The *energy* field in the 1980s is likely to continue to be dominated by Canada's continuing struggle for oil self-sufficiency and uncertainties pertaining to the world market. The further implementation of the NEP should assist in this effort. Trade relations in oil and gas will continue to be heavily influenced by national energy policies of both importing and exporting countries. Nevertheless, the years ahead will present growing export opportunities for commodities such as gas, coal, uranium and electricity and offer prospects of contributing significantly to greater diversification of Canada's trade. This will require a fully articulated export policy. In respect of nuclear industries, which have been an example of Canadian technological leadership and excellence, the medium-term conditions, particularly the financing implications, are expected to remain difficult. In addition, it will be important to resist protectionist measures such as, for example, quantitative restrictions on uranium imports into the USA.

The availability of price-competitive feedstocks will continue to be a major concern for Canada's *petrochemical* industry and a major determinant of the industry's international competitiveness. There has in recent years been significant rationalization and restructuring reflecting changing patterns of world trade. Although the competitive positions of the Western and Eastern Canadian petrochemical complexes vary significantly, improved foreign market access and the maintenance of stable market access conditions, particularly in the US market, will continue to be of vital importance to this industry. There is room to explore the possibility of sectoral arrangements to expand international trade on a mutually satisfactory basis.

Canada's *secondary manufacturing* industries in the 1980s will face both downward competitive pressures and new opportunities. The solutions are clearly not going to be simple. They will require close co-ordination of industrial and trade policy instruments.

In the *automotive* sector, with further moves towards the building of a "world car" involving production of different parts in a variety of countries and assembly in more local markets, problems may only be resolvable within a multilateral context. It will be important to ensure a reasonable and equitable share of North American production capacity and employment, including both parts and assembly, in Canada. Equally important will be continued cooperation with the USA in developing common solutions to common trade problems vis-à-vis third countries, as well as new opportunities for industrial cooperation and production sharing in, for example, the parts sector, and seeking out export opportunities for parts manufacturers in countries such as Japan.

The *consumer-goods* industries face the greatest pressures on the domestic market. It will thus be important to maintain policies and programmes in support of viable and more internationally competitive production facilities in textiles, clothing, footwear, and tanning industries and to assist labour and the communities concerned to shift gradually into alternative employment activities. The challenge will be to deal effectively with disruptive imports while adequately reflecting consumer interests and facilitating gradual and orderly adjustment of the domestic industry. This will be facilitated by cooperating with other countries to maintain and observe international trade rules in products such as apparel, while increasing the export orienta-