

expense. No doubt scores of civil servants would be required to administer such a system.

In Canada, I don't think we need a heavy and expensive system of implementation. We in Canada are able to maintain an open and continuing dialogue on how best to adapt our approach to reach agreed objectives. After the Government's policy had been in effect for several months, for instance, it had become apparent that there was real public concern about its effectiveness in some areas. Here I wish to stress that these concerns should not obscure the fundamental agreement that existed for principles and for implementation. But there were weaknesses. There were those who pointed out that the policy as originally announced called for reporting of all boycott requests. It was also suggested that negative certificates of origin and "statements of fact" seemed inconsistent with the principles on which our policy is based. There were useful consultations, the Government's policy was adapted, and, I believe, considerably improved. As announced by Barney Danson and John Roberts in Toronto last August:

- (a) Negative certificates of origin (for example, that goods being supplied were not of Israeli origin) are no longer acceptable under Canadian policy;