

areas of this phase of the negotiating process. Differences were not yet resolved in agricultural talks, intellectual property, safeguards and textiles. However, a special meeting has been scheduled for April of 1989 to deal with these issues.

The question of whether to include trade in services within the ambit of the negotiations was particularly contentious in the discussions leading up to the launch of the Uruguay Round. Differences in views emerged at an early stage essentially along developing and developed country lines. India and Brazil, in particular, advance the view that a need for international rules for trade in services had not been adequately established. Furthermore, concerns were harboured over the implications of liberalization in services trade for their development prospects.

The tug-of-war between these two opposing positions, while far from fully resolved, has nevertheless resulted in agreement in Montreal on detailed guidelines for the negotiations to develop a framework of principles and rules to govern trade in services in a manner analogous to the GATT for trade in goods. There is considerable optimism that new rules for trade in services will ultimately be established and will serve the mutual interests of developing and developed countries alike. It is still far too early to predict, however, what elements might be included in such an agreement and even which service sectors could be affected.