

We should now build on the areas of agreement here at the United Nations and through various UN agencies, in UNCTAD, at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, and through the organizations involved in world food production and security. National governments must follow up quickly and fully on their commitments.

On a number of issues that were examined in depth at the CIEC, the end result was disagreement. These included the areas of compensatory financing, purchasing power of raw materials and energy resources, indebtedness of developing countries and adjustment-assistance measures for industrialization. The need for further work in these areas is obvious.

The 18 months of dialogue pointed out quite vividly the differences among countries that exist and will continue to exist on so many important economic issues. These differences will continue because governments will, quite rightly, pursue their political mandates and their national interests in economic policy, and this will lead them in different, and often conflicting, directions.

This is why I believe the dialogue between developed and developing countries must continue to be pursued actively and constructively. The importance of the international forums in which we meet to debate, to consult and to negotiate can be measured by the improved perceptions of governments of the consequences of their pursuit of national interests. If the debate is reasoned, the consultations constructive, and the negotiations of mutual interest, work in international forums will have a positive effect on government policies.

The purpose of this resumed session is to give some guidance to the UN system as to the role its constituent elements should play in following up on the results of the CIEC. The Second Committee, beginning in this resumed session and continuing through the thirty-second session, must get on with this task. It should address itself to the issues on which there was agreement at the CIEC and those on which there was no agreement. It should provide for involvement of existing institutions to the full extent of their capacities, and it should recognize the crucial role to be played by the World Bank, the IMF, UNCTAD and GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

I want to say a particular word about energy, because it has been a sensitive and important element of the debate at the CIEC and because there is no obvious place within the existing system of international institutions to deal with energy issues. As early as the mid-1980s, world energy supplies are not likely to be adequate to sustain the economic progress all countries desire. There is consensus on the gravity of the energy challenge facing the world community, and on the need for a co-operative response.

We recognize the need for new and reinforced measures for energy-conservation and efficient use, increased efforts to develop additional and alternative energy sources to replace depletable oil and gas, and energy research to develop new and more sustain-