

Now on to industrial co-operation; we are exploring several new approaches:

- (1) We are considering the utility of bilateral co-operation agreements as a means of giving greater focus to our efforts in this area. The idea behind this approach is to facilitate investment and the transfer of technology by the private sector that has the greatest resources in this area. Such agreements might encompass: development assistance for capital projects, for technical training, and for managerial training; support for the development of infrastructure related to industrial development; provisions related to investment; co-operation with the private sector to ensure that these various elements complement one another in a systematic way. We have reached no final conclusions regarding this approach, but the studies under way are based on the assumption that, if these various elements of co-operation are more closely related, the whole may be greater than the sum of the parts.
- (2) We have suggested that the possibility of evolving a "model" bilateral, industrial co-operation agreement might be examined by UNIDO, and possibly by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The purpose of such a model agreement would be twofold: to advance international consideration of industrial co-operation and to serve as a check-list of issues for developed and developing countries which are considering industrial co-operation arrangements.
- (3) In addition to this approach, we are taking an active part in international consideration of transnational corporations, restrictive business practices and the transfer of technology. There is much that can be gained by analysis and the exchange of information in these areas, and we have been in the forefront of those contributing to this process.
- (4) We have stated that we are ready to share our own experience with respect to screening mechanisms, the analysis of tax laws and the analysis of the costs and benefits of technology transfers. We see a parallel role for the United Nations in such matters. From our perspective, it is essential that developing countries acquire the capacity to make their own judgments on these issues because the evolution of any international code promises to be long, difficult and of doubtful benefit to developing countries.

So far as the financial and monetary issues raised by Resolution 3362 are concerned, we are actively involved in a number of fields.