread desire to resolve issues in other areas through WTO mechanisms. Although these are problems of success and not of failure, in the view of some, the challenges they posed overmatched the minimalist and legalistic structure of the WTO and its resources.

First, the accession of a large number of developing countries to the WTO extended trade rules to the clientele of the World Bank at a time when, based on the lessons from the "Asian Miracle" (which had firmly established that trade and investment were key engines of economic development) the World Bank was making trade and investment central planks of its development programs – and in effect was becoming a trade facilitation body.

² Between the 1960s and the 1990s, social regulation in the OECD experienced an "inflation" of 300-400 percent. While some bemoan this, as the connotations of the term "inflation" suggest they might, others see it as necessary, in that as the domain of the market expands so does the state's welfare role.

³ New entrants (China, Russia, et al.) will not simplify matters in this respect – rather the converse.