

Those proposals on pollution address issues which are vital not only for the health of Canadians but for their prosperity. The Maritime provinces and the West Coast of Canada depend on the fishery. But fish will not survive in water which is poisoned. Eighty-five per cent of marine pollution comes from land. That is why Canadian diplomats are seeking action on that issue.

Forestry is a \$42-billion industry in Canada. We are the world's largest exporter of forest products and have the third largest stands of forest in the world. Canadian industry will suffer if it does not become sustainable. And it will suffer if other countries do not share the standards we impose on ourselves.

Finally, there is the fault line of trade. Trade on which Canada depends more than just about any other developed country. Trading systems which don't work or which decay or which treat partners unfairly not only cost jobs and dollars. They can feed political conflict and discord.

So our diplomats are working against the clock to come up with a GATT agreement which will successfully conclude the Uruguay Round. That effort is about something simple, the fact that trade depends on rules, rules which are clear and fair, which are observed, rules which open markets and create jobs. At stake are thousands of jobs -- \$600 billion in annual trade in services alone and \$1 trillion in government procurement.

The negotiations are not easy. Everyone wants other countries to open their markets without opening their own. But the consequences of failure are worse: protectionism; trading blocs which are exclusive rather than complementary; blocs which divide regions just as they have divided nations, which can threaten peace as well as prosperity.

And there is the fault line of democracy and human rights. What Eastern Europe shows to the world is that development cannot take place without democracy and democracy cannot take place without development. Eastern Europe has removed the old excuses that democracy and human rights are a luxury for the few. That lesson is being learned in Asia, in Africa and in Latin America. The development of democracy and human rights abroad is no less a security requirement than the old tasks of managing military balances and alliances.