

by devising, for example, appropriate worker training programs, tax policies that create jobs and preserve resources, population controls and sustainable social safety nets.

Globalization has led to greater interdependence among developing and industrialized countries. Developing countries are becoming increasingly important markets for goods and services. In fact, it has been estimated that for every percentage point of growth in developing countries, growth in industrialized countries increases by 0.2 per cent. And as growth in industrialized countries increases by 1 per cent, growth in developing countries increases by 0.7 per cent. In other words, the potential for mutual benefits is great — provided that trade regimes can be made to operate more efficiently and effectively on both sides.

Overall, the integration of the international community is a positive development. The more we encounter different views, for example, the more difficult it becomes for authoritarian governments to repress independent thought and democracy. In this respect, as in many others, globalization holds promising implications for our quality of life.