

international machinery for peacekeeping and export its comparative advantage in logistics, signalling, training, and experience. Canada must also identify general guidelines and priorities for its participation that make the best use of its skills, and reinforce its interests and other policy commitments.

6. *United Nations.* Participants in the Forum agreed that the United Nations is a major asset to Canada that we must enhance and protect. They recognized, however, that the United Nations and its agencies function unevenly. While some work superbly, others are creaking and in need of significant repair. Members of the Forum urged strongly that, in the context of the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, in 1995, Canada lead internationally in the attempt to reform the United Nations, its system of governance, and its specialized agencies, and contribute principally to those agencies that are efficient and accountable.

7. *Defence.* Defence policy did not receive as much detailed consideration at the Forum as some other elements of Canada's international relations. Many of those who discussed defence argued that Canada now has a unique opportunity to restructure its forces to meet the challenges of the new global environment where Canada and its traditional allies are no longer threatened directly. They argued that Canadian defence policy must provide for the territorial security of Canada, protection of our airspace and coastal waters, and aid to the civil power, and then concentrate on more specialized forces and roles that can enhance our contribution to global security and complement our foreign policy. This emphasis is consistent with the focus on limited resources to develop comparative advantage and enhance effectiveness.

8. *NATO.* Participants in the Forum were divided in their evaluation of the continuing usefulness of NATO now that the Cold War has ended. Many considered that NATO was less relevant to Canada in an era when a wealthy Europe can mobilize the resources to assure its security. Others considered NATO useful to Canada to demonstrate a continued commitment to a Europe free of military conflict. There was a general consensus that it is useful to continue our membership in NATO, but that Canada must use its membership to encourage NATO to redefine its military vocation. Some participants urged that Canada re-examine its financial obligations, concentrate on the specialized expertise that Canada has, and offer NATO what Canada can best deliver.

IV. Multilateralism and Strategic Partnerships

Participants in the Forum saw no contradiction between Canada's multilateral commitments and several strategic partnerships that are of great