

they did so - for example when they sought to impose new GATT obligations with respect to the use of export restrictions in the context of security of supply of raw materials - Canada was able to resist, initially alone, but later with the support of the developing countries and other participants such as Australia.

If you were to decide to analyse the various non-tariff agreements, and you had the time and the patience to do so, you would no doubt find them highly complex. It is perhaps worth noting, however, that this complexity simply reflects that of economic and commercial reality itself. National laws and regulations are highly complex in themselves, often the result of the sheer scope of government intervention in the market economics of the various nations, and there are not necessarily any protectionist motives behind them. It is, therefore, inevitable that international agreements seeking solutions to the adverse trade effects of such governmental actions would be equally complex.

Continuing your analysis, you would discover in the agreements an entire set of provisions aimed at ensuring what is technically referred to as "transparency". Put in other words, what this means is that both formal legislation and regulations and government procedures and practices must be sufficiently clear that all parties concerned can be assured of genuine observance of