

We cannot predict the pace of progress in each of these areas, but we expect that the political impact of the resolution will exert a continuing influence in the detailed discussions and negotiations. The session itself will be a landmark in the relations between developed and developing countries if the co-operative atmosphere it created hastens that process.

There are two elements in the hastening of the process:

The *first* is maintaining the political momentum. Here the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, which the Minister discussed with you and which is scheduled to take place next month, will be of major importance, and so will the fourth UNCTAD conference in Nairobi next year. The inter-departmental committee is now working on the preparations for these meetings and is basing itself on Resolution 3362.

The *second* element is the series of negotiations and discussions taking place in specialized bodies. The results of the Seventh Special Session, the commitments made there, must have their substantive impact in these specialized bodies. What this means for the Canadian Government is that we must examine, in a systematic way, the various elements of Resolution 3362 as we engage in international consideration of them. Such an examination involves an assessment of the costs and benefits to the Canadian economy. What will particular measures mean in terms of Canada's competitiveness, costs or advantages for the Canadian consumer, or employment in Canada? What are the financial implications for the Canadian Government? While it is impossible to "cost" the whole range of propositions in Resolution 3362, some estimate can normally be made of the costs and benefits of the particular steps that are contemplated. If the demand is for a liberalization of trade in a sensitive area such as textiles, we can -- and must -- estimate the impact it would have on Canadian industry. And we must consider to what degree other industrialized countries are affording equivalent access to their markets.

Thus, the process also involves consultations with our major trading partners in the industrialized world. The policies we pursue on trade, commodity or financial matters affect very deeply our relations with them. Our actions affect them just as their initiatives have an important effect on us. We must work with them if we wish to obtain results. In many areas, we cannot hope to give effect to policies unless they have the consent and support of other developed countries. The dialogue is with both developed and developing countries.

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