

- to define the conditions for improving the international monetary system;
- to halt protectionism and reverse it by dismantling trade barriers;
- to maintain the strategy for dealing with the debt situation involving more open markets, effective adjustment by debtors, an adequate flow of financing and worldwide economic recovery;
- to give attention to the flow of resources to the developing countries;
- to work for more predictability and less volatility in oil prices by conserving energy, developing alternative sources and improving where possible producer-consumer contacts; and
- to encourage the development of advanced technology.

I have been particularly concerned about the readiness of governments to take pledges against protectionism at the GATT, the OECD and the Summit and proceed as if these words had no meaning. Consequently I was pleased that last year's Summit agreed to a Canadian initiative to monitor how well governments lived up to their anti-protectionist pledges.

Our commitment to cooperation and to strengthening the world economy is further demonstrated by Canada's participation in informal meetings of Trade Ministers of Canada, the U.S.A., Japan and the EC. My colleague, the Honourable Gerald Regan, will attend the next such meeting in Florida on February 3-5. The main purpose for these meetings of selected trade ministers is to exchange views and coordinate action designed to halt protectionism and reverse it by dismantling barriers to trade.

Canada has been instrumental in urging rapid implementation of the work program for the GATT, which was agreed at the 1982 Ministerial Meeting which I chaired. This program is designed to address a range of issues such as trade in agriculture and the development of an international agreement on safeguards, trade in resource products and trade in services.