

## Economic Co-operation

**A**s a trading power, Canada has particular interest in the growth and stability of the world economy. The increasing interdependence of national economies has resulted in a series of "economic summits" which bring together the leaders of the seven main industrialized democratic countries, including Canada. The efforts of these leaders to define the specific problems of the world economy, and their commitment to co-operate in solving these problems, complement continuing efforts in other international fora. Canada has taken an active part in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva, negotiations on a much larger scale than any held previously, and it has also exerted influence on monetary reform negotiations conducted under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. It contributes to the World Bank and to the regional development banks, sources of multilateral development assistance, and is one of the founding members of the International Energy Agency, set up under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Through the International Atomic Energy Agency, it promotes peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Canada has participated in the formulation and implementation of international development programs from the time such programs began. Its contributions have increased as new nations have been admitted to the United Nations, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. In 1968 the Canadian International