

(Canadian Position): Canada has maintained that the GSP would not inhibit trade liberalization on an MFN basis and that, in fact, developing countries may derive additional benefits from non-discriminatory trade liberalization.

With respect to safeguards, Canada has pointed out that when injury or the threat of injury precipitates safeguard action, it would be neither equitable nor practicable to exempt certain suppliers from general restraints thus enabling them further to exploit a market in which domestic suppliers are suffering injury or threat of injury. It has further been suggested that the LDCs themselves have a stake in opposing discriminatory application of safeguards because they themselves may (and at present are) subject to it.

With respect to NTBs, Canada has not taken a hard-and-fast position on all of these matters but has questioned the sense or practicability of exempting particular countries from agreements on standards (health, sanitary, packaging, labelling, etc.). On countervail and anti-dump, it has been suggested that the application of a stricter criteria of injury (which Canada supports) would be a more effective way of pursuing their interests.

#### IV. Transfer of Technology

Developing countries seek the development of a code of conduct which would grant them access to modern technology and know-how, and exemption from the restrictive clauses of licensing arrangements.

(Canadian Position): Canada questions the realism of a code of conduct and has serious reservations about proposals which may undermine the international patents system. At the same time, Canada is a strong advocate of the development of technologies which meet the particular needs of developing countries.

#### V. International Monetary Reform

Developing countries urge that the monetary system be organized in such a manner as to transfer resources to developing countries (rather than to be a non-discriminatory base for international trade).

(Canadian Position): Considerable steps have already been taken in the responsible international bodies (particularly the IMF and the World Bank) to maintain and strengthen an effective international monetary system - which is regarded as of much greater importance - for all concerned - than its use for transferring resources to developing countries.