

istrative pattern established at previous meetings and, while they involve much detailed negotiation, did not raise major issues of principle. An important exception, however, was the decision already noted to establish an International Administrative Service.

Although no major changes in the structure and operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance were made at the 26th session of ECOSOC, the ground-work was laid for two important discussions in the future. At the suggestion of the U.S.A., consideration will be given (prior to the next summer session of ECOSOC) to possible revisions of the country programming procedures of the ETAP. This is a subject in which Canada as a major contributor has a particular interest and it would be desirable for the Canadian authorities to follow fairly closely any changes which the TAC may in the future suggest and which might affect the basic nature of the ETAP programme.

Another major question which will arise in the future concerns the method of allocating administrative and operational services costs between the budgets of the ETAP and of the participating organizations. It will be necessary for Canadian Delegations in each of the Specialized Agencies to take a consistent position on this question.

The TAC also began its work towards ensuring close cooperation between the ETAP programme and the programme of the proposed Special Fund. In general, the TAC session was a successful working meeting, much less the scene of East-West or of developed-under-developed conflicts than was the case in previous years or even in other committees of the Council.

Economic Committee

The Council commenced its activities under the cloud created by the difficulties occurring in the Middle-East, as well as the American recession. However, experience in the Economic Committee suggests that, although the Session was active and difficult, its results can be considered generally satisfactory.

Although the U.S.S.R. endeavoured to utilize the information in the World Economic Survey as justification for a number of unacceptable proposals, it was possible to counter these initiatives by concerted efforts but without excessive difficulty. At the same time the Economic Committee took action on other agenda items in addition to the recommendation for establishment of the Special Projects Fund. Inter alia the Committee (and later the Council) approved a widely supported resolution concerning the establishment of national food reserves (already noted) and took action on the C.I.C.T. (already noted).

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The following comments on specific delegations may be of general political interest:

French Delegation

The French Delegation followed a somewhat less contradictory course than at previous ECOSOC sessions. The French Delegation participated actively in most of the discussions in the Council but did not have anything like the same position of influence as the U.S.A., United Kingdom and Netherlands Delegations.

United Kingdom Delegation

In contrast to the General Assembly, the United Kingdom Delegation can wield considerable authority in the sessions of ECOSOC. Together with the U.S.A. Delegation it is able with the cooperation of the Secretariat to exercise a major influence on events although frequently in a negative sense.