

Canada pays a price when Third World economies are weak. That price is expressed in Canadian jobs and Canadian markets. Poor people don't buy products. From 1981 to 1987, Canada lost \$24.2 billion in exports to countries that used to buy from us but cannot now, because of debt or drought or low commodity prices or high energy costs. That represents 130,000 jobs in Canada. If we can't manage the problem of international debt, 200,000 Canadian jobs will be foregone over the next 10 years.

That's what development assistance is about -- fixing the development fault line, the fault line that threatens our environment, takes away jobs, feeds the drug trade, and provides fertile ground for terrorism and regional conflict. That's what CIDA does and that is what Canadian foreign policy is about.

There is another fault line. The fault line of environmental catastrophe. The fault line which says that even if we have peace we may be poisoned. Protecting the global environment is not a frill. It is a security problem for this decade and the next century. That security problem -- that fault line -- is a foreign policy priority for Canada.

And yes, that means conferences and communiqués and conventions. Cleaning up the environment requires national action but it also requires international commitment. That's because the global environment is global. So Canada hosted the meeting in Montreal in 1987 which produced the Montreal Protocol, the first effective agreement to control and phase out the CFCs which are depleting the ozone air. That agreement was made more stringent this year and it is the best example yet of an international environmental law to manage that threat to our international order.

And we are active now preparing for the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Development, a conference which will be run by a fine Canadian, Maurice Strong, a conference which can be a watershed in fixing the environmental fault line. We are actively pursuing a proposal for a world Forest Convention which will, hopefully, lead to standards and action to preserve the forests which produce the air we breathe. We are pursuing an initiative taken by the Prime Minister at the Houston Summit last year, and agreed to by our partners, to develop a global strategy on land-based sources of marine pollution. A meeting will take place in Canada next summer to develop that proposal so that it can be ready for 1992.