

— protecting our Arctic resources through establishing anti-pollution zones.

Thus, an enormous amount of recent diplomatic effort has been directed to our resources. To take another field, in the past few years we have had difficult but successful negotiations with the Western Europeans and Japan on uranium. They have been concerned about security of supply and we about the conditions of transfer, such as the question of reprocessing of spent fuel — perhaps this was the most sensitive issue in Canada's recent relations with these states.

When we look at energy in the years to come, we will, I believe, see it occupying an even more important place in our international relations.

Our role as a member of the Summit and of the western group of industrialized nations, our role as a supplier of raw materials on the world market, our needs as a continuing importer of oil, our needs for foreign markets as a net exporter of energy, our involvement in scientific and technological efforts to exploit new energy sources — all these factors make this inevitable. And there will be many areas that will reflect the basic interconnection between our domestic energy policies and our export ones. In the fields of hydroelectrical development and polar gas, to take two examples, the determination of our own needs, the financing and development of facilities, the export policies of Canada, and the existence of foreign markets may all have points of inter-connection. Whether we are dealing with the terms and conditions of gas exports, co-operation in the transportation of energy supplies, technological co-operation in non-conventional sources of energy or the conditions for nuclear exports, whatever the general or specific issues, the agenda of international relations will become crowded with energy problems.

It would not be too much to say that in the next decades, Canadian diplomacy will need to show the same qualities and skills in relation to resources as it showed in earlier years in achieving our nationhood and the Canadian role in international peace and security.

I would sum up as follows:

The energy problem is without precedent. It is driven by unavoidable economic facts and would be with us regardless of the whims of particular leaders or groups of countries. It is a global problem, the first of its kind to draw in all parts of the world. It calls for adjustments that all must go through.

It cuts deeply into the management of individual economies. It creates new tensions and new uncertainties within countries and among them. It affects relations between one country and another. It affects also the fabric of multilateral relations. It breaks old molds and requires new kinds of international collaboration.

It will be as big a factor as any in the international scene in the years ahead and as large a factor as any in creating uncertainty and potential instability.

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