

Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. These projects may take the form of surveys, research work, the provision of training, experts or equipment, or the establishment of pilot projects and demonstration centres.

The Special Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Recipient governments are responsible for financing the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The combined target set for contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1958 was \$100 million, or \$50 million for each agency. In 1959 contributions totalling approximately \$26 million were received by the Special Fund, including \$2 million contributed by Canada. At a pledging conference held at the United Nations in October 1959 the Canadian Delegation announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada would contribute another \$2 million in 1960. The Special Fund is expected to receive approximately \$32 million in new contributions in 1960.

The first report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund was considered at the 28th session of ECOSOC and the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The report described thirteen projects initiated in twelve countries, including several surveys and pilot projects. Canada co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee of the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the first report of the Special Fund, commending the Managing Director on a successful beginning and calling on member states to provide the Fund with adequate resources. In December 1959 the Governing Council of the Special Fund met for the third time and approved a further list of 31 projects to cost \$23,700,000.

### **United Nations Capital Fund (SUNFED)**

Proposals for the establishment under United Nations auspices of a fund to assist under-developed countries with capital grants and long-term, low-interest loans have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1951. At the 24th session of ECOSOC in July 1958 a resolution was passed calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) but this resolution was opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries which would be expected to contribute the greater part of the capital for any such fund. Canada also opposed the resolution. At the twelfth session of the General Assembly a number of under-developed countries again moved a resolution calling for the establishment of SUNFED. After considerable discussion, however, a resolution emerged at the twelfth session which represented a compromise between the proponents of SUNFED and other countries, led by the United States, which favoured an enlargement of the scope of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The compromise resolution provided for the establishment of the Special Fund, whose purposes and activities are described above.

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Special Fund was adopted and the way was cleared for the establishment of the Fund on January 1, 1959. At the same time a resolution passed by a large majority urged the members of the United Nations "to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund." Canada, along with France, the United Kingdom and the United States abstained on this resolution.

Proposals for action by the United Nations towards the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund were again put forward at