

Take also for example the northern dimension of our foreign policy. Thanks in no small part to the efforts of the Special Joint Committee and of interested groups like the CIIA, we are developing a more coherent and comprehensive approach to circumpolar affairs.

As your latest report is hot off the press, the government is still studying it. Also, time does not allow me to go over all the ground. Let me just say that with each of the Arctic and Nordic countries we are seeking to enhance even further our economic, cultural, scientific and environmental cooperation in matters related to the North. Recent results are as various as the naming of an Honorary Consul in Greenland, the treaty to protect the Alaska-Yukon Porcupine caribou herd, the Canada/Soviet polar expedition, and the agreement with the United States regarding ice-breaker navigation through the Northwest Passage.

We are also seeking to enhance multilateral cooperation in the Arctic. For arms control and security matters, which have an East/West character, the appropriate framework already exists for us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). But the framework for cooperation in non-military fields needs to be developed further. We are working especially closely with Norway in the hopes of building on the progress made at the joint Canada/Norway Conference in Tromso last December. Whatever else, Mr. Gorbachev's Murmansk speech showed that the Soviet Union may finally be serious about multilateral cooperation in non-military fields such as the environment. Canada's own bilateral program with the Soviet Union, which is successful and growing, suggests that it is in the interests of the entire Arctic community to encourage the Soviets towards multilateral cooperation as well.

Let me turn now to some of the other issues Canada will be facing in the future, beginning with the area I know best - international trade. The Special Joint Committee declared that "The combination of global awareness, interdependence and participation is transforming the very nature of foreign policy - and nowhere faster than in Canada". I would only add that nowhere is this more true than in trade and economic relations.

We are seeing today the emergence of a single world capital market and a single world securities market. I remember seeing estimates that the amount of money that changes hands in the global financial market in one day is over a trillion U.S. dollars. That was before October 19. We all remember that day only too vividly as the stock markets began their mad chase around the world.

Increasingly, not only national monetary policies but also fiscal policies are becoming a matter for international discussion and coordination. So are structural policies. Consider, for example, the impact of the European Community's