

interests. In several fields, notably the tariffs to apply on raw materials and on processed foods and other products, little has yet been agreed on with The Six and there seems clear scope for negotiations more favourable to Commonwealth interests than those that have taken place. In the field of temperate agriculture, we think, as Mr. Green has stated in the Committee, that improvements are necessary in the paper to be agreed on between Britain and the Community. In regard to the treatment of our manufactured products on which provisional agreement has been reached, we would also hope and expect that some improvement could be achieved. We have made some suggestions to these ends, but we feel those actually engaged in the negotiations can best judge how the improvements can be obtained.

The clearly-expressed views of the Commonwealth should assist in securing this alleviation, including some of the terms already provisionally agreed on as well as matters still open. I would hope, too, that the notable progress made in the American Congress with the trade-expansion bill will contribute to the same end.

Canada will be glad to consult with the U.K. during such further negotiations as may be undertaken. We have sent experts to Brussels for this purpose and we are ready to make such further arrangements as may be desirable to ensure that this consultation is fully effective.

If it is the general desire, Canada is quite prepared to participate in a further Prime Ministers' Meeting to review the results of these final negotiations, but will co-operate in any other method of assessing the results, in so far as our views may be desired by the U.K. in reaching their decision.

It is now apparent that there is an almost unanimous desire among the Commonwealth Prime Ministers for something which will give greater assurance of expanding trade than the results to date of negotiations at Brussels now provide.

The Government of Canada has been giving careful consideration to what should be done to meet these new challenges which face Commonwealth and other countries. Solutions should be sought which would help all Commonwealth countries obtain their economic objectives, and at the same time avoid disruption of our established and fundamental economic and political relationships. Basically this programme would be applicable whether or not Britain decided to join the EEC.

The American Response

President Kennedy has placed before Congress a programme for expanding world trade. I believe, representing as we do members of the Commonwealth and a large proportion of the world's population, we should endeavour, in a spirit of co-operation, to