

At Toronto, as at past summits, leaders will likely discuss East-West relations. The subject will be of particular interest in the aftermath of the Moscow Summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev held May 29 to June 2. Concurrently, Summit Foreign Ministers will exchange views on a broad range of political issues. In addition to East-West and North-South relations, Foreign Ministers in the past have generally discussed regional conflicts such as the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq war, and have reported to leaders on their discussions.

Summit discussions may also include important subjects such as the protection of the environment, cooperation in science and technology, and narcotics drug abuse.

At the Toronto Summit, Canada will seek from leaders a continued commitment for policies that are directed at sustainable, non-inflationary economic growth and policies that provide for the management of the current transition period — allowing the international trade and account imbalances to unwind.

The leaders at Toronto will discuss their continued commitment to resisting protectionism and to strengthening the multilateral trading system centred on the GATT and to giving impetus to the Mid-Term Review Conference of the Uruguay Round of the MTN, which will be held in Montreal in December.

Agriculture will be a major topic of discussion. Significant progress has been achieved toward agricultural trade reform since — at Canada's initiative and with strong support from the United States — the leaders at the 1986 Tokyo Summit first expressed their common concern. Summit leaders have acknowledged the need to address issues of reform dealing with domestic subsidies and products. They will review the progress made at the MTN since last year's Venice Summit and will discuss the tasks that remain.

Problems of debtor countries will also be a focus of concern. Summit leaders will review the challenging issues facing middle-income debtors; in particular, how best to improve the implementation of the case-by-case approach for managing the debt problem. Proposals include exploring the possibilities of widening the "menu of options" in order to engage commercial banks more effectively in providing financing for debtor countries that are implementing appropriate adjustment programs.

Development in the poorest countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa, is a particularly difficult long-term process. The external debt of these countries poses a number of unique problems requiring special attention. Canada will seek to ensure that further progress is achieved in addressing their problems by building upon the recent enlargement of the Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF, and the expansion of the World Bank's concessional lending.