

further the preparation of programmes for the transfer of technology to the developing countries. A similar inter-agency approach was apparent in the adoption of a resolution introduced by Canada on the evaluation of operational assistance provided under the United Nations umbrella. Building on successful pilot studies in Thailand, Chile and Tunisia, more evaluation projects are to be conducted in selected recipient countries to determine the total impact of the assistance provided by all members of the United Nations system on the country's level of development.

### ***International Economic and Social Policy***

The most important of ECOSOC's policy debates in 1966 centred on the financing of economic development. Resolution 1183 (XLI), which was adopted after heated and protracted debate despite the misgivings of several members of the Council, was sharply critical of the quantity and quality of the bulk of development aid flowing to the developing countries under bilateral arrangements. The resolution expressed the Council's deep concern that the transfer of external resources to the developing countries had failed to reach the minimum target of one per cent of the individual national income of the developed countries, as well as the fact that some countries had begun to provide aid on more stringent terms and that "tied" aid had often resulted in an inefficient use of resources. The resolution contained a number of controversial provisions on tied aid, the reinvestment of loan repayments and tied repayment which many countries, including Canada, were unable to support.

While the resolution was eventually approved as a whole and was subsequently endorsed in full by the General Assembly, it is clear that the debate on the "crisis in international aid" will continue in other forums and at future Council sessions. Among the studies scheduled for future discussion are an analysis of the reverse flow of capital and invisibles from the developing to the developed countries, and a study of the economic factors inhibiting a larger flow of external resources to the developing countries.

### ***Other Questions***

The Council discussed a variety of other questions in 1966, reviewed the reports of the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Development, and held elections to fill vacancies on its many subsidiary bodies. Canada was elected to the Commission for Social Development and re-elected to the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning.