

imposition of strict limitations on expenditures in general, our aid effort will increase substantially next year. This includes an increase of 25 per cent in our contribution to the United Nations Development Programme in the coming year, as well as significant increases in our contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At the same time, we have always recognized the importance of the terms of aid, and have, therefore, through extensive use of grants and long-term, low-interest, loans, sought to meet the needs of recipient countries.

On the eve of the Second Development Decade, we in Canada look forward to the conclusions of two major evaluations of development assistance and related policies of trade-- one commissioned by the UNDP and one by the World Bank. The latter is to be headed by a former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson. There has been some scepticism whether resources made available for development purposes have been used with maximum efficiency. These assessments should identify the lessons to be learned from past experience and provide useful indications as to the policies to be pursued in the future. In this context, there may be greater confidence in development operations and, we hope, greater willingness on the part of developed countries to increase their contributions.

It seems apparent that, to a significant degree, the gap between the more-developed and less-developed societies reflects the differences in the extent to which they have learned to apply the techniques and the fruits of science and technology to their fundamental development problems. No mere transfer of the experience of the more-developed nations can bridge this gap. The developing nations require their own capabilities in the field of science and technology. For this purpose, they must have ready access to the reservoir of knowledge and experience which exists elsewhere, and their efforts to adapt these to their own special needs and aspirations should be welcomed.

Recognizing this, the Canadian Government intends to establish in Canada an institution devoted to the practical application of science and technology to the fundamental social and economic problems of development. This institution will have a directing board and staff drawn from many countries, and the results of its studies will be freely available to the international community. It will be designed to add a new dimension to the search for solutions to those social and economic ills which are the root cause of so many of the difficulties brought to this Assembly.

My Government recognizes that the terms of world trade must be improved if the developing countries are to be able to utilize technological change to greater effect and attract investment capital. We have heard various comments from this rostrum about the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. No one can be content with its results. But it is an encouraging fact that, as new forms of aid such as tariff preferences are formulated in UNCTAD, the need for far-reaching changes in the working methods of the organization have also been recognized. We look forward to the presentation by the President of the Second UNCTAD Conference to the General Assembly in plenary session of the issues raised at the Conference in New Delhi.