

amount of their wealth to maintaining economically non-viable defence industries in order to assure themselves of a supply of essential defence equipment.

Canada produces military equipment in order to meet our defence needs and our obligations under NATO and NORAD. Few companies produce defence equipment exclusively and few products of the Canadian defence sector are classed as offensive military equipment. Exports to the USA and Europe are necessary to reduce overall cost and to keep our industry innovative and competitive.

Canada closely controls the export of military goods and technology to:

1. countries which pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
2. countries involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities; and
3. countries under United Nations Security Council sanctions; or
4. countries whose governments have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

By the limitations which it places on certain destinations for exports of Canadian origin military goods, this policy supports the Government's commitment to arms control and disarmament. Through the priority accorded to meeting our requirements for national security and our alliance obligations for collective defence, this policy contributes to the balance of strategic deterrence, which is a cornerstone of arms control in an East/West context.

B) The Canadian position would be that should all members of the UN, including Canada's NATO allies and members of the Warsaw Pact, make demonstrable and verifiable commitments to undertake such actions. Canada would do the same.

Question 4: Are you willing to work for a distribution of the earth's resources so that the fundamental necessities of human life, such as clean water, food, elementary health care and schooling, are available to all people throughout the world?