

the Communities will acquire new jurisdiction. For instance, it might be that the member states will agree to give powers to the Communities -- say, in the area of aeronautics or in the area of transport. Such being the case, thanks to the agreement, we can relate to the Communities as their power evolves, and see what we can do to promote business between us and them, leaving no void, no area, not covered as power or jurisdiction is redistributed between the Communities and the member states. The agreement has an evolutionary provision. It enables us to relate to the Communities as they are now and as they may develop in the future.

In addition to the usual techniques and procedures that are used to expand trading relations, chambers of commerce, exchanges of visits, exhibitions, seminars, etc., the Community and we have undertaken an exploration of additional prospects through what has been called the "sectoral approach". Already the Community has sent to Canada three missions, on uranium, non-ferrous metals and forest products, to find out how it might be possible to supplement what is being done bilaterally and to investigate prospects of additional operations between the Community and Canada, within the sectors I have just mentioned. Reciprocally, we have sent a forestry-industry mission to Europe and we are contemplating sending additional missions. This sectoral approach may not be miraculous, may not produce instant solutions, but it is an honest and systematic effort intended to leave no area unexplored and to make sure that the extent to which the Community is competent and has taken over from its member states is fully utilized. We are so to speak "plugged in" and thus endeavouring at all levels and in every sector to do what we can to achieve our objectives.

And in this respect the agreement is relevant in another way: it provides for a machinery of consultations that may prove to be extremely important to this achievement of the policy of developing our relations. The agreement provides for continuing informal consultations but also establishes more formal machinery for regular and high-level encounter between decision-makers within the two entities. This can provide a monitoring instrument that will record and sustain success, identify difficulties and mobilize the political will to resolve them.

It may well be that this consultative machinery will provide a number of additional dividends. If, for instance, the bilateral schemes and the sectoral approach do not enable us to achieve what we have in mind, the machine may of its own develop new impetus, seek momentum elsewhere, almost compel us to search for and

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