

initiated, have led to widespread investment and development in poorer countries.

Developing countries, however, do not simply advocate that the international economic structure should not be biased against them; they claim that there should be positive discrimination in their favour. In some instances, such as the Generalized System of Tariff Preferences (which Canada brought into effect on July 1, 1974), such treatment has been accorded them. Moreover, the Tokyo Declaration which opened the current round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, stated that the negotiations should cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which impede or distort international trade in both industrial and agricultural products, including tropical products and raw materials, particularly products of export interest to developing countries.

The matter of the relations between developed and developing countries, and modes of economic cooperation amongst them, have been raised in many contexts in recent years. This issue has particularly come to the fore in the context of the energy crisis, as a result of the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in the spring of 1974 and the Declaration and Programme of Action (DPA) which emanated from it. It is the DPA which developing countries now regard as the basic document which defines the "New International Economic Order". (A copy of the text, as adopted by the General Assembly is attached - Annex "A".) The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Annex "B"), which was adopted at the Twenty-Ninth Session of the General Assembly in December 1974, complements the DPA. The central issues treated in these documents -- and the general approach -- are not new; most were featured in the Prebisch Report which led to the creation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964. Canada entered a number of reservations with respect to the DPA and the Charter -- copies of these statements are appended as Annexes "C" and "D", respectively.

In the coming year, Canada will be facing the many issues which comprise the "New International Economic Order" in a number of international meetings: the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (April - May), the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly (September), the Thirtieth Session of the General Assembly (September - December), the Mid-Term Review and Appraisal of the United Nations International Development Strategy of the Second Development Decade and the Fourth Conference of UNCTAD (May - June, 1976).

In the Speech from the Throne on September 30, 1974, the Canadian Government indicated that Canada's contribution to international measures to aid developing countries would entail not only increasing the flow of development assistance, but also re-examining other policies which affect Canada's economic relations with developing