
the key to these efforts? Projections suggest that the physical and technological constraints to feeding an expanding world population are not insurmountable. It is rather a question of political direction. Developing countries themselves must make special efforts to increase domestic food production and to ensure adequate storage and distribution. I am heartened in this regard by the progress being made on food sector strategies including the support that is being given to them by the international community. For Canada's part, we are allocating over 40 per cent of our official development assistance — more than \$5 billion over five years — to the food and agricultural sector.

Energy exploration and development in oil-importing developing countries also continue to be of key importance. Canada has made this a priority sector in its bilateral development assistance. Similarly, Petro-Canada International, with initial funding of \$250 million to provide assistance for oil and gas exploration in developing countries, is now operational. Exploration projects will commence this year in Tanzania, Jamaica and Senegal and are under consideration for a number of other countries. On the multilateral level, while the idea of a World Bank Energy Affiliate now appears unlikely to go ahead, we will continue to seek other methods to advance the aim of increased energy lending.

A healthy international trading system is also vital to prospects for economic growth and development in developed and developing countries alike. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Ministerial in November will provide a major opportunity to address current problems in trade and to set a trade agenda for the 1980s. We hope that issues of concern to developing countries can be addressed in ways that strengthen and make more relevant the international trading system as a whole. In this regard, it is time for the newly industrializing countries to accept more obligations under the GATT and to make a contribution to the international trading framework commensurate with their stake in the system.

Closely related, of course, is the effective functioning of the international monetary and financial system. We look to the annual International Monetary Fund (IMF)/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank) meeting to be held in Toronto in just over a month's time to commence consideration of an increase in the quotas of the IMF and to advance the process of solving the worrying financial difficulties of the International Development Association (IDA). Like many other countries, Canada has been increasingly concerned that the IDA will not have sufficient funds to achieve its objectives. This is particularly distressing since it focuses on the world's poorest countries, many of whom have few alternatives. Canada has, therefore, proposed a special account for IDA. Such an account, while seeking to maintain the traditional IDA burden-sharing arrangements, would give donors other than the United States a means of responding to the urgent needs felt by IDA recipients for the whole period before IDA VII begins. I hasten to add that contributions to the special account would be additional to the obligations under
