



Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1987/2
16 October 1986

ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
17-27 February 1987
Agenda item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN CATEGORIES I AND II CONSULTATIVE STATUS
WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

RAPPORTS QUADRIENNAUX SUR LES ACTIVITES DES ORGANISATIONS
NON GOUVERNEMENTALES DOTEES DU STATUT CONSULTATIF
(CATEGORIES I ET II) AUPRES DU CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET
SOCIAL

INFORMES CUADRENALES SOBRE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES
NO GUBERNAMENTALES RECONOCIDAS POR EL CONSEJO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL
COMO ENTIDADES CONSULTIVAS DE LAS CATEGORIAS I Y II

Quadrennial reports, 1981-1985
Rapports quadriennaux, 1981-1985
Informes cuadriennales de 1981 a 1985

Report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic
and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Rapport établi par le Secrétaire général en application
de la résolution 1296 (XLIV) du 23 mai 1968 du Conseil
économique et social

Informe preparado por el Secretario General en cumplimiento
de la resolución 1296 (XLIV) del Consejo Económico y Social
de 23 de mayo de 1968

* E/C.2/1987/1.

NOTE

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations through the Secretary-General every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced as received and in the language submitted by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

NOTE

Conformément à l'alinéa b) du paragraphe 40 de la résolution 1296 (XLIV) du Conseil, les organisations des catégories I et II dotées du statut consultatif sont tenues de soumettre tous les quatre ans au Comité chargé des organisations non gouvernementales, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général, un bref rapport sur leurs activités, notamment en ce qui concerne l'appui qu'elles ont apporté aux travaux de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Les éléments contenus dans cet ensemble de documents ont été reproduits tels qu'ils ont été reçus et dans la langue fournie par les organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif (catégories I et II) auprès du Conseil économique et social et ils reflètent de ce fait leur politique et leur terminologie, qui ne coïncident pas nécessairement avec celles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Les appellations employées dans le présent rapport et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent, de la part du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites.

On pourra obtenir une documentation supplémentaire (rapports annuels et exemplaires des publications énumérées en annexe à ces rapports) auprès du Service des organisations non gouvernementales du Département des affaires économiques et sociales internationales.

NOTA

De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el inciso b) del párrafo 40 de la resolución 1296 (XLIV) del Consejo, las organizaciones reconocidas como entidades consultivas de las categorías I y II deben presentar al Comité encargado de las organizaciones no gubernamentales por conducto del Secretario General, cada cuatro años, un breve informe sobre sus actividades, concretamente respecto al apoyo que han prestado a la labor de las Naciones Unidas.

El material publicado en esta serie de documentos se transcribe tal como recibido y en el idioma en que fue presentado por las organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas por el Consejo Económico y Social como entidades consultivas de las categorías I y II y, por ende, refleja sus respectivas políticas y terminología y no necesariamente las de las Naciones Unidas.

Las denominaciones empleadas en este informe y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos que contiene no implican, de parte de la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas, juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica de países, territorios, ciudades o zonas, o de sus autoridades, ni respecto de la delimitación de sus fronteras o límites.

El material complementario, por ejemplo, informes anuales y ejemplares de publicaciones, se puede obtener en la Dependencia de las Organizaciones no Gubernamentales del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales Internacionales.

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1. AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The Agudas Israel World Organization concentrated its work on two problems: (a) elimination of religious intolerance and (b) promotion of peace.

After the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the organization's efforts in this area were recognized when, on 29 December 1981, the Secretary-General conferred the United Nations Medal of Peace on the organization's representative, Dr. Isaac Lewin. The organization thereafter continued its work. On 23 May 1984 and on 21 December 1985, it submitted to the United Nations Secretariat a proposal concerning the adoption of a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. That proposal contained suggestions concerning the preamble and several articles of the draft included in annex III to document A/8330. The organization submitted a working paper to the Seminar on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief, which took place at Geneva from 3 to 14 December 1984. That working paper was reproduced as Nr. 16 of document G/SO 216/3 (37). The working paper was also inserted by Senator Alfonse D'Amato in the United States Congressional Record of 31 July 1985.

The organization distributed widely its book entitled War on War in countries where it maintains national branches, particularly in Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Israel, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Government and parliament members in those countries were contacted. The organization attempted to mobilize public support for the establishment of a High Commission for Peace at the United Nations. Such a commission would be composed of 15 members (5 Supreme Court justices or professors of law at universities who would represent the legal profession, 5 representatives of religions, and 5 Nobel Peace Prize winners). All members and the High Commissioner for Peace (its Chairman) would be elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations. They would be called into action when the Security Council is unable to solve an international conflict due to a negative vote by one of its permanent members. The idea, which was described in detail in the organization's publication entitled War on War, gained support among many people in the above-mentioned countries during the period 1981-1985.

The organization's representatives attended meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The organization promoted the work of the United Nations in its periodicals published in various countries, such as the Jewish Observer and Dos Yiddishe Vort in New York, the Jewish Tribune in London, Hamodia in Jerusalem, La Voz Judia in Buenos Aires, and others.

2. ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The objectives of the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) are to create an informed and intelligent participation of women in the total development of the country and to take measures for the recognition and restoration of their legal and constitutional rights. Pakistan being a developing country, APWA since its inception in 1949 has identified its needs and has set its priorities on education, health and training in income generating and vocational skills, which are in conformity with the objectives of the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women. APWA has therefore mobilized its resources to help urban and rural women to become productive participants. To achieve those ends, it spearheaded a campaign in the following fields:

Education: APWA established over 70 institutions of higher and primary education that included three colleges of home economics; though nationalized, they are still benefiting 150,000 students annually. It also established 100 adult education centres, 70 vocational and skill development centres and 14 libraries.

Health: APWA established hospitals, MCH centres, health clinics, centres for nutrition and population welfare centres, which cover the length and breadth of Pakistan, benefiting over 250,000 women and children annually.

Status of women: Social action by APWA continues. APWA has emerged as a national force capable of mobilizing a huge reservoir of volunteers whenever and wherever necessary.

Co-ordination and collaboration: APWA closely co-ordinates its programmes through 61 provincial and district branches, 5 affiliates and 2 groups of Friends of APWA. To further implement the World Plan of Action, APWA works closely with a co-ordinating council of 34 voluntary agencies, which it established in 1979. To intensify its service in health and nutrition, APWA has formed a consortium of 21 major non-governmental organizations.

Field level collaboration

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. The APWA Technical Training Programme co-operates with the following:

- (a) UNICEF sewing machines for distribution in APWA handicraft centres;
- (b) Children outdoor play/indoor learning equipment for APWA projects;
- (c) ACWW/UNESCO grant to upgrade the APWA quality of work in the related field of intensive functional literacy, and the problem of clean water in Sind;
- (d) UNICEF fund for accelerating the work in Sind;

- (e) Master Trainers Course on Adult Education in APWA/Lamec;
- (f) National Seminar on Female Literacy, Women Division, APWA/UNESCO;
- (g) Immunization programme: DPI assisted at urban/rural centres;
- (h) Development of books for neo-literates through APWA/UNESCO;
- (i) Regional conference, Women in Agricultural and Rural Development, APWA/ACWW/FAO.

Co-ordination and collaboration at the international level

APWA is affiliated to and works closely with ICW, IAW, ACWW, the General Federation of Women Clubs and CONGO. It has member representatives to the Economic and Social Council and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat.

The organization maintains field level collaboration with UNICEF and FAO. APWA is in close contact with the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Secretary-General of the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. Statements and replies are regularly prepared and submitted to the relevant United Nations bodies to questionnaires, survey sheets and proformas regarding action on the implementation of the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women and implementation of the relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions. Mention may be made of the reply of the 112-page questionnaire/document sent to the Government and non-governmental organizations on the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Recommendations and written and oral statements are made, submitted and distributed by APWA delegates in most of the United Nations conferences and seminars/workshops, attended by its delegates/observers.

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions which call for a response from non-governmental organizations - action at the national, international and regional levels. APWA has strived for the enactment of legislation within Pakistan to bring relevant national laws at par with the international instrument relating to the status of women, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women, which APWA has urged the Government to sign. It has kept a close scrutiny on all laws being framed by the Government of Pakistan and has boldly stood up against discrimination whenever necessary.

1982: Discrimination against women models on television: APWA joined by 18 women's organizations agitated against such discrimination; consequently, the discrimination was removed.

The policy of the Government preventing women from participation in sports: A strong criticism from the APWA platform led the Government to relax its restrictions.

1982: APWA time and again has called on the Government of Pakistan to appoint a Commission on the Status of Women. In response, in 1983, the Government established a Commission on the Status of Women and the APWA representative was co-opted on the Commission. The Commission has submitted its report and, as a result in 1986, a separate wing within the Women's Division has been established by the Government of Pakistan to implement the Commission's report. The non-governmental organization Co-ordinating Council for Population Welfare activities was established in 1985 by the Government. Prior to its establishment, a workshop was held by APWA in co-operation with other agencies for developing a framework for the establishment of a Co-ordinating Council of Non-Governmental Organizations for Population Welfare. The APWA Vice-President for Community Development was appointed Chairman of the Council.

Although through the efforts of APWA the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was promulgated in 1961, recently certain amendments have been sought. Since the Ordinance, which gives some protection to women, has been questioned, APWA has passed several resolutions in that respect.

APWA has also made a research study on the legal awareness of the rights of women.

Participation of APWA representatives in conferences and meetings
sponsored by the United Nations

APWA representatives participated in the following:

1982: General Assembly of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council.

1982: United Nations Department of Public Information and Non-Governmental Organization Conference on Disarmament and Peace, New York.

1982: International Consultation of Non-Governmental Organizations on Population Issues, Geneva.

1983: Preparatory Committee meeting, Geneva, on population welfare for the 1984 International Conference on Population in Mexico.

1983: Preparatory Committee - planning of non-governmental organization activities for the 1985 Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Geneva.

1984: Planning Committee for the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Tokyo.

1984: International Conference on Population, Mexico.

1984: Pre-conference consultations for the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, Vienna.

1984: Women and the Media, Nepal.

1985: Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan.

1985: Role of Family in Population, Vienna.

1985: ICW Regional Asian and Pacific Conference, Jakarta, in which only the message of the Founder President, APWA, was read as she in the only woman recipient of the United Nations 1978 Human Rights Award.

Dissemination of information on the activities of the United Nations,
inclusion of United Nations issues - conferences and meetings

APWA disseminates knowledge about the activities of the United Nations and its affiliated bodies by holding meetings, conferences, seminars and exhibitions, such as essay competitions for schoolchildren and film shows at APWA rural and urban centres; major programmes are held on United Nations Day with special emphasis on the International Day of Peace, the International Literacy Day, the International Women's Day and the Universal Children's Day. All these functions and messages on behalf of APWA are given coverage by the press and other media.

APWA has chalked out a programme for observing the International Year of Peace, 1986.

Implementation of the World Plan of Action at the national level
and sponsorship of meetings

The APWA Triennial Conference and Governing Body met as follows:

1982	Status of Women Symbol of Progress	Lahore
1983	Women in Development Programme	Peshawar
1984	Uplift of Rural Women: A Challenge to APWA	Sind
1985	United Nations Decade for Women	Karachi
1985	In observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, a well-attended function was held in November 1985.	
1984	A successful three-day national seminar on women and the media was jointly sponsored by the Women's Division and APWA.	
1984	A Regional Seminar on Women in Population Welfare and Development was jointly held by the Government of Pakistan and APWA.	

APWA also prepared a national paper on the role of Governments and non-governmental organizations in population welfare.

The work by APWA was lauded at the foundation-laying ceremony of the APWA office and Women's Industrial Centre building, November 1985.

As lead agency, APWA is invited to and participates in conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops held at the national level by the Government and non-governmental organizations.

Post Nairobi action by APWA on the implementation of the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women: APWA supported the establishment of a special non-governmental organization call for population welfare at the national level covering 31 projects in the various regions of Pakistan. A task force has been set up by APWA to sensitize women's awareness about the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Talks were given by the APWA participants to the Nairobi Conference Forum on the significance of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Government has been urged to sign the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A youth section within APWA has been established.

3. ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME

(Catégorie II)

Conformément aux paragraphes 35, 36 et 40 de la résolution 1296 (XLIV) du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies, l'Alliance internationale de tourisme a le plaisir de soumettre ci-dessous son rapport quadriennal.

L'Alliance internationale de tourisme (AIT) est une fédération d'associations automobiles, touring clubs et organismes touristiques qui, par le truchement de ses 35 organisations affiliées, unit près de 67 millions de sociétaires individuels, représentant avec leurs familles, quelque 280 millions de personnes, dans 86 pays. Seul organisme de cette envergure représentant, non seulement les intérêts de l'automobilisme mais aussi ceux de l'ensemble du tourisme, elle exprime des avis influents et jouit, dans le monde, d'un prestige considérable.

Depuis sa fondation en 1898, l'AIT soutient et encourage le rôle primordial joué par le tourisme pour promouvoir la compréhension internationale. Elle a pour objectif essentiel de faciliter les déplacements touristiques individuels, en particulier en ce qui concerne les barrières restreignant le libre passage des frontières nationales. Eu égard à l'accroissement de la motorisation, représentant la majeure partie des déplacements touristiques et privés quotidiens, l'AIT s'efforce d'harmoniser les règles internationales de circulation et défendre les usagers de la route contre toute taxation, réglementation et législation abusives et restrictives. Tout en reconnaissant l'importance vitale des déplacements par voiture privée et des transports publics pour l'amélioration du niveau de vie de l'individu, ainsi que pour l'économie nationale, l'AIT se préoccupe de promouvoir toutes les mesures nécessaires en vue de la sécurité routière et d'une utilisation responsable de tous les moyens de transport.

En vue d'atteindre ces objectifs, l'AIT a d'une part, publié des déclarations de politique générale accompagnées de recommandations mises à jour périodiquement et, d'autre part, entretient et coopère directement avec les différentes organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales plus spécialisées dans les domaines de son intérêt. La coopération est étroite depuis de très nombreuses années non seulement avec les Nations Unies, mais également avec les autres institutions spécialisées. Les principaux domaines de compétence de l'AIT concernent toutes les questions relatives aux déplacements de personnes, c'est-à-dire, tourisme, facilitation, automobile, routes, infrastructures, etc., en considérant aussi bien les aspects positifs que négatifs tels que pollution et protection de l'environnement.

Coopération avec les Nations Unies

L'AIT participe à une quinzaine de réunions chaque année de différents groupes de travail, principalement du Comité des transports intérieurs de la Commission économique pour l'Europe, dans le cadre du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies à Genève. L'AIT est également représentée au siège à New York où elle participe à des réunions concernant, d'une part, les organisations non

gouvernementales et également les réunions dans son domaine d'intérêt. On peut ajouter que l'AIT est aussi représentée à Vienne. Il est à noter cependant que les Nations Unies à Vienne traitent de sujets qui sont, la plupart du temps, hors du domaine de compétence de notre organisation.

Au sein de la Commission économique pour l'Europe, l'AIT participe activement aux travaux de groupes de travail spécialisés dans lesquels elle présente des rapports souvent écrits, complétés oralement, concernant l'ensemble des domaines du transport, en particulier, la sécurité routière, la politique générale et les tendances en matière de développement des transports par route et voiture privée, la construction des véhicules, etc.

L'AIT participe aux travaux des groupes suivants : Comité des transports intérieurs; Groupe de travail des transports routiers; Groupe d'experts des problèmes douaniers; Groupe d'experts de la sécurité de la circulation; Réunion spéciale sur les méthodes d'enseignement professionnel de la conduite des véhicules; Groupe d'experts sur l'unification des prescriptions techniques relatives aux bateaux et des documents de bord; Groupe d'experts pour l'unification des règles de route et de signalisation en navigation intérieure; Groupe d'experts de la construction des véhicules; Groupe de rapporteurs sur la pollution et l'énergie; Groupe d'experts chargé d'examiner les tendances de l'évolution et la politique des transports; Réunion spéciale sur l'application de l'Accord européen sur les grandes routes de trafic international (AGR); Groupe de travail des transports par voie navigable.

Dans le cadre de ces activités avec les groupes de travail spécialisés des Nations Unies, l'AIT participe très activement à deux secteurs de première importance dans le domaine des transports :

a) Révision et mise à jour des Conventions de 1954 et 1956, respectivement Conférence des Nations Unies sur les formalités douanières concernant l'importation temporaire de véhicules de tourisme et le tourisme et Convention douanière relative à l'importation temporaire des véhicules routiers commerciaux;

b) Révision et mise à jour de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la circulation routière et Convention sur la signalisation routière (Vienne, 1968).

On peut rappeler qu'en matière douanière, l'AIT est la principale organisation internationale gérant le système des carnets de passage qui permet le franchissement des frontières aux véhicules commerciaux et privés. Dans le domaine des transports et des douanes, les contacts avec la Division des transports des Nations Unies à Genève sont pratiquement quotidiens. Les relations sont étroites et ainsi, les représentants de cette division des transports et en particulier son directeur et ses adjoints, participent aussi aux travaux de l'AIT concernant ce même domaine. On peut souligner ici la participation aux travaux de la XVe Semaine internationale d'études sur la technique de la circulation et le conducteur qui s'est tenue à Venise du 23 au 28 septembre 1985 et qui a été organisée par l'AIT en coopération étroite avec la FIA, l'AIPCR, l'IRF et la PRI.

L'AIT participe également aux réunions des agences spécialisées des Nations Unies; on peut signaler la participation de notre organisation aux organisations suivantes :

a) Unesco : l'AIT participe aux travaux concernant le tourisme social et la transmission de l'information dans le domaine touristique;

b) OIT : l'AIT entretient des relations étroites et participe aux réunions concernant la formation dans le domaine de l'industrie et du tourisme;

c) OMS : l'AIT participe activement aux différentes réunions concernant la prévention et le contrôle des accidents de la circulation routière, aussi bien à Genève qu'au Bureau régional pour l'Europe de l'OMS à Copenhague;

L'AIT a ainsi participé à la première réunion de liaison globale sur cette question qui s'est tenue à Genève en mai 1985. L'AIT a également présenté un rapport à la Conférence sur les accidents de la circulation dans les pays en voie de développement (Mexico, novembre 1981). Cette réunion faisait suite à celle de Manille où l'AIT était également présente.

L'AIT a également participé en 1985 à une réunion concernant la transmission des maladies épidémiologiques par le déplacement des personnes et, en particulier, par le développement du tourisme.

d) PNUE : l'AIT coopère plus particulièrement avec le département Industrie et environnement du PNUE, situé à Paris (France). L'AIT a ainsi participé à la réunion conjointe PNUE/OMT sur "Tourisme et environnement" qui s'est tenue à Madrid en 1982. L'AIT a publié dans le journal Industrie et environnement un article concernant "l'automobiliste et l'environnement". En outre, l'AIT a participé à une des réunions concernant le Plan bleu, c'est-à-dire les pays autour de la Méditerranée.

Enfin, d'une manière générale, l'AIT suit les travaux de la CNUCED concernant principalement les questions sur les échanges internationaux en matière de tourisme et de transport et, d'autre part, les travaux de l'OACI concernant la facilitation et l'annexe 9. L'AIT suit également les travaux concernant les domaines du tourisme et des transports des Commissions économique et sociales pour l'Asie et le Pacifique (CESAP), l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC), l'Afrique (CEA) et l'Asie occidentale (CESAO).

Il est clair dans ce rapport que l'AIT participe activement aux travaux des Nations Unies qui concernent son domaine de compétence. A cet égard, on se doit de souligner que le Secrétaire général et le Secrétaire général adjoint, ainsi que les représentants des membres de l'AIT non seulement suivent les travaux réalisés, mais également y participent activement. On se doit également de souligner que l'AIT a toujours participé activement aux années internationales déclarées par les Nations Unies et, on peut citer, à titre d'exemple, celle concernant les handicapés et celle concernant la jeunesse.

4. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

1. Amnesty International works independently of any Government, political grouping, ideology, economic interest or religious creed. Its objective, as stated in the opening paragraph of its Statute,* is "to secure throughout the world the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". To this end, Amnesty International works impartially for the release of prisoners of conscience, i.e., men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence. Amnesty International advocates fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases without reservation. The organization currently has over 500,000 members, subscribers and supporters in over 150 countries or territories, with national sections in 44. For additional basic information about the organization's aims and purposes, methods of work, structure and financial resources, Amnesty International suggests reference to its report of December 1977 (E/C.2/R.49/Add.101).

2. During the past four years Amnesty International has continued to seek to make an effective and responsible contribution to the work of the United Nations through the opportunities provided by consultative status. To this end, it has maintained a United Nations office in New York and has been represented regularly at meetings of United Nations bodies in Geneva, New York and elsewhere, including meetings of the General Assembly and its various Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

3. The human rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on human rights and other international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations are central to the work of Amnesty International. It has been active in encouraging States to ratify or accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto. Through various means it has continued to seek the incorporation of the various instruments into national legislation and practice. The organization has also made efforts to promote wider knowledge and understanding of these norms and standards, as well as of the United Nations bodies charged with overseeing their implementation. Initiatives have been taken at the national as well as the international level, through the preparation of human rights education programmes and the translation and dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in a variety of national and local languages.

4. Amnesty International has sought to contribute to international efforts against torture through its renewed Campaign for the Abolition of Torture. The campaign began in April 1984 with the publication of a report, including a 12-point programme of measures, based largely on existing international standards, which

* Copies of the Amnesty International Statute are available from the United Nations Secretariat.

Governments were urged to take to prevent torture. Since the adoption by the General Assembly in December 1984 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the organization has sought to encourage States to ratify or accede to it as a matter of priority. Amnesty International further hopes that the work of the Special Rapporteur on Torture, appointed by the Commission on Human Rights, will reinforce the efforts to abolish torture world wide.

5. The efforts of the United Nations towards stopping the practice of summary or arbitrary executions have been of great importance. For its part, Amnesty International in May 1982 convened an International Conference on Extrajudicial Executions, to explore ways of preventing these killings, the conclusions and recommendations of which were submitted to the 1983 session of the Commission on Human Rights. Amnesty International continues to campaign actively to put an end to such executions.

6. Amnesty International believes that close scrutiny by the international community is necessary to prevent the occurrence of human rights violations. Accordingly, a main working method of the organization is the verification and analysis of information obtained from all regions of the world on violations of the human rights within its mandate and the subsequent reporting of these violations. Amnesty International submits reports to those United Nations bodies responsible for monitoring and enforcing adherence to the human rights standards proclaimed by the United Nations. It regularly communicates, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII), reports of consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII). It submits information to the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the special rapporteurs on summary or arbitrary executions and on torture, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, and the special rapporteurs and representatives considering the situation of human rights in specific countries. The information has normally been provided in response to resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission or in response to requests from the body or official concerned. Amnesty International also makes regular oral and written statements on these issues to the Commission and its Sub-Commission. It also brings its concerns to the attention of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

7. On the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International's Secretary General and the Chairperson of its International Executive Committee presented an appeal, on behalf of its signatories, for a universal amnesty for all prisoners of conscience to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly. The appeal urged the release of people imprisoned throughout the world for their political or religious beliefs, colour or ethnic origin, who had not used or advocated violence. The appeal was also transmitted to all heads of State and to the Commission on Human Rights.

5. ASOCIACION LATINOAMERICANA DE INSTITUCIONES FINANCIERAS DE DESARROLLO (ALIDE)

(Categoría II)

Cooperación con organismos de las Naciones Unidas y agencias

ALIDE mantiene status consultivo con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI) desde mayo de 1974, igualmente mantiene dicha calidad con la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Comercio y el Desarrollo (UNCTAD) desde el mes de agosto de 1977. Para el desarrollo de actividades específicas, ALIDE ha suscrito un acuerdo de enlace con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) y un esquema de cooperación con el Programa FAO/Banca, órgano del cual es observador permanente.

Actividades conjuntas

ALIDE a través de sus programas de cooperación viene ejecutando actividades conjuntas con diferentes órganos de las Naciones Unidas en los campos de la asistencia técnica en el sector agrícola con el apoyo de la FAO, la organización de cursos e intercambio de experiencias entre sus instituciones afiliadas con la colaboración de expertos brindados por la CEPAL, y con la ONUDI en la promoción de proyectos e inversiones en América Latina y el Caribe.

Asimismo, se han llevado adelante coordinaciones con representantes de la ONUDI y la UNCTAD para realizar actividades en favor del desarrollo industrial en América Latina y la cooperación empresarial.

Por otro lado, en el campo de la información y servicios bibliotecarios, se llevaron a cabo actividades conjuntas mediante un convenio suscrito con la UNESCO.

Finalmente, con el Programa FAO/Banca se ha establecido un esquema de cooperación para el fortalecimiento técnico de los estudios de inversión que tengan en cartera las instituciones financieras de desarrollo de países latinoamericanos así como en la difusión de proyectos de interés para las fuentes de financiamiento internacional.

Participación en conferencias y reuniones auspiciadas por Naciones Unidas

ALIDE ha estado representada en reuniones generales específicas y técnicas de los órganos de las Naciones Unidas entre las cuales resaltan las siguientes:

- Reunión para Integrar la Red de Intercambio de Información Tecnológica TIEN (ONUDI), Bridgetown, Barbados, 26-28 enero 1982.
- Reunión de Trabajo sobre Financiamiento de Expertos (UNCTAD/BID), Cartagena, Colombia, 1° abril 1982.

- Simposio sobre Políticas de Desarrollo Social en América Latina y el Caribe durante los '80s (UNICEF), Santiago de Chile, 12-15 abril 1982.
- Reunión Anual del Programa FAO/Banca (FAO), Roma, Italia, 1-2 julio 1982.
- Simposio sobre Desarrollo e Inversiones en el Sector Agroindustrial en Centroamérica (IILA/PNUD/ONUDI), Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 19-23 julio 1982.
- XVII Conferencia de la FAO para América Latina (FAO), Managua, Nicaragua, 30 de agosto - 10 de septiembre 1982.
- Foro de Inversionistas (ONUDI/PNUD), Santiago de Chile, 25-27 octubre 1982.
- Período de sesiones del Consejo de la FAO (FAO), Roma, Italia, 22 de noviembre - 3 de diciembre 1982.
- Primer Curso sobre Proyectos de Inversión y Políticas de Financiamiento (PROMCANDES: FAO/PNUD/CEPAL), Quito, Ecuador, 27 de noviembre - 3 de diciembre 1982.
- Reunión Anual FAO/Banca (FAO), Roma, Italia, 9 de junio de 1983.
- Foro de Inversiones (ONUDI), Lima, Perú, 14-16 noviembre 1983.
- Mesa Redonda sobre Crédito para la Comercialización Agropecuaria en América Latina (FAO), Lima, Perú, 21 noviembre 1983.
- XX Período de sesiones de la CEPAL, Lima, Perú, 29 de marzo - 9 de abril de 1984.
- Reunión de Coordinación Latinoamericana previa a la IV Conferencia General de la ONUDI, La Habana, Cuba, 22-25 mayo 1984.
- II Mesa Redonda de la CEPAL sobre Financiamiento de Manufacturas en América Latina (CEPAL), Santiago de Chile, 23-25 mayo 1984.
- Reunión de las Secretarías de las Agrupaciones de Cooperación e Integración Económica de Países en Desarrollo, Ginebra, Suiza, 4-8 junio 1984.
- Forum Desarrollo y Planeamiento Industrial (ONUDI/UNCTAD), Lima, Perú, 25-28 febrero 1985.
- Reunión de Empresarios de países de la ALIDE sobre Comercio y Financiamiento, Montevideo, Uruguay, 26-28 agosto 1985.
- Reunión sobre la Cooperación Empresarial en el Sector de la Industria Latinoamericana de Transformación de Plásticos (ONUDI), Buenos Aires, Argentina, 4-6 noviembre 1985.

- Reunión Regional de Coordinadores Nacionales y Subregionales del Sistema de Redes de Cooperación Técnica (FAO), Santiago de Chile, 3-5 diciembre 1985.

Difusión de información sobre actividades de las Naciones Unidas

ALIDE con el objeto de intercambiar experiencias y propiciar la mayor difusión de información de interés para sus miembros, mantiene relaciones con diversas entidades de información como las del Centro de Comercio Internacional (UNCTAD/GATT); el Sistema de Información para la Planificación de América Latina y el Caribe (INFOPLAN) de CEPAL/CLADES y el Banco de Información Industrial y Tecnológico (INTIB) de la ONUDI.

En ese marco el Centro de Documentación de ALIDE (CEDOM) utiliza y divulga los documentos enviados por Naciones Unidas, sus agencias y organismos especializados, información que sirve de base para la formulación de estudios y documentos que la Secretaría General de ALIDE elabora para su presentación en diferentes foros.

Preparación de documentos

En el marco de un convenio suscrito entre ALIDE y la UNESCO la Secretaría General elaboró un estudio sobre las "Posibilidades alternativas para facilitar el pago por servicios de biblioteca e información en América Latina y el Caribe". Este documento fue elaborado en octubre de 1984 y en el momento sirve de base para las discusiones que se están desarrollando con las Unidades de Información integrantes del RIALIDE.

Asimismo por invitación de la ONUDI, se presentó un documento denominado "El financiamiento de las empresas multinacionales latinoamericanas (EMLA)", en el seminario que sobre "Empresas Multilaterales de Producción en Países en Desarrollo", se llevó a cabo en Viena, Austria, del 25 al 28 de noviembre de 1985.

De igual forma, la ONUDI invitó a participar a nuestra Asociación Latinoamericana en la reunión sobre "Cooperación Empresa-a-Empresa entre la Industria Plástica de Latinoamérica", que se llevó a cabo en Buenos Aires, del 4 al 6 de noviembre de 1985, oportunidad en que se presentó el documento "ALIDE y la cooperación financiera y empresarial para el desarrollo: mecanismos de cofinanciamiento y coinversión".

Finalmente, en el marco de la Reunión Regional de Coordinación Nacional y Subregional del Sistema de Redes de Cooperación Técnica organizado por la FAO, que se llevó a cabo en Santiago de Chile del 3 al 5 de diciembre de 1985, ALIDE presentó el informe de la coordinación regional sobre el Programa de Crédito para el Mercadeo Agrícola y Abastecimientos de Alimentos, de la Red de Cooperación Técnica de Mercadeo Agropecuario de la FAO.

6. ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

(Category II)

Introduction

The Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) represents 9 million rural women and homemakers, organized in 323 autonomous member societies in 64 countries. ACWW has had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II, since 1947; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations since 1947; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, category B, since 1949 and the United Nations Children's Fund since 1953.

During the reporting period, preparation for and participation in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women was of high priority. ACWW convened a working group on rural women comprising international non-governmental organizations headquartered in London, which prepared a comprehensive joint statement entitled "The needs of rural women". The statement was submitted on the following occasions:

(a) United Nations preparatory meetings for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, March 1984;

(c) Interregional Seminar on the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, Vienna, September 1984;

(d) Economic Commission for Europe, Vienna, October 1984;

(e) Economic Commission for Africa, Arusha, November 1984;

(f) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Havana, November 1984.

Other statements were submitted to the following:

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, 15-26 July 1985 (A/CONF.116/NGO/25);

Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-ninth session (E/CN.6/1982/NGO/2 and E/CN.6/1982/NGO/6 and E/CN.6/1982/NGO/8; thirteenth session (E/CN.6/NGO/2-A/CONF.116/PC/NGO/10), 1984; thirty-first session, 1986;

Commission on the Status of Women Acting as Preparatory Body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, February 1984 (A/CONF.116/PC/NGO/13 and A/CONF.116/PC/NGO/14); and March 1985;

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United Nations Children's Fund, Executive Board sessions in 1982, 1983 (E/ICEF/NGO/213) and 1985 (E/ICEF/1985/NGO/3);

World Food Council, 1983 and 1984;

World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982 (A/CONF/113/NGO);

International Conference on Population, Mexico, 6-13 August 1984;

Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 18-23 April 1983;

Special Committee on Human Rights, Expert Group Meeting on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation, Vienna, 5-9 December 1983.

ACWW representatives accredited in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi, Paris, Rome and Bangkok maintain regular contact with the Secretariat. In addition, the ACWW President visited United Nations Headquarters in 1984, the ACWW Deputy Presidents held discussions with the Economic Commission for Africa, and in particular the African Research and Training Centre for Women in 1983, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in 1984. Discussions were also held with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Social Development Division in 1984 and 1985.

ACWW co-operated with the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations funded a survey on non-governmental organization community action for rural women through national machineries in Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Ghana; 1982-1983 funding for ACWW teaching booklet entitled Food and Health.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities funded a seminar on population and the role of the family, jointly organized by ACWW and the Worldview International Foundation and held at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna, in 1985.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization funded a second phase of the literacy project in India, 1982-1983; a seminar on women in the Americas, 1983; a leadership training course in the Solomon Islands, 1985-1986; support through Co-operative Action Programme UCA 71 Water for All for ACWW water projects in Africa, Asia, the South Pacific and Latin America.

Member of the Board of Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council; member of the Board of Non-Governmental Committee on the United Nations Children's Fund; member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; member of the Board of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Family (Vienna); member of the

Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Settlements; participated in the pre-conference non-governmental organization Consultation on Population, Geneva, 1982; member of the Non-Governmental Organizations Planning Committee for FORUM'85 at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women; participated in the pre-conference non-governmental organization Consultation, Vienna, 1984; convened a preparatory working group of non-governmental organizations in London, which held a series of workshops at FORUM'85 entitled "The Needs of Rural Women", ACWW's workshop being on rural women as entrepreneurs, producers, managers.

ACWW participated in the following conferences and meetings:

United Nations Children's Fund, Executive Board, Rome, 24 April-4 May 1984; plenary session, New York, May 1983;

United Nations Fund for Population Activities, consultations with non-governmental organizations, Geneva, 1982-1984 and New York, 1984;

United Nations Environment Programme, Governing Council, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions;

World Food Council, Paris, June 1985;

World Food Programme, Committee on World Food Aid Policies and Programmes, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth sessions;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, conference, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions; Council eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, Committee on Agriculture, seventh and eighth sessions; European Commission on Agriculture, first session of the Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development; Consultation on the Role of Women in Food Production and Food Security, December 1983, July 1984; World Food Day 1982 and 1984; International Fund for Agricultural Development, briefing session for international non-governmental organizations, Rome, 21 September 1983; Special Relief Operations, briefing for ad hoc group of non-governmental organizations based in Rome, May 1984;

Department of Public Information, annual conference, 1982-1985;

Commission on Human Rights, thirty-eighth session, Working Group on Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child, Seminar on Ways and Means of Achieving the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour, Geneva, 1985;

Commission on Human Settlements, fifth, sixth and eighth sessions;

Commission on Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, meeting of organizations concerned with family issues, Vienna, 1984 and 1985; International Seminar on Violence in the Family, 1984; Social Development Division, The Family and Development, February 1985;

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, consultative meeting, Geneva, 22 March 1984;

Interim Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Rome, June 1982.

ACWW prepared the following papers on request:

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: comments on draft programme and budget, 1986/87.

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: comments on the agenda of informal meeting on family issues, 1984.

Special efforts were made to promote the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to ensure its ratification by Member States. The Associated Country Women of the World at its seventeenth Triennial Conference adopted resolutions on the promotion of breast feeding, reafforestation, rights of the individual and peace.

Other examples of activities:

At the seventeenth Triennial Conference in 1983, a two-part plenary session concerned with United Nations matters was held under the title "Many Voices, One World". The first part was to promote the World Communications Year and the second consisted of discussion groups on current development problems. Members of the United Nations Secretariat participated as speakers and resource persons.

ACWW disseminated the following information on the United Nations:

Articles and notices were published in the ACWW Newsletter and The Countrywoman, a quarterly magazine, with a circulation of 13,000;

1983: UCA 71 Progress Report (ACWW/UNESCO co-action 71: Water and Sanitation for All): Training Problem Solved in Tuvalu (Co-operative project in the South Pacific through ACWW/FAO); Many Voices, One World; United Nations News; Water and Sanitation for All: Progress Report; United Nations sessions - Peggy Antrobus ("Powerlessness is women's common experience"), Discussion Groups (Joop Merjenberg van Ringen and Oriska Stroschein), Many Voices, One World (Anita Buswell);

1984: Only One Earth: How Much Do We Care? (World Environment Day, 5 January); Nairobi Conference Update (Last Chance for a Fairer Deal?); UCA 71: Progress Report (and Peace through Collaboration - UNESCO); the United Nations wants more Women (job opportunities); Plain Speaking in Run-Up to Nairobi; A Day that gives Food for Thought (FAO - World Food Day); Women and Tradition in Africa (seminar on traditional practices affecting the health of mothers and children organized by WHO and UNICEF); International Youth Year; Women as Food Producers and Energy Users (a FAO consultation on women's role in food production and food security);

1985: Water Projects: UCA 71; Clean water - with help from UCA 71; The Women's Capital of the World (Nairobi Forum '85 and World Conference).

There were United Nations publication stands at ACWW Council meetings in 1982, 1984, 1985 and at the seventeenth Triennial Conference in 1983.

7. COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD
COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Category II)

The organization

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) was created in 1946 to ensure, inter alia, an effective relationship between the churches and the United Nations. Since 1948, CCIA has been an integral part of the World Council of Churches (WCC), and it maintains the consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council. WCC, whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, is a co-operative body of some 310 member churches in approximately 110 countries. They represent the Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Christian traditions. Working relationships are maintained with the Vatican and Roman Catholic churches. The range of programmes includes promotion of the unity of the church and the peoples of the world, peace, disarmament, the integrity of the creation, human rights, social, economic and cultural development, combating racism, transnational corporations, service to refugees, disaster and emergency relief, primary health care, church and non-church education, women, youth and other areas. Given the scope of WCC activities, its relationships with the Economic and Social Council, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and indeed with other parts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are numerous and wide-ranging as regards character and content.

Formal consultative relationships with the United Nations and related agencies are: the Economic and Social Council (category II); UNESCO (category B); UNICEF; FAO; UNHCR; ILO (Special List); UNCTAD and WHO. In the case of WHO, formal relationship is maintained through the WCC Christian Medical Commission. Permanent liaison offices are maintained in Geneva and New York.

Substantive contributions to the Economic and Social Council
and/or its subsidiary bodies

CCIA/WCC has provided on a regular basis both oral and written statements to the Commission on Human Rights and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council. It has regularly composed delegations of church representatives to attend their sessions and it has held consultations with government representatives and the various secretariats.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

Increasingly the non-governmental organizations relate directly to other United Nations bodies beyond the Economic and Social Council and CCIA/WCC does so as well. Its representatives have made oral statements to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Special Committee against Apartheid and to the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. It has addressed itself directly to the Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General on matters concerning threats to international peace and

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security. Close working relationships have been established with such agencies as WHO and UNCTAD. Excellent co-operation exists with UNICEF and UNHCR both at the headquarters of these agencies and at field levels. Quite often its oral and written submissions are prepared at the request of the United Nations body concerned. It has also submitted information concerning Micronesia to the Trusteeship Council.

Participation in conferences and other meetings sponsored
by the United Nations

CCIA/WCC has participated in most of the major United Nations conferences held during this period and often made substantive contributions to them and their preparatory meetings. These include, for example, the World Assembly on Aging, the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the End of the Decade Women's Conference. Similarly, CCIA/WCC had a delegation present at and made a substantive written and oral contribution to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.

In connection with these events, CCIA/WCC played an active role in the organization and realization of parallel non-governmental organization forums and meetings, thus helping the mobilization of favourable world public opinion on those issues.

CCIA/WCC also attended several regional seminars related to the World Disarmament Campaign and the Question of Palestine.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions which call for
non-governmental organization response

Both internationally and at the regional and national levels, CCIA/WCC has engaged itself in programmatic and informational activities in compliance with various United Nations resolutions. It has, for example, published an extensive report on the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. In addition, also for distribution in over 110 countries, it also publishes, on a regular basis, information on United Nations activities and actions in its weekly Ecumenical Press Service and in several other regular publications distributed widely throughout the world.

The governing bodies of WCC has also issued statements calling the attention of churches to such important United Nations initiatives as the International Youth Year, World Disarmament Campaign, the International Year of Peace and the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Other activities

WCC, its affiliated national and regional ecumenical agencies and its member churches have engaged in co-operative programmes with several specialized agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, etc. It has fully staffed programmes working on the implementation of the world plan of action against racial discrimination and apartheid, the status of women, disarmament, development and primary health care.

CCIA/WCC has traditionally provided leadership for co-operative efforts among non-governmental organizations in consultative status. One of its staff is currently the First Vice-President of the Conference of non-governmental organizations and all staff play an active role within the non-governmental organization community especially in the activities of the Non-Governmental Organization Committees in both Geneva and New York.

8. CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS (CBJO)

(Category II)

The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), whose principal constituents remain B'nai B'rith International, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies representing more than 1 million people in over 40 lands, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations with a renewed commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter its constituents were privileged to help draft at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

Since 1982, CBJO has attended all meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and has actively participated in the work of the Commission, its Sub-Commission, its Working Group on drafting the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its Working Group on drafting the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities. It has participated in annual informal consultations between the International Protection Division of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations interested in refugee protection issues, and has been represented at the meetings of the Executive Committee on the Programme of UNHCR. It also attended the Second World Conference on Cultural Policies in Mexico City (1982) and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace in Nairobi, as well as meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee.

CBJO has played an active role within the non-governmental organization community at United Nations Headquarters, serving since 1982 as Treasurer of the non-governmental organization Human Rights Committee and Chairman of its Sub-Committee on Refugees, Secretary of the Religious non-governmental organizations, a member of the Department of Public Information non-governmental organization Executive Board, and Vice Chairman of the non-governmental organization Committee on Youth, as well as Chairman of its Sub-Committee on International Youth Year. In Geneva it is a member of the UNICEF non-governmental organization Committee.

In its IYY capacity, CBJO helped to develop a variety of programmes that are globally applicable within the IYY themes of peace, participation and development. These include a world-wide tree planting programme, a computer literacy programme aimed to help the youth of the developing world, a pen pal programme to encourage contact between young people in developed and developing countries, and a programme to combat adolescent prejudices. In addition, 60 non-governmental organizations from all parts of the world signed a non-governmental organization IYY proclamation entitled "Children and War: A Call for Protection", in an effort to achieve the co-operation of Governments in halting the use of children in war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. Exhibits on the work of non-governmental organizations for IYY were mounted during 1985 in the Social Committee of the

Economic and Social Council, at the Department of Public Information annual conference and during the General Assembly's IYY sessions.

As principal sponsor of CBJO, the International Council of B'nai B'rith organized a series of seminars for the United Nations community on such subjects as "The Plight and Prospects of African Refugees", "Countertrade", and "The International Law of Peace". The formation of a United Nations Unit in New York made it possible to offer a platform to key United Nations personalities to speak on some of the most pressing problems facing the international community, such as the fight against racial discrimination and the economical crisis in Africa. The creation of Harambi Lodge in Nairobi, Kenya, brought the organization an even closer involvement with the concerns of Africa. In Asia, the organization opened a new branch in Tokyo, Japan.

9. FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

(Catégorie II)

L'action de la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme (FIDH) s'est poursuivie à travers plus d'une centaine de missions d'enquête et d'observation judiciaire conduites sur place.

Le développement important de ces missions a suscité une réflexion sur leur pratique mise en oeuvre depuis 30 ans par la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme.

Un colloque où participèrent plusieurs dizaines d'organisations non gouvernementales a été tenu les 28 et 29 février 1984 au Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg pour établir le bilan et tracer les perspectives de ce type d'action considéré par la FIDH comme constituant un moyen privilégié pour l'application des conventions internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme.

Le Congrès de la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme s'est réuni à l'Unesco les 17 et 18 novembre 1984 sur le thème "Droits de l'homme et relations Nord-Sud" et traita dans le cadre d'une conférence internationale :

- Des droits économiques et sociaux dans les pays du tiers monde;
- De la situation des immigrés du tiers monde dans les pays développés;
- De la situation des réfugiés dans les pays du tiers monde;
- De l'universalité des droits de l'homme.

Près d'une centaine d'organisations non gouvernementales et 800 participants en suivirent les débats. Au terme de ceux-ci, la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme a souligné la nécessaire solidarité des pays et des organisations non gouvernementales nationales du Nord avec les régions du Sud pour lutter contre la pauvreté. A cet égard, la FIDH estime qu'au regard des difficultés rencontrées par les pays du Sud les responsabilités de certains pays du Nord, même si elles ne permettent pas de justifier toutes les situations, ne peuvent être écartées.

Durant l'année 1985, la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme engagea une action en faveur des sanctions économiques contre l'Afrique du Sud. Les initiatives les plus positives purent être menées en France avec le concours de sa section française, la Ligue française des droits de l'homme qui organisa de nombreuses réunions avec l'ANC et la SWAPO.

La FIDH participa également à Georgetown en Guyana (29 juillet-1er août 1985) au Séminaire du Conseil des Nations Unies pour la Namibie en vue de hâter l'indépendance de ce territoire.

Elle prit part à Milan (26 août-6 septembre 1985) au VIIe Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime et le traitement des délinquants et

intervient notamment pour dénoncer les trop nombreux décès survenant en prison soit par manque de soins médicaux ou par suicide et rappeler la nécessité de l'abolition par tous les Etats de la peine de mort.

Par ailleurs, la FIDH participa à Nairobi du 15 au 26 juillet 1985 à la Conférence mondiale de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la femme. Les rapports des missions effectuées sur place sont transmis au Centre pour les droits de l'homme des Nations Unies, dans les meilleurs délais après le retour des représentants, au titre de la procédure de la résolution 1503 (XLVIII) de l'ECOSOC.

Des interventions orales et écrites sont régulièrement présentées aux sessions de la Commission des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies et de la Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités.

Depuis plusieurs années la FIDH, qui avait préparé un projet en ce sens lors de son congrès de 1982, mène une campagne pour l'adoption d'une convention internationale sur les disparitions forcées où l'on doit inclure également les pratiques de prises d'otage, en vue de faire reconnaître de tels actes comme constituant des crimes contre l'humanité.

A plusieurs reprises, elle a apporté son concours au Groupe de travail sur les disparus, de la Commission des droits de l'homme, en particulier ces dernières années sur les pratiques existant au Guatemala. De même, à la suite de missions d'enquête, les informations nombreuses ont été données au rapporteur de la Commission des droits de l'homme sur la situation en Afghanistan.

Enfin, la FIDH est intervenue devant la Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités pour que l'état des conventions internationales du droit humanitaire et leurs protocoles soit examiné lors de chaque session avec celui des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme. Ces actions au sein des instances de l'ONU sont publiées dans la lettre hebdomadaire d'information de la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme.

10. THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, INC.

(Category II)

The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) was incorporated in the United States in 1965 and accorded non-governmental organization Observer status with the Economic and Social Council in 1969. FSP is an international membership organization with affiliates in Australia, Canada, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, the United Kingdom and Vanuatu.

The FSP law of the sea consultant participated in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea from its inauguration.

On the occasion of the signing of the Law of the Sea Convention, the FSP research and education arm, the Pacific Islands Association (PIA), held a seminar in New York City, with a roster of speakers from the United Nations Secretariat, headed by Ambassador Tommy Koh, President, United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to present the United Nations Convention to a distinguished group of Pacific national leaders and representatives of the United States Government and the private sector (see the report on the Law of the Sea Seminar, New York, 1982).

FSP/PIA has been unquestionably the leading international Economic and Social Council non-governmental organization supporting the United Nations International Decade for Women in the South Pacific Islands region:

(a) Prior to the Mexico City inaugural meeting in 1975, FSP co-sponsored with the World YWCA a regional meeting of Pacific Islands women's organizations to prepare for Mexico City and then sponsored eight Pacific Islander delegates to the Mexico City meeting;

(b) FSP sponsored five Pacific delegates to the Copenhagen mid-Decade meeting;

(c) FSP/PIA, in preparation for the final meeting of the United Nations Decade for Women held at Nairobi, sponsored a pre-planning meeting in Vanuatu in August 1984, and then a full Pacific-wide regional non-governmental organization women's groups pre-Nairobi preparation meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands in March 1985. Both of those meetings were co-ordinated to run back to back with international Pacific governmental pre-Nairobi planning meetings organized by the intergovernmental South Pacific Commission. Because of the smallness of the Pacific nations, the participants at both the governmental and non-governmental organization women's meetings were virtually the same persons;

(d) FSP/PIA sponsored five governmental delegates and five NGO delegates to the final meeting of the United Nations Decade for Women held at Nairobi in 1985.

In a significant response to United Nations resolutions calling for action on the environment, FSP recently responded to a request from the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) to convene a technical environmental seminar to resolve issues in a proposed draft Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region.

SPREP is a South Pacific international governmental body and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a member of the governing Board.

The seminar was held at Suva, Fiji, in October 1985, as a lead up to the SPREP Fourth Meeting of Experts in Noumea, New Caledonia, 18-28 November 1985.

The distinguished international panel briefing the delegates from 18 Pacific Islands nations was led by a United Nations expert from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

Field-level collaboration

It is in field-level collaboration that FSP has its most happy record of support of the United Nations.

United Nations assistance to women in development

FSP responded to the programme of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for women in development, with a national programme in Fiji, funded in part by the United Nations Voluntary Fund and in part by FSP and the United States Agency for International Development, South Pacific Regional Development Office (USAID/SPRDO).

This programme is carrying out institution-building of women's groups in Fiji and community development for Fijian villages, improving toilets, kitchens, village water supplies, smokeless stoves and domesticated goats for milk and meat. More than 6,000 women in 114 villages have so far benefited from this United Nations-sponsored programme.

UNICEF small gardens programme

Another notable collaboration in the South Pacific is taking place between the FSP Pacific international network of agencies and a UNDP/UNICEF programme for tropical gardens.

UNICEF staff are running workshops and training trainers. FSP is carrying out the follow-up programmes, with workshops for village women run by trainers who have been trained by UNICEF.

The workshops in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea are already making a difference to local food production in these developing nations - two of which have Missions to the United Nations in New York.

11. FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

(Category II)

Friends World Committee for Consultation sponsors full-time teams at offices in Geneva and New York, and voluntary representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris), and to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna). Members of these teams observe the work of the various bodies of the United Nations, make occasional interventions, bring delegates together informally and keep our Quaker constituency informed on developments within the United Nations.

Substantive activities

A. Oral and/or written statements

Oral statement to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, 1982. Oral statement to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of conscientious objection to military service, 1983. Written statement to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the situation of Maori minority in New Zealand, 1984. Oral statement to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the proposal for a draft protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, 1984. Oral intervention to the Commission on Human Rights on conscientious objection to military service, 1985.

B. Co-operation with United Nations organizations and agencies

Field workers in Quaker service bodies consulted and co-operated with United Nations agencies in relief, reconstruction and development programmes - e.g., with UNHCR in Central America, Thailand and Somalia, UNICEF in Chile, Lebanon, Laos and Kampuchea, UNRWA in the Gaza Strip and Lebanon, and WFP in Mali.

C. Participation in conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations

Representatives regularly attend many United Nations meetings, including the General Assembly and its Committees, the Commission on Human Rights, the Conference on Disarmament, the Commission on the Status of Women and the UNESCO General Board. In addition, there has been representation at many sub-commission meetings, committees, working groups and conference preparatory committees. The Committee was represented in 1982 at the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, the World Assembly on Aging, the Environment Conference of a Special Character, the Seminar on Racial Discrimination and the Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In 1983, it was represented at the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the International Conference on the

Question of Palestine. In 1984, it was represented at the World Food Conference and the International Conference on Population. In 1985, representatives attended the Global Meeting on Environment and Development, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Consultative activities

The Committee's offices (Geneva and New York) have hosted frequent meetings and seminars, involving delegates from more than 100 of the member States, members of the United Nations Secretariat, visiting experts, and representatives of other non-governmental organizations on such issues as:

(a) Development and the new international economic order. Two weekend conferences involving United Nations staff and government representatives on "Rethinking the Global Monetary System" (1982) and "Debt, Trade and Development" (1984), and a weekend seminar (1984) on "North-South Dialogue" for UNCTAD secretariat, academics and key diplomats involved in development work were held. Representatives have been monitoring the progress of the International Development Strategy; following up the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations; monitoring work in the United Nations system on the question of debt; supporting and following up initiatives of the United Nations in the fields of consumer protection and the regulation of the export of products harmful to health and the environment.

(b) Refugees and human rights. Staff served as liaison between Quaker staff in refugee areas and the secretariat of UNHCR, and chaired the round-table meeting on "Youth and Human Rights" organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in 1985. They also contributed information to various studies undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and in response to resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights. Special attention was paid to the question of torture, the rights of conscientious objectors and the rights of migrant workers.

(c) Disarmament/disarmament and development. There has been extensive support for the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign. Two seminars and one weekend conference on aspects of the link between disarmament and development were organized in addition to a large number of informal meetings for United Nations diplomats and staff on disarmament and disarmament-related questions, including a special series prior to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, and another in preparation for the 1985 Third Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. A weekend seminar was held with researchers and negotiators on a chemical weapons ban.

(d) Areas of conflict and communication. With a view to encouraging economic and social progress, the Committee's New York office has sought to make a contribution to tension reduction and confidence-building with a major focus on the Middle East (with Special reference to Lebanon during 1982-1983); Central America (especially attempting to give some support to the Contadora initiative); southern Africa and Namibia (e.g. giving background support to the recent United Nations

hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in the region); and South-East Asia (with a special concern for the plight of people in and around Kampuchea).

Information activities

Newsletters are published by the Committee's offices in New York and Geneva and distributed to Quaker centres, periodicals and individuals throughout the world. United Nations work is regularly reported in Quaker periodicals. Staff and volunteers from both offices make frequent speaking visits to interpret United Nations work. Short-term internships at both offices enable young graduates to become familiar with United Nations procedures. The Geneva office conducts an annual 12-day residential summer school for young people of many nationalities to study the work of the United Nations. A special exhibition and an information pack on Quaker work at the United Nations over 40 years was prepared by Quaker Peace and Service (London).

N.B. This report contains examples, rather than a comprehensive list, of substantive and consultative activities.

12. HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

(Category II)

The Howard League's main contribution to the work of the United Nations in the field of criminal justice in the past four years has centred on the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Milan in 1985. In preparation for the Congress, proposals were circulated to Howard League contacts in European countries, North America and Australasia, proposing an initiative on the reduction of the number of prisoners in the world. That was a sequel to resolution No. 8 on alternatives to imprisonment at the Sixth Congress, also proposed by the Howard League, and subsequently endorsed by the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the delegates of several Governments.

At the Seventh Congress, other resolutions on alternatives were proposed; the Howard League assisted the representatives of official delegations in drafting a combined resolution, No. 16, entitled "Reduction of the prison population, alternatives to imprisonment, and social integration of offenders". This, together with the other resolutions of the Congress, was adopted by consensus.

The Howard League recognizes that resolutions are of limited value unless they are monitored, and it is taking steps to ensure that at least some clauses of these resolutions will be monitored before the Eighth Congress. This will take place in 1990, which is also the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the internationally known prison reformer John Howard; the League hopes to arrange a suitable commemoration as a way of continuing his work, and that of the United Nations into the next century.

Meanwhile, during the past four years the League has continued to publish its Howard Journal, which maintains an international element in both its content and its readership. The League is also doing all it can to promote criminal justice reform through its international contacts, since despite regional and national differences the problems of criminal justice in general and prisons in particular have much in common everywhere; by the same token, countries have much to learn from each other about new approaches to crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

13. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS - LIONS CLUBS
INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

I have the honour to submit to you on behalf of The International Association of Lions Clubs the report of the Association regarding its United Nations-related activities for the period 1982-1986.

The International Association of Lions Clubs (from here on referred to as Lions Clubs International) has a membership of 1,400,000 in 159 countries or geographical locations. It is a non-political organization, devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian conditions wherever it is represented. Its activities parallel closely those of the United Nations in the fields of economic, social and humanitarian development. The following is a sampling, but by no means the full record, of specific activities.

1982 activities

The International Understanding and Programs Committee of the International Board of Directors met in New York with the representatives of the World Health Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNEP to discuss international programmes in which Lions Clubs around the world were involved.

Lions Clubs International Foundation donated \$US 150,000 to UNHCR for refugee assistance relief in Pakistan, Panama and Somalia.

1983 activities

Lions Clubs International hosted the International Symposium on Drug Awareness. Representatives from WHO and UNFPA were among those who helped formulate a plan of action for our Association in the drug awareness field. That plan focused on education and prevention and commitment to a long-term programme (1990).

The International Board of Directors approved the participation of the Association in a distribution programme of surplus agricultural commodities to the hungry of the world.

1984 activities

On 29 February and 1 March, an International Symposium on Diabetes was held at Lions Clubs International. Among the participants, the representative from WHO played an important role in helping to formulate a long-term programme for Lions involvement in the diabetes awareness programme. One of the key elements of that programme was an emphasis on research in diabetic retinopathy.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) prepared a list of health projects in which Lions could participate. That information was prompted at the Lions Clubs International Convention Seminar on "Health For All" in June 1984.

A comprehensive handbook on Drug Abuse Awareness, complete with slide series, was distributed to all District Governors for use by their respective drug awareness Chairmen in promoting the Association's involvement in the drug awareness programme.

The International Association promoted the Lions-Quest "Skills for Adolescence" educational curriculum in United States and Canadian schools as part of its drug awareness programme.

1985 activities

LCIF donated a third instalment of \$US 250,000 for diabetes research, culminating a total contribution of approximately \$US 850,000 for such research as part of the Lions diabetes programme. In addition, projects combining research, education and sharing developed. One such example is that of the Lions International Diabetes Institute in Victoria, Australia. The Institute incorporates the WHO Collaborating Centre for the Epidemiology of diabetes mellitus and the Mow Diabetes Education Centre. The facility is engaged in research, education and treatment of both insulin-dependent and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

Clubs were actively involved in the African relief. LCIF donated more than \$US 100,000 for Ethiopian relief alone.

The International Board of Directors adopted a policy statement against the decriminalization or legalization of drugs.

The liaison representative to UNESCO represented the Association at the literacy meeting in Prague.

1986 activities

Lions of New Zealand adopt a Feed Africa Program, which emphasizes the importance of long-term agricultural development programmes as a corollary to immediate relief.

The Youth Exchange Program of Lions Clubs International celebrates its twenty-fifth year, recognizing the more than 50,000 youngsters between the ages of 15 and 21 who have benefited from this 4-to-6 week cultural exchange programme. In addition, approximately 66 International Youth Camps are hosted (list filed with the Secretariat).

In addition to funds that were distributed to the victims of the Mexican earthquake and the Colombian volcanic disaster, Lions Clubs co-ordinated material assistance programmes for the victims of both disasters.

The Lions-Quest "Skills for Adolescence" programme expands into Latin America, Europe and Asia.

Application for affiliation with the World Health Organization was approved by the Executive Board of WHO.

* * *

In addition to the above-mentioned specific projects, the liaison representatives of Lions Clubs International regularly participate in meetings and briefings at United Nations Headquarters, and Lions Clubs are active supporters of the UNICEF vitamin A and immunization programmes, the refugee assistance programme of UNHCR, the environmental programme of UNEP, and the educational and research programmes supported by the World Health Organization.

14. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTS AND HARBORS (IAPH)

(Category II)

Participation in assemblies, conferences, meetings and working groups by IAPH liaison officers and IAPH experts

The International Association of Ports and Harbors participated in the following:

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

- (a) Assemblies;
- (b) Council;
- (c) Legal Committee;
- (d) Maritime Safety Committee:
 - Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation;
 - Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment;
 - Sub-Committee on Fire Protection;
 - Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods;
 - Sub-Committee on Bulk Chemicals;
 - Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications;
 - Sub-Committee on Containers and Cargoes.
- (e) Marine Environment Protection Committee;
- (f) Facilitation Committee;
- (g) Committee on Technical Co-operation;
- (h) Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;
- (i) Ad Hoc Scientific Group on Dumping;
- (j) Ad Hoc Legal Group on Dumping.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Committee on Shipping.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications.

Submission of comments, position papers, notes and the like

The International Association of Ports and Harbors submitted the following:

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

- (a) General provision on vessel traffic services;
- (b) An updating of special care measures for safe disposal of polluted dredged material in the marine environment;
- (c) Development of additional criteria for the classification of substances to annexes I and II;
- (d) Consideration of proposed amendments to the annexes to the Convention;
- (e) Ship reporting systems - recommended guidelines for vessel traffic services;
- (f) A special report on application of classification criteria to dredged material with emphasis upon petroleum hydrocarbons and with additional consideration of lead in dredged material;
- (g) An updating of special care measures for safe disposal of polluted dredged material in the marine environment;
- (h) A brief treatise on physicochemical properties of dredged material and environmental protection;
- (i) Review of the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability and of the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage;
- (j) Consideration of an International Convention on Liability and Compensation in connection with the Carriage of Noxious and Hazardous Substances by Sea;
- (k) Report by the shipping, chemical, port and storage industries into fire prevention in cargo tanks of chemical tankers;

/...

- (l) IAPH concern over the potential peril of fire and explosion on board unladen tankers in port waters and adjacent area;
- (m) IAPH concern over the current situation in which agreement on the hazardous and noxious substances;
- (n) Reception facilities in ports noxious substances;
- (o) Special guidelines for the ocean disposal of dredged material.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

IAPH resolution on consideration by international organization for standardization of standard size of containers.

Publication of monographs in collaboration with UNCTAD

IAPH collaborated with UNCTAD on the following publications:

- No. 1: Changing from day work plus overtime to two-shift working;
- No. 2: Planning land use in port areas: getting the most out of port infrastructure;
- No. 3: Steps to effective equipment maintenance;
- No. 4: Operations planning in ports.

Dissemination of information on activities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations, by the journal of the Association (frequency)

IAPH disseminated information on the International Maritime Organization 105 times; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 36; the International Organization for Standardization, 4; the United Nations, 2; the International Labour Organisation, 1; the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1; the Economic Commission for Africa, 1 and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 7. A total number of 157 articles appeared in the journal.

15. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

(Category II)

The International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) is the sole organization through which programmes of social work education and social work educators strive collectively at the international level to promote scientific, humane and systematic preparation of social workers. Today, it is the primary international spokesman for social work education in every region representing 24 national associations of schools of social work and nearly 500 schools of social work in 70 countries on every continent.

IASSW holds consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. It works closely with the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), Geneva, and the International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW), Vienna.

IASSW representation at and closer collaboration with the United Nations

IASSW intensified these two dimensions of its work by giving them special emphasis and time at its last Board of Directors' meeting held in August 1985 at Singapore. A resolution was passed to that effect with measures indicating what roles and functions IASSW representatives should play with the United Nations and its related agencies, giving special attention to our representatives for such service through the regular reporting of their work at biennial General Assemblies of IASSW.

A special committee was established to prepare a manual on United Nations related work. IASSW assigned regular representatives to the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna who covered issues of concern to IASSW dealt with by both the United Nations (social development, family, youth, the elderly, narcotics and drug abuse) and UNICEF.

Each of those representatives regularly attended and participated in important meetings and sessions convened by the United Nations.

Since 1985, when the new Secretary-General took over from her predecessor, she has made statements at the Commission for Social Development in Vienna supporting the idea of the Interregional Consultation of Ministers for Social Welfare, which is scheduled for the fall of 1987, and at the non-governmental organization meeting on the family in Vienna. The Secretary-General attended the meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women held at Vienna in February 1986. During that meeting she made a statement on integrating women's studies and focus in the curricula of schools of social work.

Specific ongoing collaborations with the United Nations
and its agencies

(a) IASSW is working with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in drafting a world policy statement on social work education to be presented to the Interregional Consultation of Ministers for Social Welfare in October 1987.

(b) IASSW is working with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women to organize an interregional consultation for integrating women's studies in social work education to be held at Illinois, United States of America, June 1987.

(c) IASSW is a member of the Board of the non-governmental organization Committee on the Family (Vienna) and its Secretary-General is on three task forces:

- (i) Information Sub-Committee;
- (ii) Planning seminar on the theme families in crisis and work with multi-problem family;
- (iii) IASSW is working with the United Nations Secretariat in drafting a statement on the family for the Commission for Social Development, which will be held in February 1987.

(d) IASSW is working with the United Nations and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The President and Secretary-General visited the ESCAP secretariat at Bangkok in August 1985, and discussed organizing joint faculty workshops as staff development activity to upgrade teaching skills in development planning.

(e) IASSW is working with the European Centre at Vienna. Two expert meetings are being planned. One on the impact of computerization on the family: implications for social work education to be held at Berlin, June 1987, and another on the criteria for evaluating innovative social projects to be held at Barcelona, April-May 1987.

(f) IASSW Regional Associations such as APASWE (Asian and Pacific Association for Social Work Education), ALEATS (Asociación Latinoamericana de Escuelas de Trabajo Social), ASWEA (Association of Social Work Education in Africa) and ERG (European Regional Group) also work very closely with the United Nations centres in their respective regions.

Conclusion

IASSW is convinced of and deeply affirms the work of the United Nations and its related agencies with which it shares common visions and aspirations. It is committed to the goals and objectives of its manifold activities.

16. INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION (FIA)

(Category II)

The International Astronautical Federation is a non-governmental organization of national societies and institutions interested in rocketry and the development of space exploration.

Founded in 1950, the Federation now has 80 members in the following 37 countries: Argentina, Australia (3), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China (2), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France (8), German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of (5), Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy (5), Japan (3), Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands (2), Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain (2), Sweden, Switzerland (3), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (4), United States of America (16), Uruguay and Yugoslavia (2).

The purposes of the Federation, as set forth in the Constitution, are:

1. To foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes;
2. To encourage the dissemination of technical and other information concerning astronautics;
3. To stimulate public interest in, and support for astronautics through the various media of mass communications;
4. To encourage participation in astronautical research or other relevant projects by international and national research institutions, universities, commercial firms and individual experts;
5. To create and foster as activities of the Federation academies, institutes and commissions dedicated to continuing research in all aspects of the natural and social sciences relating to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space;
6. To convoke international astronautical congresses, symposia, colloquia and other scientific meetings;
7. To co-operate with appropriate international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions in all aspects of the natural, engineering and social sciences related to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space.

The governing body of the Federation is the General Assembly which meets once a year during the annual Congress organized by the Federation. The executive body is the Bureau, consisting of the President and five Vice-Presidents who are elected each year by the General Assembly, and the last-retired President. The Presidents of associated bodies created by the Federation, the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), and the General Counsel are non-voting members of the Bureau. The Bureau usually meets twice a year.

In 1982, the Federation decided to reorganize the structure of its committees and to give them the responsibility of organizing the various sessions of the Congresses. As a consequence of that reorganization, the IAF now has 16 technical committees and sub-committees: Astrodynamics, Bioastronautics, Earth Observations, Education, with Student Activities and Supervised Youth Rocket Experiments sub-committees, Materials and Structures, Microgravity Science and Applications, Space and Communications Satellites, Space Power and Propulsion, with Space Power and Space Propulsion sub-committees, Space Exploration, Space Stations, Space Systems and Space Transportation Systems. Their Chairmen serve on the International Program Committee of the IAF Congresses.

The Federation maintains close contacts with the United Nations and several other international organizations of the United Nations system concerned with astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space. Since 1976, the Federation has had observer status with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). In that capacity, the Federation has regularly participated in COPUOS sessions, as well as the sessions of its two Sub-Committees, the Scientific and Technical one and the Legal one. The Federation also has category II consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

In recent years the co-operation between the Federation and the United Nations has been growing steadily. The Federation effectively participated in the preparatory work for the second United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82) by drafting background papers and by organizing, together with COSPAR, a forum session before the United Nations Conference. For several years, the Federation has prepared annual reports on the development of space technology. It has also participated in the follow-up programme of UNISPACE 82, particularly by drafting studies on topics recommended by UNISPACE 82 for further exploration. A new kind of co-operation with the United Nations has been developed since 1985, when the Federation was invited to organize, together with COSPAR, symposia during the sessions of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of COPUOS. In 1985, a symposium on Satellite Detection of Land Surface Properties and in 1986, a symposium on Remote Sensing for Developing Countries were held in order to outline the benefits arising from the use of space technology for less developed countries. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of COPUOS expressed appreciation for the work done during those symposia in its reports from its 1985 and 1986 sessions and requested the Federation to prepare another such symposium on the theme "Space Communication for Development" to be held during the 1987 session of the Sub-Committee.

Furthermore, the Federation has category B consultative status with UNESCO, consultative status with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and maintains official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO). A working relationship is also maintained with the International Telecommunication Union, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Moreover, the Federation has good working relations or contacts with a number of international non-governmental organizations, such as COSPAR and IFAC, some of which, themselves, have consultative status with either the United Nations or other organizations of the United Nations system. Each year, during its spring session, the Federation reviews the state of and further prospects for mutual co-operation with representatives of other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

IAF continues to present at its annual Congresses the Allan D. Emil Memorial Award for International Cooperation in Astronautics for an outstanding contribution in Space Science, Space Technology, Space Medicine or Space Law. The award is donated by the family of the late Allan D. Emil.

The Federation has published the proceedings of its Congresses since 1951. Selected papers from the thirty-fifth Congress (Lausanne, 1984) appeared in a volume entitled International Developments in Space Stations and Space Technology, published by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and a selection of specialized papers appeared in special issues of Acta Astronautica, the Journal of the International Academy of Astronautics. Papers from the thirty-sixth Congress (Stockholm, 1985) will appear in the same form as those from the thirty-fifth Congress, with a change in title and date, published by Pergamon Press Ltd.

The Federation is financed by dues paid by its members, a share of the registration fees of its annual Congresses, and income from its publications.

17. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

(Category II)

The Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

Throughout this period the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) has actively participated in the following Economic and Social Council commissions or committees:

(a) A working group of the Commission on Human Rights which was drafting a United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Together with several other INGOs, ICCB submitted a series of joint proposals and recommendations;

(b) The Working Group on Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Prevention of Minorities (1983). ICCB submitted a written statement on prostitution;

(c) The Commission on the Status of Women. A written statement was submitted by ICCB at the 1982 session and an oral statement at the 1984 session;

(d) The Commission on Social Development. ICCB is monitoring the developments around the emerging concern of the United Nations for the family issue. A statement was submitted to the 1983 session and ICCB assisted in the drafting of a resolution on the family at its 1985 session;

(e) The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. A written statement was jointly submitted by ICCB and the International Association of Penal Law at the 1984 session, containing the results of and a resolution emanating from a seminar on family violence organized by the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna;

(f) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. A statement was made by ICCB at the 1985 session stressing the need for preventive measures against substance abuse especially in childhood.

United Nations Children's Fund

As a follow-up to the International Year of the Child (IYC) and as preparatory work for the forthcoming International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH), the priority programme of ICCB in the period 1981-1983 concentrated on the issue of street children and street youth. Together with other non-governmental organizations, the Inter-NGO Programme on Street Children and Street Youth was set up on the initiative of ICCB for the period September 1982-August 1985. The programme promoted the exchange of experiences between field workers in that area by means of a news bulletin, seminars and a wide distribution of profiles on street children projects. The programme also contributed to increased awareness of the

problem in the general public and collected information so as to obtain an overview of the problem world wide. This was done in close collaboration with UNICEF which has given assistance particularly in the organization of seminars for field workers. There was occasional collaboration with WHO and ILO. The programme led to the creation of "CHILDSHOPE, an international movement for street children". In addition, ICCB has regular working contacts with UNICEF for information exchange, the Editorial Board of Action for Children and for the organization of the 1986 NGO Forum at the time of the UNICEF Executive Board, and for the extension of the child-to-child health education programme in French-speaking countries of West Africa. ICCB was invited to address a meeting on the media and the world's children organized by UNICEF and the Centre for Research on the New International Economic Order at Oxford in January 1985. The theme of the ICCB paper was "Children in Trouble".

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Statements were presented to five major conferences and expert meetings, including the one in Burundi on the theme "The Role of the Family in the Development Process in Africa" (January 1985). ICCB is also active in the various working groups of the NGO Standing Committee at UNESCO.

United Nations conferences

ICCB participated in the World Assembly on Aging (Vienna, 1982), and took an active role in the organization of a seminar on family violence by the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna (November 1983). It was one of a selected number of non-governmental organizations invited to attend an interregional seminar organized jointly by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Government of the USSR on Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies (1983), where a statement was submitted on the opportunnss of a major United Nations action in the field of the family. ICCB was represented at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, 1985). A written statement was submitted to the latter on the need to give special attention to prevention in childhood and to build up new ways and means to tackle the phenomenon of street children. An oral statement was also made to the second commission of that Congress on the same subject. ICCB jointly sponsored an NGO ancillary meeting on Domestic Violence from which emanated a resolution which, after amendments, was adopted by the Congress and subsequently by the United Nations General Assembly.

ICCB representatives in Vienna, Paris, Geneva and New York are active in various United Nations non-governmental organization groups where they have leadership roles, for example, aging, intergenerational activities, children in armed conflicts, family issues, narcotic drugs and the homeless. Informal consultations with members of ICCB took place in response to United Nations resolutions requesting information from non-governmental organizations. This is true, for example, in the following areas: prostitution, drugs, children's rights and crime prevention.

Information on United Nations activities

The ICCB news bulletin L'Enfance dans le Monde, which is published in English and French, has a permanent section describing the activities of its permanent representatives at the United Nations. In addition, it has featured the Sunberg Declaration and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, and the draft United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child. ICCB has widely distributed the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

18. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Category I)

I. CONSULTATIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

A. Participation in meetings

Economic and Social Council

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has continued to be represented by observers at all meetings of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies for which the Chamber has competence, for a total of 331 meetings attended by 488 observers (a sample list of meetings attended is on file with the Secretariat). Oral statements were made and written comments circulated (examples of ICC statements to United Nations meetings are on file with the Secretariat). In 1982, 1984 and 1985, the Secretary General of ICC or his representative made oral statements to the second regular session of the Council in Geneva. Those statements reflected the world business community's views on the global economic and monetary situation, as well as on economic development and specific matters, such as consumer protection.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The tradition of close co-operation between ECE and ICC was maintained during 1982-1985. Four ECE representatives attended the twenty-eighth ICC Congress at Stockholm in June 1984 and the Executive Secretary of ECE addressed the opening session on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The ECE Executive Secretary also served as moderator at a special session of the Congress on opportunities for expanding East/West trade and on the most appropriate methods of government/business co-operation for achieving it. ICC follows closely all ECE activities in this area and submitted in 1985 a policy statement on ways and means of promoting greater involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises in East/West trade. That statement was supported by a descriptive report based on the experience of some 12 market economy and socialist countries. ICC has been actively involved in the work of the Inland Transport Committee and its expert groups (Transport of Dangerous Goods, Combined Transport, Customs Questions, Perishable Foodstuffs), as well as in the activities of the ECE Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures, including Data Elements and Procedures and Documentation. For documentary credits operations, ICC drew up standard documentary credit forms based on the layout key developed by ECE. Permanent contacts were also maintained with ECE on environmental matters.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

ICC maintains a permanent representative with ESCAP in Bangkok, who informs ESCAP meetings and the secretariat of the business community's position on economic matters dealt with by the Commission and on ICC related programmes.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

ICC was represented at major meetings of the Commissions by Chairmen or chief executive officers of leading Chambers of Commerce in those regions.

Commission on Transnational Corporations (CTC)

ICC and the International Organization of Employers (IOE) have each year sent high-level delegations and submitted joint statements to the regular sessions of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations. Furthermore, ICC/IOE sent observer delegations and submitted detailed statements on the draft United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations to the Special (reconvened) Session of the Commission. ICC also participated in and submitted a statement to the United Nations Public Hearings on the Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia. ICC was regularly represented at the sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting established by the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

ICC participated in the preparation of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Commercial Arbitration and it has kept UNCITRAL regularly informed of the development of its project for an arbitral referee procedure. It also participated in the Working Group on an international convention on damage caused by hazardous products under transport. The ICC globally applied Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits were revised in 1983. The new version came into operation on 1 October 1984. UNCITRAL was kept closely informed of the revision process and ICC was able to benefit by receiving comments from UNCITRAL member Governments. UNCITRAL recommended that member Governments encourage full application of the revised rules.

B. Co-operation with other United Nations organizations and agencies

ICC participated in the activities of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and its subordinate bodies, particularly on such matters as marine insurance, Code of Conduct of Liner Conferences, trade facilitation, intermodal transport and primary commodities. An ICC delegation headed by the President of ICC attended the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade where it delivered a policy statement and submitted a detailed ICC report covering the main agenda items.

As the world business organization bringing together shipowners, shippers and other private interests involved in maritime transport, ICC was strongly represented at all session of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships. The consensus views of the private sector on the major issues addressed by the Conference were presented in three policy statements.

ICC attended the annual sessions of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO and consultations are under way between the Director-General of UNIDO and the Secretary General of ICC on strengthening liaison at the secretariat level, particularly in the field of technical assistance.

ICC continued to act as spokesman of business on environmental issues to UNEP. A highlight during the period 1982-1985 was the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WICEM) in November 1984 sponsored by industry and UNEP in co-operation with ICC. WICEM called for regular meetings on environmental management between an ICC panel of chief executive officers and a UNEP-convened group of ministerial-level government representatives. UNEP contributed to the revision of the ICC Environmental Guidelines for World Industry.

Since 1979, ICC has worked with the United Nations International Trade Centre to strengthen capabilities of business organizations in developing countries in trade promotion and export development. ICC attended the annual meetings of the ITC Joint Advisory Group.

ICC attended the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Particularly fruitful co-operation took place between the World Bank and ICC in connection with the drafting of the Convention on a Multilateral Intergovernmental Guarantee Agency (MIGA). Such co-operation was reflected in two ICC statements to the Bank strongly supporting the MIGA concept and making suggestions on issues raised by the Convention.

C. Consultations with the Secretariat and Executive Heads of economic organs in the United Nations system

The ICC-United Nations/GATT Economic Consultative Committee, established in 1969, continued to provide the institutional forum in which the executive heads of the organs of the United Nations system dealing with economic matters and the members of the ICC Executive Board meet annually to discuss major world economic issues. In 1985, the following topics were examined: "Adjustment and growth", "Private investment and development" and "The role of small and medium-sized enterprises in development and job creation". The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat co-chairs the Committee.

D. United Nations conferences

During 1982-1985, ICC was represented at a number of United Nations conferences in addition to those mentioned above, where it submitted written and oral statements. Three statements were submitted to the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and one to the United Nations Conference to Review the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.

II. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The ICC membership is kept informed of matters under consideration in Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations organs through a variety of media, such as reports by ICC delegations to United Nations meetings, information letters and special reports prepared by its national committee. These are circulated to enterprises and experts world wide, in developed and developing countries.

The special message of the United Nations Secretary-General to the twenty-eighth World Congress of ICC, as well as participation of his representatives in the Congress, in the ICC annual conferences and in other ICC special events provided important opportunities for making the activities of the United Nations known in the international business community. In addition, the ICC quarterly magazine, ICC Business World, frequently includes reports and comments on United Nations activities of interest to business (examples of ICC reports on United Nations activities and of ICC Business World are on file with the Secretariat).

19. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

(Category II)

The International Chamber of Shipping is an organization of 41 national shipowners' associations in 35 countries and represents more than half of the world's merchant tonnage. Although ICS is concerned with all international developments relating to shipping, it is primarily involved in the legal and operational aspects and this is reflected in its contact with various United Nations agencies.

Economic and Social Council

ICS has continued to contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in particular to that of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and has been represented on a number of its sub-committees and working groups. In particular ICS has been closely involved in the ECE work on trade facilitation, especially the development of international standards for trade documentation, and has regularly attended meetings and submitted papers to the Working Party on the Facilitation of International Trade Procedures and its associated expert groups.

ICS has also participated in the work of ECE groups concerning containerization, customs questions, the carriage of dangerous goods and the transport of perishable foodstuffs.

Amongst the other Commissions of the Council, ICS has consultative status with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and is generally represented at relevant meetings on sea transport questions.

Other United Nations bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

ICS has long been involved in the work of UNCTAD on shipping-related matters. During the period in question, the main activity has been the United Nations Conference on Conditions for the Registration of Ships, and its preparatory groups, at which ICS has been regularly represented and which ICS has addressed both orally and in writing. ICS also participated in and submitted documentation for the recent UNCTAD discussions on Maritime Fraud and Piracy, and has taken a continuing interest in the UNCTAD work on multimodal transport.

Another area of UNCTAD activity of interest to ICS has been the work on marine insurance; ICS has attended, as appropriate, meetings of the International Shipping Legislation Working Group (ISLWG).

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Due to the nature of its interests, IMO is the United Nations body with which ICS has the closest contact. ICS is a major contributor to IMO deliberations and attends meetings of its Assembly, Council and almost all of its committees and sub-committees. Over the past four years ICS has submitted many papers for consideration of IMO bodies and has been active in IMO work on safety at sea, marine pollution, navigation, radio communications, maritime satellite systems, ship construction, containerization, maritime liens, liability and facilitation. A copy of an IMO Council document on the participation and submission of documents by non-governmental organizations, which illustrates the extent of ICS involvement, is filed with the United Nations Secretariat.

ICS has also submitted to IMO the results of ICS questionnaires on the adequacy of reception facilities in ports for oily residues from ships and was among the speakers at a seminar on the subject arranged by IMO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The ICS Secretary General is a member of the Board of Governors of the United Nations World Maritime University (WMU) in Malmö, Sweden. Representatives of the IMO secretariat regularly attend meetings of ICS committees dealing with subjects of mutual interest.

In recent years, ICS has maintained close contact with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with a view to assisting with practical measures concerning the problem of persons in distress in the South China Sea.

ICS has consultative status with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Regular attendance and active participation at appropriate WMO and ITU meetings is maintained and the organization is represented at ITU Administrative Radio Conferences on marine communications.

A recent development concerns the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, at whose invitation ICS participated in a meeting of an expert group on drug smuggling by sea and air in December 1985. Continuing co-operation is expected in this field.

ICS monitors relevant activities of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and in the past has attended meetings. However, there has been no need for direct involvement during the period under review.

20. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICJ)

(Category II)

Pursuant to the consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) carried out the following activities.

Statements to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

ICJ made many oral and written statements before the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Those concerned, inter alia, Apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, the protection of detainees against torture, ill-treatment and arbitrary arrests, detention and execution of disappeared persons, gross and systematic violations of human rights, economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development, the promotion of regional and national institutions in the field of human rights, discrimination against women, the rights of the child, the rights of mental patients, states of emergency, administrative detention, independence of the Judiciary and the legal profession, the ratification of human rights instruments and the provision of advisory services.

Consultations with members of these bodies or the Secretariat

ICJ staff members were actively involved in many of the working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. Most particularly, ICJ consulted with the working group on torture of the Commission on Human Rights in which ICJ was instrumental in extending certain obligations under the Convention against Torture to other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment which did not amount to torture; the working group on slavery of the Sub-Commission for which ICJ, inter alia, prepared and distributed reports on prostitution and debt bondage and introduced an Indian expert to the members of the working group on the right to development of the Commission for which ICJ, along with the International Center for Law in Development, prepared a working paper which was distributed at its inaugural meeting; the working group on detention of the Commission on Human Rights, submitting documentation on Sri Lanka, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of China, and a summary of the ICJ study on States of Emergency: Their Impact on Human Rights, and preparing and circulating a "Suggested Framework for Future Study" on the question of administrative detention; the working group on disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights, submitting documentation on the disappeared in Iran and Pakistan and commenting on the 50,000-page report of the Argentine National Commission concerning the Disappeared and on Argentina's draft Amnesty Law; the working group on indigenous populations, most particularly the problems of tribals in India which were outlined to the members by an Indian expert introduced to the working group by ICJ; the working group on mental patients of the Sub-Commission, most particularly submitting a document containing a draft body of principles for the protection of persons suffering from mental disorder; and the

working group on the rights of the child, substantially contributing to the discussion on the subject. ICJ also responded to requests for further information, submitting to the Secretariat information on human rights violations in various countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti, submitting its own special reports on such subjects as academic freedom in the West Bank, human rights in Ghana, ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, as well as special studies undertaken by ICJ which were of special interest to certain United Nations bodies, for example, its 488-page study on states of emergency. ICJ also organized informal meetings for members of the Sub-Commission, notably in 1983, at which the author of the ICJ report on ethnic conflict and violence in Sri Lanka gave a most detailed and scholarly appraisal of the situation and answered the questions of the participants.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

Members of the ICJ staff regularly attend sessions of the Human Rights Committee and circulate documentation to members of the Committee concerning the country reports under examination. ICJ also had an active involvement with UNESCO during the period and has been commissioned to prepare three in-depth studies on, respectively, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the South African Reality, Access to Rights and Measures to Promote the Effective Exercise of Human Rights, and the Right to Privacy. ICJ staff members attended the annual sessions of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the first and second International Conferences on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. In 1984 and 1985, ICJ organized with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) seminars on the use of ILO conventions and procedures by non-trade union and non-governmental organizations. Staff members attended meetings of the ILO Governing Body and the Committee on Freedom of Association. ICJ also attended sessions of the World Food Council and actively participated in the recent Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ICJ observers attended several of the regional meetings held prior to this Congress).

Participation in United Nations-sponsored meetings and conferences

ICJ attended many meetings organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and numerous other United Nations conferences on apartheid and racism, including a United Nations Conference on Sanctions against South Africa organized in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, a one-week seminar on Effective Measures to Prevent Transnational Corporations from Collaborating with the Racist Régime of South Africa, a United Nations regional seminar on Recourse Procedures Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be Undertaken at the National and Regional Levels, a United Nations Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Southern Africa on the denationalization of blacks, a United Nations media round table on international legal issues relating to apartheid and racial discrimination, the commemorations of the United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the 1983

celebration of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In addition, ICJ attended the following conferences and seminars: a seminar on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian region; a meeting on self-determination organized by the Sub-Committee on Petitions of the Special Committee on Decolonization, an international seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards on Human Rights and ceremonies to mark the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth anniversaries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the ICJ Secretary-General addressed both meetings).

Preparation of papers and other materials at the request of the
Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or the
Secretariat

Members of the ICJ staff responded to requests for information, inter alia, by submitting information to the Secretariat on human rights violations, preparing working papers for and giving addresses to the participants of United Nations meetings, preparing reports on ICJ activities over a given period in a particular field requested by various United Nations bodies, and conducting research into topics such as administrative detention and states of emergency.

Dissemination of information of activities of the United Nations
through articles, special reports and the like

ICJ endeavours to disseminate information about United Nations activities through its quarterly Newsletter and its biennial Review. Both publications carry detailed accounts of United Nations bodies, most notably the Human Rights Committee, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In addition, they also reproduce the texts of certain resolutions and conventions, for example, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the United Nations Principles of Medical Ethics, and the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

21. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(Category II)

Substantive contributions made to the Economic and Social Council and/or to its subsidiary bodies through oral and written statements

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) has contributed by way of attendance, by submission of papers and by statements at the meetings organized by the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies with whom this organization maintains close co-operation. The organization's representatives attended a large number of meetings organized by the United Nations during the period 1982-1985.

Consultations with members of these bodies or with the Secretariat

ICID has category B consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (1954), special consultative status with FAO (1955) and consultative status with WMO (1960). It has sent representatives to the meetings of the Bureau of Co-ordinating Council of the UNESCO IHP Programme since 1968.

ICID invited FAO and UNESCO to its International Executive Council meetings each year from 1982 to 1985 for regular consultations. All United Nations organs having interest in ICID activities were invited to participate in the Twelfth Congress on Irrigation and Drainage at Fort Collins, United States of America, in 1984.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

ICID maintains close co-operation with a number of United Nations specialized agencies and bodies, such as ESCAP, the Economic Commissions for Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, the World Bank, the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, WMO, etc. Close co-operation exists in the fields of exchange of publications, participation in each other's technical congresses/conferences, contribution of papers at each other's conferences and nomination of experts on each other's technical committees/working groups. ICID exempts one representative each from these agencies from payment of registration fee.

Participation in conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations

During the period 1982-1985, a large number of meetings sponsored by the United Nations were attended by ICID representatives: nine in 1982, four in 1983, eight in 1984 and seven in 1985.

ICID representatives attended, among others, the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, New York, 1982; the meeting of the Expert Consultation on Training in Water Management, Rome, 1982; the 82nd session of the FAO Council, Rome, 1982; the UNESCO-sponsored International Seminar on Water and Life, Madrid, 1982; the ninth ministerial session of the World Food Council, New York, 1983; the seventh session of the FAO Regional Commission on Land and Water Use, Rome, 1983; ESCAP - the tenth session of the Committee on Natural Resources, Bangkok, 1983; the Expert Consultation in Irrigation Water Management, Yogyakarta, 1984; 86th session of the FAO Council, Rome, 1984; the 4th meeting of the WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts of Environmental Management for Vectoral Control (PEEM), Geneva, 1984; the seventh session of the Commission for Hydrology, WMO, Geneva, 1984; the eleventh Ministerial session of the World Food Council, Paris, 1985; the forty-first session of ESCAP, Bangkok, 1985; and the eighty-seventh session of the FAO Council, Rome, 1985.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions which call for a response from non-governmental organizations (i.e., action at the international, regional and national levels)

During its meeting held at Melbourne in 1983, the International Executive Council of ICID decided to organize the "Darves-Bornoz Special Session 1986 - Water for Food and Peace" at the time of the thirty-seventh Council meeting to be held at Lahore, Pakistan, in September-October 1986, as the Commission's contribution to the International Year of Peace.

In the proclamation year (1985) for the International Year of Peace, ICID publicized the message "Work for Peace, Work for Development" through a sticker on all outgoing mail of its secretariat. An editorial on "Peace and Development" (with the accent on youth) appeared in the January 1985 issue of the ICID Bulletin.

The Secretary-General of ICID, received Mr. V. Ustinov, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations, at the ICID Central Office in New Delhi in May 1985, to discuss ICID contribution to the International Year of Peace.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

UNESCO provided financial support in 1985 for the printing of the ICID publication entitled "History of Irrigation and Drainage in the USSR".

Dissemination of information on the activities of the United Nations through articles, special reports, inclusion of United Nations issues of work programmes and in conferences and major meetings

With effect from 1985, ICID has started issuing a quarterly Newsletter in which news of United Nations conferences is disseminated to ICID member countries

and interested international organizations. The Newsletter is an effective vehicle of dissemination of news and information. United Nations experts are invited to contribute papers, articles, etc., for ICID Congresses/Conferences and publications. They present information on United Nations activities.

22. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

(Category I)

In accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs 35, 36, and 40 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the International Co-operative Alliance submits to the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations this report on its activities during the period 1982-1985.

ICA is an international non-governmental organization, founded in 1895 as an association of national co-operative movements. It is currently composed of 172 member organizations from 72 countries around the world, representing over 500 million individual members.

ICA was amongst the first non-governmental organization granted category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1945. Since that time, the ICA Rules oblige the organization "to attain its objectives, inter alia, by collaborating to the fullest extent with all United Nations organizations ...". Collaboration is carried out through a network of ICA permanent representatives at the United Nations and its specialized agencies stationed in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Paris and Rome. Since 1985, a newly formed branch within the ICA secretariat namely, the United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations Department, has been charged with the task of co-ordinating and guiding the work of permanent representatives, in addition to disseminating to the co-operative members, information concerning recent developments in the United Nations system and major initiatives by the United Nations.

Close collaboration with the United Nations, as well as with ILO and FAO, is also ensured through joint participation in the work of the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC). During the period under review, COPAC meetings were held twice yearly, thus giving ICA a regular opportunity to discuss and co-ordinate with United Nations representatives current and future plans of action in the field of co-operative development, including joint studies, projects, seminars and the like.

Collaboration with United Nations bodies

ICA participated in the preparation of the 1983 and 1985 United Nations Secretary-General's reports and draft resolutions on "National Experience in Promoting the Co-operative Movement", attended the sessions of the Commission on Social Development and the Economic and Social Council where the above documents were considered. In addition, they made oral and written statements in support of United Nations efforts to promote the co-operative movement. The Alliance is currently engaged in the preparation of a new United Nations Secretary-General's report on the same subject, due to come before the United Nations General Assembly in 1987.

ICA has always been supportive of the United Nations initiatives to promote peace and co-operation, social and economic development, equal opportunities for women, youth and the disabled.

In 1982, the ICA President was invited to address the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. Peace resolutions were adopted by the ICA authorities in 1982, 1984 and 1985 reiterating the co-operative support of United Nations efforts to consolidate peace and security. An ICA programme of action was adopted and is being implemented to mark the International Year of Peace. A similar programme is being finalized by ICA to mark the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

An ICA delegation attended the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi, 1985). A pre-conference workshop was organized by ICA in Nairobi to deal with the subject "Women in Co-operatives Working for Development, Peace and Equality".

A special event was held during the course of the ICA Central Committee session (Washington, 1985) to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations with the participation of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General. A message of greetings to the United Nations was adopted.

During the period 1982-1985 liaison was maintained with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), whereby ICA representatives attended the sessions and made oral and written statements.

ICA, being recognized by UNDP as one of the "co-operating" non-governmental organizations, in 1982 received a special UNDP grant for the purpose of promoting co-operative education in West Africa. Discussions are under way to sign an ICA/UNDP agreement on a Short-Term Advisory Service (STAS project) with ICA providing experts for UNDP-funded co-operative projects.

A close relationship has developed between ICA and UNIDO. From among the major joint initiatives the following could be mentioned:

- (a) Conference on the Economic and Social Potentials of Industrial Co-operatives in Developing Countries (United Republic of Tanzania, 1982);
- (b) Third World Conference on Industrial Co-operatives (Poland, 1983);
- (c) Second UNIDO Consultation on the Food Processing Industry with special emphasis on the Role of Co-operatives and Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises in the Integrated Development of the Food-Processing Industry (Denmark, 1984).

Collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies

During the period under review, the Alliance continued to expand collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It has consultative status with each of

these organizations and has applied for the same with UNIDO, since it has now become a specialized agency.

ICA representatives regularly attended sessions of the ILO Governing Body, International Labour Conferences, as well as various technical and sectoral committees, panels, experts' consultations, etc., contributing with oral and written statements. Frequent consultations were held between ICA and ILO officers for the purpose of co-ordinating plans, exchanging information and experience in co-operative development. A close collaboration has developed at the field level between the ICA regional offices and ILO regional advisers. In recent years, ICA representatives have often been invited to lecture at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin.

ICA representatives participated in all sessions of the UNESCO Executive Board and General Conference and also in various special events sponsored by UNESCO. The Fourth UNESCO International Conference on Adult Education (1985) and the World Congress on Youth in Barcelona (1985) can be cited as examples. The Alliance helped to administer the UNESCO Travel Grants Programme, which includes biannual provision of about 25 travel grants for leaders in co-operative education from developing countries.

Collaboration with FAO ranges from participation by ICA at sessions of the FAO committees and the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme to regular consultations between ICA and FAO staff at the central, regional and field levels. Both organizations have rendered joint support to the Co-operative Development Decade for Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (1985-1995) which was launched by the Regional Ministerial Conference in Gaborone (Botswana) in 1984.

The Alliance is currently engaged in establishing a consultative relationship with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

23. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

(Category II)

Founded in 1912, the International Council of Jewish Women has directed its efforts towards improved education, social welfare activity, advocacy for human improvement and is a non-partisan organization. Within the larger objective of obtaining universal peace so that a better world can be created to serve all mankind, the International Council of Jewish Women seeks to spread knowledge about and promote support for the United Nations, and currently operates through 35 affiliates in 31 countries, with a membership of approximately 1 million women. The affiliates, although autonomous, must adhere to the by-laws and resolutions of the parent organization. The International Council of Jewish Women holds triennial conventions, and there are regional meetings during the interim years, i.e. the European Committee, Latin-American Committee and North American Committee. The international headquarters is situated in the country of the President, who may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms.

Since 1964, the International Council of Jewish Women has had category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and with the permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The International Council of Jewish Women is also accredited to the United Nations Children's Fund, with representations in New York and Geneva, and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with representation in Paris. The International Council of Jewish Women is also accredited to the Council of Europe, and maintains a permanent representative in Strasbourg.

The International Council of Jewish Women is supportive of programmes and projects through the services of trained volunteers at both international and affiliate levels and concentrates its efforts on international relations, social and community welfare, education, human rights and disarmament. The International Council of Jewish Women functions as the central representative body, defining policy for its affiliates and directing affiliate activity towards co-operative effort with United Nations specialized agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations. It urges, at all times, the dissemination of information to motivate public opinion. Committed to the aims and purposes of the United Nations, the International Council of Jewish Women circulates reports on aspects of United Nations operations which fall within the purview of its by-laws, supplying information and materials and requesting responses on local action taken. Thus, there exists a dual system of reportage. Annual directives embodying guidelines for the observance of designated years, i.e., the International Year of the Child, the International Year of Peace, the International Year of Disabled Persons and the International Youth Year are sent to all affiliates. Directives and calls for action are circulated for affiliates to urge their national Governments to implement United Nations Conventions, Declarations and resolutions, to supply information solicited by the various Commissions of the Economic and Social Council and to hold special meetings to commemorate United Nations Day, Human Rights Day and the like.

The International Council of Jewish Women representatives attend regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Population Commission and the International Labour Conference. Representatives of the organization attended the meetings of the World Assembly on Aging and the World Conference on the End of the Decade for Women which were held during the current review period.

All representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women are active participants in the non-governmental community. In New York, the representative of the United Nations Children's Fund serves as treasurer of the UNICEF/NGO Committee, while formerly the alternate was rapporteur for that group. The representative to the United Nations is a member of the Executive Board of the NGO Committee on Aging and an alternate serves on the Working Group on Intergenerational Affairs and also on the NGO Committee of the University for Peace. Another alternate is a member of the NGO Committee on Youth, and all the alternates and the representatives attend, as members, the meetings of the NGO Committee on the Decade for Women. In both New York and Geneva, representatives are on the NGO Committee on Human Rights. In Geneva, the representative served as English language secretary and is now the Vice-Chairman of the NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women and was the convenor of the Working Group on Women and Employment. An alternate serves on the Working Group established by the UNICEF/NGO Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In Geneva, the representative of the International Council of Jewish Women serves on the Bureau of the NGO Committee on Development. In Vienna, the representative is treasurer of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, and also serves on the NGO Committees on Aging and Youth. As members of these NGO Committees, the representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women have assisted in the preparation of statements for submission to the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions and have made interventions before those bodies.

The International Council of Jewish Women publishes a semi-annual Newsletter (in English and Spanish) and much information relative to the work of the United Nations is reported therein. At each of the organization's triennial conventions, one session is devoted to the United Nations and its achievements, and the activities of its bodies, agencies and Commissions is reported in detail. Topical statements relative to current issues are presented for consideration and approval. Matters which are assured special attention at each session are: womens' issues and the need for their participation at all levels of society; concern for the aging, the disabled, the mentally retarded; care for children and youth; the juvenile justice system; disarmament; peace and the human rights of mankind generally.

Although the International Council of Jewish Women does not initiate and develop projects under its own direction, it proposes and encourages broad affiliate activity alone and in conjunction with like-minded agencies and organizations, thus serving as a catalyst for national and local efforts. Lists of statements and oral interventions and of calls for action are filed with the Secretariat.

24. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES (ICVA)

(Category I)

Introduction

One of the primary objectives of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) is to foster co-operation between its members and the United Nations in matters of humanitarian assistance and development co-operation. In fact, ICVA acts as the principal liaison body between certain specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

ICVA enjoys very close relations with UNHCR and delivers statements on behalf of non-governmental organizations to the annual meetings of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. During 1982-1986, UNHCR participated in a number of ICVA seminars designed to improve co-operation between the Office and non-governmental organizations, for example, on Central America. ICVA participated in annual meetings with UNHCR in the framework of the UNHCR/NGO Consultative Group on International Protection and the UNHCR/NGO Consultative Group on Assistance.

During 1981-1983, ICVA, together with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, assisted UNHCR to set up the International Refugee Integration Resource Centre (now incorporated in the UNHCR Refugee Documentation Centre), and in December 1985, ICVA and UNHCR jointly organized a seminar on the Development Approach to Refugee Assistance.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

The first UNRWA/NGO consultation was jointly organized by UNRWA and ICVA in Vienna in June 1983. It was co-chaired by the UNRWA Commissioner-General and by the Chairman of the ICVA Governing Board. Since then, a second annual consultation has been held and a third is planned for February 1986 in Amman, Jordan.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

ICVA has maintained close contact with UNDRO and has, for example, advised the Office on relations with non-governmental organizations and on distribution lists. ICVA regularly participates in information meetings of UNDRO.

Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA)

In 1981, OEOA, ICVA and the Licross/Volags Steering Committee for Disasters jointly convened an OEOA/NGO consultation. Following the meeting, a non-governmental organizations Consultative Group to OEOA was established and has met several times. These meetings are convened by ICVA and the Licross/Volags Steering Committee.

World Bank

In 1981, ICVA was involved in the establishment of the World Bank/NGO Committee which was designed to foster co-operation between the Bank and non-governmental organizations. Although the Committee is autonomous, ICVA provides the secretariat for the non-governmental organizations members, which include a number of ICVA members. ICVA has been active in the organization of four annual meetings of the full Committee, as well as a number of meetings of the Steering Committee. It also assisted the Bank to promote a series of sectoral seminars, for example, the meeting between World Bank representatives and non-governmental organizations on Reconstruction after Disasters (1984) and the non-governmental organization Workshop on "Promoting Family Health: Towards Closer Collaboration between Governments, NGOs and the World Bank" (1985). The World Bank/NGO Committee is currently examining the possibilities of a collaborative endeavour on environmental issues in Sahelian Africa.

World Food Council

In 1984, the World Food Council requested ICVA to co-ordinate an assessment, from the viewpoint of operational non-governmental organizations, of progress made since the 1974 World Food Conference. The ICVA paper entitled "The World's Food: Ten Years After - A NGO Perspective" was one of the official documents at the tenth ministerial session of WFC in 1984. ICVA participated in the eleventh ministerial session the following year.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In 1984, UNDP and ICVA convened a consultation between a delegation from the People's Republic of China, UNDP and non-governmental organizations. This was followed by several non-governmental organization missions to China, co-ordinated by UNDP in Beijing. In July 1985, ICVA was represented on a UNDP/NGO mission to China. ICVA is co-operating with UNDP with regard to follow-up of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II).

Other specialized agencies

ICVA maintained working relations with specialized agencies and other bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

ICVA also works closely with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (Geneva) and, for example, co-sponsored with Non-Governmental Liaison Service a workshop entitled "NGOs and Africa", held at Geneva in November 1985.

United Nations Conferences

ICVA participated in numerous United Nations conferences and meetings during the period, such as the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. ICVA produced two information publications for the Conference entitled Assistance to African Refugees by Voluntary Agencies and Timely Solutions: Voluntary Agencies and African Refugees, as well as a note on ICARA II which was issued for use by ICVA member agencies in discussions with their respective Governments and constituents. ICVA delivered a statement at the conference on behalf of non-governmental organizations and convened two meetings of all non-governmental organization participants during the conference. As a result of these meetings and other discussions, ICVA appointed a consultant to co-ordinate and promote non-governmental organization involvement in the ICARA II follow-up programmes.

Another example was the United Nations Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa (Geneva, March 1985) where ICVA was invited to deliver a statement on behalf of non-governmental organizations.

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25. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES

(Category II)

The member organizations of the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (hereinafter called INTERCO) are actively involved with UNICEF, UNDRO, FAO, the Commission on Human Rights, UNHCR, and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (especially in the field of aging). They administer a budget of approximately \$200 million in 50 countries, serving over 500,000 individuals throughout the world in the field of social assistance, vocational training, education, agricultural assistance, economic rehabilitation, health services, emigration, resettlement and related sectors primarily for Jewish communities.

The American Joint Distribution Committee, a member of INTERCO, is especially active in the field of emergency relief and works closely with the International Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, UNDRO, UNDP, FAO, WHO and UNHCR, as well as other voluntary agencies. There is a monthly meeting held at the League of Red Cross Societies on disaster relief. A new programme mounted by the American Joint Distribution Committee for drought relief in Ethiopia has a budget of over \$1 million.

The Jewish Colonization Association, a member organization of INTERCO, is heavily involved in agricultural training, primarily in Israel, and provides funds for research in agricultural development.

HIAS, as a specialized migration agency, participates in all efforts to move migrants and refugees in a manner designed to make this action as smooth as possible, bearing in mind the humanitarian and psychological problems involved in the displacement of individuals or groups of people. Although a sectarian agency, HIAS activities are not limited to the resettlement of members of the Jewish faith. HIAS is currently very active in the programme for the resettlement of Indo-Chinese, Haitians, and more recently, Cubans. HIAS works closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Paris, as well as with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration.

INTERCO, through the American Joint Distribution Committee, has been actively involved with WHO in implementing the global strategy for "Health for All by the Year 2000" (see Conference document of the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly, CWU/85.1, pp. 36-39). In addition, WHO information kits are channelled to all AJDC programmes. AJDC sponsors programmes in the field of maternal and child care, school health services and care of the aged, principally in Hungary, Israel, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and all Western European communities. In Israel, AJDC co-operates with the Ministry of Health in developing programmes for manpower development, care of the aged, mental health, chronic disease and handicapped children.

The World ORT Union (ORT), a member of INTERCO, has implemented 134 projects in 51 developing countries in the field of technical assistance, including

vocational and technical education, agricultural and rural infrastructure, and transportation systems. It serves as a technical consultant to various specialized agencies, especially with the United Nations Development Programme, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Economic Community, and is a consultant to many Governments on technical assistance. In addition to the technical assistance programme, it runs 840 training courses in 24 countries, with 134,000 students. ORT educators work to prepare students to meet the challenges of the world-wide technical revolution. It has special programmes to assist children with educational and personality difficulties, drop-outs and former drug addicts.

INTERCO, as a co-ordinating body of a group of social service agencies and as a humanitarian group of agencies whose aims are parallel to those of many of the United Nations organizations in carrying out its goals, is in tandem with the goals of the United Nations. INTERCO regularly attends and participates in the meetings of UNHCR, WHO, the Human Rights Committee, FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO in Paris, Rome and New York.

At regular statutory meetings of INTERCO, twice yearly, the programmes of the member organizations are carefully reviewed and co-ordinated. In so doing, the International Council seeks to implement relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions of its competent bodies having a bearing on the specific areas of activities of INTERCO members.

INTERCO would welcome any development designed to bring about more effective consultation with the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary organs and bodies, as well as with the specialized agencies with whom it collaborates as indicated above, so that a more productive interchange can result in those areas of public endeavour in which INTERCO and its member agencies have a demonstrated skill and experience.

26. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE

(Category I)

The International Council on Social Welfare has, since its foundation in 1982, been an international body concerned with all aspects of social welfare. It is a non-governmental organization, made up of 80 National Committees and 23 specialized welfare organizations. The main objectives of ICSW are to foster and promote social development on a global basis; to define social needs and create and stimulate awareness for these needs; to further understanding for the interrelatedness of social issues. In accordance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), ICSW as a non-governmental organization in consultative status (category I) with Economic and Social Council, submits hereby a report on activities related to the work of the Council for review by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

Throughout the period of the report, the organizations' representatives attended and reported on meetings of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights, in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

In the context of the World Assembly on Aging 1982, ICSW representatives were actively involved in the NGO Committee on Aging in New York, where the ICSW representative chaired a Sub-Committee on Health and Home Care, and in Vienna, where a representative of ICSW was Vice-President. Staff of the General Secretariat of ICSW were closely involved in the organization of non-governmental organization programmes which took place in connection with the World Assembly on Aging, notably an international ICSW workshop organized in collaboration with the ICSW Austrian National Committee on "Aging: The International Discussion - The Austrian Experience". Experts of ICSW participated in the intergovernmental preparatory meetings in the Mediterranean, Latin America and Caribbean, European and Asian regions. ICSW endorsed and encouraged its members to assume an active role in translating the recommendations emanating from the World Assembly on Aging into realistic action programmes.

ICSW regularly reported on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in its newsletters at the international and regional levels in order to contribute to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. Among the information relayed was a summary of guidelines for priority actions at the national level.

Against the background of the International Conference on Population in 1984, ICSW collaborated with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to involve certain national ICSW Committees in the developing world with planning activities. Representatives of ICSW attended the UNFPA/NGO Consultation in April 1984. Recommendations from the International Conference on Population were publicized in the international ICSW Newsletter.

In February 1983, ICSW was involved in an non-governmental organization statement which was presented to the Commission on the Status of Women urging that preparatory work for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in

Nairobi in 1985 take into account specific issues, such as education programmes for women in developing countries and problems of rural women. ICSW was closely involved with the work of non-governmental organizations supporting and furthering the United Nations Decade for Women 1975-1985, notably in the NGO Forum held at Nairobi along with the End of the Decade Conference. A representative of ICSW was selected as the convenor of the Sub-Committee on Health and in that capacity served as the focal point for all health-related workshops at the Nairobi Forum. The representative was subsequently elected President of the Sub-Committee on the Status of Women. Other representatives of the organization were also active on the NGO Committee on Women in New York and Vienna.

In the context of the International Youth Year, ICSW shared regular information with its membership and was instrumental in setting up contacts between national members and national co-ordinating mechanisms for youth. A representative of ICSW served as secretary on the Board of the NGO Committee on Youth in Vienna and was in close contact with the IYY secretariat located in Vienna.

The ICSW General Secretariat assisted the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in finding experts and consultants from developing countries to participate in the expert group meeting on "Children - Transition to Youth: Implications for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes" held at Bulgaria in May 1985. The Secretary-General of ICSW participated at a United Nations interregional seminar in Moscow in October 1984 on "Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies". Subsequently, ICSW was represented at a United Nations informal meeting on Social Welfare and the Family in Vienna. The ICSW Secretary-General was elected chairperson of the NGO Committee on the Family, established in Vienna in 1985, and ICSW is the lead agency in the working group of this Committee involved in studying the image of the family as this appears in the reports and recommendations of various United Nations years and events.

At UNICEF, representatives of ICSW have held offices on the NGO Committee on UNICEF throughout the quadrennial period. In New York, a representative of ICSW served as treasurer and as chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Infant Feeding and chaired a workshop of the NGO Forum held in connection with the UNICEF Executive Board's meeting in April 1985. In Geneva, an ICSW representative served as Vice-President of the Geneva Board of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. Furthermore, ICSW is involved with the work of UNICEF at the national level through the GOBI FF Programme, the NGO/UNICEF/WHO Programme on Collaboration with Governments for Implementing Strategies for Primary Health Care, the Field Level Relations Committee as well as in the context of its own national projects.

Staff and representatives of ICSW were closely involved with the non-governmental organization input for the World Health Organization's technical discussions held in May 1985 on "Collaboration with NGOs in implementing the global strategy of Health for All by the Year 2000". ICSW gave substantive input to the official background paper stressing the importance of intersectoral and grassroots participation in health issues. Representatives of ICSW will attend the 1986 technical discussions on "The Role of Inter-Sectoral Co-operation in National Strategies for Health for All". ICSW co-operates with WHO in promoting primary

health care. It is a founding member of the NGO Group on Primary Health Care, and in this capacity was consulted on a position paper of the group which was issued in the WHO World Health Magazine. The ICSW National Committee in Zimbabwe organized a Conference on Primary Health Care in 1985.

At the International Biennial ICSW Conferences on Social Welfare held at Brighton in 1982, Montreal in 1984 and Tokyo in 1986, special sessions were and will be dedicated to specific United Nations events and concerns (e.g., WAA, IYDP, United Nations Decade for Women, population issues and family issues). At the ICSW Conference held at Brighton, one of the main plenary sessions dealt with the topic United Nations/NGO relationship and the plenary address was presented by the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

The international and regional ICSW newsletters include items and articles on United Nations activities in the social field (in addition to those already mentioned, members of ICSW are kept informed on other United Nations events e.g., the International Year of Peace and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless). Proceedings of biennial and regional conferences include many references to the United Nations. Representatives of ICSW in New York, Geneva and Vienna attend and report on briefings for non-governmental organizations arranged by the United Nations Department of Information.

27. INTERNATIONAL DRIVING TESTS COMMITTEE (IDTC)

(Category II)

We are submitting a brief summary of the main occasions during which our organization was active, on a world-wide basis, in the fields of road safety and improvement of behaviour of drivers - current as well as future ones - on our modern roads.

As this is the first quadrennial report from CIECA, the first event to be reported took place in January 1979, i.e., before the reporting period. That was the attendance by our Secretary-General to the fourth liaison meeting held at Copenhagen on "Prevention and Control of Road Traffic Accidents". During the quadrennial period itself, the principal areas of activities are listed below.

CIECA congresses or conferences

The conferences of CIECA take place every one and a half years, and are attended by representatives from 18 to 20 countries on an average. Represented at the conferences are all the Western and Central European countries in addition to Greece, Hungary, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the whole of Scandinavia including Finland and North Africa. The four last general conferences held are as follows:

- (a) Seventeenth congress, Brussels, April 1980;
- (b) Eighteenth congress, Amsterdam,* October 1981;
- (c) Nineteenth congress, Budapest, April 1983;
- (d) Twentieth congress, Monaco, October 1984.

As far as the agenda of each conference is concerned, about one third of the time is devoted to declarations by the delegations on a central theme. They explain what has been done in their country since the last meeting, i.e., changes in procedures or methods, new initiatives, single projects launched or abandoned in the fields of training, licensing and road safety. This represents a welcome opportunity for every CIECA member to ask questions about what is going on and why in any of the other participating nations.

The rest of every session deals with specific subjects of common interest, such as the two-wheelers permit, the special risk of younger drivers, professional driving (heavy vehicles), information to the public (press, radio, television, etc.), interrelations between training and examination and the

* Amsterdam was chosen so as to combine the conference with the twenty-fifth anniversary of CIECA, which was founded in 1956 in the Netherlands.

post-examination period. About three to four themes are chosen for each conference by the Permanent Executive Bureau and approved by the General Assembly; one given subject can be carried over if new developments are expected.

Such conferences result in recommendations issued at the end of the discussion for every subject, of either technical or sufficient common importance. The wording is adopted by all delegations and conveyed by them to their respective Governments or authorities as representing the official point of view of CIECA.

CIECA sessions of its Permanent Executive Bureau

This body of men and women, composed of a President, a Secretary-General and three Vice-Presidents, in addition to a legal adviser, a technical adviser and one representative to the United Nations, meet regularly twice a year in order to discuss the preparations of future conferences and all matters dealing with drivers' behaviour during their training period. Also, they deal with all urgent subjects which cannot wait until the next congress.

Sessions in Geneva of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on road safety

CIECA was present at all sessions, being represented by several officers of CIECA at each session. The main target was to issue recommendations to all participating countries.

Visits to training and driving tests centres

Every opportunity was seized on the occasion of conferences in a given country to study the organization of drivers' training and control. This was particularly the case within the past four years in Belgium, Hungary and Spain.

Theoretical test in the Netherlands

In September 1984, the Netherlands invited all CIECA members to visit the newly computerized system for analysing the results of driving tests. Nineteen countries did participate with discussions among groups.

International Day of Road Safety (J.I.D.I.T.V.A.) in Belgium

In October 1983, a number of CIECA members participated in a three-day session on road safety, which was organized by Belgian relevant authorities under the leadership of the Vice-President of CIECA.

The various aspects and steps of road safety in its physical, psychological and educational components were debated. Such a session takes place every five

years and is combined with visits to the field for live demonstrations. Also, the opportunity was given to visit the new Belgian centre for handicapped learner drivers.

Training methods of driving in Europe (Rome, June 1984)

Another three-day session was organized by the Italian Association of Driving Teachers on a national basis, on improving the abilities and behaviour of drivers so as to aim at reducing the number of accidents on the roads.

28. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

(Category I)

The International Federation of Business and Professional Women has more than a quarter of a million employed and self-employed women affiliated to IFBPW through National Federations and Associate Clubs in 63 countries. It was granted category II consultative status in 1945 and category I in 1979.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

IFBPW maintains permanent representatives to the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions in New York, Geneva and Vienna who attended meetings and worked with the secretariats in each location. Special interests centre on the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Population Commission. IFBPW has consultative status with UNICEF, UNESCO and is on the list of ILO. It has relations with ESCAP, has applied for consultative status with UNIDO, and is seeking closer working relations with WHO. IFBPW works also with the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology, UNDP, the World Food Council and the Committee on Discrimination against Women.

Statements

Many written and oral statements are circulated and interventions made on issues being considered and of concern to IFBPW, the Economic and Social Council, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIDO. The work of the General Assembly is followed and the concerns of specific issues are made known by letters to the Secretary-General through delegates and members of the Secretariat. (A list is filed with the Secretariat.)

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

IFBPW makes known to its affiliates the many resolutions that are adopted by United Nations bodies and agencies which call for supportive action by non-governmental organizations, and recommends action on those related to IFBPW, for appropriate national and local action. World-wide action was taken by IFBPW and its affiliates to implement resolutions concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by several United Nations bodies. Resolutions were adopted at both the 1983 and 1985 Congresses urging ratification and implementation of its provisions. The Legislation Chairperson each month sends information to affiliates on a particular article with suggestions for its implementation in law and practice. Seminars were held in Bermuda, Australia, Africa (All Africa Seminar, Biennial), South America and other countries. Workshops were held in connection with international and national meetings. Reports received indicate widespread action, the last reports coming from the United Kingdom and Japan that ratification had been completed. New Zealand and Australia acted last year to secure ratification. The General

Assembly in its resolution 40/108 endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. IFBPW distributed to all its affiliates copies of the strategies calling for action by non-governmental organizations. The Congress in New Zealand adopted a resolution asking for a study and implementation. It held a workshop to discuss ways in which action could be taken to change attitudes and secure recognition of persons able to contribute to nation building. Regional and national seminars are planned to work out specific programmes related to the needs of different areas.

Using the consultative process to bring about change

It was noted by Mrs. Leticia Shahana, in introducing agenda item 92 in the Third Committee at the fortieth session of the General Assembly, that improvement in the position of women in developing countries was slow. During the debate on General Assembly resolution 40/105, questions were raised concerning adequate consideration of women's needs by the regional commissions. IFBPW in co-operation with organizations in consultative status organized a consultation in New York from 12 to 14 February 1986 to explore ways to strengthen relationships between non-governmental organizations and the regional commissions. The results of the consultation were reported to the thirty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women in document E/CN.6/1986/NGO/7. Representatives to each of the regional commissions are being appointed by IFBPW and other organizations to further co-operative action. Recommendations are being made to the proper authorities that a non-governmental organization liaison officer and a women's affairs officer be appointed to serve in each regional commission to improve conditions in the region and increase programmes to speed the advancement of women. The consultative process is furthered through co-operation with the conferences of non-governmental organizations in consultative status. Also, IFBPW makes known its concerns by distributing statements for circulation to delegates, by interventions during meetings at which these issues are being debated and through consultation with members of the Secretariat.

Support for United Nations conferences and programmes

IFBPW has fully supported the various years, including observance of the International Youth Year. The IFBPW representative to the NGO Committee on IYY initiated a project on "Computer Literacy" in co-operation with UNIDO and a training programme for youth from the developing countries to be held at Vienna and various countries. The theme for the 1985 congress in New Zealand was "Youth Today - Leaders Tomorrow". A young person was chosen by each of 10 National Federations to attend the Congress as guests. They presented a panel and participated in workshops on issues of concern, returning to their homes to initiate and support programmes for youth.

There was participation in the International Year of the Child stressing the role of women and training of more persons to help meet the needs of children. Preparation for and participation in the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and Forum 85, through meetings, seminars and workshops,

was a major programme emphasis for IFBPW and its affiliates. Meetings of the Preparatory Committee and the Regional Preparatory Meetings at Tokyo and Arusha were attended as well as the Conference. Statements were circulated suggesting strategies to be included and special issues to be considered by the World Conference. IFBPW served on the Planning Committee for Forum 85 and the consultation held at Vienna in October 1984, taking part in workshops and final consultations on plans for the Forum.

The fortieth anniversary of the United Nations was noted with special programmes by affiliates. The International Year of Peace is being observed with an official statement and programmes by its Standing Committee, emphasizing the need to build a world in which peace is possible. This requires, for people everywhere, a place to live, food, basic health services, education and a job. Many affiliates have organized special programmes and have co-operated in programmes and projects, especially in developing countries.

Full level collaboration

There has been close relationship between UNESCO and IFBPW. The Paris representative has served on the NGO Committee of UNESCO co-operating in furthering programmes and projects. IFBPW, in co-operation with four other international organizations, is furthering vocational training as part of the UNESCO Co-Action Programme. It is now responsible for a vocational training programme in Mexico, whilst also serving on programmes in India, the Philippines, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

Many affiliates further programmes in co-operation with other agencies, at the local level, which include income-generating programmes. The Ghana Business and Professional Women are working with the United Nations Development Programme for Women, and the Australian BPW have worked with UNICEF programmes. There are other such examples.

Dissemination of information

IFBPW is making a major contribution for support and understanding of the United Nations through dissemination of information on its activities. Articles on the work of the United Nations appear in each issue of its official publication, Widening Horizons, distributed to officers, committees, affiliates and subscribers around the world. Information, suggested programmes and projects as well as action to implement resolutions appear each month in the IFBPW circular sent to officers, committees and leaders of each National Federation and Associate Club, as well as to regional co-ordinators. Reports received from IFBPW United Nations representatives are circulated by the headquarters staff to officers and members of standing and ad hoc committees as a basis for programmes and policy decisions and supportive action. There are speakers and reports from all IFBPW representatives at each Congress, with workshops on related subjects and resolutions.

Resolutions are debated and adopted supporting issues before the United Nations and its bodies which call for international and national action. "A day at the United Nations", a special programme at the United Nations in connection with the International Congress in Washington in 1983, proved to be extremely valuable.

More than 400 persons from about 35 countries spent the day visiting the United Nations and meeting delegates and members of the Secretariat. Nine top United Nations officials took part in the programme with time for questions and discussion. Material on the work of the United Nations was given to each participant with suggestions for study groups and local programmes to be sponsored in their own countries on their return home.

29. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

(Category II)

If the numbers of representatives appointed by any given non-governmental organization are indicative of its interest and involvement in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Federation of Social Workers would rate high on that score with six representatives currently accredited at Headquarters in New York, two in Geneva and one in Vienna.

The representatives' reports are circulated regularly and appear in the Federation's Newsletter which continues to be published three times a year. A copy of the latest issue will be sent as soon as it is available and it contains a resumé report by representative Jack Kamaiko on his activities on behalf of the International Federation for the celebration of the United Nations fortieth anniversary.

Each year the Federation's representatives in New York organize a special programme at United Nations Headquarters during the Social Work Month in the United States to familiarize United States social workers with the work of the world body. The 1985 event took place in the Dag Hammarskjold Auditorium and was dedicated to the fortieth anniversary and to issues related to peace and disarmament.

Since early 1984, the representative at the United Nations Office at Geneva has been working on a survey among the Federation's member nations to ascertain and encourage ratification and, in some instances, signature of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The results of the survey is to be presented to the Federation's next General Meeting scheduled from 25 to 27 August 1986 at Tokyo, Japan.

Since submitting its last quadrennial report in December 1981, the International Federation has been represented at the World Assembly on Aging (Vienna 1982) after having participated actively in preparations for the event at the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Aging in New York. Participation with Observer status at the 1984 International Conference on Population included the circulation of a position statement on population from the viewpoint of the social work profession.

Various social workers around the world represented the Federation at the regional preparatory meetings for the International Youth Year. The International Federation continues as an active member of the Ad Hoc Group on the Drafting of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and in 1985 it was elected to the Board of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.

In the area of collaboration with the International Labour Office, the International Federation of Social Workers has been attempting since 1981 to provide that agency with a proper definition of the social work profession (comments are on file with the Secretariat) for inclusion in a revised edition of its International Standard Classification of Occupations.

The International Federation has been asked by an official of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. M. Rao, to prepare a comprehensive background paper for the Interregional Consultation of Social Welfare Ministers in 1987 on Social Welfare Policies and Programmes and will undertake this task based on the views and experience of its 47 national member associations.

At present, the Federation is on the Board of the Provisional NGO Committee on Family Issues in Vienna which is trying to determine a new concept of this social group as well as its present needs and the provisions it requires in the coming years.

The Federation and its member associations have a special interest and involvement in the issues of peace and disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Working closely with the secretariat of the International Year of Peace whose Executive Secretary and Chief of the Section for Non-Governmental Organizations and Academic Institutes came to address the Federation's General Meeting in Montreal, Canada in July 1984, the International Federation is planning to hold an International Day of Social Workers for Peace and Disarmament in most of its member countries during the International Year of Peace. The theme of its next biennial symposium to be held at Tokyo in 1986 is "Developing Human Relations and Social Structures for Peace". The Federation participated as an Observer in the seminar for the European region preparatory to the International Year of Peace.

Alongside this burning concern is that relating to human rights where the Federation continues to intervene on behalf of imprisoned social workers (mainly in Chile, South Africa and the Philippines), and the wish to be of help to victims of the earthquake in Chile for whom one of our member associations was successful in collecting funds. A similar step is envisaged for victims of the volcanic eruption in Colombia.

Apart from holding its biennial symposia and regional seminars, and since submitting our last report at the end of 1981, two African regional seminars were held for the first time (in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1982 and in Benghazi, Libya in 1985). The International Federation published its first four policy documents (documents are on file with the Secretariat) and has others in various stages of preparation (on peace and disarmament, youth, refugees, development in rural communities, the elderly, work with self-help groups, and migration). The published documents were sent to the appropriate United Nations agencies, divisions and departments.

United Nations publications continue to be circulated to the membership and/or are quoted in the Federation's Newsletter. The holding of the 1984 General Meeting in Montreal in reasonable proximity to the United Nations Headquarters and that of the 1985 meeting of the Executive Committee for the first time in Geneva (at the International Labour Office), gave many officers and members of the Federation the opportunity of closer and first-hand contact with the world body and with some of its officials.

30. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

(Category II)

Oral and written statements

During the past four years (1982-1985), the International Federation of University Women, referred to hereafter as "the Organization", has submitted the following written statements to:

(a) The Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, first session, 1983, on preparations for the Conference;

(b) The Commission on the Status of Women, thirtieth session, 1984, on review and appraisal of progress achieved;

(c) The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1985, on women and education.

The following 13 written statements, made jointly with other non-governmental organizations, some of which were drafted by the organization, were submitted to:

(a) The Economic and Social Council, second regular session of 1982, on the participation of women in development;

(b) The Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-ninth session, 1982, on the programme of future work; review and appraisal of progress achieved; preparations for the World Conference; thirtieth session, 1984, on review and appraisal of progress achieved (two statements);

(c) The Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory body for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, on preparations for the Conference, three statements at the first session, 1983, and one statement at the second session, 1984;

(d) The Centre for Human Rights, 1982, on the study on human rights and massive exoduses (document E/CN.4/1503);

(e) The Expert Group Meeting on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation, 1983, on mutual relationships between women's status in society and the building of peace;

(f) The Commission for Social Development, twenty-ninth session, 1985, on policies related to issues concerning specific groups.

Two joint oral statements, presented by another organization, were made on the following occasions:

(a) The Economic and Social Council, second regular session, 1983, on food problems;

(b) The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1985, on promoting progress of women beyond the Decade.

Consultations

The organization consulted many times the Liaison Officers with non-governmental organizations in New York and Geneva. Contacts were made also with the Secretariat at the Vienna International Centre, in particular with the Branch for the Advancement of Women.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

The organization has continued its co-operation, through correspondence, reports and attendance at meetings, with UNESCO, the International Labour Organisation and UNICEF, with which it has consultative relations. Contracts were signed with UNESCO in 1984 for an international survey on the Qualitative and Quantitative Representation of Women in Higher Education, Research, Educational Planning, Administration and Management, and in 1985 for a seminar on the Role of Women in Combating Illiteracy among Women, held at Dhaka by the Bangladesh Federation of University Women, a seminar on Women and the Mass Media, organized at Bangkok by the Thai Association of University Women and the building-up of a roving library for new literates near Calcutta. Contacts were made with some personnel offices, for example at the World Health Organization, about the recruitment of women for United Nations posts.

Participation in conference and other meetings

The organization was represented at the World Assembly on Aging, 1982; the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1983; the Fourth International Conference on Adult Education, 1985; and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1985. The organization was also represented at the regular sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as at a number of seminars and meetings of experts.

Preparation of papers and other materials

The organization has sent information and comments to the Centre for Human Rights, particularly with regard to the question of slavery and slavery-like practices, the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine traffic (1984) and popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of human rights (1985). It has also submitted to the Branch for the Advancement of Women its views on the non-governmental organization contributions to the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women

and on possible issues for this Conference (1982), as well as information on activities related to women and peace (1983) and on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (1983).

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

Various communications were sent to the Centre for Human Rights concerning the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

The Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women were given special consideration in the programme and meetings of both the organization and its national affiliates. Particular emphasis was put on women with regard to work, education, literacy, science and technology, appropriate technology, new communication technology, the mass media, decision-making positions and the economy. The International Youth Year and preparations for the International Year of Peace received attention from the organization and its members.

Information on the activities of the United Nations

Every issue of the two publications of the organization - the Newsletter (Nouvelles) and the Communiqué (same name in French) - has included some information on United Nations activities, e.g., world conferences, human rights, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

A number of circulars to national members have given information on United Nations activities such as conferences, regular sessions, seminars, international years and decades, with special attention to the United Nations Decade for Women, the End of Decade Conference and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

31. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR VITAL REGISTRATION
AND STATISTICS (IIVRS)

(Category I)

The International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) is a non-profit tax-exempt professional association, the members of which are limited to governmental officials responsible at the national level for the official registration of civil events (births, deaths, marriages, etc.) and using these official documents to compile demographic statistics useful for economic and social programmes. In 1985, IIVRS had 272 members in 134 countries. The number of members and countries has been increasing each year.

The purpose of IIVRS is to encourage the improvement of these governmental systems by the exchange of information, giving publicity among its members to the relevant activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other concerned agencies. IIVRS is a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

IIVRS does not provide direct expert advice to countries, considering this the responsibility of multilateral or bilateral governmental organizations, but carries out its mission by publishing a periodic newsletter, a series of technical papers, other technical publications and appointing expert committees to work on specific problems.

Examples of IIVRS activities in the past four years undertaken in connection with the United Nations and its agencies are listed below:

In 1985 there were three regional meetings on civil registration sponsored by ESCAP and ECA. The first meeting was held at Apia, Western Samoa from 30 April to 6 May under the sponsorship of ESCAP. The second meeting was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 21 to 26 October sponsored by ECA. The third meeting was held at Bangkok, Thailand from 10 to 16 December sponsored by ESCAP. IIVRS was represented at each of those meetings and presented special papers on the status and organizational structure of the civil registration systems in those regions.

IIVRS received a special grant from UNFPA to prepare and publish a special 242-page volume entitled Improving Civil Registration. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of UNFPA, wrote the preface to the volume. Over 1,000 copies of the volume were distributed free to a specially prepared mailing list of government officials, demographers, etc. The distribution was made in December 1984-March 1985.

With reference to the special volume, Improving Civil Registration, and at the request of the respective United Nations regional offices, 25 copies were sent to the ESCAP Pacific Seminar on Civil Registration in May 1985 and 50 copies were sent to the ESCAP Asian Seminar on Civil Registration in December 1985. The organization was represented at those United Nations regional meetings, made suggestions for the agenda and discussed the organization's documents.

With the co-operation of the United Nations and ESCAP, IIVRS appointed a committee of experts to prepare a report on the improvement of civil registration in Asia. The report will be published in 1986 with acknowledgement of the participation of ESCAP.

IIVRS was represented by its Executive Director at a WHO meeting in March 1983 on monitoring infant mortality rates in connection with the WHO Programme of Health for All by 2000. IIVRS prepared a paper to be used by countries as a guideline for this purpose.

IIVRS was represented by its Executive Director at a meeting held at Beijing, China called by WHO to consider the revision of the International Classification of Diseases (November 1983). Since the Executive Director of IIVRS has been recognized as a world-wide expert on this subject, the organization contributed substantially.

Under contract with the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, IIVRS prepared a preliminary draft of the text for the revision of the United Nations Handbook of Vital Statistics, part I.

A comprehensive review was made of all the pertinent documents of the United Nations and its specialized agencies relating to civil registration and vital statistics, and the following documents were published in the Technical Papers Series of IIVRS for world-wide distribution to its members:

(a) Technical Paper No. 7, a compendium of the various actions taken by the United Nations on human rights with discussion of their implications for civil registration;

(b) Technical Paper No. 18, a compilation of recommendations from United Nations international and regional conferences and seminars on civil registration and vital statistics over the past 25 years;

(c) Technical Paper No. 21, an inventory of United Nations recommendations and suggestions for selection of various social indicators derived from vital statistics.

IIVRS participated in the United Nations-WHO Conference on Data Bases for Management of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality held at Bangkok, 20-23 October 1981.

In December 1981, IIVRS attended a WHO meeting on Sex Differentials in Mortality at Canberra, Australia. A paper entitled "Sex Differentials in Mortality: Trends, Determinants and Consequences" was prepared for the meeting.

As a non-governmental organization, IIVRS participated in the discussions of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the agenda item relating to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics during its twenty-first session. IIVRS also submitted for the Commission's consideration a Conference Room Paper entitled "Major Obstacles to Achieving Satisfactory Registration of Vital Events and Compilation of Vital Statistics from these Records".

32. INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations was founded in Brussels in 1873. The present name was adopted in 1895. The work of the Association is principally geared to its Conferences, of which 61 have been held since the Association was founded. Since 1924, except for the period of the Second World War, the Association has organized a Conference every two years in some principal city of the world; an additional conference was organized in Prague in 1947.

The Conferences are principally focused on the work of the Association's International Committees. These submit reports on the topics of their concern to the Association in conference. The discussion of a report at a Conference very usually concludes with the adoption of one or more resolutions and these, if accepted under the Association's Conference procedure, are usually submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the appropriate specialized agency or commission.

The Association's Conference at Montreal in 1982 was honoured by the presence of His Excellency Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar. In his address at the inaugural session, the Secretary-General paid tribute to the original and significant contribution of the Association to the development of international law and to the pioneering and imaginative spirit with which the Association addressed the problems that confronted each new generation. The Secretary-General urged the Association to continue using its influence and its expertise to reinforce the supremacy of the law at both international and national levels, a difficult task in which the organs of the United Nations were likewise engaged.

Following the Montreal Conference the following resolutions were submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

2/82 - Conveying the "Montreal Rules of International Law Applicable to Transfrontier Pollution";

3/82 - Conveying the second report of the Association's International Committee on Legal Aspects of a New International Economic Order, and the discussion thereon at the Conference, with an assurance of the co-operation by the Association in comparable work being undertaken by the United Nations;

6/82 - Conveying the report of the Association's International Committee on State Immunity, the Montreal Draft Convention on State Immunity, and the discussion thereon at the Conference, with a request that the same be made available for consideration by: (a) the Special Rapporteur and the International Law Commission; and (b) representatives of all State members of the United Nations;

7/82 - Conveying the fifth interim report of the Association's International Committee on International Criminal Law with the texts of model conventions and the explanatory report, with a request that the same be made available for

consideration by: (a) the Economic and Social Council; and (b) representatives of all State members of the United Nations.

At the Montreal Conference the following resolutions were also adopted:

1/82 - Expressing support for the Draft International Convention on Off-Shore Mobile Craft approved by the thirty-first International Maritime Committee meeting held at Rio de Janeiro in 1977;

4/82 - Welcoming the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law adopted at its fifteenth session (July 1982);

5/82 - Conveying the reports of the Association's International Committee on International Commercial Arbitration and the Association's British Branch to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, and the discussion at the Conference thereon, with an assurance that the Association supports efforts to promote commercial arbitration as a method of settling disputes in developing countries and between parties from industrialized and developing countries;

10/82 - Drawing the attention of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament to the importance of a strict observance of article III of the Agreement on the Moon;

13/82 - Conveying the report of the Association's International Air Law Committee, and the discussion thereon at the Conference, to the International Civil Aviation organization and the International Air Transport Association.

Following the Association's sixty-first Conference, held at Paris in 1984, the resolutions mentioned below were submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

1/84 - Conveying the "Paris Minimum Standards of Human Rights Norms in a State of Emergency" for submission to, inter alia, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The text of this resolution was also conveyed to: (a) the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe; (b) the General Secretary of the Organization of American States; and (c) the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for submission to relevant organs;

3/84 - Conveying the second report of the Association's International Committee on the Legal Aspects of a New International Economic Order. The resolution also recommended that the Committee's Chairman and Rapporteur maintain liaison with the specialized agencies, including UNITAR, involved in work relating to the legal aspects of a new international economic order;

6/84 - Conveying (a) the Statute for an International Court, together with its French text and the explanatory report, and (b) Protocol I to the Statute for an International Criminal Court and to the Statute for an International Commission of Criminal Inquiry, together with the explanatory report, with a request that these be made available for consideration by: (i) the Economic and Social Council, and (ii) representatives of all State members of the United Nations;

7/84 - Conveying the report of the Association's International Committee on International Terrorism with a request for its further distribution to representatives of all State members of the United Nations.

At the Paris Conference the following resolution was also adopted:

5/84 - Making available to the international organizations concerned, including the International Maritime Organization, the report of the Association's Netherlands Branch on the Removal of Installations in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The Association has at present 16 International Committees and one Working Group at work on international law subjects of topical interest. Of these the following will be presenting reports for consideration at the Association's sixty-second Conference to be held next August at Seoul: the Enforcement of Human Rights, the Exclusive Economic Zone, International Commercial Arbitration, International Criminal Law, International Monetary Law, International Water Resources Law, Legal Aspects of a New International Economic Order, Legal Aspects of Extradition in Relation to Terrorist Activities, the Legal Status of Refugees, Long-Distance Air Pollution, and Space Law.

In collaboration with European Study Conferences, the Association arranged a conference at London in May 1983 on the subject "Extra-Territorial Application of Laws and Responses Thereto". The edited papers presented at this Conference and made available by leading experts in the field, were published under the same title in October 1984 [ISBN 0 906214 28 9, price £32=50].

A further conference arranged in association with European Study Conferences was held at London in October 1984 on the subject "Operational and Legal Aspects of Transborder Data-flows". The edited papers presented at this Conference are to be published in a simplified form later this year.

The Association has engaged in other activities co-operative with and supportive of the United Nations during the period under review, such as participation in conferences and meetings sponsored by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the Commissions and the subsidiary bodies, but lack of space precludes the giving of an account of them here.

33. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

(Category II)

The following constitutes a report submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). It describes the activities of the International League for Human Rights concerning the consultative and substantive activities carried out by the organization in the field of human rights during the period January 1982 to December 1985.

During each of the four years under review, the League has actively contributed to the work of various Economic and Social Council bodies. The League's representative(s) attended the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, held consultations with members, and submitted both oral and written statements on a number of agenda items. During each of these years, the League's representatives also participated actively in the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, presenting both oral interventions and written statements.

In addition, the League submitted materials to several of the Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups of both the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. Among these were included petitions to the Working Group on Communications, documentation to the Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances, and to the Special Rapporteur on Chile. Moreover, the League responded to requests for information related to the mandates of several Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission.

The League's representative attended, prepared a lengthy paper and made an oral intervention at the 1984 United Nations seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. Moreover, at the request of the Secretariat, the League's Vice-President prepared one of the three background papers distributed to all participants at the same seminar.

The League's representatives attended and presented oral interventions at the 1985 Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The League's Vice-President also participated in the 1984 Ottawa Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Congress.

In each of the four years under review, a League representative attended and reviewed the sessions of the Economic and Social Council. When appropriate, the League's representatives also consulted on particular issues with members of the Secretariat and the Assistant Secretary-General.

The League actively participated in the consideration of human rights matters in other United Nations bodies. For example, the League has monitored the work of the Third and Fourth Committees of the General Assembly and has held consultations with their members. In 1982, the League petitioned the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. In 1982, 1983 and 1985 the League petitioned the Trusteeship Council concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The League has repeatedly responded affirmatively to invitations to consult with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In May of 1983, 1984 and 1985 it accepted invitations to consult with its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. In August 1984 and 1985, the League appeared before the full Special Committee.

The League's representatives have attended the meetings of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and studied their work. The League has prepared and submitted a communication accepted by the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In response to requests from members, it has also provided informal information to the members of these two treaty monitoring committees concerning the review of state-party reports under Article 40 of the Covenant.

The League has also petitioned the Secretary-General on several occasions, seeking his good offices to assist in humanitarian cases.

The League has been active in other ways throughout the United Nations system. For example, a League representative has contributed financially to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Torture. The League's representatives attended preparatory meetings for the 1985 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. A representative attended the Mexico City UNESCO Conference on Cultural Policies. The League also sponsored a UNITAR fellow during 1984-1985.

Finally, throughout the period under review, the League has worked actively to inform human rights associations world wide that constitute its affiliates about the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights. It has sponsored conferences and enabled affiliate representatives to travel to United Nations Headquarters and to the Geneva United Nations office to participate in human rights activities. League representatives have lectured widely, written articles for both the public press and specialized expert groups on the United Nations human rights programmes.

34. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

(Category I)

Contributions to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The representatives of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) attend the sessions of the Economic and Social Council or its Commissions at which matters of concern to ISO are discussed. The main ISO contributions to the Economic and Social Council as a whole during the past four years have been through the regional commissions (mainly ECE) and the other United Nations organs, particularly the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, UNCTAD, UNEP and UNIDO. In addition, there is active collaboration between ISO and most of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

Economic Commission for Europe

In addition to attending meetings of ECE regular sessions, ISO is actively involved in a large number of its activities. ISO representatives participate in the work and meetings of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies and its Group of Experts. ISO is making direct contributions to the work of, and attending meetings of, among others, the following ECE principal subsidiary bodies and/or their subordinate bodies:

- (a) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;
- (b) Inland Transport Committee;
- (c) Committee on Agricultural Problems;
- (d) Committee on the Development of Trade;
- (e) Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation;
- (f) Timber Committee;
- (g) Committee on Water Problems;
- (h) Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems.

ISO representatives participate in 40-50 meetings of the above bodies every year, in addition to numerous informal discussions with the ECE secretariat. Nearly 60 ISO technical committees in different fields have liaison with ECE.

Economic Commission for Africa

ECA has expressed interest in making ISO standards in certain fields better known in its area, and the ECA headquarters are being kept informed regularly of the relevant ISO development.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

A good deal of ECLAC interest in ISO work lies in the field of transportation, including transportation by inland water ways in the context of ECLAC activity on integrated river basin planning. At the request of ECLAC, regular liaisons have been arranged between ECLAC and the ISO committee on freight containers and the ISO sub-committee on inland navigation.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ISO is represented at many of the ESCAP meetings, both at regional workshops on technical subjects of interest to ISO and at the regular sessions of ESCAP. Co-operation between ISO and ESCAP is particularly active in the fields of freight containers and agricultural machinery. ESCAP receives the annual reports of nearly 25 ISO technical committees in different fields. The Trade Information Service of ESCAP is supplied, on demand, with copies of standards publications of ISO.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

ESCWA is in liaison with some 15 ISO technical committees and sub-committees.

Co-operation with other United Nations organs

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

ISO is closely involved with UNCTAD in the discussions regarding availability of international standards for freight containers and the question of possibility or otherwise of drawing up a flexible international agreement on the application of these standards. ISO has participated in discussions at the secretariat level and in meetings of the intergovernmental group on this subject during the past years. ISO participates in meetings of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, the Committee on Commodities, and is represented at UNCTAD sessions. Co-operation also exists in the framework of ITC-UNCTAD/GATT on questions concerning export inspection and related aspects of quality certification. Seven ISO technical committees in different fields have liaison with UNCTAD.

United Nations Environment Programme

ISO representatives participate in meetings of the Governing Council of UNEP. ISO technical committees dealing with terminology, sampling and analysis of pollutants in the atmosphere and in water, measurement of environmental noise and vibrations, and soil quality contribute information of relevance to UNEP. In addition to corresponding with the office in Nairobi, close contacts are maintained with the UNEP offices in Geneva and Paris, and ISO participates regularly in intersecretariat meetings on environmental problems. Four ISO technical committees have liaison with UNEP.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

ISO continues to have close contacts with Habitat, by means of the normal ISO liaison procedures for committees in which Habitat has an interest and by means of the intersecretariat meetings on international harmonization of building regulations and standards. Habitat has been invited to participate in the ISO workshop on standards for low-cost housing in developing countries, to be held in June 1986.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

There is close co-operation between ISO and UNIDO in regard particularly to all aspects of standardization in the industrialized process. UNIDO is invited to send representatives to attend ISO meetings of relevance to UNIDO programmes and ISO is invited to UNIDO meetings concerned with standardization and its applications in developing countries. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1979 by the Secretary-General of ISO and the Executive Director of UNIDO, a special joint UNIDO/ISO meeting takes place every year alternately in Geneva and Vienna. Under the UNIDO/ISO collaboration scheme, UNIDO sponsors candidates from developing countries to attend ISO technical committee meetings (some 20 during the past three years). ISO is applying for consultative status with the newly created specialized agency.

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

Close contacts and active collaboration are also maintained between ISO relevant technical committees and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, UPU, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO and WMO on subjects of mutual interest. There is sustained close collaboration in the field of food products where ISO has established sustained contacts with the secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Also, because of the rapid development in the field of information technology, the relations between ISO and ITU/CCITT have become highly interactive on account of the growing convergence of computer technology and communications; representatives of both sides therefore hold joint meetings or attend each other's meetings several times a year.

35. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS UNIONS (IOCU)

(Category I)

The International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) has concentrated its activities over the past four years principally in the field of consumer protection. That subject has a component in practically every formal issue before the Economic and Social Council. IOCU participated in formulating the consumer protection components of the various documents. There was representation on the development of the United Nations guidelines on consumer protection and the publication of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments. IOCU helped develop the consumer component of the proposed Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations and the consumer section in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. IOCU participants contributed to the development of each of those documents.

Oral and written statements were presented to the committee dealing with consumer protection subjects under consideration. Such representation took place at Geneva and Nairobi as well as in New York.

Extensive consultations were carried out with delegates from countries dealing with those issues in the various committees. IOCU representatives co-operated with the secretariats of each of the bodies concerned. That concentrated effort together with the strong support of other non-governmental organizations contributed to the successful passage by the General Assembly, by consensus, of the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection as well as the almost unanimous acceptance by the General Assembly of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments.

The consumer component of the proposed Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations was accepted as part of the agreed upon portion of the United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations, subject to acceptance of the entire document. IOCU submitted, both formally and informally, documents to the Commission at its regular sessions as well as during the special session in support of the consumer protection components and supplied suggestions for assistance in resolving the undecided issues of the Code. This activity continues to be high on the priority list of IOCU.

A strong consumer component was contained in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. A specific reference to the consumer guidelines was included and IOCU was well represented. Papers and amendments submitted by IOCU and IOCU affiliates were constructive in promoting consumer protection goals of the United Nations and IOCU. The importance of women as consumers, especially in the developing countries, was strongly put forward. IOCU laid strong emphasis on health, especially of women and children.

IOCU maintained strong affiliation and association with other United Nations bodies and agencies. IOCU was well represented in the activities of the Department

of Public Information. The Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Non-Governmental Organizations Liaison Services maintained a very strong link with IOCU and was extremely helpful in carrying out consumer goals. The IOCU representative chaired the consumer section of the NGO Committee on Development. IOCU representatives worked with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. IOCU representatives attended all non-governmental organizations briefings. One representative worked closely with UNICEF representing IOCU at the meetings of the UNICEF Executive Board, serving on the Board of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, and participated in work groups and other UNICEF activities. The population workshop received considerable attention from IOCU. Help was given in monitoring consumer products in population control and keeping IOCU affiliates apprised of population-related community activities.

One representative carried on extensive correspondence with consumers in developing countries, keeping them informed of United Nations activities on their behalf. IOCU participated in conferences of WHO, ESCAP, FAO, UNDP and women's programmes, including the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women.

The IOCU work in New York is carried out by a volunteer staff of six individuals; the same number represents IOCU in Vienna and in Geneva.

The representatives participated in various media activities, including television, radio, newspaper interviews and speeches at conferences, in an effort to promote the goals of IOCU and of the United Nations.

36. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS

(Category I)

Profile of the International Organisation of Employers

Founded in 1920, the International Organisation of Employers is the only world organization authoritatively representing the interests of employers of the free world in all social labour matters at the international level.

The Organisation is dedicated to promoting private enterprise and to furthering the interests of employers and their organizations in all countries, especially in the developing countries.

IOE acts as a permanent liaison body for the exchange of views and experience among employers throughout the world, and is the recognized channel for the communication and promotion of the employer point of view in social matters in all international bodies.

IOE has permanent consultative status with the United Nations and with the International Labour Organisation and close working relations with other international government and non-governmental bodies concerned with matters falling within its own sphere of activities.

The Organisation's members are the central employer organizations of 96 countries of the free world.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The International Organisation of Employers (IOE) was represented at the regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council, in both New York and Geneva, during the period under review.

IOE pursued its close co-operation with the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, participating in its meetings and taking an active part in the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations. Joint statements from IOE and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) were submitted to the Commission regarding the views of business circles on the subject.

Co-operation with United Nations agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

By virtue of its consultative status with ILO, the International Organisation of Employers was involved in all the activities of this specialized agency, attending all tripartite meetings in its capacity as a co-ordinating body and the secretariat of the Employers Group.

Particular attention was paid to the defence of human rights within the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and the ILO Committee on Discrimination; to the application of ILO conventions on social and labour standards and on human rights questions; as well as to technical assistance to employers organizations in third world countries as partners in development. Through its representation in the ILO Governing Body Committee on International Organizations, IOE is permanently following all United Nations activities related to ILO competencies.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The permanent representative of IOE in Vienna attended all meetings of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board. Particular attention was devoted to the UNIDO training activities for industrial manpower and to its sectoral activities (IOE was represented at the UNIDO/FAO first international consultation on the wood and wood products industry in September 1983). A statement was delivered by an IOE representative at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO in August 1984.

United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

The IOE permanent representative in Vienna has continued to co-operate with this United Nations body.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Organisation participated in ILO actions aimed at implementing United Nations resolutions concerning the First and Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. To that effect it participated in the special meetings held prior to and during the International Labour Conferences during the period under review to give effect to the 1964 ILO Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa (updated in 1981) to which IOAE subscribes.

Dissemination of information

IOE publishes a monthly Information Bulletin which periodically covers the United Nations activities of particular importance to its members.

Participation in United Nations conferences

In addition to the meetings mentioned above, representatives of the Organisation attended the following conferences sponsored by the United Nations:

- (a) Special Session of the Economic and Social Council Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, April 1984);

- (b) NGO Forum on the Fourth Regional Conference of UNIDO (Vienna, February 1984);
- (c) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi, July 1985).

37. INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

(Category I)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) maintains close relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and institutions. It also has close relations with the specialized subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Population Commission.

The relationship with WHO is a long and close one. A partnership has developed in many areas of mutual concern, such as primary health care, including family planning, contraceptive research, a multi-country study on the safety and acceptability of contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health, day-care facilities and the promotion of family planning through women's organizations. Regular meetings with WHO representatives continue to help in further developing collaboration.

Following an agreement with FAO, a great deal of interest has developed in making family life education inputs into selected small farmer projects. Discussions have also been held with a view to making family planning contributions to women's development, nutrition and rural development projects.

Increasingly, the linkages between child well-being, maternal health and family planning have been recognized. Thus, the work of UNICEF and that of family planning associations have a common cause. IPPF recently joined UNICEF in initiating pilot projects in a number of countries, with a view to developing programmes which will combine child-care activities and family planning.

The long-standing relationship with UNESCO continues with particular emphasis on population education and communication and youth concerns. With ILO the Federation shares a common interest in population and family life education within worker education and vocational training.

In recent years there is a much better understanding of the linkages between population, resources and environment. Consequently, IPPF relations with UNEP have developed considerably. In 1983, senior officials of UNEP participated in an IPPF seminar on the subject.

IPPF continues to follow closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights. It has also had a long and close relationship with ESCAP and ECA. It played an active role in the preparations for the Third Asean Population Conference organized by ESCAP in 1983 and also in the Kilimanjaro Conference organized by ECA. The Federation's representatives attended Ministerial and high-level official meetings on social problems organized by those Commissions. It kept in touch with ESCWA while preparing for the International Conference on Population and participated in all regional preparatory meetings for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Western Hemisphere region of IPPF has maintained contacts with ECLAC.

The most important initiatives undertaken by the United Nations family in which IPPF participation was most intense and active were the International Conference on Population, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and numerous activities relating to the International Youth Year.

With regard to the International Conference on Population, IPPF participated actively in the four Expert Groups that preceded the Conference and in the work of the Population Commission and the Preparatory Committee. IPPF suggestions for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action were taken into account by the Preparatory Committee and, consequently, had an influence on the final recommendations emerging from the Conference. In support of the major initiative of the United Nations family, IPPF mobilized its entire membership to initiate consultations with their national Governments and recommendations for action were discussed at length through the policy making bodies of the whole Federation. It was the view of the Federation that the recognition accorded to non-governmental organizations in the final recommendations of the International Conference on Population was due in great measure to the efforts of IPPF and other non-governmental organizations. A special issue of People was produced in support of the Conference and was widely distributed.

In 1981, IPPF called for the full involvement of the Federation and its members in the work of the International Youth Year. Consequently, in 1983 the secretariat of the International Youth Year and the IPPF signed a Joint Letter of Intent and Collaboration. Thus it was possible to produce a joint information package for distribution to all International Youth Year national co-ordination committees.

IPPF also produced a special issue of its magazine, People, to highlight youth issues. Through its participation in preparatory meetings for the Year at the regional and international levels and in the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, five clauses on population and family life education were included in the report of the Advisory Committee which, in turn, was endorsed by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

In order to further support the International Youth Year, IPPF joined with other non-governmental organizations to form a Working Group on Family Life Education, thus facilitating inter-agency co-operation. Some of the regions of IPPF organized their own youth activities and 30 family planning associations inaugurated special youth programmes for the Year, some of which were implemented in collaboration with national co-ordinating committees. One of the final outcomes of IPPF continuous involvement in the International Youth Year was the production of a Family Life Education Resource Book entitled Growing Up in a Changing World for youth organizations. ILO, UNICEF and some international youth non-governmental organizations participated in that important initiative.

IPPF is concerned with the integral relationship between family planning and women's development and has consistently supported the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. IPPF policy statements highlight the importance of family planning for improving the status of women and the contribution of women's development as an element in enabling women to effectively utilize their human

rights to practise family planning. Those concerns led to IPPF deep involvement in the preparations for the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year and participation in it. It was logical, therefore, for IPPF to be involved in preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Programme Committee of the Federation endorsed a strategy for IPPF in relation to the End of Decade Conference as far back as June 1983. IPPF objectives were:

- (a) Focus on the importance of family planning to women's development and to ensure the inclusion of family planning in national, regional and international plans of action; emphasize the linkage between the International Conference on Population and the concerns of the United Nations Decade for Women;
- (b) Promote the concern and commitment of IPPF to women's welfare and development by advocating and supporting appropriate efforts based on its own experience;
- (c) Highlight links between women's development, the United Nations Decade for Women and IYY by emphasizing the needs and concerns of young women, including family life education and fertility related needs.

An essential element in working towards achieving those objectives was the encouragement of national level preparations. Health and family planning sections of the United Nations survey, as an input for the preparation of the planning document for the Conference, were distributed. IPPF and other publications were sent to family planning associations for use in briefing Governments, the media and other non-governmental organizations; the IPPF President and other leaders sent regular communications calling upon associations to become involved in the work of national preparatory groups for the Conference.

Additional IPPF inputs were made through participation in the two specialized seminars organized by the United Nations. The IPPF representatives also attended preparatory meetings organized by the regional commissions. In support of the Conference, IPPF played an active part in the workshop organized by the NGO Forum on "Women and Reproductive Rights" and "Do Population Control Policies Advance the Cause of Women" and organized its own workshops on "Young Women Health and Family Life Education Components" and "Women's Development, Family Planning and Child Wellbeing". The IPPF President made a statement to the Conference on "Women: The Next Decade".

A special issue of People magazine was distributed in English and French in addition to a wide selection of other IPPF publications and fact sheets in at least three languages on subjects related to women's development.

From the points listed above it will be evident that IPPF places high importance on its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and all the regional and other related commissions. It publicizes and reports on policies and programme directions of the Economic and Social Council. Sample publications are available upon request. The IPPF President and Secretary General continue to link the IPPF system (its national, regional and international components) to the respective Economic and Social Council counterparts and the United Nations specialized agencies.

38. INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The International Road Federation is one organization structured through two equal headquarters in Washington, D.C. and Geneva. IRF works in close accord with the United Nations regional commissions for the improvement of land communications, and it supports and assists these agencies in achieving their objectives.

Consultative and substantive activities

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

IRF is represented at all meetings of the Inland Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe pertaining to road development, road and transport statistics, and road safety.

The Director, Division of Transport, ECE, participated in the IRF Inter-European Regional Meeting at Sofia, Bulgaria, 10-14 May 1982, which was organized to promote development of the road networks of the South-East European region. The Transport Directors congratulated IRF for assembling such a large, high-level group of professionals and administrators in the road field.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Fifth IRF African Highway Conference was held at Libreville, Gabon, 6-11 February 1983. An in-depth review of the infrastructure situation of each African country was presented, and numerous experts provided technical advice in areas of planning, construction and maintenance. The ECA Director, Division of Transport, spoke concerning the importance of completing the African highway network.

IRF was represented at the ECA Silver Jubilee and Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the ECA Commission at Addis Ababa, 27 April-3 May 1983. IRF promoted attendance at the ECA extraordinary meeting of the Governing Council of the Cairo-Gaborone Trans-East African Highway Authority in Cairo, 27-28 October 1983. The Council reviewed the financial and constitutional elements of the Authority.

IRF participated in the ECA Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in January 1984, when the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade was approved. To determine transport needs of passengers and freight in the African Mediterranean Area, IRF organized an international colloquium on "The Mediterranean and the Road". The Director of the Division of Transport, ECA, spoke on the status of roads in the region. He said that although the road networks were well-developed, there was a lack of adequate maintenance. A second such event was scheduled to be held at Tunis in April 1986.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

An IRF representative participated in the ESCAP Inter-Governmental Highway Experts Conference at Bangkok, 8-14 February 1983. The Conference dealt with the importance of well-planned maintenance programmes. ESCAP officials expressed interest in closer liaison between ESCAP and IRF, and requested IRF assistance in selecting expert speakers for future conferences, and support in promoting them.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Chief of the Transport Unit of the Development Research and Policy Analysis of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs prepared a technical paper that was presented at the tenth IRF World Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, October 1984. The topic of the paper was "Administration of International Road Transport".

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, Natural Resources and Energy Division

IRF supplied the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development with a list of suitable experts for employment on the United Nations Saudi Roads Project in March 1984. IRF staff met with the TCI Director of Programme Development to discuss increased participation by IRF in the Department's activities, and to describe IRF training programmes of interest to the Director.

Informational activities in support of United Nations programmes

IRF mailed 20 copies of its annual World Survey of Current Research and Development on Roads and Road Transport to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at their request. IRF regularly supplies the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat with two publications, Road and Motor Vehicle Statistics and World Road Statistics. Both provide the Statistical Office with information for its Statistical Yearbook.

IRF periodically files a report with UNESCO concerning the availability of its training and study programme for the UNESCO Study Abroad publication. World Highways, the monthly publication of IRF Washington, and Routes du Monde, the monthly publication of IRF Geneva, consistently offer maximum coverage to United Nations transport affairs. Among recently featured articles were the UNDP Tchad-Cameroon Bridge Project, the United Nations Sahelian Office, African Road Program, ECA African Highway Master Plan Study, the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade, the ESCAP Highway Experts Seminar, the Trans-African Network and the Trans-European Motorway Project.

39. INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION

(Category II)

Introduction

Founded in 1948, the International Road Transport Union (IRU) was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1949. Since then, it has actively participated by the presence of its delegates and the submission of its views in the work of the regional commissions and in that of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Contribution to the work of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

IRU took part in the meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held at Geneva from 16 to 27 April 1985. A summary of the IRU notes and suggestions calling for measures to facilitate international transport, and hence trade and travel, was published by the ECE/United Nations Secretariat. The Executive Director of ECE addressed the IRU World Congress at Venice in April 1984.

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Inland Transport Committee (document submitted: TRANS/R.155). The Director of the ECE/United Nations Transport Division addressed the IRU World Congresses held at Montreal (1982) and Venice (1984).

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Working Party on Road Transport (documents submitted: TRANS/SC1/R.133/Add.1 and TRANS/SC1/R.131/Add.1). IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Group of Experts on Road Traffic Safety (documents submitted: TRANS/SC1/GE.20/AC.1/R.8 and TRANS/SC1/GE.20/AC.1/R.9). IRU regularly took an active part in the work of the Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles and its subsidiary bodies (documents submitted: TRANS/SC1/WP.29/R.294 and TRANS/SC1/WP.29/R.345).

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the ECE/United Nations Group of Experts on Combined Transport during the period and in those of its predecessor, the Group of Experts on Container Transport (document submitted: TRANS/GE.24/R.55).

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Group of Experts on Customs Questions Affecting Transport and its subsidiary bodies during the period. IRU is the international issuing body for TIR carnets under the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR carnets (1959 and 1975) (documents submitted: TRANS/GE.30/AC.2/R.6, TRANS/GE.30/R.122, TRANS/GE.30/R.128 and Add.1, TRANS/GE.30/GRCC/R.52, TRANS/GE.30/R.128/Add.2, TRANS/GE.30/AC.2/R.8, TRANS/GE.30/R.144, TRANS/GE.30/R.156, TRANS/GE.30/R.174, TRANS/GE.30/AC.2/R.9 and TRANS/GE.30/R.193 and 194).

IRU regularly took an active part in the meetings of the Group of Experts on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs during the period. IRU regularly took an

active part in the meetings of the Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and its subsidiary bodies during the period (documents submitted: TRANS/GE.15/AC.1/R.170 and TRANS/GE.15/AC.1/R.168).

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Group of Experts on Transport Statistics. It submitted in 1984 a comparison of the methods used to evaluate domestic road and rail freight transport (TRANS/GE.6/R.54) and, in 1985, proposals for the harmonization of international statistics on road transport (TRANS/GE.6/R.63).

IRU participated actively in all meetings of the Group of Experts on Transport Economics and in those of the Group of Experts on Transport Trends and Policy.

Committee on the Development of Trade

IRU regularly took an active part in the meetings of the Working Party on the Facilitation of International Trade Procedures (documents submitted: (TRADE/WP.4/R.262, TRADE/WP.4/R.271, TRADE/WP.4/R.297, TRANS/WP.4/R.312 and TRADE/WP.4/R.394).

Contribution to the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

In April 1982, IRU organized, in co-operation with the Government of Uruguay and the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the first South American Road Transport Conference, attended by some 150 delegates from government and the profession from most South American countries. The meeting was addressed by the ECLAC Assistant Executive Secretary for Co-operation and Support Services and the Director of the ECLAC Transport Division. IRU subsequently co-operated with the ECLAC Transport Division with a view to the introduction of the TIR customs transit system in the region.

Contribution to the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

IRU maintained contact with the Transport, Communications and Tourism Commission of the Economic Commission for Africa whose representative addressed delegates at the 1982 and 1984 IRU World Congresses.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

In 1981, IRU Submitted papers to the ESCAP Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communications (transport, communications and tourism wing) and to its Intergovernmental Meeting of Highway Experts (TRANS/IMHE/11). In 1983, IRU was represented at subsequent meetings of those bodies and again submitted papers calling for co-operation in the field of road transport. From 20 to 23 November 1984, ESCAP and IRU jointly organized, at ESCAP headquarters, a Meeting

on National and International Road Transport, attended by over 150 delegates from 16 countries in the region and addressed by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP, the Chief of the Transport, Communications and Tourism Commission and his staff.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

IRU maintains a working relationship with the secretariat of the Transport Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

IRU maintains a working relationship with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and, at the request of the latter's Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries, in 1985 identified and put UNCTAD in touch with an expert who was sent to assist the Government of Swaziland in transport negotiations.

Information about the work of the United Nations

IRU member associations in 50 countries on the five continents are regularly informed by circular of the work being undertaken by the United Nations in the field of road transport.

40. INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE

(Category II)

Aims and activities

The International Social Service (ISS) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary in 1984. It provides service on a world-wide basis to assist people with personal, family, social and legal problems deriving from their moving from one country to another. The service is provided irrespective of nationality, race, religious or political persuasion. ISS assembles and submits to official bodies - both national and international - evidence based on its day-to-day experience, indicating possibilities for remedial national legislation or international agreements. ISS currently has 16 national branches and correspondents in more than 100 countries. During the period under review, ISS assisted people from 160 countries and territories.

Co-operation with the United Nations

ISS continues to appreciate its category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and is glad to report on this co-operation during the period 1982-1985. The main areas of international action relates to family and child welfare, human rights, rights of refugees, migrants and minority groups, and women in migration.

Through the General Secretariat in Geneva and ISS representatives in New York and Vienna, consultations continued with the United Nations secretariats in all three centres, in relation to the main areas of action indicated above, for example, with (a) the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs concerning programmes on the family (including participation in the Inter-Regional Seminar in Moscow in October 1984); (b) the Centre for Human Rights concerning the United Nations Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child; (c) the Secretariat in New York concerning the Draft Declaration of Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, currently before the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, and concerning the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women in July 1985.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Problems of refugees and asylum seekers showed an important increase in ISS activities during the four-year period, and close contact was maintained with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, and with several branch offices. Under project agreements between UNHCR and ISS, the General Secretariat and eight national branches provided social services and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers.

United Nations Children's Fund

Consultations with UNICEF in New York and Geneva continued, and the ISS representative in New York served as President of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. Of particular importance to ISS were consultations relating to the preparation of the UNICEF Executive Board discussions on children in special circumstances. The ISS Regional Representative for Latin America has ongoing contacts with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the offices of UNHCR and UNICEF in that region.

Preparation of material

ISS prepared papers on the following:

(a) The United Nations questionnaire on the status of women - 1983 (in view of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women - 1976-1985);

(b) Information collected from 17 countries for the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit, Geneva, on legal provision in Europe regarding leave of absence for parents adopting a child;

(c) Information to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna, on the main problems emerging from ISS intercountry work related to family issues: influence of migration on the family, structures, roles, child-rearing and education;

(d) Presentation on social aspects in emergency management for the UNHCR first Emergency Management Training Seminar, September 1985.

Statements

Copies of statements on the following were submitted to the United Nations Secretariat:

(a) To the Working Group on a Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child (fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, 26 January 1984);

(b) To the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985.

Participation in United Nations meetings

ISS was represented, as far as its limited financial resources allowed, at the regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Social Development; the Working Group on a Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Commission on Human Rights; the UNICEF Executive Board and the Executive

Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees Programme. A list of 10 other United Nations conferences and seminars in which ISS participated is on file with the Secretariat.

Field co-operation

The ISS branches and affiliated bureaux co-operate with the specialized agencies at the national level in work relating to the mandate of ISS. They also act as the ISS representative at United Nations regional meetings or seminars.

Dissemination of information about the United Nations: implementation of United Nations resolutions

ISS General Secretariat continues to circulate regularly United Nations documents and information material relating to areas of interest mentioned above to ISS units for action, where appropriate, for approach to their national authorities, and for information of local services. Reports on ISS co-operation with the United Nations are made to the Executive Committee twice yearly, and to the full International Council every two years.

The ISS newsletter, ISS In Brief, published four times a year in English and French, contains information on United Nations activities, resolutions, reports and documents. On the occasion of its sixtieth anniversary in 1984, ISS published a special brochure in English, French and Spanish, also containing information on co-operation with the United Nations.

41. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(Category II)

Brief outline of the substantive contribution made by the organization
to the Economic and Social Council and/or to its subsidiary bodies
through oral and written statements

In addition to its category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, IUCN enjoys consultative status and official relations with the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies: FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, WHO, WMO, IMO and UNIDO.

FAO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, WHO and WMO are invited to send observers to the annual meetings of the IUCN Council and to be represented by observers at the triennial General Assemblies of IUCN, the Assembly being the highest policy organ of the Union.

IUCN is regularly represented at meetings sponsored by various subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and is also regularly involved in consultations and active collaboration, in particular with the Economic Commission for Europe.

Consultations with members of these bodies or with the Secretariat

IUCN works closely with UNEP, FAO and UNESCO - all members with IUCN, of the Ecosystems Conservation Group, set up in May 1975 by the United Nations Environment Programme to help co-ordinate the conservation work of the four organizations.

IUCN co-operates closely with FAO; in particular, it has assisted with regard to the FAO Tropical Forests Action Plan. Through links with UNEP, IUCN contributed to the UNCTAD Tropical Timber Agreement, to the Regional Seas Programme and, in collaboration with IMO, to marine natural resources legislation. It contributed to the United Nations debate on Antarctica in 1984.

IUCN provides advisory services to UNESCO for the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, screening all natural sites to be considered for addition to the World Heritage List. IUCN also acts as the bureau of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, for which UNESCO is the Depositary. UNESCO continues to make a grant to IUCN every year for its work in connection with the World Heritage Convention and supports the publication of the IUCN Bulletin.

The IUCN Environmental Law Centre assisted WHO in preparing guidelines for environmental health standards.

Co-operation with United Nations organizations and agencies

IUCN has been co-operating with UNEP on a number of projects; it participates in the UNEP Inter-Agency Group on Desertification (IAWGD). IUCN collaborated with the United Nations in regard to the drafting and the implementation of the World Charter for Nature, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 28 October 1982. IUCN is also co-operating with UNEP for the preparation of the Ottawa Conference on Conservation and Development - Implementing the World Conservation Strategy. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities participated in the IUCN Population Task Force. IUCN collaborates with UNEP for the implementation of the Migratory Species Convention and, in the framework of co-operation under the Ramsar Convention, FAO, UNESCO and UNEP provide inputs to meetings of the Conference of the Parties to that Convention. Data on endangered species, protected areas and wildlife trade continue to be computer-stored at the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) as part of the UNEP Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS). Till the end of 1984, IUCN on behalf of UNEP provided secretariat services for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). IUCN and UNEP now have a co-operative agreement for technical assistance under CITES. A co-operative agreement is also pursued for the Migratory Species Convention, for which UNEP provides the secretariat.

Participation in, and activities at, conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations

During the quadrennial period 1982-1985, IUCN participated in some 140 meetings sponsored by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Preparation of papers and other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or the Secretariat

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 810 (XXXI), IUCN regularly prepares and publishes the United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, first issued in 1961. The latest edition was published by IUCN in 1985.

IUCN prepared a series of working documents and position statements for international meetings sponsored by the United Nations and in the context of joint projects with UNEP and the specialized agencies. In 1984, IUCN submitted a booklet on Antarctica to the United Nations General Assembly.

Action in response to United Nations resolutions which call for a response from non-governmental organizations

At its sixteenth session in Madrid (Spain), the IUCN General Assembly adopted several resolutions in response to General Assembly resolutions and resolutions adopted by United Nations Conferences, including items on the World Conservation Strategy and the World Charter for Nature and Antarctica.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including
field level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, etc.

Examples of activities carried out in collaboration with the United Nations system include the production of National Conservation Strategies for Uganda, Nepal and Senegal, IUCN/UNEP collaboration in the Sahel, collaboration with UNESCO in the development and implementation of the Biosphere Reserves Action Plan, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre contract with UNEP Infoterra Programme Activity Centre on ELIS environmental law information system and the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre co-operation under GRID.

42. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

(Category II)

Substantive contributions made to the Economic and Social Council

For the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the most relevant United Nations event was obviously the International Conference on Population which took place at Mexico City from 6 to 14 August 1985, 10 years after the United Nations World Population Conference at Bucharest. IUSSP was one of the non-governmental organizations represented in Mexico by its Bureau (President, Vice-President and Secretary General and Treasurer). A synopsis of a prepared statement on research needs in the population field following the Bucharest conference was read out in one of the plenary sessions by the IUSSP President during the time allotted to non-governmental organizations. A concise statement on the Union's activities related to the United Nations activities in the field of population and the International Conference on Population was circulated to the delegates and, at a later stage, among the members of IUSSP.

The Union was represented at the sessions of the United Nations Population Commission as well as at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Population.

Consultations and co-operation with the United Nations bodies and the Secretariat

As in the past, numerous and fruitful contacts were established with the Secretariat (especially the Population Division's staff and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)) in order to promote and to implement several projects of common interest. Our relations with FAO were also promoted and those efforts were culminated in the organization of a joint session at the twentieth IUSSP General Conference, held at Florence in June 1985.

Participation at United Nations meetings and conferences

Since 1982, the Union has been involved and has been represented at the following meetings organized under the auspices of the United Nations:

(a) Forum of non-governmental organizations in preparing for the United Nations World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 29 March-2 April 1982;

(b) UNFPA consultation with non-governmental organizations, Geneva, 29-30 April 1982;

(c) UNDP Governing Council meeting, twenty-ninth session, Geneva, 1-21 June 1982;

(d) United Nations World Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations at the United Nations - Thirty-five years of Consultative Status, New York, 13-16 September 1982;

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- (e) Twenty-fifth anniversary of CELADE, Santiago, 27 October 1982;
- (f) Fourth Extraordinary Session of UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 23 November-3 December 1982;
- (g) NGO Consultation on the United Nations International Conference on Population, London, 26-27 January 1983;
- (h) United Nations Expert Group meeting on population distribution migration and development, Hammamet, 21-25 March 1983;
- (i) United Nations Expert Group meeting on population, resources, environment and development, Geneva, 25-29 April 1983;
- (j) Ninth UNFPA/NGO Consultation, Geneva, 2-3 May 1983;
- (k) United Nations Expert Group meeting on mortality and health policy, Rome, 30 May-3 June 1983;
- (l) Third session of the United Nations High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, New York, 31 May-6 June 1983;
- (m) Thirtieth session of the UNDP Governing Council, New York, 6-24 June 1983;
- (n) Non-Governmental Organization food policy forum, New York, 27-30 June 1983;
- (o) UNESCO symposium on issues and new trends in migration, Paris, 4-7 October 1983;
- (p) Twenty-second session of the UNESCO general conference, Paris, 26 October-29 October 1983;
- (q) Twenty-second session of the United Nations Population Commission, New York, 18-20 January 1984;
- (r) Special session of the United Nations Population Commission, New York, March 1984;
- (s) Third session of the joint conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, Addis Ababa, 4-14 March 1984;
- (t) Twentieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 29 March-3 April 1984;
- (u) Thirty-first session of the UNDP Governing Council, Geneva, 4-29 June 1984;
- (v) Third session of the CEDOR Governing Council, Bucharest, 11-13 June 1984;

(w) Nineteenth conference of non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNESCO, Paris, 4-8 June 1984;

(x) ESCAP Population Division meeting on Analysis of Trends and Patterns of Mortality in the ESCAP region, Bangkok, 13-19 November 1984;

(y) Tenth meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Cairo Demographic Center, Cairo, 15-16 December 1984.

43. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS

(Category II)

During the past four years, the International Union of Family Organizations (IUFO) has remained faithful to its main vocation - that of promoting the well-being of families throughout the world. Likewise, it has done its utmost to fulfil its role as an international non-governmental organization having consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. During each annual International Family Conference and in all its other various activities, IUFO has always tried to bring together the concerns of the United Nations and those of IUFO.

1982 World Assembly on Aging

IUFO participated in the NGO Forum from 29 March to 2 April, Vienna, and in the World Assembly on Aging from 26 July to 6 August.

IUFO held a European Family Conference on "The Family in Europe towards the Year 2000" at Vienna from 15 to 17 November.

On 19 November, the IUFO Commission on Family Housing gave a press conference on "Housing of the Aged".

From 11 to 14 June, the IUFO Commission on Marriage held a session at Zurich on "Beyond Middle Age: Marriage and Family Relationships in Later Years".

In October, the IUFO President and the Secretary General remitted in New York to the private secretary of the United Nations Secretary-General a protest note against the massacres in West Beirut.

On the occasion of the IUFO General Council meeting in Vienna on 18 and 19 November, the Study Group on Family Income and Social Security and the Study Group on the Role of Public Authorities and Family Policy were founded.

From 1 to 6 December, the Asian Union of Family Organizations held a Conference at Manila on "Strengthening Family Life: Implications of Values and Traditions".

1983 World Communications Year

IUFO held an International Conference on "Families and Communication" at Naples, Italy, from 27 to 29 October. Recommendations were put forward to the United Nations.

From 11 to 14 June, the IUFO Commission on Marriage held its session at Nuremburg on "Second Marriages and Blended Families".

From 3 to 5 September the IUFO Arab Family Organization held its General Assembly.

From 7 to 9 September the IUFO Family Housing Commission held its session at Brugge, Belgium, on "The Influence of Housing on the Socialization of Children and on their Cultural Identity".

In September and December, the IUFO Study Group on Women convened at Baghdad to prepare the document to be put forward at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at Nairobi, 1985.

In October, the first Ibero-American Family Meeting was held at Madrid, Spain.

Also in October at Madrid, a meeting of the General Assembly of the IUFO European Region and a meeting of the IUFO Study Group on Family Movements "The Collective Action of Families in the Organization of Society" was held.

From 6 to 8 October, the Education Commission held its session at Munich on "The Relations between Parents and Teachers".

November saw the founding of the Asian Regional Commission for Family Housing in New Delhi.

From 14 to 18 November, IUFO held an Afro-Asian Conference in New Delhi on "The Role of Play in Child Development", under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Association for the Child's Right to Play and the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development of India.

1984 International Conference on Population

IUFO was represented at the International Conference on Population held at Mexico City, 6-14 August, and recommendations were put forward.

A Conference was organized at Helsinki, Finland, on 25-27 May on "Families and Population" and was greeted by Mr. Rafael M. Salas, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

In February, the IUFO Secretariat for Latin America was founded in Bogota, Colombia.

In March, IUFO held a session at the International Labour Organisation on "The Aspirations of Young People towards Work and the Families' Contribution in Response to these Aspirations", concerning International Youth Year, 1985. IUFO continues to have excellent relations with ILO.

In May, the Family Health Commission (founded at the 1981 Montreal General Assembly) held a session at Helsinki.

From 15 to 18 June, the Marriage Commission convened at Bellinter, Ireland, on the theme "Marriage and Work: Changing Values and Structure".

During the General Conference in June, the UNESCO NGO Community adopted by consensus a resolution to set up a working group on the theme "Family and Development". In February 1985, the Group entrusted IUFO with the responsibility of leading that work. In September 1985, a symposium was held on the theme and was opened by Mr. M'Bow, the Director General of UNESCO.

UNESCO was requested to include families in its programme and budget, and to take up the initiative for a World Family Conference.

From 16 to 20 October, the Second Ibero-American Family Meeting was held at Bogota, Colombia.

On 8 and 9 November, IUFO participated in the NGO Consultation on Literacy Training held at Paris at UNESCO.

On 23 November the Family Health Commission convened at Paris to prepare its contribution towards the International Seminar to be held at New Delhi in 1985 on "Substance Abuse among Youth and Children".

From 26 to 28 November, the General Assembly of the IUFO Arab Family Organization was held at Rabat, Morocco, and was followed by an Arab Family Conference.

IUFO was represented at the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar held at Moscow, from 1 to 13 October on "Changing Families: Relevant Social Welfare Strategies".

1985 International Youth Year

A Draft Declaration on the Rights and Responsibilities of Youth was drawn up and widely distributed.

The IUFO International Family Conference on "Families in the face of Urbanization" was held at New Delhi from 2 to 5 December.

On 27 March, the Family Health Commission convened at Paris to continue its work towards the New Delhi International Seminar.

On 3 and 4 June, the IUFO Education Commission held a session at UNESCO at Paris on the theme "A Family Concern: School Failure".

On 14 and 17 June, the IUFO Marriage Commission met at Milan on the theme "Getting Married Today: Expectations and Conflicts of Young Couples".

From 7 to 10 May, the IUFO Arab Family Organization held a symposium at Tunis on "The Arab Family and Youth".

From 9 to 11 December, the IUFO held an International Seminar at New Delhi on "Substance Abuse among Youth and Children".

1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of
the United Nations Decade for Women

The IUFO designated an accredited observer for both the NGO Forum in Nairobi from 8 to 17 July and the World Conference that followed from 15 to 26 July. Recommendations were submitted by IUFO to the Conference.

Besides the organizations mentioned previously, IUFO continues to have permanent working relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (for which we have a permanent representative), the Organization for African Unity, the Council of Europe, the European Community, the League of Arab States and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

In the spring of 1985, the Director General of UNICEF at the meeting of the NGO Committee in New York, insisted on the necessity of strengthening the relations between non-governmental organizations and UNICEF, in particular on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Institution. The UNICEF Geneva Headquarters asked IUFO to what extent it would accept to participate in that celebration. A Declaration of Solidarity with UNICEF was submitted for the IUFO General Council's approval, and was signed at the beginning of 1986 in Paris at the headquarters of IUFO by the Director of the UNICEF Geneva Headquarters and the IUFO President.

To conclude, it is both rewarding and satisfying to know that the United Nations, UNESCO and the non-governmental organization community have become more aware of the importance of the family institution, and IUFO hopes that this will continue in order to assist it in carrying out its mission, and that one day an International Year of the Family will be proclaimed.

44. LIGUE EUROPEENNE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

(Catégorie II)

INTRODUCTION

1. La LECE, qui compte 18 comités nationaux en Europe occidentale, a une vocation essentiellement européenne, mais ses activités s'insèrent dans le cadre des objectifs des Nations Unies : ECOSOC, GATT, FMI, OIT, FAO, Commission Economique pour l'Europe.

2. Les rapports d'activité imprimés de ces quatre années sont disponibles sur demande, ainsi que les publications relatives aux conférences tenues, de même que de nombreux documents de travail internes.

I. PARTICIPATION A DES REUNIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

La LECE a récemment nommé un représentant permanent :

- A l'UNIDO : le Président du Comité autrichien de la LECE;
- A Genève : le Président honoraire des Ateliers de construction de Rüti.

II. ACTIVITES

1. En matière monétaire :

Réunions à Bruxelles, Francfort, Luxembourg :

5 mai , 3 novembre, 26-27 novembre 1982;

4 mai, 18 octobre, 25-26 novembre 1983;

3 mai, 18 octobre, 16-17 novembre 1984;

7 mai, 28 octobre, 22-23 novembre 1985.

Thèmes principaux :

Le Système monétaire européen et sa contribution à un nouveau système monétaire international; crise de la dette internationale et rôle des banques privées créditrices.

2. Politique agricole européenne

Réunions à Milan et Paris, les 19 mars et 27 octobre 1982, à Londres et à Athènes, les 21 avril et 3 octobre 1983, à St Gall (Suisse), le 5 octobre 1984, à Francfort et à Londres, le 29 avril et le 4 juillet 1985.

Thèmes principaux :

Contribution de l'Europe à la lutte contre la faim, emploi des pesticides modernes dans le tiers monde, réorientation de la politique agricole commune européenne en relation avec la protection de l'entreprise familiale, l'environnement et le tourisme, la protection des productions méditerranéennes, et de l'agriculture de montagne, les économies d'énergie, les relations avec les Etats-Unis.

3. Problèmes économiques

La Commission économique s'est réunie à Paris les 22 mars et 1er octobre 1982, le 25 avril 1983, le 17 mai 1984, le 21 mai 1985.

Thèmes principaux :

Etablissement de règles de bonne conduite pour les entreprises transnationales en parallèle avec les travaux de l'OCDE et de l'ONU. Ces préoccupations se retrouvaient déjà dans les actes d'un colloque organisé à Bruxelles le 2 juillet 1982 sur "La coexistence de l'entreprise publique et de l'entreprise privée dans l'économie européenne", publication No 56.

Etudes sur la recherche et le développement en Europe. Ses points faibles par rapport aux Etats-Unis et au Japon. Mesures d'encouragement.

Réalisation d'un grand marché européen pour renforcer le poids de l'Europe dans les relations internationales. Constitution dans le même sens d'un groupe ad hoc CEE/AELE (Communauté économique européenne/Association européenne de libre échange) réuni une première fois à St Gall (Suisse), le 24 octobre 1985.

4. Problèmes sociaux

Réunions à Paris le 12 mars 1982, le 30 novembre 1983. But : préparation d'un colloque sur l'aménagement du travail tenu à Bruxelles le 28 septembre 1984. A fait l'objet d'une publication No 57 de la LECE.

Problèmes et suggestions rejoignent les préoccupations de l'OIT, notamment en ce qui concerne la formation professionnelle.

Au préalable, la LECE avait communiqué aux Communautés européennes sa position circonstanciée sur la nécessité d'une réforme du Fonds social européen.

5. Autres

Travaux en 1983 d'un groupe ad hoc pour prendre position sur les négociations entre la Communauté économique européenne et les ACP (pays d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique) pour le renouvellement de la Convention de Lomé II.

III. REMARQUE FINALE

Des experts de la LECE participent aux travaux d'ONG oeuvrant dans le cadre des Nations Unies, notamment au sein de la Chambre de commerce internationale.

La LECE suit aussi (par son statut consultatif) les activités du Conseil de l'Europe où elle a un représentant permanent, notamment en ce qui concerne les droits de l'homme et le statut de la femme.

45. LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

(Category II)

According to its Constitution, the Lutheran World Federation "shall be a free association of Lutheran Churches. It shall act as their agent in such matters as they assign to it." Primarily, the Lutheran World Federation relates to the United Nations and its agencies through its Commission on World Service, the specific assignment of which is to assist the member churches of the Lutheran World Federation in the fulfilment of their individual and corporate responsibilities in the general field of Christian service (diaconia) with special reference to social welfare and development, including relief, rehabilitation, service to refugees and other related concerns, and the fostering of public understanding of relevant issues vital to the life and witness of the Church in the discharge of Christian social responsibility.

A. Consultative and substantive activities

Co-operation with United Nations organizations and agencies

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) maintains close contact with a large number of United Nations agencies on an ongoing basis. Among those agencies are the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

In co-operation with the relevant United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and local churches, LWF has had a major role in responding to the current drought and development crisis in Africa. The Churches' Drought Action in Africa, of which LWF was one of the four founding agencies, has already raised more than \$200 million towards this urgent need. As part of this effort, LWF is the secretariat for a major study aimed at identifying the root causes of hunger in Africa.

In 1983, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, LWF became the first non-governmental organization to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture. That contribution served as a concrete expression of commitment to human rights and, hopefully by way of example, as a challenge for others. In addition, the LWF women's desk participates in the Geneva-based NGO Committee on Human Rights Sub-Committee on the Status of Women.

Participation in conferences sponsored by the United Nations

Representatives of the Lutheran World Federation have been present at the following meetings: the UNHCR Executive Committee meetings, Geneva; the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Belgrade; the World Food Council, Addis Ababa and Paris; the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva; and the Seventh United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

Since 1963, LWF has worked closely with UNHCR in order to meet the needs of refugees in southern Africa. Under tripartite agreements with UNHCR and the Governments concerned, LWF assumed operational responsibility for 12 rural refugee settlements in Botswana, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Ten of those settlements have become self-reliant and have been turned over to government administration, while three settlements still receive international assistance. Furthermore, during 1980, LWF participated in operations co-ordinated by UNHCR to repatriate more than 41,000 Zimbabwe refugees to their newly independent country.

In carrying out its responsibilities under tripartite agreements with UNHCR and the Governments concerned for the benefit of refugees in southern Africa, LWF co-operated closely with the World Food Programme (WFP). In that connection, LWF administered large amounts of food supplies provided by WFP until such time as the refugees concerned became self-reliant and were able to cover their own food needs.

For many years, LWF has co-operated with UNRWA in order to assist Palestinian refugees on the West Bank. Activities have included emergency relief and a variety of projects in such fields as health, education and community development. At present, LWF also operates the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem, at the request of UNRWA, for the benefit of refugees from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Currently, the Lutheran World Federation has established 18 field offices in Asia, Africa and Latin America which carry out various programmes of relief, rehabilitation, refugee assistance and community development. Most of those field offices maintain ongoing contacts with the resident representatives of UNDP.

LWF currently is providing, in several countries, humanitarian assistance for refugees and exiles under the care of liberation movements in southern Africa. Close contact has been particularly maintained between the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the LWF field office in Zambia. The LWF field office is providing assistance not only to Namibians living in Zambia but is also extending aid to Namibians in southern Angola.

B. Information activities in support of the United Nations

A regular exchange of information at the headquarters, among LWF member churches and at the field level is one form of co-operation between the Lutheran World Federation and various United Nations agencies. Member churches and national committees of the Lutheran World Federation on all continents are continuously involved in promoting the development and human rights concerns, which find expression in the work of the Economic and Social Council. LWF representatives who attend major United Nations conferences often produce issue-related reports which are then distributed to church leaders throughout the world.

In addition, LWF Geneva headquarters co-ordinates its activities with UNDRO when major emergency situations arise. In other instances the representative of the LWF/USA National Committee in New York has regularly facilitated consultations between official church representatives and the United Nations, including contacts between students from Namibia and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to share information and to report violations of human rights.

The fact that Lutherans make up half the population of Namibia has given the world-wide Lutheran communion a special concern for that country. LWF and its member churches have engaged in extensive lobbying and public information activity aimed at promoting justice and independence for Namibia through the mechanism of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). United Nations officials responsible for Namibia have spoken on several occasions before LWF decision-making bodies. LWF stands ready to continue to participate in United Nations efforts on behalf of the Namibian people and, once the time of independence comes, to assist in repatriation of refugees and reconstruction of that war-torn land. Information about Namibia is also regularly featured in news releases issued by the Lutheran World Federation.

Further in the area of human rights, LWF has publicized the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and has contributed information to the current study being undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights special rapporteur on this subject.

LWF also supports the information activities of the United Nations through its participation in various non-governmental organization efforts. For the past 24 years, LWF has served as a member of the Governing Board of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA).

At Geneva, LWF currently serves as Chairperson of the United Nations Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Development and maintains close liaison with UNCTAD and the European office of UNICEF, especially in matters relating to development education and advocacy.

On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the LWF Executive Committee issued a statement giving "thanks to God for the United Nations service to humanity over the past 40 years, in spite of many difficulties". The

statement was communicated to all member churches, and commended the United Nations efforts to promote peace and justice as worthy of their support.

During the fortieth anniversary year, the LWF president visited United Nations Headquarters. In a previous year, the LWF general secretary paid a similar visit and held discussions with the United Nations Secretary-General.

46. MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION FRATERNELLE ENTRE LES
RACES ET LES PEUPLES

(Catégorie II)

Au cours de ces quatre dernières années, l'UFER (Mouvement international pour l'union fraternelle entre les races et les peuples) s'est efforcé de mieux faire connaître les activités des Nations Unies, tant au niveau international que national, et de développer sa participation aux travaux de certains groupes et sous-groupes, principalement dans les domaines où l'UFER est plus particulièrement engagé.

Droits de l'homme et lutte contre le racisme et la
discrimination raciale

L'UFER a participé régulièrement aux travaux de la Commission des droits de l'homme et de sa Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités. L'organisation a aussi été représentée à plusieurs séminaires.

Depuis 1982, l'organisation, dans ses déclarations orales et écrites, a principalement abordé les points suivants : les enfants disparus en Argentine; le droit au développement; les réfugiés en Afrique et le lien avec les violations des droits de l'homme; les pratiques traditionnelles affectant la santé des femmes et des enfants; les violations des droits de l'homme au Chili, en Guinée équatoriale, en Iran (République islamique d'), en Afrique australe; l'intolérance sous toutes ses formes; la torture en Iran (République islamique d'); la condition de la femme en Iran (République islamique d'); les populations autochtones.

Promotion de la condition de la femme

L'UFER a participé aux différentes activités de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la femme et plus particulièrement à la préparation et au follow-up de la Conférence mondiale de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la femme à Nairobi, en juillet 1985, à laquelle l'organisation était représentée. L'information des membres a été assurée par des publications, des rencontres et par l'envoi de documentation appropriée.

L'UFER est membre du Sous-Comité des ONG sur la condition de la femme à Genève et à New York et participe aux travaux du Groupe de travail ONG sur les pratiques traditionnelles affectant la santé des femmes et des enfants. Notre association a participé à l'organisation d'ateliers sur ce sujet au Forum des ONG à Nairobi en juillet 1985.

Année internationale des personnes âgées - 1982

L'UFER a tenu ses membres, actifs dans ce domaine, informés des activités entreprises par les Nations Unies dans le cadre de cette année. Notre association était représentée à la réunion internationale des ONG sur le vieillissement (Vienne,

mars 1982) ainsi qu'à l'Assemblée mondiale sur le vieillissement organisée par les Nations Unies en juillet-août 1982 à Vienne. C'est avec grand intérêt que nous avons suivi les travaux de cette première Assemblée mondiale traitant uniquement des questions relevant du vieillissement et des personnes âgées.

A travers nos publications, nous avons essayé d'informer nos membres au sujet des problèmes multiples soulevés au cours de cette assemblée. Suite à cette assemblée mondiale, plusieurs membres nous ont communiqué comment ils essayaient de répondre aux besoins des personnes âgées dans leur milieu.

Quarantième anniversaire des Nations Unies - 1985

Au cours de cette année du quarantième anniversaire des Nations Unies, l'UFER a voulu insister - auprès de ses membres - sur l'importance et la signification du système des Nations Unies dans notre monde actuel. Notre souci prioritaire a donc été l'information et la conscientisation des membres, principalement par des publications et des rencontres. Avec la communauté mondiale, nous voulons continuer à réaffirmer l'importance du rôle que jouent les Nations Unies aujourd'hui.

Consultations avec le Secrétariat des Nations Unies

Les représentants de l'organisation à New York et à Genève consultent régulièrement les fonctionnaires chargés des relations avec les ONG dans ces deux centres, afin d'améliorer l'efficacité de leur collaboration avec les Nations Unies. Ils participent également périodiquement à des échanges avec des fonctionnaires de la Division des droits de l'homme, du Centre contre l'apartheid, de l'UNICEF, etc.

Participation aux activités de la Conférence des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC (CONGO)

L'UFER est membre de la Conférence des ONG à statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC depuis de nombreuses années. Dans le cadre de cette conférence, l'UFER a participé à des actions conjointes entreprises pour promouvoir certaines activités des Nations Unies, ou pour donner suite à des résolutions adoptées par ses divers organes.

L'UFER est membre de comités d'ONG sur les droits de l'homme; sur le racisme, la discrimination raciale, l'apartheid et la décolonisation; sur la condition de la femme...

En septembre 1983, l'UFER a participé à la Conférence des ONG marquant le trente-cinquième anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et, en janvier 1986, à la Conférence "Ensemble pour la paix" organisée dans le cadre de l'Année internationale de la paix.

Le regroupement d'organisations non gouvernementales ayant des intérêts communs en vue de préparer des actions en relation avec les buts et les activités des Nations Unies ne peut que contribuer à une meilleure collaboration entre les Nations Unies et les ONG. C'est pourquoi l'UFER essaye de participer à ces efforts. L'UFER jouit également d'un statut consultatif auprès de l'UNICEF et de l'Unesco.

Le Mouvement international pour l'union fraternelle entre les races et les peuples poursuivra ses efforts pour promouvoir, avec les moyens dont il dispose, les principes de la Charte des Nations Unies.

47. OXFAM

(Category II)

At the thirty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the organization made an oral intervention on behalf of the Minority Rights Group concerning the exploitation and abuse of children.

The organization's Overseas Director had a meeting with the United Nations Secretary-General in March 1986 to discuss the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (27-31 May).

The organization's representative attended a meeting in Geneva with the UNDP Deputy Chief of Programming in March 1985 to discuss UNDP preparations for the fourth cycle regional project for Africa 87/91.

The organization co-operated with UNICEF in July 1985 to organize an Urban Health Conference in Oxford. The organization has made the following grants to United Nations bodies in the past four years:

1981-1982	UNICEF/Relief and Rehabilitation Commission/Save the Children Fund (Ethiopia: Salaries etc. of nutrition field workers in Harare)	£14 053
	UNICEF, Nairobi: Volunteer's salary for Water for Health Programme	£2 452
	UNRWA, Lebanon: Reconstruction costs and supplies for refugee camps	£13 600
	UNHCR, Malaysia: Water supplies, etc. for refugees on Bidong	£8 743
1982-1983	UNHCR, Djibouti: Books for refugee self-help education	£172
	UNICEF/OXFAM: Ethiopia: Transport and storage of drugs	£1 500
	UNHCR: Ethiopia: Plastic sheets for returnees from Djibouti	£3 100
	UNRWA: Jordan-occupied West Bank: Vocational training scholarships	£25 000
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Salaries, etc. of sanitation engineers in refugee centres	£7 000
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Improvements to water, sanitation and garbage services among refugee communities	£7 058

1982-1983	UNRWA: Lebanon: Rent and equipment for Ein el Hilweh clinic	£1 136
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Food and medical supplies, etc., Tyre and Sidon	£10 575
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Transport of relief supplies	£25 000
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Household items and funds for refugees	£54 912
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Demonstration of emergency housing unit	£2 000
	UNHCR: Sudan: Supplies for Ugandan refugees	£56 081
1983-1984	UNRWA: Lebanon: Improvements to sanitation in Sabra camp	£1 015
	UNRWA: Lebanon: Water supplies to Qasimiyyah camp, near Tyre	£6 954
	UNHCR/OXFAM: SOMALIA: Water supplies in refugee camps	£356 789
	UNHCR/OXFAM/Save the Children Fund: SUDAN: Purchase and air freight of tents and supplies for Ethiopian refugees	£39 782
	UNHCR: SUDAN: Health programme in refugee centres	£36 714
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Sudan: Support costs of water supply team, Yei	£267 201
	UNICEF: Uganda: Fuel for drilling rig for water for hospital	£150
1984-1985	WFP: Chad: Tools and seeds for resettlement of 4,000 families	£18 730
	WFP: Chad: Tools and seeds for resettlement of 3,000 families	£10 000
	WFP: Chad: Relief and rehabilitation of drought victims	£10 000
	UNICEF/WaterAid, Kenya: Vehicle for Water for Health	£3 000
	UNRWA/Save the Children Fund: Lebanon: Generator for water supply	£2 540
	UNESCO: Lebanon: Salaries, etc. for Vocational Training	£3 295
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Pakistan: Freight on blankets for Afghan refugees	£119
	UNHCR: Rwanda: Transport of knitted tops for refugee children	£558

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1984-1985	UNHCR/OXFAM: Somalia: Water supplies in refugee camps	£335 698
	UNICEF/OXFAM: Sudan: Leaflets for Vitamin A distribution	£166
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Sudan: Salaries, supplies, etc. for water supply team	£101 193
	UNICEF/OXFAM: Sudan: Salaries, vehicles, etc. for nutritionists	£53 483
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Sudan: Water supply equipment for refugee camps	£444 860
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Sudan: Air freight on 46.8 metric tons energy biscuits and ambulance	£100 641
	UNHCR/OXFAM: Sudan: Feeding kits and water supply equipment	£49 242
	UNHCR: Zaire: Transport of blankets for Angolan refugees	£450

The organization's representative attended the following meetings:

1981	World Health Assembly, WHO;
1984	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) meeting on aid;
1985 March	FAO Committee on Agriculture in Rome, at which draft No. 8 of the FAO Code on pesticides was discussed;
1985 June	Non-Governmental Liaison Service meeting on Africa;
June	Meeting with FAO Council to discuss draft No. 9 of the Code;
June	UNICEF Consultation on Children in War (Norway);
July	World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women;
November	WHO Conference of Experts on the Rational Use of Drugs, Nairobi;
November	UNHCR/NGO Consultation on Development.

The organization interacted with UNEP on guidelines on Notification Scheme on Hazardous Chemicals (November 1985).

The organization facilitated participation of people from the third world to attend a conference in Rome discussing the FAO Code on pesticides (November 1985).

48. PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Category II)

This brief report to the Economic and Social Council presupposes knowledge of the Institute's organizational and functional set up and deals directly with the main activities covered by it and its four regional institutes. This presentation is based upon its three main approaches in the promotion of rural development in black Africa, namely, training, research and consultancy coupled with technical support.

Training

The training of middle-level development staff was the major activity in all the regional institutes, categorized under long-term and short-term training.

Long-term training

The Regional Pan African Institute for Development

The Institute is based in Central Africa at Douala in Cameroon. This francophone Institute serves primarily Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Central African Republic, Gabon, Madagascar, Rwanda, Chad and Zaire. It offers a package course with a choice of four to seven training units, namely:

(a) Study of the environment: for their field work, students analyse the conditions for the production of food crops in the rural areas and hold seminars on agricultural production and on food problems in Africa;

(b) Development projects: for the practical field work students elaborate and evaluate small rural development projects;

(c) Business and co-operative management;

(d) Regional management and planning;

(e) Training of trainers;

(f) Nutrition and development: at the end of the quadrennium, this unit was enlarged into a welfare activities Training Unit.

A total of 468 development staff were trained; the number of women trained rose from 15 per cent to 21 per cent.

The Regional Pan African Institute for Development - Based in West Africa at Buea in the Cameroon

This anglophone Institute serves primarily the English-speaking West African countries of Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In addition, students continue to come from eastern and southern Africa. The Institute conducts annually, for middle-level staff, a one-year diploma course in integrated rural development. Emphasis is placed on two phases of practical field studies based on a micro region (village) and a macro region (zone). The students are also able to examine, in-depth, their role in integrated approach to development from their specialized service areas of planning, training of trainers, management of small-scale enterprises, etc. A total of 230 development staff were trained during the quadrennium. The percentage of women participants rose from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Regional Pan African Institute for Development for Eastern and Southern Africa based at Kabwe, Zambia

This anglophone Institute serves the countries of Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It trains middle level development staff in one-year courses in the planning management and evaluation of rural development projects. There is also a significant number of women trained in the management of local projects. A total of 121 students were trained.

The Regional Pan African Institute for Development - Afrique de l'Ouest - Sahel

This francophone Institute caters for the countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The Institute offers a diploma course in development planning (Diplome de formation superieure en planification regionale et developpement). A total of 118 students were trained.

Short courses, seminars and workshops

In addition to the long-term courses, each of the regional institutes organizes a number of short courses, seminars and conferences to complement the long courses and caters for a larger number of clients with special needs. The following lists provide a picture of the range of courses, seminars workshops and conferences organized during the quadrennium by the different regional institutes:

The Douala Institute for Central Africa

Macro and micro economy, preparation and management of development projects; case studies on the human dimension in rural development on the Lagos Plan of Action; co-operative training; training of peasant farmers and functional literacy; health training of first aid workers; traditional solidarities and development; pedagogical workshops; and agricultural project management.

The Buea Institute for West Africa

Initiation course for African paramedical students trained in the United States of America; power relations; training of trainers; management of rural based income generating activities; curriculum development for rural journalism; World Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations; and simulation games for development training.

The Ouagadougou Institute for West Africa Sahel

Health management; soil erosion and run off control in the Sahel; management and evaluation of development projects; research techniques and agricultural extension; appropriate technology; management of rice cultivation projects; agro-socio-economic analysis of the environment; occupation and management of village land; and agricultural extension and audio visual methods: communication in the rural areas.

The Kabwe Institute for Eastern and Southern Africa

Approaches to integrated rural development; role of women in development; training and communication methods workshops for women: problems of decentralization: six-week course for female extension workers; problems and practical solutions for effective management of small-scale enterprises; and advanced management course for managers of co-operative unions and other organizations.

Research

Activities in this area are given a fresh start to ensure that the training in the Pan African Institute is based on field research. They consist of documentary studies and surveys, research in laboratory zones and surveys made to determine and up-date training needs in rural development.

Consultancy

There has been increasing activity in this area. The staff of the Institute participated as consultants for the United Nations Children's Fund; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the World Health Organization. Outside the specialized agencies, consultancy was carried out for the African Governments and the Agence de Cooperation culturelle et technique in France.

The Institute continues to carry out joint projects with some of its partners, for example, the Agricultural Management Training in Africa, a programme undertaken in collaboration with the Economic Development Institute (of the World Bank), African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity.

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Conferences

Some important conferences were organized by the Institute and its partners, notably, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Africa Region organized through the Institutes, the celebrations of the World Food Day and the fortieth anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As part of the celebrations there was an important workshop on "Food, Forestry and Environment: the Challenge to Rural Poverty in Africa".

The World Federation of Lutheran Churches organized in collaboration with the Institute a third world conference of non-governmental organizations. The conference led to the creation of a network of third world non-governmental organizations called Southern Networks for Development (SONED). The Institute was appointed the Regional Co-ordinating Office.

Concerns

The world economic recession affected the Institute's financial partners who have reduced aid to the Institute and this is affecting its activities.

Publications

Four issues of Paid Reports (Les cahiers de L'IPD) are published every year in French (with a summary in English) and in English (with a summary in French) under the following series:

- (a) Regional development and planning series;
- (b) Development organization and management;
- (c) Development pedagogy and methodology series;
- (d) Participation and communication series;
- (e) Seminar reports series;
- (f) Documents and bibliography series.

49. PAN-PACIFIC AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) representatives attended sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in New York and Geneva, sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, sessions of the Executive Board of UNICEF and UNESCO to which PPSEAWA is accredited.

PPSEAWA representatives followed the sessions of the General Assembly (Plenary, First, Second and Third Committees) and the Trusteeship Council. The past President of PPSEAWA was appointed by the Government of Japan as Alternate Representative to the United Nations General Assembly from 1982 to 1984.

The Association was represented at the following United Nations Conferences:

(a) The ESCAP Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Tokyo, 26-30 March 1984;

(b) The Conference on the World Food Day organized by FAO, held at Bangkok, 17 October 1984;

(c) The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985. The PPSEAWA past President and First Vice-President, and the President of PPSEAWA-Western Samoa were appointed by their respective Governments (Japan, Thailand and Western Samoa) as delegates to the World Conference. The PPSEAWA representative to the United Nations, the Treasurer, and Vice-President of PPSEAWA-Japan were designated as observers;

(d) The International Labour Conference, seventy-first session, held at Geneva, 7-27 June 1985;

(e) The ESCAP Third Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development, held at Bangkok, 9-15 October 1985;

(f) Annual conferences of non-governmental organizations and the Department of Public Information, 1982-1985.

PPSEAWA submitted the following statements with other non-governmental organizations:

(a) Commission on the Status of Women: A/CONF.116/PC/NGO/13;

(b) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: A/CONF.116/NGO/9.; oral statement on urging the United Nations, national Governments and international non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to promote the progress of women beyond the Decade;

suggesting that regular reviews, e.g., by the Commission on the Status of Women, be undertaken so that progress can be measured and a reassessment made in the year 2000;

(c) Mid-Term Review on the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA), Geneva, 30 September-11 October 1985; oral statement made by the PPSEAWA representative to the Economic and Social Council, Geneva.

PPSEAWA representatives consulted on a number of occasions with delegates of member States of the Pacific and Asian regions and with Secretariat officials in connection with, among others, the United Nations Decade for Women, social development issues, health, aging, the problem of nuclear testing in the Pacific and human rights.

PPSEAWA is committed to activities and programmes under relevant United Nations resolutions and Plans of Action. As an example, PPSEAWA hereby offers a partial list of programmes of some of its national affiliates: American Samoa established the Emergency Food and Shelter Programme, and the High School Speech Festival Day Award to assist the Government in motivating its youth to excel in the arts of speech and perpetuation of the Samoan culture and traditions; Australia, for some years, has been providing scholarships to students from Papua New Guinea; the Republic of Korea has established a sister relationship with the Korea Society for the Visually Handicapped - it has arranged regular visiting days and provided scholarships. It regularly visited nursing homes, and it also played a leading role to improve the social and economic status of women; Malaysia is involved in the mobilization of women power as a pressure group in influencing positive community action on matters affecting the family; Taiwan (Province of China) co-sponsored by the Central Daily News conducted a panel discussion to find out the role of women in the family combined with their role at work. Its goal is to find out the problems that hinder women's achievements and try to seek the best possible way to solve the obstacles; Thailand established the Vocational Promotion Project for Women and Youth. It also has set up and helped sponsor 11 day care centres for pre-school children - one of those centres is situated on the Thai-Kampuchean border; Fiji sponsored the publication of the health workers manual Let's Talk It Over and presented copies to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. It also held panel discussions on the problem of nuclear testing in the Pacific; New Zealand supports the Naomi Tuti Scholarship at Bishop Paterson Theological College, Honiara, Solomon Islands which assists women from outer islands and areas to study and return to their own areas to pass on what they have learned; Japan has held its annual seminar at the National Women's Education Centre; the United States of America has sent books and funds to Tokelau for their work with children; and Hawaii provides annually for a scholarship for a mature woman who is re-entering employment after a life of family and home.

Informational activities

PPSEAWA publishes its official organ International Bulletin sample filed with the Secretariat). Reports on the United Nations from PPSEAWA representatives are a permanent feature of each issue of the Bulletin.

United Nations materials and documents are sent quarterly, at the expense of PPSEAWA, to our national affiliates and international officers. These materials are displayed and circulated at membership meetings.

The Association's sixteenth International Conference was held in Japan (Tokyo, and the National Women's Education Centre, Ranzan, Saltama) 20-27 August 1984. Nineteen countries of the Asian and Pacific region were represented. The theme of the Conference was "Focus on Family and Health". On United Nations Day, 23 August, the Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Tokyo, and UNICEF Representative to Japan spoke on the subject of building a new world order. The UNICEF representative to the Philippines and the Pacific gave an address on building the family through child health. The representatives from PPSEAWA presented their reports on their activities at the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies and agencies. United Nations materials were distributed.

Plans are already under way for the next International Conference which will be held in Australia in 1988.

PPSEAWA deeply values its relationship with the United Nations and its accreditation to the Economic and Social Council. This relationship is one of the most important aspects of the Association's work. PPSEAWA also deeply appreciates its relationships with the NGO Offices of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Public Information.
