

that such co-operation should be encouraged. The resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance will certainly not be used to the best advantage if the Expanded Programme is operated without taking into account other programmes of economic aid. Of course, the primary responsibility for co-ordination of United Nations programmes and other programmes rests with the receiving countries themselves. This was emphasized in ECOSOC Resolution 659 (XXIV). The Canadian Delegation believes that the action which the General Assembly and ECOSOC have taken to encourage effective co-ordination of United Nations programmes and other programmes of economic aid will continue to be of great benefit to the under-developed countries. As the distinguished delegate of Ghana mentioned in his intervention on the report of ECOSOC, the United Nations has an important responsibility to ensure that duplication of effort does not result in the wasting of scarce economic aid resources. The Canadian Delegation looks forward with interest to the report which the Technical Assistance Board will be presenting to ECOSOC at its 26th Session on the correlation of "the resources of the Expanded Programme with other programmes of economic and technical assistance in over-all integrated economic development programmes".

In his important contribution to our debate The Netherlands representative mentioned another aspect of this question of co-ordination. He referred to the need of avoiding any confusion between technical assistance and capital assistance. The Canadian Delegation has always listened with great interest to anything which The Netherlands Delegation says on the subject of economic development or indeed on any other subject. On this particular point, however, we must suggest a somewhat different emphasis. As the countries in this Committee from South and South-East Asia are aware, Canada has been a strong supporter of the Colombo Plan since its inception. In fact, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the Canadian House of Commons on October 22 of this year that, subject to the approval of Parliament, Canada will provide 35,000,000 dollars of assistance under the Colombo Plan in 1958. In the operation of this programme it has been the Canadian experience that it is most important for both technical and capital assistance to be closely related. Many capital assistance programmes could not be undertaken if technical assistance programmes had not prepared the way. Furthermore, it is difficult and, in our experience, undesirable to maintain a rigid distinction between the technical and capital assistance. In many specific examples it is difficult to classify particular projects. For example, is the equipment to be provided in support of a technical assistance expert to be classified as capital assistance or technical assistance? In a real sense it does not matter. What does matter is that the total volume of economic aid available be used in the most efficient possible ways. Therefore, my delegation does not find it possible to separate technical assistance and capital assistance into rigid categories and indeed we feel that only by closely relating them can the best possible results be achieved.