

73. Source: *Bulletin of the European Communities*.
74. The exceptions are the two largest Canadian manufacturers -- Bombardier and UTDC -- which have taken steps to ensure their participation in EC mass transit markets as EC (domestic) entities.
75. This is not a major shift in policy but rather a shift from favouring individual states to favouring the EC as a whole.
76. Source: Official Journal 127 of 20/5/88.
77. The WEU was created in 1954; however, with the establishment of NATO in 1958, the WEU became redundant. It continued as a forum for defence questions at a political level. Although it has now been revived, it has yet to establish a clearly defined role.
78. The Eurogroup, established in 1968, is more multi-faceted than WEU. Its primary purpose is to provide a pragmatic and flexible structure of working groups for fostering practical co-operative efforts in defence communications, logistics, military medicine, training and conceptual long-term defence equipment collaboration.
79. The IEPG operates at the level of both defence ministers and national armaments directors.
80. Source: *Bulletin of the European Communities*.
81. Thanks to heavy and massive governments subsidies. If there is a will, there is a way.
82. Thus trying to take a leading position in defence electronics.
83. The Canadian defence industry is also generally a specialized niche industry. European defence industry is merging to form a large, strong corporation, which will have "in house" capabilities that can displace the Canadian industry.
84. Note that Switzerland is a member of the Community of European Railways, along with the 12 EC member states and Austria.
85. The same group of countries, along with some other participants, take part in the industrial EUREKA program, which is not a EC program.
86. For example, in the context of BRITE/EURAM, the Euromart program represents 500 million ECU over a five-year period, grouping all the EC engine manufacturers.
87. The IEPG nations are generally defined as European NATO members, with the exception of Iceland, and the 12 participating countries in the EUCLID program are in turn the IEPG members nations, with the exception of Luxembourg.
88. The EUREKA project is not a Community program per se, but an initiative of European countries that the EC has joined. EUREKA is designed to improve industrial productivity and competitiveness in various sectors of the world market (robotics, information technologies, new materials, lasers and environmental protection).
89. It would appear desirable at this early stage for Canada to negotiate a formal observer status with respect to the EUCLID program, in order to keep abreast of forward-looking European military research projects.
90. Source: *Task Force on Europe 1992, Report of the Working Group on Defence Products*, External Affairs and International Trade Canada.