

15. The new MTN should seek to develop an integrated international understanding to bring greater discipline to the use of all forms of safeguards actions, whether emergency import relief action under GATT Article XIX, or other measures such as voluntary export restraints and orderly marketing arrangements. This should include the question of how safeguards measures could possibly relate to undertakings on structural adjustment by the protected industries.
16. There must also be a review of existing rules concerning subsidies and countervailing measures with an aim to increase the discipline on those subsidies which are harmful to the trade interests of contracting parties, including subsidized export credits and subsidies affecting trade in agricultural products, as well as an attempt to broaden international agreement on the definition and measurement of subsidies and to improve the rules, procedures and conditions governing recourse to countervailing measures.

D. A Framework for Trade in Services

17. Given the increasing significance of services in international trade, Canada attaches considerable importance to the development of a new trading framework to provide a mutually beneficial set of rules and principles to govern trade relations in services, -- much as the GATT has done over the last decades in respect of trade in goods for the benefit of all contracting parties. This is an area where the international trading community has an opportunity to influence the elaboration of the basic rules of the road before trade in services either becomes a subject of confrontation in bilateral trade relations or the ground rules are in effect determined unilaterally by national legislation and practice.
18. The development of a new trading framework for services should, to the extent feasible and appropriate, explore the possible application of such basic principles as non-discrimination, national treatment and trans-