

Furthermore, for several years our manufactured exports to developing countries have been of greater value than our manufactured exports to Europe. The Third World now also is the recipient of roughly 25 per cent of Canadian investment abroad. At the same time the rate of growth of imports to Canada from developing countries between 1979 and 1980 is greater than the average rate for all countries. This statement is true even if the export figures for the oil-exporting OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries are eliminated from the statistics.

Specifically, where in the Third World does Canada look for new partnerships of mutual benefit? The countries of the Pacific Rim, and more specifically those of ASEAN, offer many potentially new partners. The annual growth rate of the ASEAN economies of some 7 per cent over the last ten years has been twice that of North America and the European Economic Community (EEC) countries. The economic prospects of these countries remain particularly bright. There are growing links between Canada and ASEAN which, in particular, are stimulating the Pacific dimension of Canada's foreign policy.

Latin America offers another region of potential partnerships. Geopolitically, Canada has been screened from Latin America by the bulk of the United States. Our relationships with Latin American nations have tended to be one-dimensional, based largely on trade. We intend to broaden our relationships, in particular, with Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela, with an accent on a mutually beneficial relationship of the widest possible scope.

Canada has two regional relationships which are integrally linked to our interests in both the Commonwealth and la Francophonie. If I had more time, I would speak about both the Commonwealth Caribbean and Francophone West Africa.

#### Social justice

Canada's growing economic links with developing countries are not Canada's only interests in seeking the economic prosperity of the Third World. This would be a betrayal of how Canadians see our responsibilities towards the developing world. Promoting social justice is an important domestic objective of this government. It has a clear international dimension which finds its reflection in Canada's foreign policy. It is central to our approach to the North/South dialogue, to Canadian development assistance, to human rights issues and to humanitarian questions. It is a major theme of emphasis in Canada's foreign policy. The government is, indeed, pleased to endorse the broad thrust of the report of the Parliamentary Task Force on North/South Relations.

A few moments ago, I heard what I can only call the politically-motivated attack... on the Prime Minister's leadership on North/South issues over the years. I think the world would find such criticisms laughable. At Commonwealth meetings and in his Mansion House address, which is considered a classic throughout the world in the statement of the responsibilities of Northern countries, in the development and implementation of policies which are among the most favourable in the world to Third World countries, the world has recognized the leadership which the Prime Minister has brought to this field.