

national governments want to both protect and expand intra-regionally under NAFTA. Given these sectoral sensitivities we have witnessed non-NAFTA member trade diversion and the replacement of non-member importation with locally sourced or located production.

In each member country the domestic interests that have benefited from NAFTA will not allow such trade diversion to be replaced even with WTO sponsored trade regulations, especially given EU integration and disregard for WTO conventions. It is also apparent, even in spite of Fast Track approval, that the US government is poised to begin to increase the corporate management of its economy.⁴⁷¹ Such interference is not open to increased liberalisation and is in fact largely anti-corporate and in many cases anti-liberal. Given such a reality it is not feasible to state that NAFTA regionalization will de facto support further WTO inspired market liberalisation. Neither however, should we expect that NAFTA will mutate into a customs union or a unified political and economic bloc given member state political sensitivities. In fact as NAFTA develops and matures it will suffer intra NAFTA disputes especially as the US reacts to decrease its trade deficits and secure its access to the raw materials and primary and secondary products it needs from Canada and Mexico as well as to their consumer markets.⁴⁷²