

atment" -- that is, treatment no less favorable than
of the home country. In addition, efforts continue
itary standardization of U.S. and Canadian technical
: to quality, performance, and safety of manufactured
as remain, however, and include health and safety
ally for food and agricultural products -- and medical

cation procedures and product-testing methods also may
to the import of foreign manufactured products.

ndards Code and national treatment principle apply in
problems still arise when the United States refuses to
y's test data.

source of pressure for harmonization arises in Canadian
tries. U.S. pressures exist in the application of U.S.
gh-technology goods for reasons of national security
dicts technology licensing and the export of
itive products that are associated with Canadian
)); and in the extraterritorial application of U.S. laws
or licensees operating in Canada.

t of motivations behind political and legal arrangements
onization under the status quo are "imaginary forces".
ly important and troublesome; we need to be concerned
policymakers may react to imagined advantages and
roducing policies that have real effects. Furthermore,
ed on one country to harmonize its policies with those of