

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.

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 the 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 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.

I have already referred to the level of world expenditures on armaments. As the Brandt Commission so dramatically illustrated, the build-up of arms is a threat more than our safety and security. The enormous expenditures directed to the 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 economic and political rights.