

- Should more be done by government to bolster trade promotion resources in the areas where trade prospects are most promising, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region?
- Should new Canadian posts be opened abroad and, if so, where?
- Given budgetary realities, from where should the required resources be re-allocated?
- Should we distinguish between that portion of our trade which genuinely requires government support and facilitation and that portion which takes place (and will continue to take place) without any reference to government export programs and activities?
- How can greater use be made of the international marketing expertise of trading houses, particularly for small and medium-size manufacturers and producers?
- What roles should the government and the private sector play in promoting awareness of trading house opportunities and activities?
- Is a computerized national trade opportunities information system practical?
- Could the private sector take over certain trade promotion activities hitherto performed by government?
- In a climate of fiscal restraint, should business pick up part of the costs of government assistance, say on a fee-for-service basis?
- What are the most effective ways for the government to facilitate the establishment of joint ventures abroad between Canadian and foreign companies in order to facilitate Canadian penetration of foreign markets?

International Peace and Security Issues

Not all international developments are equally important to Canada — or equally susceptible to our influence. What was vital once may no longer continue to be so. We need to set priorities and, in doing so, we need to put the emphasis on those issues on which our interests and our capabilities coincide. We also need to bear in mind that military capabilities have a place in an effective foreign policy. What priorities do Canadians wish to ascribe to national defence, to making a substantive and cost-effective contribution to collective security, and to enhancing Canada's international influence?

Security Priorities

There are certain obvious requirements for any nation if it is to command the respect of its neighbours, allies and other nations. For example, control over Canada's national territory, airspace and coastal waters is essential, both for the assertion of sovereignty and for the preservation of security. To be effective, control requires a surveillance and detection system able to provide a continuing picture of activities on land, in the air and at sea. Control also requires a capability to intercept aircraft and ships engaged in unauthorized or illegal activity — whether they be civilian intruders running narcotics or military intruders probing Canada's defences. Most countries exert such control as a matter of routine. For Canada, it is a daunting task in view of the length of our coastlines, the vastness of our territory, the hostility of our climate and the disproportionately small size of our population.

Many factors will bear on future defence expenditures. One is whether our military assets enhance our influence on international peace and security issues to the maximum extent possible. *Are there cost-effective ways of enhancing Canada's military security and our international political influence? Are there other approaches to peace and security issues that we might take in support of our foreign policy objectives?*

Collective Security through NATO

As it became clear that the UN could not be relied upon to guarantee a nation's security, and in response to the Soviet Union's territorial ambitions in Europe, Western states entered into a regional collective defence arrangement — the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO's basic purpose was, and still is, to *deter* aggression against any of its members by presenting a common front — in the belief that it is better to prevent a war than to fight one. And infinitely less costly.

There never has been any serious question of Canada's adopting a neutral position between East and West. We are determined to uphold and defend our ideals of freedom and democracy, and the need to defend ourselves is real. This is why we remain in NATO and cooperate with the United States in the defence of North America.