

In addition, pressures from non-governmental organizations will increasingly help to shape the new trade agenda of the 21st Century. Public concern about issues, and the perceived attractiveness of using trade instruments to regulate or influence public policy problems. This means that certain subjects will increasingly be raised in international trade discussions. The environment and labor standards are two contemporary examples.

Other likely influences on the evolving trade agenda will be disputes or differences between GATT/WTO contracting parties and new WTO rules that are not clear or that require more precision. Disputes could also occur in areas that were not covered in the Uruguay Round such as the area of services.

Economic policy requirements, such as the remaining tariffs on industrial and agricultural commodities, will also need to be addressed later in the decade or very early on in the next century. Finally, systemic friction, some reflected in the plenary statements at the recent Marrakech ministerial meeting to conclude the Uruguay Round, will also help shape future trade discussions.