

Trade

tional monetary system that produces crises every year or two.

I would say that of all the problems facing the trading world at the present time one of the most important, and probably the most important, is the resolution of international monetary arrangements and the necessity for the injection of some new thinking in this area.

We wish the minister and his officials well and hope they will be able to solve not only our trading problems but that through pressure on the financial group the orthodoxies of the past will be discarded and we will get an international arrangement which will be efficacious and allow Canadians to develop along the lines we all wish to see.

Mr. Edward Broadbent (Oshawa-Whitby): Mr. Speaker, in welcoming the statement the minister tabled today I would like to add that we in this party look forward to the particular trade policies of the government in the areas that are listed as part of the general concern in the statement. We have not had any general indication from the minister or the government of their over-all trade policy. We hope it will be established in these negotiations in the days ahead in a way that will benefit not only Canada but other trading countries.

I should like to make three specific points. First, we should like to see the negotiations that have just begun lead to a general liberalization of agricultural trade. In particular, we would like to see ready access to the markets of western Europe for Canadian farmers. We know very well that for years that part of the world has had a highly protective system for agriculture which has barred the full, liberal entry of Canadian agricultural produce. We hope the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is pushing for significant changes in that direction and for changes that will include orderly world marketing procedures so that the Canadian farmer will not be left in the kind of vacillating position in which he has found himself in recent years.

● (1430)

The second point I wish to make and I do so briefly, has already been referred to by the spokesman for the Conservative party. It is very important to see that non-tariff trading barriers are discussed as well as tariffs. This is particularly important in terms of Canadian access to the Japanese market which has become one of the most important in the world. If I may take one particular commodity I know something about, it happens to be the case that North Americans produce small automobiles at world competitive prices, including Japanese prices, but they are effectively excluded by non-tariff barriers from the Japanese market. It is this kind of situation that has to be changed if Canadian producers of secondary goods, not only automobiles but the whole range of secondary goods, are to gain access to that very important world market. I hope the minister is pushing the case for the removal of non-tariff barriers very strenuously.

The final point I wish to make on behalf of our party is that we welcome the newly expressed concern about the particular problems of developing nations. For too long the industrial world, including Canada, has developed a series

[Mr. Hellyer.]

of trade policies which have frequently been in the guise of aid or development for the underdeveloped world but which, in terms of any serious cost-benefit analysis have always turned out to be to the advantage of the developed world. I for one welcome the putting on the agenda of recognition of the special problems of the poorer countries in the world and the indication that the richer nations are going to establish trading principles which, for once, might not work to the disadvantage of the poorer countries.

[Translation]

Mr. Réal Caouette (Témiscamingue): Mr. Speaker, we were glad to hear the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (Mr. Gillespie) speak about the international trade agreement endorsed by 102 countries.

We hope that Canada has acted in such a way as to improve its situation in the fields of import and export and that we will have, among these 102 nations, not a top place, but at least a place equal to the others. What I mean is that we should not be satisfied to deal with other countries by selling or giving away most of our raw materials, by not finishing our products at home, while other countries use our raw materials to finish their products and selling them to us afterwards.

I think that after these discussions, after these agreements, the government should be able to make decisions about processing at home our raw materials as completely as possible and create secondary industries; there is a terrible lack of these in various regions of the country. And by creating needed additional secondary industries, Mr. Speaker, we would not merely be raw materials sellers, but we could deal with any country on an equal basis concerning products made in Canada, and not in Japan or in the United States. This is my wish.

We congratulate the minister for reaching these agreements with the 101 countries gathered in Tokyo, but we would like that, after this very important meeting, Canada carries out decisions in favour of all Canadians.

* * *

ENERGY**TABLING OF COMMUNIQUÉ ON QUEBEC-CANADA MEETING**

Hon. Donald S. Macdonald (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, under Standing Order 41(2), I wish to table the joint press release on the Quebec-Canada meeting on energy.

[English]

Mr. Baldwin: Mr. Speaker, if it is a press release, I object. It is not even a good press release.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members will appreciate once more the procedural difficulty in which we are placing ourselves. The rule is clear. I have referred to the rule on a number of occasions. I am sure that everyone in the House knows what Standing Order 41(2) provides and is aware of the terms of Standing Order 15. I said earlier today, last week and on a number of previous occasions that the purpose of Standing Order 15 is to allow a minister, a