

public administration. The existing programmes of technical assistance generally exclude the provision of administrators who can, where a government so desires, serve in senior executive posts in its services. With a view to meeting needs of this kind the Secretary-General proposed in an address delivered in May 1956 to the International Law Association in Montreal<sup>1</sup>, the establishment of an international administrative service. In the course of the debates on this proposal in ECOSOC and subsequently in the General Assembly, the Canadian Delegation stated that the overriding consideration in determining the Canadian attitude towards this proposal was the position adopted by the less developed countries whose interests it was intended to serve. Since the overwhelming majority of member countries had indicated their approval of the proposal, the Canadian Delegation was prepared to support it. The Canadian Delegation also made a number of specific suggestions concerning the administration and operation of this new programme. It suggested in particular that the programme should be financed by voluntary contributions under the EPTA rather than out of the regular United Nations budget and that it should be reviewed in the light of experience gained in the first year of its operation. The revised version of the proposal, which was approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of ECOSOC, authorizes the Secretary-General to secure, at the request of recipient governments, and for a set period, the services of experts to perform duties of an executive nature, including the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to internationally recruited experts. Under the new programme, which will operate on a modest and experimental scale in its first year, recipient governments will be expected to pay experts at normal local rates of salary, while the United Nations will meet the balance of the costs incurred in securing the services of experts by international recruitment. The Secretary-General will submit a report on the programme at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

In 1957 Canada increased the amount of its contribution to the Expanded Programme to \$2 million and maintained its contribution at that level in 1958, bringing its total contribution since the inception of the programme to \$11.2 million. Canada's current contribution to the Expanded Programme is equivalent to 7% of the aggregate voluntary contributions made to the programme. This is well in excess of Canada's assessment to the United Nations budget which amounts to only a little over 3%.

As part of its plan for supplementing present arrangements for the administration and supervision of fellowships and scholarships, the United Nations proposes to establish at the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with that university and on an experimental basis, a regional training centre. The Canadian Government has agreed in principle to support the establishment of this centre and has offered to seek Parliamentary approval for a special annual grant of \$10,000 for this purpose in 1959-60 and the ensuing two fiscal years.

Up to the end of 1958, 1754 persons had been trained in Canada under the auspices of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the Colombo Plan, the United States International Co-operation Administration, and the newly established Canadian bilateral programmes for The West Indies and Ghana. About one-quarter of these persons had come to Canada under programmes sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In 1958, 47 trainees out of a total of 394 arrived in Canada under United Nations sponsorship.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p. 61.