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rules to deal with non-tariff measures that will benefit all trading countries. We should welcome these results as a demonstration of our commitment to resist protectionist pressures. Obviously, none of the participants' declared objectives will be fully realized; that is the essence of the negotiating process. However, all of us are going to realize at least some of our objectives and we all stand to benefit from freer world trade and strengthened rules to guide the trading system. Developing countries will benefit from concessions exchanged in the meeting by the major industrialized trade nations on a most-favoured-nation basis, as well as from more direct negotiations, some of which remain to be completed. A number of developed countries have already implemented concessions on "tropical products" of particular interest to developing countries. In Canada's case, these concessions covered, in 1977, approximately \$150 million of tropical-product imports from developing countries. In addition to these general and specific improvements in market access for developing country exports, the Tokyo Round will result in building into the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) system specific provisions designed to meet more fully the special needs and circumstances of the developing countries.

The complementarity of UNCTAD's role with the work of GATT is further reflected in the Integrated Program for Commodities, the Generalized System of Preferences and joint endeavours such as the International Trade Centre.

Of equal importance, UNCTAD's work also complements that carried out in other international bodies, such as the use of science and technology for development and the role of the multinational corporation.

As a global body concerned with trade and development issues, UNCTAD, through its universal membership, must demonstrate that the development process requires a co-operative and collaborative effort rather than a confrontational approach. No single nation or group of nations can expect to achieve domestic development goals or international economic reform solely through its own efforts. Our global population and our national economies have too many linkages to make such an approach feasible. Our choice then lies in determining which of our international institutions can best perform which tasks. UNCTAD's relations with other international institutions would seem best served by ensuring that each body works effectively within its respective mandate, and co-operatively where areas of responsibility intersect.

The developing countries fully appreciate that they bear the essential responsibility for their own development. Their own resources account for over 80 per cent of development expenditures. External concessional resource-transfers, while important for some countries, are but a marginal addition for many. Decisions about the internal distribution of investment, trade-offs among competing alternatives, and allocations among economic and social programs are choices that can only be made by national governments and authorities, within the international constraints of the economic system. The choices we can make collectively to contribute to the development process and complement the efforts of national governments are limited but important if we are to assist in the evolution of that economic system.

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