

fed the recession.

There also remain so far unfulfilled hopes for tangible evidence of the concern of the countries of the Eastern Bloc for Third World development. Their excuses for failing to do more do not ring true.

It has been said that military expenditures have made a greater development effort impossible. This epitomizes the absurdity of a situation in which the nations of the world last year spent more than \$450 billion on armaments and only \$30 billion on official aid to developing countries.

Since the last major price increase for petroleum, there has been relatively little receding of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) revenues to developing countries despite the amassing of sizable surpluses. We realize that some oil-exporting countries have encountered difficulties as a result of rising costs in other areas of the world. But surely this suggests the wisdom of a greater involvement by OPEC, as a group, in efforts to improve our international financial system.

Finally, a number of developing countries must themselves accept a share of the responsibility. It is difficult for developed countries to generate public support for increased aid when some developing countries have failed to build structures and programs which can ensure an adequate level of social justice in the distribution of the benefits that result from international aid.

In fairness, however, it is also true that certain economic and political developments have impeded our ability to implement the objectives agreed to five years ago by both developed and developing countries. In the developed countries the combined effects of economic stagnation and inflation have persisted to a degree we could not have foreseen. The impact of this on developing countries' goals has been severe, as has the burden of price increase on petroleum-importing developing countries. Both national and international economies have also had to absorb the costs of increasing waves of refugees in various parts of the world. This could scarcely have been foreseen five years ago.

I also believe that we have been impeded by our use of unwieldy methods of negotiating, in global forums, the complex issues affecting the international development process. In that regard, Canada feels that the methods we used five years ago to reach general global agreements are not necessarily appropriate today. At that time, we were attempting to achieve comprehensive and fairly generalized agreements on a number of broad policy objectives. Today we are called on to translate those generalized agreements into concrete economic results. As a result, different methods of negotiation need to be found — methods which take account, for example, of the development prospects of individual countries, of the situation of individual countries as exporters or importers of energy, as exporters or importers of manufactured products, as producers or consumers of commodities, and of capacities to achieve greater self-sufficiency in food. Canada will, therefore, do its utmost in the forthcoming negotiations to go beyond generalized approaches and into the specific opportunities each area of consideration offers.