

Details of the day-to-day Canadian work of building the foundation of treaties that will endure will be spelled out in the First Committee.

Also, the relationship between disarmament and development needs further constructive examination. A global military expenditure of nearly \$1 trillion — in the face of dire poverty, famine and destitution in many places in the developing world — is not acceptable. The Canadian people, so well represented in a widening network of non-governmental organizations, feel this discrepancy intensely. They want a world of true human security, in which there is more food and fewer weapons.

Another important lesson of our 40 years' experience concerns economic growth. We now know that the well-being of everyone depends on the financial, trade and other linkages among our economies. We understand better the challenges of the global market place. And we appreciate better the critical role that developing countries play in the expansion of the world economy.

The partnership between developed and developing countries — a partnership of shared responsibilities and commitments — must be enhanced. Canada is very pleased that consensus agreement was reached yesterday, in the Committee to Review and Appraise the International Development Strategy, on a Statement of Agreed Conclusions. This is a significant step. It reflects the serious effort made by all concerned to express the current economic realities in common language. We believe it augurs well for our future co-operation.

When we look at the problems of the developing world, no case is more poignant than the suffering of Sub-Saharan Africa. The global humanitarian response to the crisis in Africa has succeeded in saving thousands and perhaps millions of lives, but the experience of this crisis has also identified longer-term challenges.

Relief is not enough. Action for permanent development — in partnership with the African nations — is essential. African governments must resolve to give a priority to the agricultural sector and to unleash the productive forces in their own societies. This effort must be matched by a real and sustained commitment by developed nations and indeed the entire international community. The African crisis will not end until the valiant efforts to relieve the tragedy of today are buttressed by a sustained commitment to building the Africa of tomorrow.

The heavy external debt, which afflicts so many countries, is another crippling burden in the developing world. Some progress has been achieved in dealing with the debt situation, thanks to co-operation among creditor governments, debtor countries, commercial banks, and international institutions. The strategy of adjustment, financing, and rescheduling has demonstrated an impressive flexibility in helping debtors. But more adaptation is needed to meet the special needs of debtor nations.

Deliberations in the UN help in fostering a better understanding of these economic problems and further the activities of various international institutions dealing with them. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have played a key role in this regard. We should ensure that they can and will continue to do so, taking due account of the particular problems facing individual states. The strains
