
jects funded to some \$2 million are in progress in Mexico alone.

The International Development Research Centre is only one of a variety of Canada's activities that involve it responsibly in international affairs, and in particular in the efforts of the developing nations to secure for their citizens lives of dignity and value. When you addressed the Canadian Parliament in 1973, Mr. President, you spoke in moving terms about the aspirations of the non-industrialized countries, and you employed a phrase that has remained with me since. You said then that a harmonious world could evolve only if international relations were founded on "principles of international equity". Your own contribution to the formulation of those principles, particularly in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, has received wide acclaim and earned deep respect. Canada is committed, I assure you, to working in every effective way to contribute to a more equitable distribution of benefits among the peoples of the world, and to establish the structures necessary to house a balanced, co-operative international community.

We welcome every opportunity to engage in positive discussions with other governments to clarify the principles that should guide international economic relations. We have participated in the two recent special sessions of the General Assembly, acted as host to the Commonwealth Group of Experts, served for many months as the chairman of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, are present at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva, and have been elected recently as one of two co-chairmen of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC). These activities and these responsibilities we take very seriously.

In our efforts to reduce the gap in living standards between the industrialized and developing countries, we do not regard as sufficient a simple transfer of real resources, although that continues to be needed. We regard as even more important a liberalization of world trade and the introduction of a range of techniques to benefit Third World economies. In these respects, we are either introducing or are actively discussing with others, in such forums as the CIEC, a number of proposals. One such, already in place, is our own general scheme of preferences. (I might add that I am proud that 82 per cent in value of all imports in Canada from developing countries enters duty-free.) Other proposals, many still in the planning stage, involve such conceptions as: commodity agreements involving both producers and consumers; new techniques in price stabilization; schemes for stabilization of export earnings; tariff cuts and differential treatment, where appropriate, on non-tariff barrier issues; and drafting of international codes to guide the operations of multi-
