

UNCTAD also has the opportunity to complement the work being pursued in other bodies. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations offer important tariff reductions and new rules to deal with non-tariff measures which will benefit all trading countries. We should welcome these results as a demonstration of our commitment to resist protectionist pressures. Obviously, none of the participants' declared objectives will be fully realized; that is the essence of the negotiating process. However, all of us are going to realize at least some of our objectives and we all stand to benefit from freer world trade and strengthened rules to guide the trading system. Developing countries will benefit from concessions exchanged in the meeting by the major industrialized trade nations on a most favoured nation basis as well as from more direct negotiations, some of which remain to be completed. A number of developed countries have already implemented concessions on "tropical products" of particular interest to developing countries. In Canada's case, these concessions covered, in 1977, approximately \$150 million of tropical product imports from developing countries. In addition to these general and specific improvements in market access for developing country exports, the Tokyo Round will result in building into the GATT system specific provisions designed to meet more fully the special needs and circumstances of the developing countries.

The complementarity of UNCTAD's role with the work of GATT is further reflected in the integrated programme for commodities (IPC), the generalized system of preferences (GSP), and in joint endeavours such as the International Trade Centre.

Of equal importance, UNCTAD's work also complements that carried out in other international bodies, such as the use of science and technology for development and the role of the multinational corporation.

As a global body concerned with trade and development issues, UNCTAD, through its universal membership, must demonstrate that the development process requires a cooperative and collaborative effort rather than a confrontational approach. No single nation or group of nations can expect to achieve domestic development goals, or international economic reform solely through its own efforts. Our global population, and our national economies have too many linkages to make such an approach feasible. Our choice then lies in determining which of our international institutions can best perform which tasks. UNCTAD's relations with other international institutions would seem best served by ensuring that each body works effectively within its respective mandate, and cooperatively where areas of responsibility intersect.