

(Mr. Rae, Canada)

sovereignty, adopts measures of nationalization. My delegation considers that a State's right to undertake nationalization must be exercised in accordance with the generally accepted rules of international law and practice governing such an act.

The Canadian delegation wishes to enter a reservation with respect to paragraph 4 (f), which, as worded, appears to be at variance with international practice.

With respect to paragraph 4 (j), the Canadian delegation supports the objective of just and equitable prices for goods traded by developing countries and understands that to be the intention of this paragraph.

My delegation is able to support paragraph 4 (s), but we would expect co-operation among developing countries to be consistent with their international obligations.

With respect to paragraph 4 (t), my delegation recognizes the right of countries which are exporters of raw materials to seek an equitable return for their resources, just as consumers may associate in order to protect their interests. But in the view of the Canadian delegation the principle which flows from recognition of the economic interdependence of States, which is the basis of this entire Declaration, is the need for mutually beneficial co-operation between producing and consuming States. This paragraph does not, in our view, accurately reflect that principle.

I turn now to the Programme of Action.

The Canadian delegation recognizes the need for urgent action to mitigate the immediate difficulties of developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises. Canada considers such action to be vitally necessary, and it will be recalled that in this special session's general debate the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced a number of concrete measures Canada itself is taking in that direction. It is our expectation that other advantaged countries and the international community as a whole will take a similarly positive and forthcoming attitude.