

and disruption, we expect to join the Asian Development Bank to make a contribution of up to \$25 million to its subscription capital, providing a satisfactory charter can be worked out, and subject to Parliamentary approval. From the beginning, Canada has played an active role in the programme of developing and controlling the great Mekong River system, which affects a large part of Southeast Asia, and we expect to participate in specific projects now being undertaken under this programme.

In the Western Hemisphere we have increased the funds available under our special arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank. Earlier this year we made available for lending in Latin America a total of \$25 million; the Secretary of State for (External Affairs) announced in the general debate that an additional \$10 million will be put at the disposal of the Bank for lending at terms which may extend up to 50 years at no interest charge.

Of course, economic assistance alone is not enough. Canada recognizes that the expansion of trade is also a crucial factor in economic development. We have supported, and will continue to support, efforts in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the GATT, in the context of the "Kennedy round" of tariff and trade negotiations in commodity conferences and elsewhere, to provide increased opportunities for the trade of developing countries. We attach particular importance to the establishment of the new UNCTAD machinery. We believe it can and must be made into an effective instrument for considering the manifold aspects of trade and development problems and promoting practical solutions. We appreciate the impatience of developing countries about the slow progress in UNCTAD towards concrete achievements. In part, this is attributable to the inevitable organizational problems that must be overcome in establishing new machinery of this kind. But beyond this, we must recognize that there are basic differences of views and interests regarding the role of UNCTAD and the solutions to the complex problems of trade and development. If UNCTAD is to be a success, there is an urgent need to focus attention on substantive, rather than procedural questions, and to concentrate efforts on areas in which UNCTAD appears capable of making a positive contribution.

An important ingredient in expanding trade will be a broadened industrial base in developing regions. The establishment of UNCTAD has thus lent new importance to the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development. Since this Committee last met, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, has adopted a series of resolutions aimed at intensifying and improving the overall United Nations effort in the field of industrialization. UNCTAD has also made certain recommendations, which stress the urgent need for accelerating the establishment in developing countries of industries with an export potential. The net effect has been twofold. First, the Centre for Industrial Development has been asked to expand its activities greatly. Secondly, there has been clear and unanimous recognition of the need for adequate financial resources to be made available to the Centre. Among other things, this should permit a rapid expansion to 200 professional staff over the next three years, a goal which seems essential if the full range of activities in the industrial field is to be carried out. It is for this