

most practical methods of doing this is by devoting a portion of the funds available from wealthier nations under their development-aid programs to this purpose.

### **Development Research Stinted**

Despite the fact that this need is fundamental to the whole development process and that this field is a new and complex one, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the aid budgets of donor countries is currently devoted to development research at a time when the average-growth corporation in North America spends approximately 6 per cent of its annual income for these purposes.

This situation is of great concern to those who are close to the heart of the international development process. The report of the Commission on International Development headed by our former Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Lester B. Pearson, highlights this concern and recommends (and I quote):

aid suppliers should devote a significant share of their research and development resources and facilities to projects specifically related to problems of developing countries.

This Commission proposes that by 1972 such expenditures should amount to 5 per cent of all public expenditures in the industrialized countries for research and development, of which at least half should be put to work in the developing countries. The United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology goes further and has proposed that donors be asked to allocate 10 per cent of their research and development resources to projects of concern to lower-income countries and an additional 5 per cent to help create institutional infrastructure for science and technology in these countries.

### **Role for Canada**

This is an area in which Canada can play an important role and it is for this purpose that we propose to establish the International Development Research Centre of Canada. This bill results from two years of careful investigation and planning by the Canadian International Development Agency with the active assistance and participation of a number of other government departments and experts outside government, particularly the Canadian universities and a number of international institutions. A great deal of care has been taken to design an instrument that will complement and supplement the work that is being carried on by others in this field. I can assure the House that Canada's initiative in creating this body is welcomed by the entire international development community.

The Centre will be basically a Canadian institution with an important international dimension. The chairman and most of the members of the Centre's board of governors are to be Canadian, as well as the majority of its executive committee. Both the board and the staff will include specially-qualified people from various parts of the world, including the developing countries. The Centre will be structured so as to provide the best possible environment for creativity and problem-solving.