

have to be carefully distributed as governments would undoubtedly request to undertake in all the under-developed countries all the types of projects which have been mentioned. There is a possibility that governments may come to believe that there is an immediate prospect of additional vast sums of money being made available through the United Nations for large scale projects in all the under-developed countries. As the Canadian representative to the Ad Hoc Committee on SUNFED remarked:

"It seemed more likely that even if some sort of SUNFED were set up, bilateral aid programmes would not disappear but would indeed, for many years to come, be the largest source of aid for the under-developed countries".

In this connection, my Delegation was impressed by the statement which the Director-General of FAO made recently in this committee, and I would like to quote briefly from it. Mr. Sen stated -- and his remarks should not, of course, be read out of context being concerned primarily with questions relating to a world food reserve:

"As we have said in our report, there is quite a close parallel here with the other forms of international economic assistance, such as the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, the lending activities of the International Bank, or the kinds of operations that would be undertaken by SUNFED. In all these instances, the fully international activities are not exclusive but run alongside separate, and in some cases much larger, bilateral programs for similar purposes".

A SUNFED of even \$200 and \$250 million, and delegates are now talking in terms of \$100 million, would have to restrict its activities regionally or functionally. It would have to concentrate on some particular region or on some particular kind of activity or some combination of both. Neither of these two problems, and particularly the question of the distribution of SUNFED's resources whatever their amount, has been fully explored in the Ad Hoc Committee. How could draft statutes be prepared without some agreement on these general points? Would all governments be prepared to commit themselves to the production of a draft statute in advance of some agreement on these points?

There is another serious difficulty which emerged during the discussions in the Ad Hoc Committee on SUNFED concerning the type of contributions which would be made for a special fund. On the one hand, the fund would be expected, according to the majority of the replies of governments, to be extremely flexible and to undertake a wide variety of projects. My Delegation, like others, has studied and appreciates the urgency and immensity of the problems facing the under-developed countries. But it is difficult to see how the laudable and important objectives of SUNFED could be carried out if the contributions to the fund were to be made in an unusable form or were not capable of conversion into the type of projects for which the under-developed countries want and need assistance. Our committee has only recently finished discussing a problem of this kind connected with the Technical Assistance Programme. It will be equally difficult to solve in relation to a capital aid fund.

There were many other problems revealed during the proceedings of the Ad Hoc Committee on SUNFED which are still unresolved. I have referred to the above problems only to illustrate the very serious difficulties which would face any body which attempted to draft statutes on the very limited basis of agreement which now exists concerning the operational and administrative