

poverty, we will need widespread public awareness of the necessity of these goals....

**Use of specialized forums**

For many other developing countries, the higher the levels of development, the more complex the problems become — problems considered in the draft agenda for global negotiations. Again, however, generalized proposals will make little impact on the real economic situations that prevail. For that reason, Canada encourages the use of the relevant specialized forums of the United Nations system in the global negotiations. In that way, we can explore in depth the questions of trade, finance and food so that the full force of international instruments can be applied to help the developing countries.

Nowhere does the importance of predictability apply more than in the fields of commodities and raw materials. While the establishment of the Common Fund represents a major achievement in this regard, it does not in itself solve our commodity trading problems. We need also to focus on the specific problems of individual commodities. Although industrial diversification may help avoid economic dependence on the export earnings of one or a few commodities, it is a complex process. It depends on more assured access to finance, to technology, to markets, and on astute management in making difficult choices. It is a long-term process which requires perfecting.

In the past five years, the gap in the availability of financing has widened dramatically and dangerously. In particular, the impact of increased oil prices on the finances of developing countries has caused severe dislocations. In such a situation, the smooth recycling of oil revenues will be to the benefit of everyone, both importers and exporters of oil. In this process, I believe we should encourage the adaptation of the international lending institutions to the needs of both oil exporters and importers. If necessary we could explore new approaches. We could, for example, consider altering the gearing ratio of the World Bank to enable it to mobilize additional resources, while retaining its present capital base.

In adapting international institutions to meet new needs, we should not ignore the vital roles which they are already able to play. It is encouraging that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is assuming an increased role in the recycling process.

This is an important development, one that could be crucial for all countries who have serious deficit problems, and particularly the developing countries. The increased flexibility demonstrated by the IMF recently, notably through the relaxation of lending limits and adjustment time, is noteworthy. These recent moves, coupled with the increased co-ordination between the World Bank and the Fund in their programs to assist countries with serious balance of payments difficulties, are trends which Canada will strive to promote.

We must also intensify the consultation process between oil exporters and importers. We can understand why exporting countries do not want to make long-term commitments for their oil without receiving counterpart assurances about resolving their own economic and financial concerns. But we must continue to search for methods of improving predictability in our system, or it will cease to function. Concomitantly, we must intensify our search for new and alternative energy sources, particularly renewable sources.

**Technological co-operation**

Access to technology — along with financing and human resources — is one of the basic tools of development. But in sharing technology, we should search for more imaginative approaches. Bilateral, trilateral or regional co-operation offer promise. Canada's own experience in this regard may be of interest to Third World countries, since we are both importers of technology and a host country to transnational corporations in this field. My country hopes we will have the opportunity to extend our activities in promoting joint ventures with developing countries, based particularly on technology associated with resource-based, developing economies.

Access to markets is of great importance to developing countries. We hope that these countries will make better use of the benefits which resulted from the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations. At the same time, the developed countries have to resist pressures for protectionist measures. Instead, they should look hard at facilitating access to their markets of imports from developing countries — a step which can ultimately benefit their own consumers. Here again, some structural adjustments will be needed, and public opinion must be helped to

recognize that the expansion of the economies of developing countries in the long run is in the direct interest of the developed countries.

**Food security**

Food security is another major issue on the agenda for global negotiations. If we do nothing, the combined food deficit of the developing countries will have increased between three- and fourfold by 1990. We must reach agreement on ways of achieving increased food productivity within the developing countries, and adequate population policies.

...As the Brandt Commission so dramatically illustrated, the build-up of arms is a threat to more than our safety and security. The enormous expenditures directed to their manufacture and sale pitifully dwarf the funds made available for development and economic justice in the world. And it may well be that the resulting deprivation will give rise to fears even more destructive than those arising from the deprivation of civil and political rights.

...I pledge myself to become aware and to help my fellow Canadians become aware of the needs of our fellow citizens of the earth. I am confident that, granted awareness, we will rise to the challenge. I am convinced that this campaign for awareness will first sensitive and then mobilize public opinion in my country to support policies necessary for Canada's full participation in the solution of these problems....

My government, since its election earlier this year, has been actively reviewing its policies on North/South issues and looking for new approaches. In an effort to achieve all-party consensus, we have also established a Parliamentary Task Force on North/South Relations.... I believe this task force can make an important contribution in helping to identify policy options and in mustering public support.

**Futures Secretariat**

...We shall also create a Futures Secretariat under the Canadian International Development Agency, with the primary mandate presenting activities to inform and involve our citizens, at many levels, about and in the great issues with which we have to grapple here. While my government is prepared to bear the major part of the cost of this initiative, we hope that the business community, universities, profes-

*(Continued on P. 8)*