

existing multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank Group and the regional development banks for capital development, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication. The Canadian representative pointed out that the establishment of a new capital-development institution would not necessarily result in an increased flow of capital to the developing countries and that such a fund might have to be financed at the expense of other institutions such as the International Development Association (IDA).

However, most delegations from the developing countries were in favour of a third course — the early establishment of a new fund for capital-development purposes —, believing that it would provide a higher level of contributions and would direct these contributions to areas of development not now served by the present multilateral investment institutions. Two draft resolutions were tabled, one of which was later withdrawn. The resolution as adopted decides to bring into operation a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), which will function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations. The purpose of the Fund is to assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans free of interest or at low interest rates. Intergovernmental control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund is to be exercised by a 24-member Executive Board. In plenary, the vote on this resolution was 76 in favour, 19 against (including Canada), with 14 abstentions.

UN Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly in 1964. UNCTAD has become a forum for the formulation of broad policy objectives and measures on trade, aid and development to assist the developing countries. One of its main purposes is to promote a more rapid expansion of the trade of the developing countries.

A permanent organ of the Conference is the 55-member Trade and Development Board. The Board is responsible for reviewing and directing UNCTAD's activities and the work of its Secretariat between sessions of the Conference, which are intended to be held at three-year intervals. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly unanimously approved a resolution deciding that the second session of the Trade and Development Conference should be convened in New Delhi from February 1 to March 25, 1968, and urged governments to make maximum efforts to prepare for and participate effectively in the Conference.

The Assembly also adopted four other resolutions under the UNCTAD item. The first three dealt with technical assistance in the trade field, international monetary reform, and implementation of the recommendations of the first UNCTAD Conference, held in 1964. The last resolution called on major con-