

118. We again note a certain amount of hubris on the part of Canadian diplomats every time Canada establishes a formalized link with the EC that is not made available to some other industrialized non-Member State. For example, Canadian officials were quick to point out after signing the 1988 Agreement with the German Presidency that provided them with enhanced access to the EPC, that this exclusivity was not available to other like-minded non-Member States such as Australia and Japan. There is a sense of one-upmanship as third countries vie to see who can create more mechanisms to enhance their access to the Community. However, we are not sure that Canada's influence on the Community's decision-making process is automatically enhanced by the more bilateral consultative mechanisms that it can claim.

119. Since 1976 the practice has been to have the "High-Levels" on the same day that the JCC meets. as part of the

120. Robert Boardman, Hans J. Michelmann, Charles C. Pentland, and Panayotis Soldatos, *The Canada-European Communities Framework Agreement: A Canadian Perspective* (Saskatoon, Sask.: Canadian Council for European Affairs, 1984), p. 57.

121. Pentland et al., p. 26. There have been explicit linkages of issues in the history of bilateral relations such as the purchase of Leopard tanks by Canada which assured Bonn of Canada's commitment to NATO and hence the political acceptability of the Framework Agreement in the first place.

122. The Government in internal documents has repeatedly made reference to the integral role to be played by the Canadian business community in furthering bilateral EC-Canada relations.

123. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce will be holding a Canada-European Community Business Forum in June 1992 to determine the interest among the business community in creating this committee.

124. Daniel P. Roseman, "An Analysis of the Canada-EC Framework Agreement", Ph.D. dissertation, (University of Geneva, 1983), p. 296.

125. Confidential interview, April 1992.

126. To provide a focal point for European testing and certification activities and to promote voluntary MRAs based on common criteria, the EOTC was founded in 1990 with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Commission of the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association, CEN and CENELEC. The EN45000 and EN29000 series of standards relating to the requirements for test laboratories and certification bodies, as well as quality systems, will be used as the basis for these agreements. The Standards Council of Canada is negotiating an MRA on laboratory accreditation between the Council's National Accreditation Program for Testing Organizations and the EOTC.

127. See "Canada and EC Mutual Recognition Agreements," *Europe 1992 Trade Winds* (Ottawa: Standards Council of Canada, January 1992). The regulated products are under EC technical harmonization directives and corresponding to CEN/CENELEC/ETSI standards. The EC Commission is presently awaiting its mandate from the EC Council of Ministers to open discussions with third countries.