

difficulties may at the same time have experience or training facilities in some particular field which they can share with others.

Another important development which the Technical Assistance Committee will be studying further is the so-called Burma Plan. The development of the Burma Plan is perhaps the highest form of compliment which can be paid to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. What this development means is that countries which have foreign exchange resources of their own for economic development find it cheaper and more effective to use these resources through the machinery of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance than to do so in some other way. It is entirely possible that the government of a country in Latin America, for example, wishing to hire an expert from Europe, should use the services of the Expanded Programme, which has recruitment offices already operating in Europe with considerable experience in finding and locating the right type of individual. Similarly, governments wishing to send students abroad may find great advantage in consulting the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations concerning the most suitable training institutions in other countries of the world. This type of service is certainly a valuable feature of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It is available to the underdeveloped countries if they desire to use it.

There is a whole series of specific problems already mentioned in this debate on which I now propose to comment very briefly. My delegation's position on most of these questions is set forth in greater detail in the summary records of the Proceedings of the Technical Assistance Committee.

(1) My delegation supports the Netherlands suggestion that in future the General Assembly discuss the UNTAA programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as separate sub-items of the over-all technical assistance item. We consider, however, that the Technical Assistance Committee is the appropriate body for detailed study of the UNTAA programmes as part of its general responsibility for technical assistance under ECOSOC.

(2) Our Mexican colleague has already mentioned problems connected with the creation of the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency. The Canadian Delegation believes that technical assistance in the field of atomic energy should be related to other forms of technical assistance provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It is not yet clear exactly what form the relationship should take but, whatever the results of current discussions may be, an effort should be made to avoid duplication of administrative machinery already existing under the Technical Assistance Board.