

Developments over the past several years have shown that another significant way in which members can help one another is through practical schemes of international co-operation. Already, through the Colombo Plan and the Commonwealth Scholarship Program, the Commonwealth has shown how countries can co-operate to their mutual benefit and the betterment of their peoples. We have before us a number of proposals from the Secretariat designed to foster still further the advantages which flow from the Commonwealth association. In order to husband time, I shall mention in summary fashion Canada's attitude towards several of them:

- (a) Canada appreciates the Secretary-General's and various members' concern for greater "functional co-operation" in the Commonwealth.
- (b) Canada supports the proposed Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, as outlined. Canada will contribute the lesser of 40 per cent or \$350,000 each year for the first three years.
- (c) We cannot, regrettably, support the establishment of the special institutions for export financing and export development.
- (d) Canada does regard export promotion as a priority for many member countries, and is prepared to see the CFTC terms of reference, and its funding, enlarged for this purpose. To that end, Canada is prepared to pledge its support for whatever technical-assistance activities related to export development can be agreed upon.
- (e) Canada would contribute a fair share, up to \$2 million a year in a five-year period, for an expanded CFTC, if there is sufficient support for an overall \$5-million level or similar target, and as capacities to utilize the enlarged funding are developed. We should welcome the views of other members on this question. And we would invite the Secretary-General to take up this proposal with a view to developing specific proposals for officials to consider.

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Finally, none of us in the Commonwealth, not the populous, the large, the wealthy, any more than the small and the impoverished, are able to exist without the other. We are more interdependent than we are independent; that is the basic truth that faces us. We could, I suppose, get along without this Commonwealth opportunity, but we should not, I suggest, get along nearly so well. No problems will be solved by the break-up of this odd association; not one of us will find it easier to advance our own interests in its absence. The association benefits most of us and harms none of us; with Dr. Kaunda's guidelines before us, our relationship may become even richer. I look forward to that result.