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tive Director of the World Food Program. During the Ottawa session of the World Food Council, I also indicated Canada's intention to provide 600,000 tonnes of grain annually to a new Food Aid Convention and our willingness to negotiate a new FAC separately from a new Wheat Trade Convention, although it would remain linked to the 1971 International Wheat Agreement. These are positive contributions towards world food security. The contribution of \$5.5 million which we will make in 1980 to the International Emergency Food Reserve, and the \$95-million worth of commodities and cash which had previously been pledged to the World Food Program (WFP) for 1980, are other concrete expressions of our continuing commitment to world food security.

Canada will continue to co-operate with other countries within the International Wheat Council to examine what possibilities exist for successful resumption of negotiations for a new International Wheat Agreement. A balanced wheat trade agreement, in our view, would ensure meaningful stock commitments. It should contain economic provisions which should ensure adequate returns to the producers and supply availabilities to consumers.

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Also, we must distinguish between the level of stocks required for world food security needs and the level of stocks which might be required for stabilization purposes. The former, i.e., world food security needs, can be defined in terms of meeting the needs of a relatively small number of developing countries in times of acute shortages of supplies. This would, in our view, be a much smaller figure than the 18 to 20 per cent of production suggested by the Secretariat.

Five Point Plan

This brings me, then, to Canada's position with respect to the Five Point Plan as outlined by the Director General and endorsed by the FAO Council and the World Food Council. As you are all aware, and as I pointed out above, Canada favours measures to enhance world food security. To this end, we supported the 1974 International Undertaking on World Food Security. In the several fora where the Five Point Plan has been discussed, Canada has reserved its position. We appreciate that most developed and developing countries which have endorsed the Five

Point Plan noted that it is voluntary, interim, and not intended as a permanent substitute for a new International Wheat Agreement. There are many points in this proposed Plan with which we fully agree, but there are others which give us difficulty. Canada already has proven stocking and marketing policies. Because of the importance of grains to our national economy we must consider all issues before we enter into any undertaking, voluntary or not.

We will be speaking more fully on this subject under Agenda Item Seven of the Provisional Agenda. However, we would like to advise the Conference that after the most careful analysis of the proposals under the Five Point Plan, Canada's position is to accept the Plan with reservations. Our reservations are consistent with the positions which Canada has taken in the past on aid, trade and international financing....

My delegation has studied the proposed Program and Budget for 1980-81 and we have noted with appreciation the efforts of the Director General and the FAO Secretariat to streamline the work of the Organization and to redirect its efforts.... We consider that the proposed budget growth exceeds levels that the present economic circumstances would seem to indicate. At a time of national austerity, Canada cannot support such a level of growth and hopes that with greater efforts aimed at efficiency and elimination of duplicative, obsolete or marginally useful programs, the main thrust of the proposed program could be met with a lower real growth.

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As a relative newcomer to the international field, I am somewhat amazed at the number of international organizations concerned with agricultural development. We are here in the senior agricultural body of the United Nations system, but many other agencies have sprung up in recent years, with the attendant risk of duplication, inefficiency, and rivalry.

Canada has a very strong concern about the need for an effective and harmonious relationship between agencies and governments in the international development process. We are opposed to the continuing birth of new funds and organizations without ending or modifying some of the existing ones which may have largely completed their tasks.

With this in mind, I would suggest that any new bodies or programs be given a

limited lifespan with a commitment to reassess their usefulness within a reasonable period of time.

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Canada is fully committed to the goal of eradicating hunger and malnutrition from the world, and providing the basic needs for peoples all over the world. Let us not forget that food is an expensive item, both for individual families and individual nations, whether importers or exporters. Let us, therefore, all work together to ensure that agriculture, forestry and fisheries are given adequate priority internationally and within our own countries. By working together we can ensure that there is bread for all.

Yukon swears in first cabinet

The Yukon took a major step towards responsible government and moved closer to provincial status with the swearing-in of Canada's newest Cabinet, October 22.

A fully-elected executive council, or Cabinet was appointed for the first time in the 81-year political history of the territory.

Five members of the 16-member Legislature entered the Cabinet, led by Chris Pearson, the government leader and head of the 11 Progressive Conservatives elected in the first partisan elections held last November.

The swearing-in followed the recent announcement by Northern Affairs Minister Jake Epp that an elected Cabinet would replace an executive committee, which included the territory's commissioner and deputy commissioner. The latter two posts are federally appointed.

The change means that all decisions within the territorial government's jurisdiction are made by elected representatives responsible to Yukon voters.

In the past, the commissioner assumed the role of government leader and at times vetoed legislation approved by the Territorial Assembly.

When the new system was announced, Commissioner Ione Christensen, whose powers were gradually eroded since her appointment last January, resigned.

Mr. Pearson, who has declined the invitation by Mr. Epp to call himself premier, said in a recent interview that before partisan politics were introduced he viewed the commissioner of the territory as the true government leader and the elected members as the Opposition.