

all sides to the need for such mutual confidence. Much remains to be achieved if serious economic dislocations are to be avoided in succeeding decades. It is for this reason that proposals have been made for a forum for continuing the energy dialogue after CIEC. The Canadian Government wholeheartedly supports this concept as one which will benefit the whole economic community.

These are the milestones which CIEC can already claim as key achievements. They justify our efforts and, to a good extent, our hopes for the conference. All hopes that all participants bring to conferences cannot be met. I have certain sympathies for some of the expressions of frustrated hopes I know we will hear today. Let me very briefly tell you some of our unmet hopes -- perhaps best seen as the milestones which might be met in the concluding hours of CIEC or during future meetings. We hope that the reluctance, and sometimes refusal, to talk about developing country responsibilities will disappear from our dialogue. This serves to weaken our own efforts to mobilize popular support for development issues. Three aspects are relevant. First, there are the steps which developing countries must take to help themselves, and I am convinced that debate on these matters can be said to infringe national sovereignty only in the same way that the discussion of developed country resources and policies are impinged upon by their discussion. Next, we would like to see more attention focussed on the responsibilities that developing countries, particularly those with strong positive revenue positions, must accept for the welfare of other developing countries. We all need their inclusion in the international efforts which must be made, although we accept the larger part of responsibility for ourselves. Third, we would like to see more agreement on the responsibilities that developing countries should have for the smooth functioning of the international system; willingness to set priorities among the manifold demands for international action; acceptance of the principle that commodity arrangements must allow for both producer and consumer participation; the need for creating economic climates to speed effective investment and the flow of funds for development. I would also include LDCs undertaking commitments consistent with their development stages to participate in the MTN, to contribute to grain stocks and to strengthen other international arrangements. As I said, these are perhaps the milestones for the future.