

related questions of foreign investment and control of multinational enterprises. Some developed countries consider established principles of international law to be fully applicable to nationalization/expropriation whereas some developing countries prefer to apply national standards to these acts. The Canadian delegation resisted an initiative of the European Community states to delete paragraphs on control of foreign investment and of multinational enterprises.

- (ii) non-discrimination in trade. Developing countries seek to establish that their right to non-reciprocal preferential treatment should be established as a separate principle rather than as an exception to a general right to engage in international trade without discrimination on the basis of political, economic or social systems. European Community states continued to resist reference to non-discriminatory treatment. The Canadian delegation was concerned to ensure that acceptance of the concept of non-discrimination in international trade did not constitute general extension of MFN treatment to all countries. The delegation was satisfied that discussion of this item met Canada's concern on this point.
- (iii) the legal nature of the Charter. A clear majority of the developing countries want a legally binding instrument. The Eastern Europeans seem prepared to concur. Western countries are divided on this issue, which was discussed