

as a result of the Tokyo Round is mainly attributable to the special interest taken by Canada in these products. For example, we managed to obtain elimination of U.S. tariffs on aluminum ingot, almost all asbestos products, several important types of papers, birch and maple veneers, a wide range of machinery used in the pulp, paper and paper board industries, and ingot moulding and casting machines, as well as agricultural machinery and related equipment. For an exhaustive list, we would have to add to these tariff items a number of other products, mainly agricultural, as well as all the products covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement. These results mean that, if trade under the Automobile Pact is included, 80% of Canada's exports to the U.S. will enter that country duty-free.

Our tariff negotiations with the EEC and Japan on industrial products were largely conducted in accordance with the previously mentioned formula. In fact, in addition to agricultural and fisheries products, Canada placed greatest emphasis on finished and semi-finished natural resource-based products. This does not mean that our interest in manufactured products on these markets was a lesser priority; on the contrary, in a perspective of diversification of our economic and trade relations with the EEC and Japan, these markets will provide major outlets for Canadian manufactured products. This goes not only for