

able energy sources, such as solar- or wind-power. We recognize the particular problems of energy-deficient developing countries. They require energy and related financial resources to sustain their economic development. To develop fully the indigenous energy potential of these countries, increased flows of capital from international financial institutions will be necessary, especially from the World Bank. To this same end, international measures to increase energy technical assistance will be required. In the short term, these financial and technical measures should aim at intensifying exploration for oil and gas and the exploitation of untapped alternative energy sources, such as coal and hydroelectric power, in these energy-deficient developing countries.

Our joint efforts to meet the energy challenge have been well launched, but they are incomplete. It will be necessary for countries to work together to bring about the fullest and most efficient development of the earth's energy resources. This resumed session, and the regular session that begins next week, will have to address the question of how best to deal with these issues on a practical and effective basis. Canada, as both a producer and consumer of energy, is prepared to work in co-operation with other countries, and within a broad range of international institutions, towards a smooth transition to an eventual non-hydrocarbon, world energy economy.

The CIEC served to underline the continuing need for structural changes in the international economic system. This challenge will continue and intensify in the monetary, trade and raw material fields. There is, I believe, a clear perception of the need for strong co-operative efforts to meet this challenge. I see increasing evidence of attitudes among governments that acknowledge that change is taking place and that it must continue to do so.

In our future work on issues of international economic and social development, it would be wrong to underestimate the difficulties facing developed countries. In Canada, our people are understandably concerned with domestic economic problems such as unemployment and inflation, problems that directly affect their lives. Governments have to muster public support in difficult economic circumstances for changes and adjustments that will, by their nature, impose additional burdens on our people. This is an important challenge to the leadership of developed countries, and one we must strive to meet.

We shall be aided in meeting this challenge by an atmosphere of understanding. We know that developing countries are impatient for change in the world. They are right to be so. But there must be some recognition, some appreciation of the important and difficult steps that developed countries have taken towards meeting developing-country concerns. Several such steps were taken at the CIEC. They involved difficult decisions by governments. If these steps are not recognized as being positive and as contributing to progress, the political atmosphere in the future may not be conducive to further positive steps. I hope this is borne in mind by all of us here.

The commitment of governments and leaders can be influenced by the atmosphere I have referred to. At the CIEC, the direct and personal involvement of political leaders

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