

or raising them to this level as soon as possible...

We pledge our countries to increase as far as possible coal use, production, and trade, without damage to the environment. We will endeavour to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, encourage the improvement of coal transport, maintain positive attitudes towards investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal trade under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain, by measures which do not obstruct coal imports, those levels of domestic coal production which are desirable for reasons of energy, regional and social policy.

Developing alternative sources of energy

We need to expand alternative sources of energy, especially those which will help to prevent further pollution, particularly increases of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Without the expansion of nuclear power generating capacity in the coming decades, economic growth and higher employment will be hard to achieve. This must be done under conditions guaranteeing our peoples' safety. We will co-operate to this end. The International Atomic Energy Agency can play a key role in this regard. We reaffirm the understanding reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

New technologies in the field of



Prime Minister Joe Clark and External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald share a moment of relaxation with Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Bruce Rankin.

CP Laserphoto

energy are the key to the world's longer-term freedom from fuel crises. Large public and private resources will be required for the development and commercial application of those technologies. We will ensure that these resources are made available. An international energy technology group linked to the OECD, International Energy Agency and other appropriate international organizations will be created to review the actions being taken or planned domestically by each of our

countries, and to report on the need and potential for international collaboration, including financing.

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Improving productivity and efficiency

We agree that we must do more to improve the long-term productive efficiency and flexibility of our economies. The measures needed may include more stimulus for investment and for research and development; steps to make it easier for capital and labour to move from declining to new industries; regulatory policies which avoid unnecessary impediments to investment and productivity; reduced growth in some public sector current expenditures; and removal of impediments to the international flow of trade and capital.

The agreements reached in the Tokyo Round are an important achievement. We are committed to their early and faithful implementation. We renew our determination to fight protectionism. We want to strengthen the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, both to monitor the agreements reached in the multilateral trade negotiations and as an instrument for future policy in maintaining the open world trading system. We will welcome the full participation of as many countries as possible in these agreements and in the system as a whole.

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Co-operation with developing countries

Constructive north-south relations are essential to the health of the world economy. We for our part have consistently worked to bring developing countries more fully into the open world trading system and to adjust our economies to changing international circumstances. The problems we face are global. They can only be resolved through shared responsibility and partnership. But this partnership cannot depend solely on the efforts of the industrialized countries. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have just as important a role to play. The latest decision to increase oil prices will also severely increase the problems facing developing countries without oil resources, as well as, the difficulties for developed countries in helping them. The decision could even have a crippling effect on some of the developing countries. In this situation, we recognize, in particular, the need for the

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Statement by the Prime Minister

The Summit, which centered around the issue of energy, was of prime importance to Canada, as an importer and producer of oil, said Prime Minister Joe Clark in a press conference given in Tokyo, June 29.

Mr. Clark said that his government would institute a comprehensive energy conservation program. "Important savings of oil are possible through better insulation of houses, greater efficiency in transportation and better use of energy in commercial buildings and in the manufacturing sector," he added.

The Prime Minister stated that the Canadian government would take the necessary measures to achieve its goal of energy self-sufficiency by 1990. To realize this objective Canada must "accelerate development of its energy resources", said Mr. Clark. "In Canada, most of these resources belong to the provinces...optimal use of energy resources will only be accomplished by co-operation and co-ordination of federal and provincial policies," he said.

Mr. Clark also indicated that his government might increase Canadian oil prices in line with oil prices in the rest of the world.

On the question of Indochinese refugees, the Prime Minister denounced "the gross and persistent violations of human rights in the countries of the area, notably by Vietnam". Canada recently announced that it would increase its 1979 resettlement commitment for Indochinese refugees.