

Within this context, more *specific export trade policy objectives* are:

- continuing to exploit the adjacent US market, while reducing the tendency towards the development of regional groupings, through *reductions of trade barriers on a non-discriminatory* basis;
- advancing Canadian industrial development through expanding Canadian export opportunities for *further processed food and industrial materials* (the upgrading policy and sector approach) and *high-technology goods* and *other manufactures* where Canada has or could develop special advantage, e.g., transportation, telecommunications equipment and certain types of machinery; and
- promoting long-term and stable markets for Canada's primary exports (agricultural, fisheries and industrial) on an internationally competitive basis including, where appropriate, through *international commodity arrangements*.

On the *import side*, Canadian trade policy objectives are to provide an international framework which will facilitate the development of a competitive domestic economy, while at the same time meeting the basic requirements for a viable agricultural and industrial base in the Canadian economy. Specific import policy objectives include:

- an appropriate level of regular *protection* designed to balance the legitimate interests of Canadian producers and manufacturers, users and consumers;
- measures to protect Canadian producers against *injurious import competition* arising from such practices as export subsidies, dumping and price depression;
- adequate scope to take temporary border measures against short-term injurious competition in support of domestic measures to deal with *structural problems* in particularly sensitive sectors in the Canadian economy, e.g., textiles and clothing, footwear; and
- reasonable measures to *safeguard Canadian agricultural producers* from special problems which arise out of instability in trade in agricultural products.

Taking the *export and import side together*, Canadian trade objectives seek to achieve a balanced development of trading opportunities which take into account *regional and sectoral interests*. Furthermore, Canada, as an important trading country smaller than some major trading countries, has an interest in an effective international framework responsive to the changing needs of the world economy and which makes adequate provision for consultation, international surveillance and dispute settlement.

Trade policy is, of course, only one of a range of policies, instruments and programmes at the federal government's disposal to stimulate the development of a competitive and productive economy and the deployment of all of these has done much to influence the characteristics of the Canadian economy. Canada faces formidable challenges for the rest of the decade, challenges which also exist for most of our trading partners. While economic growth in the coming decades will not be a zero-sum game, changed circumstances strongly suggest that not all nations will ben-