

in one way or another extend to all the members of our populations — and, indeed, to the citizens of non-participating states as well. This sentence, furthermore, contains a clear call for positive action on the part of each of us to ensure that these benefits *are* passed along. For example, it is not much use agreeing, on a state-to-state basis, to improve the dissemination on our territory of printed information from other participating states if there are certain practical obstacles in the way of persons attempting to have access to the greater number of books, periodicals or newspapers being imported. We must each of us examine our procedures and if necessary take concrete steps to ensure that bureaucratic or other forms of obstacle do not prevent popular demands or interests from being met. Co-operation should have a “ripple effect” — that is, its effects should be passed along to our citizens, who are the potential end-users of co-operative arrangements.

The important question of who is actually going to do this co-operating is answered in the third paragraph of Principle Nine: governments, institutions, organizations and persons. It is the Canadian view that, if the implementation of the Final Act is to be fully realized, and if other fields of co-operation are to be developed, co-operation in all its forms and at all its levels must be allowed to flourish — indeed, it must be encouraged in *all* its diversity. Consequently, there should be a progressive elimination of the impediments which unfortunately still do exist to the intensification of co-operation on the institutional, organizational and personal levels. It really only stands to reason that much more can be done in the way of co-operation if the task of developing it is shared among our officials and private citizens, and the co-operative contacts between our societies thereby diversified. We know, furthermore, that the appearance of the Final Act has nourished an already large and growing interest among all levels of our societies in helping to promote this co-operation.

In saying this, my delegation does not underestimate what has and can be done through state-to-state co-operation

* * * * *

What especially concerns us here in Belgrade, however, is to underline our common commitment in the Final Act that private organizations, institutions and persons in each of our participating states should also be able to play their full role in implementing Principle Nine. It is, after all, clear from the provisions of Chapters 2 and 3 of the Final Act that there are many aspects of economic and humanitarian co-operation whose implementation is fundamentally the concern of private groups and individuals, and for which no special agreements are needed. (Indeed, agreements might