

since the Second World War. Since 1948 alone, the volume of world tra and about the word of the monostructure of acade or so world trade has tripled or so world trade has

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TELES IS IS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

of a trend towards increasing and warrors and interdependence between the major trading nations. The agreement which Canada signed only last

contribution to the freeing of world trade has been twofold. Tiret

with the United States, covering trade in automobiles and parts, is an exce example of this teend. We expect it to result in increased production.

No. 65/12 To still CANADA'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT Tred to asknown end yet restrictions on trade . In this state of WORLD TRADE

sponsored successive counds of tariff negotiations which cumulatively, have need the effect of reducing world tariff levels by a very substantial margin to about an Address by the Honourable Paul Martin, d and TTAD broses and it and Secretary of State for External Affairs, to play selum obents to small elethe Business and Professional Women's Club and Jadd parameters of Windsor, Ontario, April 24, 1965.

ter at this very moment a new round of ter ... Canada is heavily dependent on international trade. One-sixth of all the goods and services produced in Canada are ultimately exported. The level of our imports has been of roughly the same proportion. We are among the five or six largest trading nations in the world and I believe that, apart from New Zealand, we do more trade per head of population than any other country. This naturally gives us a vested interest in cultivating close relations with all parts of the world. It makes us look outward rather than inward. It also gives us a strong impetus to support orderly and sensible world arrangements, whether in the trade field or in other fields of international co-operation and exchange.

esent of policy of the settles of the total of the se Trade is, of course, a projection of our domestic economy. If we are to trade beneficially in the world, our trade must be based on a sound and expanding economy. Our costs must be stable and our prices competitive. We must use our resources fully and efficiently. We must not lag behind others in the application of science and technology to the development of new products and new processes. We must broaden the base of our exports to make sure that we are producing those categories of goods for which demand in world markets has been expanding the most rapidly. And we must have the financial and other facilities that help to underpin an effective export performance. I Hada ow erom edd baa siskusa economies of scale and specialization will give to our expor

That is what we can and must do right here in Canada and the Government will naturally continue to do what it can to encourage our economy to develop in that direction. But Canada's heavy dependence on trade means, of course, that we are also affected by events outside our own borders over which we have only limited control. We are affected, for example, by economic developments in our major markets. That applies especially, of course, to developments in the United States which has been and remains far and away our most important trading partner.

would now like to turn,