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First regular session of 1981
Agenda item 6

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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- II. SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS MADE ON AGENDA ITEM 5, "REVIEW OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES"

I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

1. At the session which it held at Headquarters from 9 to 19 February 1981, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations adopted recommendations and decisions that (a) required action by the Economic and Social Council, or (b) should be brought to its attention. The recommendations and decisions are listed below under the corresponding headings of chapters and sections of the present report.

Applications for consultative status and requests for
reclassification received from non-governmental
organizations (chap. II)

Applications for consultative status

2. The Committee recommended to the Council that 8 non-governmental organizations should be given category II consultative status and 19 organizations should be placed on the Roster, as follows:

Category II

Environment Liaison Centre

European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC)

International Center of Social Gerontology

International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial
Discrimination (EAFORD)

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)

Rädda Barnen's Riksförbund (Save the Children)

Third World Foundation

World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows

Roster

European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association

Foster Parents Plan International (PLAN)

Gray Panthers

Habitat International Council

Help the Aged

Indian Law Resource Center

International Association for Community Development

International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry

International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace

International Council of Psychologists

International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements

International Juridical Organization (IJO)

Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

Survival International Limited

Transfrigoroute Europe

World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception

World Mining Congress

Requests for reclassification

3. The Committee recommended that one non-governmental organization should be reclassified to category I and that three should be reclassified to category II, as follows:

Category I

Society for International Development (SID)

Category II

International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)

International Movement ATD Fourth World

World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

4. The Committee also recommended that the following four organizations should be maintained on the Roster:

International Hydatidological Association

Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)

United Schools International

Universal Esperanto Association

5. The Committee decided to transmit to the Council for action the application for reclassification submitted by the Minority Rights Group, together with the views expressed on it by delegations.

Consideration by the Council at its second regular session of
1981 of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental
Organizations on the meetings to be held prior to that session

6. The Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should consider at its second regular session of 1981 the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the meetings to be held prior to that session. (see paras. 137, 140 and 141 below).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the next session of
the Committee

7. The Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its 1983 session:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on new applications for consultative status

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on requests for reclassification

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General on quadrennial reports on the activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status in categories I and II by the Economic and Social Council

5. Review of future activities

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, on the practical implementation of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV)

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the next session of the Committee
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee

II. APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS AND REQUESTS FOR RECLASSIFICATION RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

8. On the basis of information submitted by non-governmental organizations, as well as additional information requested by members of the Committee in certain cases, and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the Committee decided to recommend one organization for category I status, 11 organizations for category II status and 19 organizations for the Roster. The Committee also decided to recommend that four organizations should maintain their existing status and that no status should be conferred on 10 organizations. Consideration of the applications of 12 organizations for consultative status was deferred to the next session of the Committee and one application was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for action, together with the views expressed on it by delegations. In addition, one organization decided not to insist on its application at the current session.

A. Applications for consultative status

9. The organizations listed below had submitted applications for consultative status.

All-Africa Religious Liberty Council

10. The All-Africa Religious Liberty Council had applied for category I status.

11. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Armenian Relief Society, Inc. (ARS)

12. The Armenian Relief Society, Inc. had applied for category II status.

13. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

Association of Geoscientists for International Development

14. The Association of Geoscientists for International Development had applied for category II status.

15. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

Association of International Fairs of America (AFIDA)

16. The Association of International Fairs of America had applied to be placed on the Roster.

17. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (COPRED)

18. The Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development had applied for category II status.

19. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Environment Liaison Centre

20. The Environment Liaison Centre had applied for category II status.

21. The Committee accordingly recommended the organization for category II consultative status.

European Environmental Bureau (EEB)

22. The European Environmental Bureau had applied to be placed on the Roster.

23. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association

24. The European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association had applied for category II status.

25. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC)

26. The European Organization for Quality Control had applied for category II status.

27. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be given category II consultative status.

Foster Parents Plan International (PLAN)

28. Foster Parents Plan International had applied for category II status.

29. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Gray Panthers

30. The Gray Panthers had applied to be placed on the Roster.

31. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Habitat International Council

32. The Habitat International Council had applied for category II status.
33. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Help the Aged

34. Help the Aged had applied for category II status.
35. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Indian Law Resource Center

36. The Indian Law Resource Center had applied for category II status.
37. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Advertising Association

38. The International Advertising Association had applied for category II status.
39. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

International Association for Community Development

40. The International Association for Community Development had applied for category II status.
41. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry

42. The International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry had applied for category II status.
43. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa 1/

44. The International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa had applied for category II status.

1/ Reservations made by delegations on the applications of this organization are contained in annex I to the present report.

45. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

46. Some delegations expressed their concern about the organization's finances and connexions with the World Peace Council and asked the organization to pay attention to those matters in its future conduct.

International Cannabis Alliance for Reform

47. The International Cannabis Alliance for Reform had applied for category II status.

48. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

International Center of Social Gerontology

49. The International Center of Social Gerontology applied for category II status.

50. The Committee accordingly recommended the organization for category II consultative status.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace

51. The International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace had applied for category I or category II status.

52. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Coptic Association

53. The International Coptic Association had applied to be given category II status or to be placed on the Roster.

54. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

International Council of Psychologists

55. The International Council of Psychologists had applied for category II status.

56. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Driving Tests Committee (IDTC)

57. The International Driving Tests Committee had applied for category II status.

58. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

International Emergency Action (IEA)

59. International Emergency Action had applied for category II status.

60. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements

61. The International Federation of Rural Adult Catholic Movements had applied for category II status.

62. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Juridical Organization (IJO)

63. The International Juridical Organization had applied for category II status.

64. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (IAFORO)

65. The International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had applied for category I status.

66. The Committee recommended the organization for category II consultative status. The Committee also recommended that it should continue its efforts to widen the base of its support.

International Ostomy Association

67. The International Ostomy Association had applied for category II status.

68. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

International Public Policy Institute

69. The International Public Policy Institute had applied for category II status.

70. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

International Union of Bailiffs and Law Officers

71. The International Union of Bailiffs and Law Officers had applied for category II status.

72. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Latin American Council of Catholic Women

73. The Latin American Council of Catholic Women had applied for category II status.

74. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA)

75. The Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific had applied for category I status.

76. The Committee recommended the organization for category II consultative status.

MENSA

77. MENSA had applied for category II status.

78. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Plenty

79. The organization Plenty had applied for category II status.

80. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute

81. The Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute had applied to be placed on the Roster.

82. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)

83. The Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology had applied for category II status.

84. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Rädda Barnen's Riksförbund (Save the Children)

85. Rädda Barnen's Riksförbund (Save the Children) had applied for category II status.

86. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be given category II consultative status.

Social and Educational Association of Seafarers, Inc.

87. The Social and Educational Association of Seafarers, Inc. had applied to be placed on the Roster.

88. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

Survival International Limited

89. Survival International Limited had applied for category II status.

90. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Transfrigoroute Europe

91. Transfrigoroute Europe had applied for category II status.

92. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

Third World Foundation

93. The Third World Foundation had applied for category II status.

94. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be given category II consultative status.

Union of Technical Assistance for Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic (UNTAC)

95. The Union of Technical Assistance for Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic had applied for category II status.

96. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application to its next session.

World Association for Element-building and Prefabrication

97. The World Association for Element-building and Prefabrication had applied for category II status.

98. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows

99. The World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows had applied for category II status.

100. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be given category II consultative status.

World Constitution and Parliament Association

101. The World Constitution and Parliament Association had applied for category II status.

102. The Committee recommended that no status should be conferred on that organization.

World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception 1/

103. The World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception had applied for category II status.

104. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

World Mining Congress

105. The World Mining Congress had applied for category II status.

106. The Committee recommended that the organization should be placed on the Roster.

B. Requests for reclassification

107. The organizations listed below had applied for reclassification.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) 1/

108. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization had applied for reclassification to category I status.

109. After the Committee had been informed that the organization was engaged in slanderous and unfounded accusations and subversive activities against certain States Members of the United Nations, it decided to defer consideration of the application of that organization to its next session. It was hoped that the organization would cease such practices in the future. Some other delegations expressed different views and pointed to the organization's support to recognized national liberation movements.

International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE)

110. The International Federation for Home Economics had applied for reclassification to category II status.

111. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be reclassified to category II consultative status.

International Hydatidological Association

112. The International Hydatidological Association had applied for reclassification to category II status.

113. The Committee recommended that the organization should be maintained on the Roster.

International Movement ATD Fourth World

114. The International Movement ATD Fourth World had applied for reclassification to category II status.

115. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be reclassified to category II consultative status.

Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations (COTAL)

116. The Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations had applied for reclassification to category II status.

117. The Committee recommended that the organization should be maintained on the Roster.

Minority Rights Group 1/

118. The Minority Rights Group had applied for reclassification to category II status.

119. At its 412th meeting, the Committee was informed by the Chairman that no consensus had been reached in the informal consultations held on the application of that organization.

120. At the same meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed to defer the application of the Minority Rights Group to the next session of the Committee.

121. The representative of Cuba proposed that the application of the Minority Rights Group should be rejected.

122. The representative of the United States of America proposed that the application of the organization should be accepted by consensus. Subsequently the same representative proposed that, in the absence of a consensus, a vote should be taken on his proposal.

123. The representative of India, in accordance with rule 67, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, moved that no decision should be taken on the proposal of the United States. The motion was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 8 to 4, with 1 abstention.

124. The Committee accordingly decided to inform the Economic and Social Council that no consensus had been reached on the application and to transmit the application to the Council for action, together with the views expressed on it by delegations.

Society for International Development (SID)

125. The Society for International Development had applied for reclassification to category I status.

126. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be reclassified to category I consultative status.

United Schools International

127. United Schools International had applied for reclassification to category II status.

128. The Committee recommended that the organization should be maintained on the Roster.

Universal Esperanto Association

129. The Universal Esperanto Association had applied for reclassification to category II status.

130. The Committee recommended that the organization should be maintained on the Roster.

World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

131. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples had applied for reclassification to category II status.

132. The Committee recommended accordingly that the organization should be reclassified to category II consultative status.

World Peace Council (WPC) 1/

133. The World Peace Council had applied for reclassification to category I status.

134. The Committee could not agree on the organization's application for reclassification. The World Peace Council informed the Committee, through the Chairman, that it did not insist on its application being considered by the Committee at the current session. The Committee accordingly decided, since the organization was willing to withdraw its application, not to give further consideration to it.

III. REVIEW OF QUADRENNIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN CATEGORIES I AND II

135. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it quadrennial reports submitted by 35 non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (E/C.2/775 and Add.1-5; E/C.2/R.49/Add.188 and Add.196). The Committee completed its review of 33 quadrennial reports of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status, categories I and II, with the Council.

136. The Committee deferred to its next session consideration of the report of the International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, pending receipt of clarifications.

137. The Committee requested the Inter-American Press Association to provide further information within three months by completing the questionnaire for status for consideration by the Committee at the meetings that would be held prior to the second regular session of 1981 of the Economic and Social Council, at which time the Committee would consider the report of that organization.

IV. REVIEW OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

138. At its 413th meeting, on 18 February 1981, the Committee took up consideration of agenda item 4 and heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs. At the 414th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, in her capacity as First Vice-President of the Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council. Statements were also made by a number of representatives and an observer.

139. The Committee was of the opinion that more time would be required to study recommendations made during the course of the deliberations of the Committee on its future activities. The Committee accordingly decided to annex to its report a summary of suggestions made in the Committee in the course of its consideration of the item (see annex II below).

140. The Committee also decided to return to the consideration of the item at the meetings that would be held prior to the second regular session of 1981 of the Economic and Social Council.

141. The Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should consider at its second regular session of 1981 the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the meetings to be held prior to that session.

V. PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR NEXT SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE

142. At its 414th meeting, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its session in 1983:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on new applications for consultative status

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on requests for reclassification

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General on quadrennial reports on the activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status in categories I and II by the Economic and Social Council

5. Review of future activities

Documentation

Report by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, on the practical implementation of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV)

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the next session of the Committee

7. Adoption of the report of the Committee

143. The Committee decided that quadrennial reports to be submitted by the non-governmental organizations for its sessions should be limited to no more than two pages single spaced.

144. The Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, on the practical implementation of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), for discussion under item 5 of the provisional agenda, to be considered at the next regular session of the Committee.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

145. At its 415th and 416th meetings, on 19 and 20 February 1981, the Committee adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on the work carried out during the session.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

Duration of the session

146. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met at Headquarters from 9 to 20 February 1981. The Committee held 17 plenary meetings (400th to 416th meetings) and a number of informal meetings.

147. The session was opened by Mr. Kofi Asante (Ghana), temporary Chairman.

Membership and attendance

148. Representatives of the following States members of the Committee attended the session: Chile, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Pakistan, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

149. The session was also attended by the following:

States not members of the Committee represented by observers: Norway, Oman, Romania and Sri Lanka

State not a Member of the United Nations represented by an observer: Holy See

United Nations bodies: United Nations Children's Fund

Specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Co-operative Alliance, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, League of Red Cross Societies, Muslim World League, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), World Muslim Congress

Category II: Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Agudas Israel World Organization, Bahá'i International Community, Catholic Relief Services - United States Catholic Conference, Inc., Christian Peace Conference, Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF), International Catholic Child Bureau, International Social Service, St. Joan's International Alliance, Socialist International Women (SIW), Society for International Development (SID), Soroptimist International, Union of Arab Jurists, War Resisters International, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Jewish Congress, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Women's Christian Temperance Union, World Young Women's Christian Association

Roster: Altrusa International, Inc., International Federation for Home Economics, International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World, Minority Rights Group, Universal Esperanto Association, World Peace Council

Officers

150. At its 400th meeting, on 9 February, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Sarbuland KHAN (Pakistan)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Andrei Andreyevich OZADOVSKY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Rapporteur: Mr. Richard H. O. OKIARO (Kenya)

Agenda

151. At its 400th meeting, on 9 February 1981, the Committee considered the provisional agenda of the session (E/C.2/774). The agenda, as adopted, read as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations
4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in categories I and II
5. Review of future activities

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for next session of the Committee
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee

Documentation

152. The Committee had before it the following documents:

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>
E/C.2/774	Provisional agenda	2
E/C.2/R.52 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and 2, Add.4 and Add.4/Corr.1	New applications for consultative status	3
E/C.2/R.53 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2	Requests for reclassification	3
E/C.2/R.54	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations: deferred applications	3
E/C.2/775 and Add.1-5 and E/C.2/R.49/Add.188 and Add.196	Quadrennial reports on the activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status to categories I and II by the Economic and Social Council	4
E/C.2/L.43 and Add.1-4	Draft report of the Committee	7
E/C.2/INF.12	List of participants	

Annex I

RESERVATIONS MADE BY DELEGATIONS ON AGENDA ITEM 3, "APPLICATIONS
FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS AND REQUESTS FOR RECLASSIFICATION RECEIVED
FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS"

CHILE

/Original: Spanish/

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and World Peace Council

The delegation of Chile has serious reservations concerning the applications submitted by the World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).

In the course of the debate, it has become clear that the World Peace Council is a tool for the proselytizing and propagandistic action of one super-Power; thus, its aims are by no means consistent with the goals of a non-governmental organization.

Its ideological and dependent nature becomes evident when one looks at the composition of its administrative structure, its budgetary statements and the action it has undertaken.

Under the circumstances, the fact that, notwithstanding the clear statutory requirement applied to all non-governmental organizations - namely, that they faithfully disclose the source of their income - the World Peace Council concealed this vital information and submitted a budget that was far smaller than the sizable resources it uses for its propaganda campaign causes particular concern. Equally serious is the fact that it shows absolute contempt for the resolutions condemning the invasions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, which were adopted in the United Nations by an overwhelming majority, and, in fact, praises the aggressor; this constitutes a clear violation of the basic principles which, according to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), paragraphs 1 and 2, must be applied in the establishment of consultative relations.

The delegation of Chile has similar reservations concerning the request of AAPSO.

Despite its seemingly laudable objectives (the achievement of self-determination by the oppressed peoples of Africa and Asia) this body is, in fact, simply an appendage of the World Peace Council and pursues the same propagandistic objectives as that body, with the financial assistance of one super-Power. Because of its dependence, AAPSO has become a spokesman for the interests of that super-Power rather than an upholder of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

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CUBA

/Original: Spanish/

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The Cuban delegation believes that the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has proclaimed as its objective, and acted consistently to promote solidarity among the peoples of two continents where the full exercise of this solidarity is not only a necessity but also an imperative need for the struggle against racism and colonialism.

It also believes that, taken as a whole, an organization of such vast scope, which engages in such positive action, cannot be made light of on the basis of isolated examples.

Cuba participated in the discussions in the desire to contribute constructively to the identification of the real points of convergence that exist between an organization which possesses observer status in the non-aligned movement and fully-fledged States members of this movement.

Cuba declares that it admires the work of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and that it regards the latter's work, as a whole, as a positive example of the activities of non-governmental organizations.

Minority Rights Group

The delegation of Cuba proposes that the application be rejected because of the repeated violation by this organization of paragraph 36 (b) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

World Peace Council

The delegation of Cuba deeply regrets the fact that the World Peace Council has decided to withdraw its application to be classified as an organization having category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

It believes that this organization submitted the fullest report, covering the most numerous activities, of all the organizations reviewed by the Committee at this session and that the views of other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies about the efforts of this organization to promote peace, social development and a more just system of international relations show that the organization is fully qualified for category I status under the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

The Cuban delegation finds it regrettable that the World Peace Council has been the subject of political debate, but it is glad that this political debate made it possible once again to identify clearly and by name those who are advocating and promoting peace and those others who are resorting to technical subterfuges in an attempt to conceal the bellicose motives which inspire them and which constitute the essence of the imperialist system as such.

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The Cuban delegation wishes to encourage the millions of human beings who are brought together and mobilized by the World Peace Council for such worthy purposes to continue their efforts and to be inspired to new action by the results of this session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

FRANCE

/Original: French/

World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception

In order not to impede the emergence of a consensus, the Committee's normal method of work, the French delegation has not seen fit to oppose the placing on the Roster of the World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception. Nevertheless, France regrets that a movement whose objectives threaten, in a definitive way, the inviolability of human life has been officially recognized by the Committee. France considers the organization's aims to be inconsistent with those of the United Nations. It also wishes to stress the fact that they contravene French legislation.

INDIA

Minority Rights Group

The delegation of India wishes to place on record its unhappiness and grave reservations about the insistence of some delegations on resorting to a vote in the proceedings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations; in one case in which it seemed difficult to arrive at a consensus immediately, India made a fervent appeal against any deviation from the established tradition of consensus in this Committee. The delegation of India sincerely hopes that the procedure of voting will be avoided in future in a committee as small as this one, and that the deliberations will be guided by a spirit of accommodation and consensus.

KENYA

World Peace Council

The delegation of Kenya expresses its reservations regarding the World Peace Council on the grounds that in its publication The World Peace Council's Plan of Action 1981, the organization made unjustified attacks on Kenya.

Minority Rights Group

The delegation of Kenya confirms its understanding of the procedural vote taken on the Minority Rights Group. In its view, the delegation voted for the

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Indian proposal because it was not convinced that voting procedures should be introduced in a small committee of only 13 members, when the tradition in the past had been to make decisions by consensus. It was also the delegation's understanding that no action had been taken on the United States proposal. Had the United States proposal been put to a vote, however, the position of the delegation of Kenya would have been different.

PAKISTAN

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

In the course of the Committee's earlier consideration of the application of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the delegation of Pakistan pointed out that an official journal of one of its national chapters contained baseless and slanderous attacks against Pakistan, accusing that country, an independent and non-aligned State, of colluding with certain big Powers against the national security interests of its neighbouring countries and other non-aligned States. The publication of the material was clearly aimed at sowing the seeds of suspicion and discord among States Members of the United Nations by falsely presenting Pakistan as a State subservient to the alleged global objectives of certain Powers, thus attacking its very sovereignty, independence and non-aligned status.

The representative of AAPSO, who was present during the above-mentioned discussion, sought to explain the position of his organization by stating that the views expressed by one of its national chapters could not be considered to represent the policy of AAPSO, and he regretted that such slanderous criticism had been published. The delegation of Pakistan, while appreciating that expression of regret, cannot accept the position that AAPSO can thus absolve itself of the responsibility for the clear policy and utterances of one of its components. For what is AAPSO but a federation of such components? It is hoped that, in line with the statement made by its representative in the Committee, AAPSO will take steps formally to condemn and repudiate and dissociate itself from the comments in question.

The delegation of Pakistan would have been prepared to accept at face value the above position taken by the representative of AAPSO, had it not been for the fact that the organization had made available to the Committee, among literature illustrative of its activities, a document entitled "Communiqué of the AAPSO International Conference in Support of Afghanistan", held at Kabul in June 1980. This official document of the organization contained, inter alia, the following statements:

"An undeclared war is being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan across its frontier from the territory of Pakistan. That is why the Afghanistan Government had to turn to the Soviet Union for help to repel the external aggression ... /A settlement of the Afghanistan issue/ should be based on a guaranteed termination of military attacks against Afghanistan by the counter-revolutionary forces from the territory of neighbouring States."

AAPSO, in its above-mentioned Communiqué, has directly levelled unfounded and slanderous charges against Pakistan, accusing it of waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The delegation of Pakistan considers that this is not the appropriate forum to go into the substance of the Afghan question and its origin. It is constrained to point out, however, that AAPSO, which claims to represent the views of broad sections of the peoples of Asia and Africa, has, in this Communiqué, taken a stand which is not only baseless but also contrary to the position taken by the vast majority of world nations as expressed in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Afghanistan and the consensus of the non-aligned movement as expressed in the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 9 to 12 February 1981.

The delegation of Pakistan takes serious exception to the biased opinion expressed in the Kabul Communiqué of AAPSO, and requests that the document be placed on the record of the Committee as a concrete example of gross violation of the basic principles of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) by a non-governmental organization enjoying category II status. The delegation of Pakistan also urges that the Committee call upon AAPSO to desist from its policy of attacking States Members of the United Nations whose views and policies on international questions do not accord with its own ideological and political orientation and motivations.

As on earlier occasions, the delegation of Pakistan has today also dwelt at greater length on issues of direct concern to Pakistan. It would like to add, however, that AAPSO has proved its clear bias on ideological grounds through similarly motivated attacks against many other Islamic and third world countries. To make matters worse, it has placed before the Committee an application for reclassification to category I, showing among its components the so-called "People's Front for the Liberation of Oman" and the "Bahrain Liberation Front". The observer delegation of Oman has already stated before the Committee that the so-called "People's Front for the Liberation of Oman" is a foreign-assisted terrorist organization seeking the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Oman, an independent State Member of the United Nations. The question before the Committee is whether such an organization deserves to be recognized and complimented for seeking to overthrow legitimate Governments. We regret to note that the representative of AAPSO offered no explanation on this point.

The delegation of Pakistan would like to state that its objections, and it must be stressed that these are of a serious nature, are based on objectivity and in no way directed at other aspects of the organization's activities, some of which are indeed laudable. The observations are also not directed against Member States which might subscribe to views and policies identical to those held by AAPSO and it would be greatly appreciated if issues of inter-State relations were clearly distinguished from issues arising out of an application by a non-governmental organization for reclassification. The delegation of Pakistan is of the opinion that judged on its own merits and performance since obtaining consultative status in category II, AAPSO deserves not reclassification to a more important category but unanimous condemnation, and consideration of the question whether it should even be allowed to continue to enjoy its existing status.

Lastly, the delegation of Pakistan would like to express its deep appreciation for the Committee's almost unanimous expression of sympathy with Pakistan on account of the slanderous attacks made against it by AAPSO.

The delegation of Pakistan would like to add that it will bow to the wisdom of the Chair in dealing with this application, keeping in view the profound concerns expressed by the members of the Committee.

ROMANIA

(Observer)

Minority Rights Group

The Observer for Romania wishes to state that some aspects of the activity of the Minority Rights Group, especially the attacks against the legal Governments of Member States of the United Nations, are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the pertinent United Nations resolutions.

SWEDEN

Minority Rights Group, World Peace Council and Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The attempts to take consensus decisions regarding applications from non-governmental organizations have over a number of years on the whole been successful. The Swedish delegation did not want to abandon that principle when the Committee was to take its decision with regard to the last of the many applications, that from the Minority Rights Group. When the Committee was forced to vote on the use of the voting procedure in respect of this application, the delegation of Sweden therefore cast a negative vote. If it had had to vote on the application from the Minority Rights Group, it would have voted in favour of it.

The Swedish delegation declared that it was willing to vote on all other issues but applications. It was very reluctant to resort to voting on applications under Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

Respect for the right of all peoples to sovereignty and independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of nations are two of the corner-stones of the United Nations Charter. A number of delegations put questions to the World Peace Council regarding these issues. The answers were not satisfactory. Thus, the Swedish delegation wanted more clarification on these matters and was therefore in favour of deferring the application to the next session of the Committee, in the hope of further clarification.

Some non-governmental organizations did not give satisfactory information regarding government funding. In the case of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the representative of that organization declared that it was not a concern of his organization where the money came from.

In view of the fact that the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1296 (XLIV) stated that "any financial contribution or other support, direct or indirect, from a Government" has to be "openly declared to the Committee" by the organization, the Swedish delegation declared that it had to propose deferral of that particular application, in the hope of further clarification.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it necessary to reaffirm its position with regard to the request of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) for reclassification of its consultative status from category II to category I.

This organization came into being in 1957 and ever since then, it has made an important contribution to the strengthening of peace, to the solution of problems relating to national independence and social progress, and to the strengthening of the militant alliance between the national liberation movement and the forces of democracy and progress.

AAPSO is the largest and most representative non-governmental organization in Asia and Africa. National organizations of more than 80 countries are represented in it. Furthermore, national organizations of eastern European and western European countries, and also of the United States of America, participate in the organization as associated or affiliated members.

This organization unifies and co-ordinates the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and fascism and their efforts to strengthen their economic, social and cultural development. It combines the specific interests of individual national movements with the general interests of Afro-Asian solidarity as a whole. One of the organization's most important functions is the struggle for peace, which promotes the mobilization of widespread forces against the imperialist policy of aggression and colonial adventurism.

It has resolutely and consistently advocated a just peace in the Middle East. In so doing, it has been guided by the principle that lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without respect for the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This policy is reflected, specifically, in the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization is a member of AAPSO.

One important aspect of this organization's struggle for international peace is its support for the demands of the peoples of Asia and the countries of the Indian Ocean for the removal of imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean.

The organization has played an important part in the establishment of the national liberation movements that have led to anti-colonial struggle, including the Partido Africano da Independência de Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO), the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), the African National Congress (ANC), the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and others.

This organization has consistently upheld the sovereignty of young States and their right to independent control over their own natural resources.

AAPSO participates actively in conferences and meetings of the non-aligned movement and has observer status in that movement. It maintains steadily growing contacts with intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation. It also co-operates actively with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its Liberation Committee, which deals with matters concerning assistance to national liberation movements in Africa. It has undertaken a number of joint activities with OAU, including the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo in 1973. The delegation representing this organization played an active part in the recent session of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Crimes of Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Luanda, the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament.

AAPSO supports close co-operation with a number of non-governmental organizations, including organizations with consultative status in category I, which makes the Afro-Asian solidarity movement an important factor in promoting unity between the national liberation movement and progressive public opinion and a powerful force in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

This provides convincing evidence of the fact that AAPSO is concerned with most of the activities of the Economic and Social Council, makes a marked and sustained contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations, and is broadly representative of major segments of population in a large number of countries. The organization therefore meets all the criteria set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) concerning organizations wishing to be accorded consultative status in category I.

The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR accordingly urges that such status be accorded AAPSO. At the same time, as a compromise, and in keeping with the Committee's established tradition of working on the basis of a consensus, our delegation found it possible not to object to the postponement of consideration of the request of this organization until the Committee's next session.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

World Peace Council

The Soviet delegation would like to reaffirm its position of principle on the granting of category I consultative status to the World Peace Council (WPC). It believes that this non-governmental organization fully meets all the requirements for granting this category of consultative status.

During the more than 30 years of its existence WPC has earned the respect and recognition of many millions of people in all continents. This has been for good reason. WPC has devoted its activities to the noble goals of ensuring peace and the security of peoples, eliminating colonialism, racism and apartheid, establishing a just international economic order and developing contacts among peoples of different countries irrespective of their social and political systems.

The most important task of WPC is to strive for unity of action among peace-loving forces despite the differences and diversity of the political and social movements of which it is composed. This unity of action is ensured on the basis of an essential common goal, that of averting a new world war and completely eliminating war from the life of society.

WPC initiated an active, mass, world campaign to involve the broadest circles of the public throughout the world in the struggle for peace, morally and politically isolate aggressive militarist circles in the imperialist countries, resolutely unmask their inhuman plans, strengthen solidarity and provide all-round moral and political support to those struggling for the national and social liberation of peoples.

It should be noted that the fact that the barbaric neutron weapon has not been emplaced on the lands of Europe is a major achievement of WPC, which played an important role in mobilizing public opinion against the neutron bomb.

The delegation of WPC also spoke in favour of the rapid attainment of genuine disarmament at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to disarmament. The WPC delegation to that special session, headed by the President of WPC, Mr. R. Chandra, was undoubtedly the most representative of all delegations from non-governmental organizations. It consisted of about 20 parliamentary deputies and many prominent public and political figures from 25 countries.

WPC is making a considerable contribution to the cause of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples for the complete liberation of the territories occupied by Israel and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This problem is being discussed in virtually all major forums of the movement. In its decisions and statements and in press materials, WPC invariably

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adopts a clear-cut position of principle on the question of a just settlement in the Middle East. A great deal was done by WPC to give moral and material support to the national patriotic forces of Lebanon during the most difficult times of the crisis in that part of the world. Important work is being carried out by the international commission set up by WPC to investigate violations of human rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. In December 1977, an international conference on "A just peace in the Middle East" was held in Paris and was attended by delegates from 60 countries and 20 international organizations. After expressing deep concern about the continuing dangerous turn of events in that region, the conference issued an urgent appeal for an immediate and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The work of WPC has won broad recognition on the part of the United Nations as well. This is demonstrated, in particular, by the close co-operation which has developed between WPC and the Centre for Disarmament, the Centre against Apartheid, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Division of Human Rights, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Commission on Human Rights, and others. The active and full-fledged participation of WPC in United Nations activities is also demonstrated by the statements made by WPC in various United Nations forums.

All these are facts which can be neither refuted nor passed over in silence. The efforts of delegations which have engaged in the thankless task of slandering WPC are therefore in vain. This organization, which has in its ranks millions of people in the majority of countries of all continents, remains just as active and energetic, whether or not that is to the liking of the representatives of certain countries.

The Soviet delegation cannot overlook the attempts of certain delegations to apply to WPC the newfangled doctrine of so-called "international terrorism", which amounts to slanderous accusations of terrorism against national liberation movements, including movements recognized by the international community such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while condemning acts of terrorism, consistently opposes attempts to use the question of terrorism as a pretext for suppressing national liberation movements and obstructing the social progress of peoples.

Minority Rights Group

Since it is not a representative organization and has no recognized international standing, does not represent a substantial proportion of the population and does not express the position of major population segments, the "Minority Rights Group" (MRG) does not meet the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

It is, in actual fact, a national organization with a membership consisting of no more than a few dozen people. As regards the claim of this organization to include in its membership certain "individual supporters" and subscribers to

publications issued by the organization in various countries, this claim cannot stand up to criticism and is merely designed to mislead our Committee.

There are now many thousands of non-governmental organizations in the world. Clearly, if all these organizations, and especially the deliberately fictitious ones such as MRG, were indiscriminately accorded consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, this would not only not facilitate the work of the United Nations but would make it more difficult.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The delegation of the United Kingdom is not satisfied with the financial statement submitted by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), or with the answers to questions put by Committee members to the representative of AAPSO concerning the organization's finances. In particular, it is unable to accept the organization's statement that it did not receive financial support from Governments. It considers the support of AAPSO for subversive groups aimed at overthrowing legitimate Governments to be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and is concerned about the one-sided attitude of AAPSO on international political questions, and the organization's failure to support General Assembly resolutions 35/6 and 35/37 on foreign armed intervention in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. For these reasons it is unable to accept the application from AAPSO.

Minority Rights Group

The delegation of the United Kingdom wished to state that the Minority Rights Group has amply demonstrated its eligibility for category II status with the Economic and Social Commission, under the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), and in particular paragraph 17 of that resolution. It is a responsible organization, carrying out valuable work, and it maintains extremely high standards.

Opposition to the application of the Minority Rights Group is based solely on political considerations, and not on the merits of the application. The application has been deferred three times. The Minority Rights Group is being held a political hostage, and it is time it was released.

It is true that the Minority Rights Group has criticized the policies of Governments. But the ability to present an independent viewpoint is one of the most important contributions non-governmental organizations can make to the United Nations. The Minority Rights Group's criticisms have been balanced and even-handed, unlike those of some other organizations applying for status with the Economic and Social Commission. The organization has prepared reports on a wide range of countries, including the United Kingdom.

To argue that an organization which criticizes Governments should not be given consultative status is to challenge the very basis of Economic and Social Commission resolution 1296 (XLIV). This is the issue at stake in the Committee's consideration of the application of the Minority Rights Group.

World Peace Council

The delegation of the United Kingdom considers that the World Peace Council has failed to comply with the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

For example, paragraph 8 of resolution 1296 (XLIV) required that organizations should make a full and accurate declaration of their financial situation.

However, the representative of the World Peace Council has said that his organization's accounts are not submitted to any independent audit. He also admitted under questioning that the financial statement submitted to the Committee covered only a fraction of the World Peace Council's actual income and expenditures. In other words, the World Peace Council has presented to the Committee a false statement of its accounts. In its application, the World Peace Council also stated that it does not receive contributions from any Government. But the representative of the organization carefully avoided answering specific questions put to him by members of the Committee on that point. It is clear, however, that the World Peace Council has received large-scale financial support from government sources, and has gone to great lengths to conceal that fact from the Committee.

The World Peace Council claims to support the principles of the United Nations, but many of its policies are in direct contradiction of those policies. For example, the World Peace Council claims to support the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of nations. Yet the World Peace Council's own Programme of Action for 1981 contained policies which are in direct contradiction of that principle. One example is the organization's support for the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman, whose objective is the overthrow of the sovereign Government of a State Member of the United Nations. The World Peace Council's history suggests that activities of this kind are part of a pattern rather than mistaken aberrations. The World Peace Council was expelled from Paris and subsequently also from Vienna, for activities directed against the interests of the State.

The World Peace Council claims also to support "the replacement of the policy of force by that of negotiations". But there are numerous examples in the World Peace Council's own literature of discrepancies between this objective and the policies pursued by the organization - for example, its attitude to the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, condemned in General Assembly resolutions 35/6 and 35/37 as a blatant case of "foreign armed intervention".

Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) demands that organizations in consultative status should "be of representative character". The spokesman for the World Peace Council has said that his organization represents hundreds of millions of people. The World Parliament of Peoples is presented in the literature of the World Peace Council as a kind of rival to the United Nations itself. However, the grand facade of the World Peace Council is no more substantial than a Hollywood film set. The great majority of delegates at the World Peace Council's

World Parliament came from a very small group of countries, whose Governments share the same political complexion; in many countries the organization's membership amounts to no more than a handful of individuals on the fringes of the political spectrum in their own country. Delegates at the World Peace Council's congresses who hold independent views find that they are given little opportunity to air those views.

The World Peace Council places great emphasis in its literature on questions of disarmament and military détente. However, there is a curious inconsistency in the way it pursues these important objectives. It vigorously attacks the defence policies of the United States of America and of its allies in Europe and elsewhere in the world, as for example in its campaign against the deployment by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of theatre nuclear forces in Europe. But the literature makes no reference at all to the steady build-up of missiles targeted on Europe, which has made that policy necessary. The World Peace Council campaigns for the reduction of military budgets. But it makes no mention of one country among the major military Powers which spends a higher proportion of its resources on armaments than any other. The reason for this selectivity lies in the nature of the World Peace Council's relationship with that major Power. Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, has stated: "the Soviet Union invariably supports the peace movement. The World Peace Council in its turn positively reacts to all Soviet initiatives in international affairs".

Disarmament will promote peace only if it is a balanced process. It is the belief of the United Kingdom delegation that the true objective of the World Peace Council is a one-sided effort to promote disarmament in those countries of the world where public opinion is capable of affecting defence policies and expenditure levels, while Governments which are immune from public pressure continue to build up their military strength. The World Peace Council is a disguised instrument of one country's foreign policy. It is a wolf in sheep's clothing and its clothing has begun to look very threadbare.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that the withdrawal by the World Peace Council of its application amounts to an admission. The World Peace Council has Roster status with the Economic and Social Council only provisionally, on the basis of its association with UNESCO. In the light of its withdrawal, the United Kingdom delegation considers that the organization no longer has Roster status with the Economic and Social Council.

The United Kingdom delegation requests that its views should be made known to departments of the Secretariat dealing with the World Peace Council, and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

World Peace Council

There has been a lot of mention of past traditions of this Committee. Being overly concerned with tradition sometimes causes the loss of an objective and of

unbiased approach. With all due respect, barter and bargaining temptations often overshadow an objective discussion of the substance of issues we are here to discuss. Each organization must be considered on its own merits vis-à-vis the intent and spirit of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The United States of America is not ignoring the value of past traditions, but is more concerned with establishing a firm principle of objectivity for the future.

Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) is an explicit and carefully but clearly worded mandate for both this Committee and the non-governmental organizations concerned. We must sustain its integrity and that of consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for truly concerned organizations.

The World Peace Council, as a non-governmental organization, in plain language, is a sham.

The organization's application was particularly peculiar compared to other applications we have considered:

It claimed to be an organization with a structure, but cannot control itself;

It admitted to having deceived this Committee by not declaring vast amounts of financial resources from various sources;

Its "audited" budget was audited by the organization itself.

In its operations, the World Peace Council has consistently made biased propagandistic and slanderous attacks, concentrated upon one group of States Members of the United Nations. This approach cannot be tolerated by the United States Government, and other States Members of the United Nations.

This organization is in blatant violation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and could be considered for suspension in accordance with paragraph 36 (b) of that resolution.

It claims that it can only deal with reality, yet it ignores one of the greatest horrors of reality condemned by current United Nations resolutions.

The organization claims to be committed to laudable aims and goals of the United Nations while at the same time it ignores the serious decisions of the United Nations in many areas of its concern, i.e., its President is reported in one of its publications as having conferred upon Mr. Heng Samrin an award, saying: "The conferment of this award is the recognition by the world of the existence of the State of Kampuchea" - this in direct contradiction of the United Nations decisions.

In summary:

This organization in its present form and operations is a sham;

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It is a most perverted representation of a so-called non-governmental organization;

It has all the characteristics and complete profile of a propagandistic extension of a particular Government or group of Governments: one has only to watch the leaping and scurrying about of this particular group of countries and their puppets to see the source of the propagandistic activities of the organization.

For the sake of the integrity of forthright non-governmental organizations, regardless of their philosophies or purpose, in the interest of the integrity and sanctity of Economic and Social Council consultative status, and to maintain the principle of effective implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), any future application from this shaggy wolf in sheep's clothing must be rejected as long as its dubious profile, operations and violations of resolution 1296 (XLIV) continue.

Annex II

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS MADE ON AGENDA ITEM 5,
"REVIEW OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES"

During the discussion of this item, many of the members of the Committee referred to the recommendations contained in two papers, made available to the Committee by the Governments of Sweden and Ghana. The Committee agreed to have the papers summarized, along with a summary of their substantive observations, and attached as an annex to the report of the Committee. In addition to the statements of Governments, members of the Committee, the observer from Norway, Mr. Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, and Ms. Alba Zizzamia, representative of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, speaking on behalf of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Council (CONGO), as their First Vice-President, also addressed the Committee.

The representative of Sweden, the Observer for Norway, the Under-Secretary-General and Ms. Zizzamia all pointed to the need to develop a means for ensuring enhanced participation and fuller contributions by non-governmental organizations to ad hoc world conferences of the United Nations system. The representative of Sweden and Ms. Zizzamia indicated that it could be done by establishing standard rules of procedure, modelled on those adopted for the United Nations Water Conference. The Observer for Norway and Mr. Ripert urged that substantive contributions could be made in advance of such conferences, beginning at the national and regional levels, and by encouraging non-governmental organizations to mobilize their efforts and address themselves in advance to the issues that would be dealt with at the intergovernmental level. Such collective views of non-governmental organizations should be brought to the attention of Governments at the time of the major United Nations conferences.

The representatives of Ghana and Sweden, the Observer for Norway, Mr. Ripert and Ms. Zizzamia all stressed the need to develop uniform rules for the participation of non-governmental organizations in all United Nations bodies dealing with economic and social issues, including committees of the General Assembly established in those fields. Such rules could be an extension of the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and should conform to the provisions for participation by non-governmental organizations in the Economic and Social Council.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that the effectiveness of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations could be increased not by abandoning the established forms and methods of its work, but by fuller use of the possibilities set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

The representative of Sweden, the Observer for Norway, Mr. Ripert and Ms. Zizzamia all called attention to the need to increase the collaboration between non-governmental organizations and United Nations substantive offices of the

Secretariat. There should be an increase in substantive contributions, as well as in technical assistance to the United Nations field-level programmes. Mr. Ripert indicated that the observations and comments of non-governmental organizations on United Nations global surveys and analyses of socio-economic questions should be encouraged.

The representatives of Sweden and Ghana, Mr. Ripert and Ms. Zizzamia referred to the need to strengthen Secretariat services related to the implementation of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The representatives of Sweden and Ghana and Ms. Zizzamia called for an up-grading and strengthening, with increased staffing, of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit within the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and made reference to the need to post a non-governmental organizations officer in the United Nations Office at Vienna. In addition, Ms. Zizzamia urged that the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit should be consulted by the various functional departments of the Secretariat on all matters concerning consultative non-governmental organizations, especially regarding their participation in United Nations bodies, including world conferences. She also urged that the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit should, as appropriate, co-ordinate and harmonize the various non-governmental organization liaison services in the Secretariat. The representative of the USSR indicated that it was inadmissible to increase expenditure for the work of the Secretariat on non-governmental organizations out of the United Nations budget.

Both the Government of Sweden and Ms. Zizzamia requested that the privileges accorded to non-governmental organizations in consultative status and those affiliated with the Department of Public Information should be more strictly enforced in order to provide a clear distinction between each.

The Government of Sweden and the Observer for Norway referred to their Government's funding of some non-governmental organizations' development assistance programmes, pointing out that the allocation of government funds for that purpose often enabled an efficient use of such funds. They both indicated that government funding should not, however, be supplied to non-governmental organizations for their own regular office administration budgets.

Ms. Zizzamia, with reference to paragraph 46 (e) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), called upon the United Nations to accord needed facilities for certain meetings of non-governmental organizations, especially those held in co-operation with an office or body of the United Nations.

Non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system: an examination of formal and non-formal consultative relationships*

Summary

The paper provides information on the formal procedures under which non-governmental organizations are accredited to - and thus participate in - organs, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. It covers, inter alia,

* Paper prepared by Marianne Huggard and submitted to the Committee by the Government of Sweden.

the consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council, and arrangements with the United Nations Childrens Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The paper also outlines informal relationships, such as those with the non-governmental organization liaison services both at Geneva and at United Nations Headquarters, and with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development. In delineating the relationships of non-governmental organizations to bodies within the United Nations, the paper includes an examination of current practices in the participation of non-governmental organizations in committees and bodies of the General Assembly and in ad hoc conferences of the United Nations.

The paper points to certain problems which hinder truly effective relationships of non-governmental organizations to the United Nations. These include a continuing pattern of ad hoc arrangements and varied practices for collaboration between non-governmental organizations and substantive offices of the Secretariat; the lack of consistent rules for the participation of non-governmental organizations in ad hoc conferences of the United Nations; a small staff and subsequent lack of services within the Secretariat office that implements Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on the consultative relationships of non-governmental organizations to the Council; and a proliferation of demands for collaboration from non-governmental organizations emanating from United Nations resolutions and the various offices encharged with implementing those resolutions. The paper concludes with the following recommendations:

(a) Efforts should be made to use fully the existing relationship under resolution 1296 (XLIV), including the expansion of co-operation between non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat with respect to consultations, requests for preparation of reports etc.;

(b) An over-all relationship for non-governmental organizations should be established with the General Assembly; existing relationships should be fully used by non-governmental organizations;

(c) Standardized procedure should be established for participation by non-governmental organizations in ad hoc world conferences;

(d) Non-governmental organizations should be further encouraged to expand their consultation and participation at the regional level;

(e) The Secretariat should be strengthened with regard to its relationships with non-governmental organizations, particularly through the expansion of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and the opening of a liaison office in Vienna.

In conclusion, non-governmental organizations provide expertise and a channel for the concerns of the people to be heard directly at the United Nations. Their experience in working at the local level is unique, as is the research and work they undertake. Representing people from all regions of the world, they provide a rich and powerful resource. As such, it is of the utmost importance that their expertise be used and that the United Nations benefit from the co-operation they offer.

Contributions of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

Summary

The paper briefly describes the nature of non-governmental organizations and their growing involvement and acceptance in all regions of the world. Diverse as they are, non-governmental organizations have two characteristics in common: they are generally international in character, composition and outlook, and they have agreed to support and promote the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. This latter they do in a variety of ways.

Under the consultative arrangements, non-governmental organizations co-operate with the Secretariat; engage in informal exchanges with representatives of Member States; make formal presentations to the Council and its commissions and committees, and to other inter-governmental bodies and agencies; provide background material, documentation and data through replies to questionnaires from the Secretariat; make recommendations based on their own research, surveys and their own field experiences; and promote information on the work of the United Nations, thus engendering support for major programmes of the United Nations. The technical and professional non-governmental organizations make significant contributions to the development and implementation of many United Nations projects and programmes. Many organizations collaborate with the United Nations system at the field level, having projects of their own, and in fact contributing close to two billion dollars annually to development assistance programmes. Non-governmental organizations co-operate with official agencies in a variety of ways, for example, by co-financing development projects, serving for Governments as executing or implementing agents, pooling resources with official international organizations for specific programmes, or contributing funds directly to intergovernmental agencies.

Non-governmental organizations mobilize public opinion and, through massive programmes of "development education", create a favourable climate and understanding for enhancing bilateral and multilateral aid for development and for the achievement of the new international economic order. They provide emergency

* Prepared by a committee of the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and submitted to the Committee by the Government of Ghana.

assistance in times of disaster, and meet a major portion of the needs of refugees throughout the world. In the field of human rights, non-governmental organizations have contributed to the studies that preceded the drafting of various declarations and conventions and they have been influential in the elaboration of the texts; at national levels, they are promoting the ratification and implementation of these basic United Nations documents.

Finally, the non-governmental organizations have been instrumental in supporting and implementing special United Nations programmes and observances, such as the various international "years" and "decades". Non-governmental organizations have carried out their supportive activities both at the international level and at national levels, where they have had roles in policy formation, as well as in implementing national programmes of action. The consultative relationship is a unique two-way channel of co-operation and communication, of considerable benefit and utility to the official institutions of the world community.
