

diction to the importing party's regulatory requirements. It covers the following regulated sectors: telecommunications equipment and electromagnetic compatibility; recreational boats; medical devices and pharmaceutical good manufacturing practices; and electrical safety. The MRA will reduce regulatory burdens and transaction costs for globally oriented firms operating in these important high technology sectors.

### **Agreement on Cooperation in Nuclear Research:**

Canada and the EU signed an Agreement on Cooperation in Nuclear Research at the December 1998 Canada-EU Summit. This Agreement provides access for Canadian researchers engaged in research on peaceful uses of nuclear energy to EU research projects - potentially including those managed by the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) for decommissioning nuclear reactors in Central and Eastern Europe. European researchers will receive access to Canadian nuclear programs.

This access could not take place without a specific agreement.

### **GATT Article XXIV:6 Agreement:**

The Canada-European Community GATT Article XXIV:6 Agreement (1996) rectified the displacement of Canadian exports to the EU that occurred as a result of the accession of Sweden, Finland, and Austria. Under the rules of the WTO (XXIV:6), Canada was entitled to compensation for this displacement. The agreement improved Canada's access to the EU market for, among other goods, oats, pork, and canary seed.

### **Customs Co-operation Agreement:**

The Canada-European Union Customs Co-operation Agreement (1997) expands the exchange of information between Canadian and EU customs authorities. It facilitates trade, improves the ability to combat customs fraud, and further enhances the close working relationship that exists in this field between Canada and the European Union.