

there are no quick and easy answers, no short cuts to rapid and dramatic results. There is a lot which can and must be done. From industrialized nations there should come initiatives designed to enhance the capacity of developing countries to take full advantage of expanding world trade so as to increase their export earnings. In the opinion of my delegation, there is range of possibilities here. These include, notably, improved access for exports of developing countries, particularly for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; supplementary financing to help cope with the problems which unexpected fluctuations in export earnings pose for development programmes; measures to provide more stable markets for primary commodities at remunerative levels--we look forward especially to the early conclusion of international agreements on cocoa and sugar. Finally, and this is very important in our view, there is the vital part technical assistance can play in improving the position of developing countries in building their trade in manufactures and accelerating the process of industrialization. I shall return in a moment to this last field of action which appears to us a particularly promising means of supporting efforts of developing countries to establish and expand their export industries. But as industrial nations seek new ways to assist other countries to sell more abroad, vigorous complementary actions must be taken by the developing countries themselves. I have already touched on the necessity for structural reforms in the agricultural sector. In addition to such domestic reforms in developing countries, there is a very definite need for vigorous action by those countries to provide a wider base for their industrialization through regional and inter-regional co-operation with the object of increasing trade among themselves.

As a last point before leaving this cursory general review of the current situation and the principles which should guide our future endeavours, I should like to re-emphasize the role of coordination. Obviously the effective international machinery is central in synchronizing and stimulating our efforts. Accordingly, we were gratified by the decisions of the last session of ECOSOC to improve its ability to co-ordinate the work of many of the members of the United Nations family. In the aid field, there is scope for even closer coordination in programming between donor and recipient countries. In the trade sector, we believe that UNCTAD is maturing as an effective instrument and we look forward to the second conference as an opportunity for concrete progress in the selection of important areas which have engaged the attention of Committees and the Trade Board since the first Conference. While it is probably too soon to speak with confidence of precise fields where meaningful advances can be registered at the Second Conference, debates in this Committee can help to form the