

discussing and providing assistance in helping to plan the action required for the problems and priorities of individual developing countries, has proven to be of considerable effect for aid programming. The nature of these arrangements will, of course, vary from country to country, according to the needs of the developing countries, and their membership will vary according to the degree of involvement and direct concern by various donor countries.

In the past, Mr. Woods has pointed to the importance of regional collaboration and cooperation, particularly by the smaller developing countries. I would like to associate myself with that emphasis particularly because of the possibilities for efficient production and satisfactory progress which can be made with such cooperation.

In the twenty years of its operations, the Bank has gained broad experience in the requirements and the techniques of economic development. It continues to play the very important role of combining funds it is able to raise from private sources with funds made available by governments. Increasingly, the Bank has assumed the additional role of economic and technical adviser to the governments of developed and developing countries. It is uniquely qualified to perform these tasks.

Indeed, we have noted with increasing interest the changing role of the Bank in trying to adapt itself to the very difficult task of development in an effort to provide the best service and advice. We are aware, with others, that if the Bank is to continue to be effective, it must have sufficient resources. The Bank has been facing increasing