

arrangements among consumers and producers to seek supply-demand equilibrium and appropriate environmental and other regulations affecting long-term utilization. Increasingly, international attention is being paid not only to trade in resource materials or to the economic and political conditions affecting their development, but also to political and social implications. Canadian foreign policy and domestic resource policies have accordingly been based upon such considerations, and these are reflected in Canada's external relations.

### **Trade Policies Vital**

Given Canada's position as the world's fourth-largest trading entity (after the U.S., the EEC and Japan),

it is not surprising that, in 1972 as in previous years, many of the economic preoccupations of the Department and of Canadian missions overseas centred on "commercial" issues in the immediate sense, including multilateral efforts to remove barriers to trade or bilateral representations to obtain more favourable access for Canadian goods. At the same time, greater attention has been paid to developing longer-term policies that will meet the changing demands facing the Canadian economy in an increasingly competitive environment, for example, the elaboration of an external dimension for Canadian industrial development in the Seventies and Eighties. Policy studies on such matters as the need to expand further processing in Canada of



*Files of visitors converge at the impressive entrance to the Canadian exhibition hall in Peking. Technicians, supervisory personnel and workers, they came from a wide range of industrial plants and agricultural communes in the People's Republic of China.*