

indicated the need to re-examine our ties with these countries. Particularly, as the most industrialized tier advances, and as the oil producers continue to accumulate revenues, there will be increasing need to re-examine developed country links with these groups. These changes are of course, already being reflected in bilateral relationships, but there may well be a need to consolidate new forms on the multilateral plane.

This will not be an instant or easy process. Full association with the OECD countries by individual developing states is yet distant. There will be problems of definitions and categories. There will be resistance to the simple fact that the more advanced of the developing countries cannot, at the same time, receive developing countries' benefits and yet be full participants in the councils of the industrialized world.

The OECD countries must nevertheless maintain and increase the momentum of developing countries' integration in the international economic system. In this process, we must encourage greater LDC responsibilities. The problems of the international system are enormous - continuing high rates of inflation, untenable levels of unemployment, severe balance of payments distortion, the dangers of resorting to protectionist trade measures, energy deficiencies, the role of nuclear energy, and in that context, the related question of how to ensure the attainment of our goal of preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The pursuit of the dialogue with the developing countries must in the real world reflect these concerns.

It is a long road and the frustrations are many. But there are no real options other than pushing toward a better share for the developing countries. We in Canada are proud of our record on development issues and were glad to contribute to the management and, I hope, the success of the CIEC. We will continue to contribute and pledge our efforts to the continuation of the battle against poverty, hunger and ignorance.