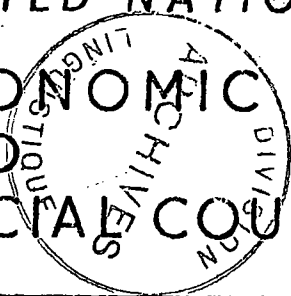


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INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

RELATIONS OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

List of Inter-Governmental Organizations in the economic
and social fields

1951 Edition

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	3
LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS	
I. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY	
(1) Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	6
(2) Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux	7
(3) International Commission of Agricultural Industries	7
(4) International Seed-Testing Association	8
(5) International Sericulture Association	9
(6) International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control	10
(7) International Office of Epizootics	11
(8) Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Foods	12
(9) Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama	12
(10) International Institute of Refrigeration	13
(11) International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	14
(12) International Whaling Commission	14
(13) Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council	15
(14) International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea	16
II. ARTS, SCIENCES AND EDUCATION	
(15) International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors and their Literary and Artistic Works	18
(16) Central Bureau, International 1:1,000,000 Map of the World	19
(17) Pan-American Institute of Geography and History	20
(18) International Bureau of Weights and Measures	21
(19) International Bureau of Education	22

51-13067

/III. HEALTH
E/1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
III. HEALTH, HYGIENE AND MEDICINE	
(20) Pan-American Sanitary Bureau	23
(21) Permanent Committee of International Congresses on Military Medicine and Pharmacy	23
IV. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL WELFARE	
(22) International Penal and Penitentiary Commission	25
(23) Inter-American Indian Institute	26
(24) American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood	27
(25) Inter-American Commission of Women	28
(26) International Central Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa	29
(27) International Relief Union	30
V. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	
(28) Inter-American Radio Office	32
(29) Central Office for International Transport by Rail	33
(30) International Conference for Technical Uniformity on Railways	34
(31) Danube Commission	35
(32) International Hydrographic Bureau	35
(33) Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine	36
(34) International Commission of the Cape Spartel Light	37
VI. FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMODITIES	
(35) Bank for International Settlements	39
(36) International Customs Tariffs Bureau	40
(37) International Exhibition Bureau	41
(38) International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property	41
(39) International Cotton Advisory Committee	42
(40) Rubber Study Group	43
(41) International Sugar Council	44
(42) International Tin Study Group	45
(43) International Wheat Council	46
(44) International Wool Study Group	47
(45) International Wine Office	47
VII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	
(46) Caribbean Commission	49
(47) South Pacific Commission	49
(48) The Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South East Asia	50
ANNEX A - Organizations previously on the List and deleted in accordance with decisions of the Council	52
ANNEX B - Alphabetical Index	53

INTRODUCTION

The present List of Inter-Governmental Organizations represents a revision of the earlier list (document E/1687) submitted to the eleventh session of the Council and prepared in accordance with its resolution 262Q(IX), which requested the Secretary-General "to submit periodically to the Council the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations as revised from time to time". It covers forty-eight organizations, established by inter-governmental agreements, and having responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields.

The origin of the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations may be traced to Council Resolution 128B(VI) of 10 March 1948 under which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare for the Council, after consultation with the specialized agencies, a report on "Inter-Governmental Organizations in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields having responsibilities similar to those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies." After considering this report at its Seventh Session, the Council adopted resolution 171(VII) of 29 August 1948:

The Economic and Social Council,

Believing that the establishment of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies having wide responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields makes desirable re-examination by Member Governments of possible duplication or dispersion of effort between these organizations and other existing inter-governmental organizations;

Recognizing that any action to simplify the structure of inter-governmental organizations could be taken only by Governments Members of such organizations;

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit not later than 15 October 1948 to Member States and the specialized agencies a List of Inter-Governmental Organizations to include those in documents E/818 and E/818/Add.1, prepared in response to Council resolution 128(VI) and any other organizations established by Inter-Governmental Agreement which he may consider could be added;

Recommends that Member States and the specialized agencies submit by 1 February 1949 their views regarding:

- (1) the possible termination, absorption or integration of any of these organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies;

/(2) relationships

- (2) relationships which might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies; and

Requests the Secretary-General to submit by 1 May 1949 a consolidated report based on the replies received for consideration by the Council at its Ninth Session.

The list to which reference was made in the resolution was duly transmitted to Member States and the specialized agencies (E/818/Rev.1) on 13 September 1948. After considering the comments of Member States and specialized agencies at its Ninth Session, the Council adopted resolutions 261B(IX) and 262(IX)A to Q on 27 July and 10 August 1949 embodying certain decisions in respect of some of the organizations listed, deleting eighteen of them as not falling within the scope of its survey and including four others.

It was also decided at the Ninth Session to make the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations a standing document to be revised periodically and considered by the Council. Accordingly, the 1950 edition of the list was considered by the Council at its Eleventh Session. It noted measures taken by various Governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations to simplify and rationalize the system of inter-governmental organizations, and make certain specific recommendations concerning some of the organizations listed (Resolution 333(XI)A to H). The Council noted that certain organizations mentioned had been integrated into other organizations or had become inactive, and decided to omit the following organizations from the list:

- Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council
- International Union for the Protection of Nature
- International Chemistry Office
- International Bureau for Technical Training
- Central Pan-American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture
- Inter-American Juridical Committee
- International Co-ordination Committee for European
Migratory Movements
- Pan-American Aeronautical Commission
- Pan-American Trade-Mark Bureau
- Combined Tin Committee

The Council further decided to include the Inter-American Commission of Women in the List.

In the present report, these decisions of the Council have been taken into account. The case of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council however was further

/inquired into

inquired into by the Secretary-General and it appeared that, although the organization had the closest relationships with FAO, it was nevertheless technically a separate body established by a separate inter-governmental Agreement. The Secretary-General is therefore tentatively including the organization in the present list. The Danube Commission and the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South East Asia have likewise been tentatively included. The Pan-American Railway Committee has been omitted from the list after a communication by the Pan-American Union that the Organization of American States had declared it non-existent.

The information summarized in the List has been based, as in earlier editions, on data supplied by the organizations themselves (with the exception of one to which no reply has been forthcoming). While the information remains basically the same as presented in the 1950 edition, efforts have been made to secure some clarifications and bring it up-to-date, particularly in respect of membership and finances. Certain developments in a number of organizations regarding legal status, structure and relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies have also been incorporated into the present List. The information presented relates to (a) address, (b) membership, (c) legal status, (d) general purposes and functions, (e) structure, (f) finances, and (g) relationships with United Nations or specialized agencies. A note has been added in each case to indicate the relevant action taken by the Council.

**I. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF AGRICULTURE,
FOOD, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY**

(1) INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Address: Pan-American Union Bldg., 17th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Members: Membership open to all American Republics, ten of which are now contributing members: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States, and Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences concluded by the Governments of the American Republics in compliance with a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington in 1940. The Convention which became effective on 1 December 1944, has been ratified by the following States: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States, and Venezuela. The Institute is a specialized organization of the Organization of American States.

General purposes and functions: To encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American Republics through research, teaching and extension activities in the theory and practice of agriculture and other related arts and sciences.

Structure: Consists of a Board of Directors, a Technical Advisory Council, and an Administrative Committee. The Board of Directors is a supervisory body of the Institute the functions of which include the election of a Director and the approval of a Secretary who are responsible for directing the activities of the Institute.

Finances: Contributions from member governments; special grants from private organizations and individuals. Total receipts for the fiscal year 1948-49 are estimated at \$412,018.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Has developed informal working relations with FAO, particularly in the fields of agricultural extension and conservation of resources.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested under resolution 262P(IX) to prepare, has duly been submitted to the Council (E/1574/Annex II).

/ (2) COMMONWEALTH

(2) COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Address: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks. U.K.

Members: Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Colonial and Trust Territories (represented by the Colonial Office), New Zealand, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, and United Kingdom.

Associated Governments: Republic of Ireland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Legal status: Established by a Conference held in London in November 1928 under the name of "Imperial Agricultural Bureaux". On 1 January 1948, the name of the organization was changed to "Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux".

General purposes and functions: To act as effective clearing houses for the inter-change of information of value to research workers in agriculture, science and forestry, throughout the Commonwealth.

Structure: Consists of 14 Technical Bureaux and Institutes under the general supervision of the Executive Council which meets nine or ten times a year. This organization is subject to examination at Empire Conferences which take place quinquennially.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments and receipts from sales of publications. Annual budget for the quinquennium ending in 1952: £150,000.

Annual budget for 1952 to 1957: £237,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Formal letters have been exchanged with FAO concerning reciprocal representation at conferences and technical meetings.

Note: By resolution 262I(IX), the Council noted with approval that relations had been established with FAO.

(3) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Address: 18, Avenue de Villars, Paris VIIe, France.

Members: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, British Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, El Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

/Legal status:

Legal status: Established by a Statute adopted at Paris on 30 March 1934, and revised on 11 June 1936.

General purposes and functions: Primarily to organize at regular intervals international congresses to discuss current problems connected with the agricultural industries. The Commission has now undertaken the task of establishing an up-to-date documentation centre where information and copies of the latest publications on agriculture are available to the public through a microfilm service.

Structure: Consists of a General Assembly, a Council, and a Bureau. The General Assembly meets once a year, the Council twice a year, and the Bureau, which is the Executive Organ of the Commission, as and when necessary at the call of the President of the Commission.

Finances: Subscriptions from Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Working relationship with FAO.

Note: By resolution 262I(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established with FAO.

(4) INTERNATIONAL SEED-TESTING ASSOCIATION

Address: Association internationale d'Essais de Semences, Thorvaldsenvej 57, Copenhagen V, Denmark.

Members: Members are persons accredited by Governments who are engaged in the science and practice of seed testing, or in the technical control of seed-testing activities. In practice, this implies the official seed-testing stations controlled by governments and associations of such stations. The most recent list of members includes stations in the following States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established in 1921, as the "European Seed-Testing Association" by informal agreement among 16 European states. The organization assumed its present title in 1924 when its membership was broadened to include non-European states. Its work was interrupted by the war and when the Congress and the Assembly convened in Washington in 1950 its constitution was somewhat modified by the 30 or more States participating.

General purposes and functions: The new constitution lays down that the object of the Association shall be to further all matters connected with accurate and uniformed matters in testing and evaluating seeds, in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds to be used for sowing.

Structure: A Congress is held approximately every 3 years. The Assembly which meets periodically is the constitution-making body. An Executive Committee functions when neither are in session. The principal officers are the President, Vice-President and the Secretary-Treasurer. There are 12 Expert Committees.

Finances: The Association is financed by annual contributions from associated governments, the amount of each contribution depending on the number of official seed-testing stations in the countries concerned.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Following on a resolution adopted in Washington in 1950, negotiations are being held between the Association and the FAO with the object of bringing about close co-operation between these two bodies on matters connected with seed technology in its widest sense.

Note: By resolution 333 (XI) the Council requested FAO to report to the thirteenth session on the progress in its negotiations with ISTA.

(5) INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURE COMMISSION

Address: Station de Recherches sericiciles, 28 Quai Boissier-de-Sauvage, Alés, Gard, France.

Members: Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

Legal status: Established by the Seventh International Sericultur Congress held in Alés, France, in June 1948.

General purposes and functions: (1) to carry out the resolutions of the Congress in three fields: economic, technical and scientific; (2) to prepare for establishment, in liaison with existing international organizations (notably the "Bureau international de la Soie" created by the International Silk Congress in 1948), of an International Sericulture Federation; (3) to make preparations for the Eighth International Sericulture Congress. It is considered that the permanent organization to be established is to have both scientific and economic

/functions.

functions. It will assume liaison between research stations and breeding centres of the different states; will publish a periodical, one section of which will be devoted to genetic stocks - mulberry trees as well as silk worms; will organize congresses; and will concern itself with all questions of an international order concerning the development of sericulture.

Structure: Governed by an Executive Committee which meets once a year. The principal officer is the Secretary-General.

Finances: Financed by Member Governments. The 1949 budget was 5,500,000 French Francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The resolution establishing the Commission provides for liaison with FAO and UNESCO.

(6) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR COLORADO BEETLE CONTROL

Address: c/o Dr. V.E. Wilkins, 1-3 St. Andrews Place, Regents Park, London, England.

Members: None as yet, but the following States were represented at the Second International Conference on the Control of the Colorado Beetle held in October 1948: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. The Allied Control Authorities in Germany were also represented.

Legal status: Established at the recommendation of the First International Conference on the Control of the Colorado Beetle held at Brussels in October 1947 on an informal basis. The question of establishing a formal inter-governmental organization for plant protection in Europe will be considered by an International Phytopathological Congress to be convened by the Netherlands Government in collaboration with FAO in The Hague from 26 April to 6 May 1950.

General purposes and functions: Co-ordinated action against the Colorado beetle.

Structure: Consists of a Technical Sub-Committee to deal with technical matters of common interest and of an Executive and Finance Committee to deal with matters which arise when the main committee is not in session.

Finances: Funds are to be derived from the Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Relations with FAO - see section on "legal status".

Note: Added to the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations on 10 August 1949 (resolution 262Q(IX)).

(7) INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS

Address: 12, rue de Prony, Paris 17e, France.

Members: Albania, Algiers, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, French Equatorial Office, French Somaliland, French West Africa, (Germany), Greece, Hungary, (Indo-China), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonial Empire, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia..

Legal status: Established by an International Agreement which was drawn up at Paris on 25 January 1924.

General purposes and functions: To collect and bring to the attention of governments, facts concerning epizootic diseases and means of controlling them; to stimulate and co-ordinate experimental or other research connected with the control of contagious diseases; to prepare and encourage the conclusion of international agreements regarding control regulations, and to assist governments to enforce such regulations.

Structure: The Office is under the authority and control of an International Committee which meets periodically at least once a year. The Director of the Office is appointed by the Committee.

Finances: The Office is financed by contributions from Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Since September 1947 there have been negotiations with the Office and FAO on the possibility of co-operation between them with a view to achieving a single international system for collecting and disseminating information concerning transmissible animal diseases, without however the Office losing its independence and autonomy. In fact, there has been a great degree of co-operation between the two bodies in the field of animal diseases, and the possibility of the International Office of Epizootics becoming a commission of FAO has also been broached.

Note: In accordance with the Council's resolution 262 F (XI), FAO reported to the

Council on the progress of its negotiations with the International Office of Epizootics by resolution 333D(XI) the Council recommended to Members of the United Nations which are Members of the International Office of Epizootics and also of FAO to give further consideration to the possibilities of establishing an international system for the collection and dissemination of information and for the co-ordination of activities in the control of animal diseases, and it expressed the hope that the next report of FAO to the Council would register definite results in this respect.

(8) PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL FOODS

Address: 18, Avenue de Villars, Paris VIIe, France.

Members: Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.

Legal status: Established by a Convention held at Paris on 16 October 1912.

General purposes and functions:

(1) to verify all methods of analytical chemistry and, in general, all scientific procedures having as their aim the determination of the nature and quantity of the principles contained in matter destined as food for man and animals;

(2) to compare the procedures or methods of analysis employed in various countries; to establish the agreement which may exist among these procedures or methods in order to combat falsifications and facilitate international exchanges;

(3) to place at the disposition of the contracting States the means whereby the procedures or methods of analysis advocated by the International Office of Analytical Chemistry may be studied locally.

Structure: Consists of a Committee composed of delegates of 7 contracting States. The principal officers of the Committee are the President, the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General.

Finances: Contributions from the member states.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains informal relations with FAO.

Note: By its resolution 262I(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established with FAO.

(9) INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA

Address: Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, Jardín Botánico Guatemala, Guatemala, C.A.

/Members:

Members: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, El Salvador.

Legal status: Established by an agreement drawn up in February 1946. It was formally inaugurated on 16 September 1949.

General purposes and functions: To initiate, conduct, and promote nutrition research and education in Central America.

Structure: The Institute holds general meetings annually, and a Technical Advisory Committee meets separately once a year. The principal officers of the Institute are the Director, the Section Chiefs in charge of the various laboratories, and the physicians in charge of the Field Teams.

Finances: Quota: \$12,500 from each country.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute is under the general direction of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau which is the regional organization of WHO. FAO in association with UNICEF, has also been actively concerned with the work of the Institute.

Note: The Secretary-General submitted to the tenth session of the Council the report (E/1574/Annex III) requested by resolution 262P(IX).

(10) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION

Address: 9, Avenue Carnot, Paris, France.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, French East Africa, Germany, United Kingdom, Greece, Indo-China, Italy, Italian East Africa, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the International Convention of 21 June 1920, at Paris.

General purposes and functions: Publicity throughout the world for refrigeration through the publication of a periodical bulletin, annual meetings of administrative and technical committees, encouragement of scientific and technical research of courses in refrigeration (foundation of an international course in refrigeration at the Oxygen Institute in Leyden, Netherlands), also international congresses nominally held yearly in one of the capitals of Europe or America.

Structure: Consists of a General Conference, an Administrative Council, and an Executive Committee. The principal officers are the Director and the Secretary-

General. The General Conference, represented by all Member States, is held every four years. The Executive Committee meets at the beginning of each year following the meetings of the Administrative Council.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments. (Approximate annual budget: 1,200,000 francs).

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: See 'Note'.

Note: By resolution 262E(IX), the Council recommended that working relations be established with FAO.

(11) INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

Address: Postbox 20, Charlottenlund (Charlottenlund Slot), Denmark.

Members: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Legal status: Established on 22 July 1902 by an Agreement among representatives of Germany, Denmark, United Kingdom and Ireland, Norway, Holland and Russia, and joined by other States in later years.

General purposes and functions: Practical scientific investigations of food fishes, plankton and seawater with the purpose of forming a basis for International Conventions aiming at securing a better output from the fisheries.

Structure: The Governing Body consists of a Bureau which meets twice yearly. Plenary Meetings as well as Committee Meetings are held once a year. The officers of the Council include the President, the Vice-President and the General Secretary.

Finances: 30,000 Kr. from the Great Powers, and 15,000 Kr. from others.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains close working relations with FAO regarding exchange of information, collection and standardization of fishery statistics, and sends representatives to meetings on a reciprocal basis.

Note: By resolution 262I(IX), the Council noted with approval that relations had been established with FAO.

(12) INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Address: Fisheries Department, St. Stephens House, Victoria Embankment, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Members:

Members: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, USSR.

Legal status: Established under the provisions of the International Whaling Convention, concluded at Washington, on 2 December 1946, and signed by the following States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom, United States of America, and U.S.S.R. The convention came into operation in November 1948, and the Commission held its first meeting in London in May-June 1949.

General purposes and functions: To encourage, recommend or organize studies and investigations relating to whales and whaling; to collect and analyze statistical information concerning the current condition and trend of whale stocks and the effect of whaling on them; to study, appraise and disseminate information as to methods of maintaining and increasing whale stocks. It is empowered to amend the schedule to the 1946 Convention, which governs actual whaling operations.

Structure: The Commission now has two Committees: A Scientific and Technical Committee and a Finance and Administrative Committee. Its Secretariat is headed by the General Secretary.

Finances: The 1950-51 budget totals £2,400, £150 being contributed by each of the sixteen Members. At present the Commission is partly housed and staffed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (U.K.).

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: At the second meeting of the Commission in Oslo (1950) it decided, for economical reasons, not to be included within the framework of a specialized agency of UN (for which provision has been made in the 1946 Convention). At the same time it decided to keep in the closest collaboration with bodies like FAO, which had been invited to be present at the Commission's meetings.

Note: Added to the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations on 10 August 1949 (Council's Resolution 262Q(IX)).

(13) INDO-PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL

Address: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

/Members:

Members: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Legal status: Established by an Agreement drawn up at the FAO Fisheries Conference held at Baguio, 26 February 1948, and formally came into existence on 9 November 1948.

General purposes and functions: To further a mutual interest in the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Indo-Pacific areas.

Structure: The Council, which comprises representatives from the Member Governments, meets at least once a year. The Council has an Executive Committee which meets as required, and two Technical Committees which meet when the Council is in session.

Finances: Financed by FAO; annual budget for 1951 is \$5,250.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Created under the sponsorship of FAO. FAO provides the Secretariat for the Council and bears its expenses.

Note: Added to the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations on 10 August 1949 (resolution 262Q(IX)). During the 11th session of ECOSOC it was suggested in the Co-ordination Committee (Geneva, July 1950) that the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council should be deleted from the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations because it formed a part of FAO. A further study by the Secretariat of the legal status of the organization indicates that, although it has close working relationships with FAO, the Council was established by a separate inter-governmental agreement, and its membership is regulated by different principles. This organization is therefore retained in the present listing subject to the approval of the Council.

(14) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Address: Office scientifique et technique des Pêches maritimes, 59 Avenue Raymond Poincaré, Paris 16e, France.

Members: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, Palestine, Romania, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a Constitution and Rules of Procedure drawn up at a meeting called by the King of Spain at Madrid in November 1919. The "Constitution

/and Rules"

and Rules" were revised at the 1929 Meeting of the Commission held at Malaga, Spain.

General purposes and functions: Scientific exploration of the Mediterranean. Hydrography, Hydrology, Marine Biology. In general, all questions pertaining to physical and biological oceanography. Exploitation of marine resources; fisheries industries connected with fishing.

Structure: The Commission meets once every two years. The Central Bureau, which is the executive body, meets once a year between Commission sessions. The principal officers of the Commission are the President, and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Each Government is required to pay 5,000 French francs annually.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: none.

Note: The Council, during the 10th session, after considering a report of the Secretary-General of this Commission (document E/1574/Annex I), adopted a resolution recommending the members of the United Nations which are also members of the Commission to take steps to terminate the organization (resolution 286(IX)). Negotiations are being held between FAO and the Commission on these lines and at its 11th session, the Council requested in resolution 333F(XI) that FAO report to the 13th session on the progress made concerning these negotiations.

II. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

(15) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND THEIR LITERARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS

Address: Helvetiastrasse 7, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Australia (territories of Papua, Isle of Norfolk, trust territories of New Guinea and Nauru), Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark (with Faroe Islands), Finland, France (Algeria and colonies), French Morocco, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Dutch Guiana and Curacao), New Zealand and trust territory of West Samoa, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal (with colonies), Romania, Spain (with colonies), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of South Africa (South-West Africa under South African mandate), United Kingdom (colonies, trust territories and protectorates), Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the Berne Convention which was signed on 9 September 1886 and completed at Paris on 4 May 1896. The Convention was revised at Berlin in 1908, at Rome in 1928, and again on 5 June 1948 by the Diplomatic Conference held at Brussels.

General purposes and functions: To assure protection abroad to authors of their literary and artistic works; to collect, co-ordinate and publish information of every kind relating to the protection of the rights of authors.

Structure: The Union is administered by an Office which is assisted by a Standing Committee of 12 Members. The Office is under the authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Finances: Expenses are shared among the contracting states. In accordance with Convention, the annual budget of the Union shall not exceed the amount of 120,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Since 1947 the Union has had working relations with UNESCO on the question of copyright. The Executive Board of UNESCO has instructed its Director-General to strengthen these relations further. This co-operation was well exemplified by the October 1950 session of the Union's permanent committee and in the meeting convened at Washington (October-November 1950) by UNESCO of the Committee of Experts on Royalties.

/Note:

Note: In accordance with the resolution 266 D (IX) of the Council, UNESCO reported to the eleventh session on its consultations with the Union about the future relationship of the two bodies (E/1688). The Secretary-General also reported on the same matter (E/1686). In resolution 333 A (XI) the Council requested UNESCO to include in its next report a further account of the developments in regard to the strengthening of relations of UNESCO with the Literary and Artistic Union.

(16) CENTRAL BUREAU, INTERNATIONAL 1:1,000,000 MAP OF THE WORLD

(Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale)

Address: Ordnance Survey Office, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey, United Kingdom.

Members: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal (and colonies), Republic of Ireland, Romania, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom (colonies, trust territories and protectorates), United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a resolution adopted at the Second International Conference on 1:1,000,000 Map of the World, held at Paris in 1913.

General purposes and functions: To co-ordinate the publication by member states of a Map of the World on a scale of 1:1,000,000 using uniform sheet lines, symbols and conventional signs, as drawn up by the 1909 and 1913 conferences and the commission of 1928.

Structure: The Central Bureau is the co-ordinating body and does not hold regular periodical meetings. The Bureau makes an annual report to the member governments. The principal officers are the Director and the secretary.

Finances: The Central Bureau is maintained by an annual subscription of £10 from each of the Member Governments. The subscriptions of the last few years have been irregular and few.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None. For action taken by the Council, see 'Note'.

/Note:

Note: By resolution 261 B (IX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the absorption or integration of the Bureau into the United Nations in the light of the Council's decision on the co-ordination of cartographic services. The Secretary-General's report is being prepared for submission to the Council at its thirteenth session.

(17) PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Address: 192 Observatorio Avenue, Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico

Members: The twenty-one American Republics are members of the Institute. Canada has been represented by observers at meetings held since 1942.

Legal status: Established by a resolution adopted at the Sixth International American Conference held in Havana in January 1928. The New Statutes of the Institute were adopted at Caracas on 25 August 1946 and revised at Santiago in October 1950. The Institute is now a specialized organization of the Organization of American States.

General purposes and functions: To develop, co-ordinate, and disseminate geographical and historical and related scientific studies in the American States; to initiate and undertake such studies as may be required by the Member States; to foster the co-operation among geographical and historical institutes of Member States and other American organizations in these fields.

Structure: The General Assembly of the Institute meets normally every four years. Between sessions of the General Assembly its functions are performed by a Governing Board. The Executive Committee is a dependent organ of the Governing Board, which acts as a central co-ordinating and administrative agency. The General Secretariat, headed by a Director, services these organs and reports to the Executive Committee twice yearly. The scientific activities of the Institute are carried out by the Commissions on Cartography, Geography and History.

Finances: Through annual contributions of the Member States, assessed by the General Assembly subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, and by special contributions. The budget for the financial year 1951-1952 adopted by the Fifth General Assembly is \$125,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute has established informal working relations with the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with the co-ordination of cartographic services, and participated

in the meeting of experts on cartography called by the United Nations in March 1949. It also works closely with ICAO.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare by resolution 262 P (IX) has been submitted to the Council. (E/1574/Annex II).

(18) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Address: Pavillon de Breteuil, Sèvres, Seine et Oise, France.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France and Algeria, Germany, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the "Convention du Mètre" signed on 20 May 1875 at a diplomatic conference held in Paris. The provisions of this Convention were later amended by a new convention signed at Sèvres, 6 October 1921.

General purposes and functions: At first the purpose of the Bureau was limited to the conservation of international standards of length and mass, and to comparisons and determinations of standard prototypes. In 1921, a diplomatic conference extended its powers to include standards of electric measuring units and all physical constants useful in high precision measurements. More recently, the international co-ordination of photometric units has also been assigned to the Bureau.

Structure: The Bureau is under the authority of a General Conference which meets every six years. The International Committee is the executive organ of the General Conference and holds a session every other year. The principal officer of the Bureau is the Director.

Finances: Contributions for the maintenance of the Bureau are paid by member states in proportion to their population; the budget amounts to approximately 180,000 gold francs a year.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: A formal agreement defining the relationship between the Bureau and UNESCO was signed on 27 June 1949 (document E/1314). This agreement is prolonged from year to year by tacit renewal.

Note: By resolution 262 J (IX) the Council considered it was not appropriate at the present time to take any steps towards its termination, absorption or integration into the United Nations or a specialized agency and noted with

/approval

approval the establishment of working relations by the appropriate specialized agencies with that body.

(19) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Address: Palais, 52, rue des Paquis, Geneva, Switzerland.

Members: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

Legal status: Established in December 1925 as a private organization, but became an inter-governmental organization on 25 July 1929 by a statute signed by the governments concerned.

General purposes and functions: To serve as a centre of research and information for education.

Structure: The Bureau is administered by a Council which meets once a year and in which are represented all the Member States, and by an Executive Committee which meets three times yearly. The principal officers of the Bureau are the Director, the Assistant Director, and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Contributions from governments, proceeds from service stamps, subsidies, sale of publications, etc. Annual budget totals 190,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: A provisional agreement between the Bureau and UNESCO was concluded at Paris on 28 February 1947; a new agreement came into force on 28 February 1951. Under the terms of this agreement, the Bureau convenes jointly with UNESCO every year, an International Conference on Public Education, and it carries out inquiries the results of which are published jointly by the two organizations.

Note: By resolution 262 G (IX) the Council noted with approval the relationship established by UNESCO with the Bureau and requested UNESCO to include in its next report to the Council an account of the co-operation achieved.

III. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH, HYGIENE AND MEDICINE

(20) PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

Address: 2001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, 8, D. C.

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established in 1902 at the Second International Conference of American States held in Washington. The constitution was adopted in 1924 at the seventh session of the Pan American Sanitary Conference. The twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference adopted the name "Pan American Sanitary Organization", modified its structure, and authorized the adoption of a new constitution which was formulated and adopted at Buenos Aires in November 1947 by the Directing Council of the Organization.

General purposes and functions: To promote and co-ordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life and promote the physical and mental health of the people.

Structure: A General Conference is held once in four years. The Directing Council which meets every year consists of one representative from each member government. The Executive Committee, which meets every six months, consists of 7 elected members. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau, headed by a Director, is responsible for the execution of the organization's programme under the general direction of the Executive Committee.

Finances: Contributions from the Member Governments in the same scale as that for the Pan American Union. Budget for 1949 was \$1,700,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: An initial agreement leading to the integration of the organization into WHO as laid down in the Constitution of the World Health Organization entered into force as from 1 July 1949. Under this agreement the PASO now functions as the regional organization of WHO.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare by resolution 262 P (IX), has duly been submitted to the Council (E/1574/Annex II).

(21) PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES ON MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Address: 79, rue St. Laurent, Liège, Belgium.

Members:

Members: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Iran, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, the Order of Malta, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Siam, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established at the Congress of Brussels in 1921, at which the following States were represented: Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

General purposes and functions: It aims to aid the sick and wounded of the armies during military campaigns in the spirit of the Geneva Convention and under the sign of the Red Cross, and seeks to maintain and increase collaboration among those whose mission in war as in peace consists of taking care of the sick and wounded. It periodically organizes congresses of military medicine and pharmacy, and maintains up-to-date documentation on all questions relating to that subject; and publishes an international Military Health Services Bulletin. It keeps in touch with the different military health services, and other organizations working in that field.

Structure: The International Committee meets every second year, at the same time as the Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. The principal officers are the President and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: WHO has been invited to be represented at the Thirteenth Session to be held in May 1950 at Monaco. For further details, see separate report of the Secretary-General, as mentioned in 'Note'.

Note: The Council, during its Eleventh Session, considered the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in accordance with its resolution 262 N (IX). (document E/1686/Annex 2), on the desirability of closer relations between WHO and the Permanent Committee. In resolution 333 B (XI), the Council postponed decision until the Thirteenth Session, and asked WHO to report on the progress made in establishing official relations with that body. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Thirteenth Session on the feasibility of closer relations between the Permanent Committee and the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences. This report is being prepared.

IV. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(22) INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

Address: Oberweg 12, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Membership open to all interested Governments. It now includes Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established at the First International Penitentiary Congress which was convened in London in 1872. Its Constitutional Regulation was drawn up in Stockholm in 1878, adopted by a conference held in Paris, 6 November 1880, and revised at those held in Berne in 1926, 1929 and 1946. A plan for transferring the functions of the Commission to the United Nations was approved by the Commission on 12 August 1950, and by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950; (Resolution 415 (V)) the actual transfer is to take place before 31 December 1951.

General purposes and functions: "to study questions relating to the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents, in order to advise governments on the measures to be taken to prevent breaches of the criminal law and for the development of their penitentiary systems according to the most progressive and best adapted models, with a view particularly to the educational treatment and social readjustment of criminals and delinquents. To these ends the Commission will lend its help to the Governments by all means open to it".

Structure: The Commission is composed of representatives of the Member Governments and meets at least once every two years. The Executive Committee administers the affairs of the Commission and carries out its decisions. A Permanent Office headed by the Secretary-General is the secretariat of the Commission. An International Penal and Penitentiary Congress is held normally every five years.

Finances: The 1950 budget was approximately 151,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: See "Legal status".

Note: In accordance with resolution 262 B (IX) of the Council, the Secretary-

General reported on the transfer of the functions of the IPPC to the United Nations after consulting the IPPC (documents E/1735 and E/1735/Add.1). By resolution 333 H (XI), the Council approved the draft plan contained in document E/1735 and transmitted it to the fifth session of the General Assembly. By resolution 415 (V) the General Assembly approved the draft plan as noted above which had already been accepted by the IPPC, and authorized the Secretary-General in consultation with the IPPC to make appropriate arrangements for the transfer to the United Nations of the functions of that Organization on a mutually satisfactory date prior to 31 December 1951. This consultation is now taking place.

(23) INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Address: Calle de Liverpool 2, Mexico, D. F.

Members: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by a resolution adopted by the First Inter-American Indian Conference which was held at Patzcuaro, Mexico, from 14 to 24 April 1940. This resolution provided a plan which was subsequently incorporated into a convention for the Inter-American Indian Institute. The Convention was opened for signature at Mexico City 1 November 1940 and fourteen states have now ratified it. Negotiations are being conducted with a view to bringing the Institute into the framework of the Organization of American States.

General purposes and functions: The main purpose of the Institute is to contribute to the improvement of the material and intellectual life of the aboriginal population in the American continent. To achieve this aim, the Institute collects, edits, and distributes information and reports of scientific investigations on all phases of Indian life in the Americas and on the activities of institutions concerned with Indian groups; develops information of use to the American Governments in planning economic, social and political betterment of Indians; initiates, directs and co-ordinates scientific investigations, the results of which may be applied to the solution of Indian problems; acts in a consultative and advisory capacity to national bureaux of Indian affairs.

/Structure:

Structure: The Institute acts as the Permanent Committee of the Inter-American Indian Conference which meets once every four years. The Institute is administered by a Governing Board which meets every second year, and is composed of representatives of the 14 member states of the Institute. The Executive Committee, represented by 5 members elected by the Governing Board, meets once a month. The principal officer of the Institute is the Director.

Finances: The Institute's budget is fixed by the terms of the Convention at \$30,600 supplied by the Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Has established working relationships with the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with (a) General Assembly resolution 275 (III) on social problems of aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American continent, and (b) General Assembly resolution 418 (V) on the organization of social services among Andean Indians.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare by resolution 262 P (IX), has duly been submitted to the Council (E/1574/Annex II).

(24) AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

Address: Avenida 18 de Julio 1648, p.3^o, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Members: The governments of all the American republics.

Legal status: The first Statutes of the Institute were approved at the Fourth Pan-American Child Congress, held in 1924 at Santiago. Established formally at Montevideo on 9 June 1927, in the presence of delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Statutes were revised at the 1946 meeting of the Institute's Directing Council. This Institute is now a Specialized Organization of the Organization of American States.

General purposes and functions: This agency is a centre of social action, documentation, of study, advice and information in the American Continent for all matters relating to the life and welfare of the child. The Institute conducts bibliographical research, collects information by correspondence, and, on the request of member states, undertakes field studies.

Structure: The Institute is under the direction of a Directing Council on which all members are represented, and which meets at least once a year. It appoints,

for a period of two years, a Technical Advisory Committee whose functions are to study and approve the programmes of work presented by the directors of the technical departments. The Central Office is the secretariat of the Institute. The principal officers of the Institute are the Director-General and the Chief of the Central Office.

Finances: Contributions from the Member Governments and a nominal sum from the sale of publications. The total expenditure during the calendar year 1950 was approximately 47,000 Uruguyan pesos.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: UNICEF has consulted the Institute to which was extended assistance and technical advice on the child welfare programmes in Latin America. The Institute has held consultations with ILO on matters of common interest.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare by resolution 262 P (IX), has duly been submitted to the Council (E/1574/Annex II).

(25) INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

Address: Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

Members: The twenty-one American Republics.

Legal status: The Inter-American Commission of Women was originally organized pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana in 1928 and was charged with the responsibility of assembling data which would enable the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo 1933, to consider the question of civil and political equality for women. Reports of the Commission were subsequently submitted to the Montevideo Conference, which drew up a convention on the nationality of women that was later approved by the United States and ratified by the President on 30 June, 1934. The Commission became a permanent inter-governmental body through the adoption of resolution XXIII at the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima in 1938. The Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota in April 1948 approved a new "Organic Statute" of the Inter-American Commission of Women (resolution XXI) recognizing it as a "permanent entity attached to the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States."

General purposes and functions: Operates as an advisory body working for the extension of civil, political, economic and social rights to women of America.

It makes reports and recommendations to the OAS and inter-American conferences.

Structure: The General Assembly of the Commission, which formulates the policy and outlines the programme, consists of the delegates of all twenty-one American States, and meets once a year. The Executive Committee, composed of the Chairman and the four delegates, functions between the annual assemblies.

Finances: Funds for expenses of its Secretariat are included in the budget of the Pan-American Union, which is the Secretariat of OAS.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Commission exchanges observers and information with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, and co-operates with the International Labour Organisation.

Note: The Commission was included in the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations submitted to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council. The Council decided to delete the organization from the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations because there was some doubt as to its status. At the Eleventh Session, the Council decided, at the suggestion of the United States, to re-include the Inter-American Commission of Women in the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations because it had since been recognized as an Inter-American Specialized Organization (see document E/1765).

(26) INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Members: Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Legal status: Established by a Convention relating to liquor traffic in Africa signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye on 10 September 1919 and came into force on 31 July 1920. The Central Office was placed under the authority of the League of Nations by decision of the Council on 11 January 1922.

General purposes and functions: To collect and preserve documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with regard to the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors, under the conditions referred to in the Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

Structure: The Office has a small secretariat, which is part of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There are no meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention.

Finances:

Finances: Equal subscriptions by the various Member Governments. The annual budget amounts to approximately 14,000 Belgian francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: none.

Note: By resolution 333 G of the 11th session, the Council invited the Belgian Government to consult with the parties to the Convention relating to liquor traffic in Africa signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on 10 September 1919 concerning the present value of the Office and their interest in maintaining it. These consultations are now taking place.

(27) INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

Address: 7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland.

Members: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by a Diplomatic Conference convened by the Council of the League of Nations on 12 July 1927. The Convention and Statute came into force on 27 December 1932.

General purposes and functions: "(1) In the event of any disaster due to force majeure, the exceptional gravity of which exceeds the limits of the powers and resources of the stricken people, to furnish to the suffering population first aid and to assemble for this purpose funds, resources and assistance of all kinds; (2) in the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate as occasion offers the efforts made by relief organizations, and, in a general way, to encourage the study of preventive measures against disasters and to induce all peoples to render mutual international assistance."

Structure: The Union is directed by a General Council which meets every two years. An Executive Committee of seven members appointed by the General Council, meets at least once a year on the convocation of its President. The principal officers of the Union are the President of the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Income from an initial fund of 452,900 Swiss francs, which has been invested in various governmental securities; also voluntary grants from governments, private contributions, donations, bequests of all kinds. The

financial statement of 31 December 1950 shows the Union had an accumulated excess of expenditure over its income of an amount of 23,459.90 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: none.

Note: The Council, during its tenth session, after considering a report of the Secretary-General on this Union (document E/1574/Annex II), adopted a resolution recommending to members of the United Nations which are also members of the International Relief Union to take steps to terminate that organization (resolution 286 (X)), and negotiations are being conducted to this end.

V. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

(28) INTER-AMERICAN RADIO OFFICE

Address: Calle Cuba No. 64, La Habana, Cuba.

Members: Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by a Convention signed at the first Inter-American Radio Conference which was held in Havana on 13 December 1937. At the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro, an Inter-American Telecommunications Convention was drawn up to supersede the Havana Convention and to provide for the reorganization of the Inter-American Radio Office as the Inter-American Telecommunications Office. To date, there has been no ratification of the Rio de Janeiro Convention. The fourth Inter-American Radio Conference, which met in Washington in April 1949 requested the Cuban Government to consult all American States to ascertain their views on the future status of this organization. The results of the consultations are not yet known.

General purposes and functions: On a consultative basis to centralize and facilitate, among the administrations of the American countries, interchange and circulation of information relative to radio-communications in all their aspects. The Inter-American Radio Office is charged with the preparatory and secretariat work of conferences and the work resulting from their decisions as provided by the Havana Convention of 1937.

Structure: The Office functions under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Inter-American Radio Conference on the recommendation of a special committee thereof. The 1937 Convention provides for plenipotentiary conferences to be held at intervals not greater than three years.

Finances: Each of the contracting Governments agrees to contribute in the proportion provided for in the Internal Regulations of the Inter-American Radio Office. It is provided that the annual budget shall not exceed \$25,000. The budget for the current fiscal period is \$16,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Convention under which the organization was created was drawn up in the light of the then existing ITU Convention. The Office has no formal relationships with ITU.

Note: The report, which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare by resolution 262P(IX), has duly been submitted to the Council (E/1574/Annex II).

(29) CENTRAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT BY RAIL

Address: 36 Monbijou Street, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the International Convention concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail, (CIM) which was signed at Berne on 14 October 1890. This convention came into force in 1893. The International Convention concerning the Transport of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) was signed in Berne on 23 October 1924. Both conventions were last revised in 1938; the revised texts have been in force since 1 October 1938. The Swiss Federal Council, in the supervisory capacity bestowed upon it by both Conventions, drafted a statute (in force since 1 January 1947) defining the legal status of the Office (legal capacity, legal immunity, inviolability, exemption from taxes) as well as that of its officials.

General purposes and functions: The Central Office was established for the purpose of facilitating and ensuring the application of the "International Convention concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail" (CIM) and the "International Convention concerning the Transport of Passengers and Baggage by Rail" (CIV). The Office examines the requests for the amendment of the Conventions and is responsible for the convening of revision conferences and meetings of the Committee of Experts; it transmits communications from contracting States and railways concerned; renders, on request, awards in disputes between railways and facilitates their financial relations; it collects, collates and publishes information of all kinds connected with international transport services and with the application of some provisions of the conventions.

Structure: Revision conferences are held as a rule not later than five years after the entry into force of modifications adopted at the last conference. Owing to the war, and the traffic interruptions resulting therefrom, the Revision Conference which had fallen due, had to be postponed. A Committee of Experts, entrusted with the task of keeping Annex I to the CIM up-to-date, which contains the international regulations for the transport of dangerous goods meets every three or four years... At the Extraordinary Revision Conference held in Berne in May 1950, an additional convention was concluded providing for two more Committees of Experts to be set up, one for the revision of the international

/regulations

regulations concerning the transport of privately-owned wagons, and one for the drawing up of international regulations concerning the transport in containers. The principal officers of the Office are the Director and the Vice-Director.

Finances: The expenses are borne by the Member Governments in proportion to the length of the lines subject to the Convention. The annual budget is approximately 600,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: A close contact has been established between the Inland Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Central Office. Reciprocal invitations to meetings have been extended; constant relations are being maintained with the other European governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX), the Council decided to make no recommendations at the present time on the Office's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(30) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR TECHNICAL UNIFORMITY ON RAILWAYS

Address: Federal Office of Transport, Division of Railways, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: The International Conference was first convened in 1882 in response to a suggestion made by the Swiss Government. The Conference concluded a series of agreements which have since been subject to revisions by successive conferences as well as by correspondence. The agreements, valid at the present, came into force in 1939 under the heading "Technical Uniformity on Railways, Edition 1938".

General purposes and functions: To investigate, chiefly from a technical point of view, how and under what conditions the conveyance of cars from the rails of one state to those of a neighbouring state can be affected and facilitated. The Conference formulates the regulations governing such conveyances.

Structure: The Conference to which expert representatives of Member Governments and of railway administrations are delegated is convened at irregular intervals. The decisions of the Conference after approval by the Governments concerned and publication in their law records become legal obligations. The Federal Office of Transport in Berne provides all secretariat services. The Chairman is elected by the Conference for each session.

/Finances:

Finances: The costs of the Conferences and of published documents are assessed to the participating states. There is no budget for this organization.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has been studying the whole question of the organization and functions of European international railway transport bodies including those of the International Conference for Technical Uniformity on Railways.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendations at the present time on the Conference's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(31) DANUBE COMMISSION

Address: Galata, Romania.

Members: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the Convention regarding the Regime of Navigation on the Danube, which was signed at Belgrade on 18 August 1948. This Convention came into force on 11 May 1949.

General purposes and functions: The Commission shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Convention; it shall, in consultation with the Danubian States, prepare a programme of major works for the improvement of navigation, carry out the necessary works if a Danubian State is not able to do so itself and co-operate with the special River Administrations. It shall establish uniform regulations, including those governing the pilot service for the navigation on the Danube and unify regulations concerning river inspection.

Structure: The Commission determines the times of its meetings. It elects from its members a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. Special River Administrations shall be established for the lower Danube and for the Iron Gates by agreements between the governments concerned.

Finances: Contributions by Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Note: This organization is tentatively included in the list, subject to approval by the Council. The information presented above is based on material available in the Secretariat.

(32) INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

Address: Quai des Etats-Unis, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France,

/Greece,

Greece, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established in July 1921 in accordance with a plan adopted at the First International Hydrographic Conference (London, 1919) and subsequently approved by the Governments concerned.

General purposes and functions: To establish a permanent association between the hydrographic services of the various states; to co-ordinate their work with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer in all seas; to endeavour to obtain uniformity in hydrographic documents and to advance the science of hydrography. Publishes the monthly "International Hydrographic Bulletin", and the bi-annual "International Hydrographic Review", in English and French.

Structure: The International Hydrographic Conference, held every five years, consists of one or several delegates from each Member State. The Conference elects a Directing Committee consisting of three members of different nationality and a Secretary-General, in charge of the Bureau's administration.

Finances: Contributions of the States Members in proportion to their maritime tonnage. Annual budget is approximately 230,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: No formal relations with United Nations or the specialized agencies, although observers of the United Nations, UNESCO, and ICAO, attended the Fifth International Hydrographic Conference in April 1947. The Bureau participated, in turn, in the meeting of Experts on Cartography, convened by the United Nations in March 1949.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendations at the present time on the Bureau's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(33) CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

Address: Palais du Rhin, Place de la République, Strasbourg, France.

Members: Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, Belgium, and the United States of America.

Legal status: Although the origin of the Commission can be traced back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815, its present aspect is the result of modifications made by the Convention of Mannheim signed on 17 October 1868. The Commission was reorganized on a provisional basis in December 1945 following informal discussions among representatives of the British, French, Belgian, Netherlands
/and United States

and United States Governments. The present status of the Commission will be maintained pending negotiations of a peace treaty with Germany.

General purposes and functions: The Commission is charged with ensuring the observation of the principles of freedom of navigation and of equality of treatment of Rhine inland water transport and with the maintenance of the prosperity and security of navigation in all technical, fiscal, customs, regulatory and judicial domains. It has established general regulations pertaining to navigation and has exercised the functions of an appeals court in navigation matters, both civil and criminal.

Publications: The Statistical Annual Report.

Structure: The Commission meets three or four times a year. It has permanent or ad hoc committees, which meet whenever necessary, and a secretariat in Strasbourg, under its principal officer, the Secretary-General. It is patronizing the "Association internationale du Registre des bateaux du Rhin" (the International Association of the Register for the Barges of the Rhine) in Rotterdam, of which a registration office is established at the seat of the Commission. The Commission's secretariat will also be charged with the secretariat functions for the various international control commissions, foreseen by the agreements on social security and labour conditions of Rhine barges, now awaiting notification.

Finances: Contributions from Member States.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Working relations have been established between the Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Note: By resolution 262H(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established by the ECE with the Commission.

(34) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT

Address: Tangier, Morocco.

Members: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by the Convention of 31 May 1865, signed in Paris between the Sultan of Morocco and the Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, and the States that accepted it later, being Germany and Russia.

/General purposes

General purposes and functions: To assume the management, maintenance and permanent neutrality of the Cape Spartel Light.

Structure: The decisions of the Commission are executed by the President of the Commission alone.

Finances: Equal contributions from the participating States. The budget for 1950 amounted to 6,000,000 Moroccan francs, and the estimate for 1951 is 7,000,000 Moroccan francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendations at the present time on the Commission's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

VI. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMODITIES

(35) BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Address: 7 Centralbahnstrasse, Basle, Switzerland.

Members: The following institutions exercise the right of representation and of voting at the General Meeting: Banque de l'Etat Albanais, Tirana, Albania; First National Bank of the City of New York, United States of America; Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Vienna, Austria; Banque nationale de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; Banque nationale de Bulgarie, Sofia, Bulgaria; Narodni Bank Ceskoslovenska, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Danmarks Nationalbank, Copenhagen, Denmark; Suomen Pankki, Helsingfors, Finland; Banque de France, Paris, France; Bank of England, London, England; Banque de Grèce, Athens, Greece; Magyar Nemzeti Bank, Budapest, Hungary; Banca d'Italia, Rome, Italy; De Nederlandsche Bank, N.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands; Norges Bank, Oslo, Norway; Narodowy Bank Polski, Warsaw, Poland; Banque nationale de Roumanie, Bucarest, Romania; Sveriges Riksbank, Stockholm, Sweden; Schweizerische Nationalbank, Zurich, Switzerland; Banque nationale de la République populaire fédérative de Yougoslavie, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. A few more members (including the Reichsbank and the Bank of Japan) are omitted, their "de jure" and "de facto" position being still undefined.

Legal status: Established by a convention, a "constituent charter" and a statute adopted at the Hague, 20 January 1930, and amended on 3 May 1937.

General purposes and functions: To promote the co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as trustee or agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it under agreement with the parties concerned.

Structure: The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board. The Board consists of 23 members of which: (a) seven are ex-officials representing the central Banks of Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, and United States; (b) nine are elected from nominees of the central banks other than those in paragraph (a); (c) seven additional member representatives of finance, industry or commerce, each appointed by central banks of the states mentioned in paragraph (a). The principal officers of the Bank are the President and the General Manager.

Finances: The Bank has an authorized capital of 500,000,000 Swiss francs of which 25 per cent has been paid. Its operational expenses are met by banking activities.

/ Nota:

Note: By resolution 2620(II) the Council considered that no action at the present time was required regarding the possible termination, absorption or integration of, or the possible establishment of relationships with, the Bank.

(36) INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFFS BUREAU

Address: 38, rue de l'Association, Brussels, Belgium.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a Convention which was drawn up at Brussels on 5 July 1890 and came into force on 1 April 1891, and was modified by a Protocol signed at Brussels on 16 December 1949.

General purposes and functions: To publish and make known as promptly and exactly as possible the customs tariffs of the various states and the modifications that these tariffs undergo in the course of time. To this end, the International Bureau was created and entrusted with the translation and publication, in five languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish), of such tariffs as well as the legislative or administrative dispositions which result in modifications.

Structure: The Bureau works under the general supervision of the Belgian Government, which appoints the officers of the Bureau. There is no provision for periodical or recurrent meetings of the representatives of member governments. The principal officers of the Bureau are the President and the Director.

Finances: Assessments from member governments which vary according to the extent of their external trade. The annual budget has been established at 500,000 gold francs by the Protocol on 16 December 1949.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the ITO has directed its Executive Secretary "in consultation with the officials of the Bureau, to work out the details of an

arrangement for bringing the Bureau under the direct supervision of the ITO". Owing to the delay in the establishment of ITO no action has been taken on this matter. Close relationship has been maintained with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Note: By resolution 2620(IX) the Council noted that discussions have been initiated on the possible absorption or integration of the Bureau into the future ITO, and requested the Secretary-General to report in due course to the Council on the progress of the discussions.

(37) INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUREAU

Address: 60, avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris VII^e, France.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

Legal status: Established by the International Convention of 22 November 1928 as modified by the Protocol of 10 May 1948.

General purposes and functions: It regulates the organizations of international exhibitions according to the international convention, and occupies the position of arbitrator in a situation where two or more countries desire holding on their territory on the same date, exhibitions of the same nature.

Structure: The Bureau is under the direction of the Administrative Council composed of 1-3 delegates from each Member Government under an elected President. Sessions are held at least annually if not twice a year.

Finances: Ordinary contributions from members, and such subsidies, gifts and legacies received from time to time. The budget of the Bureau is fixed provisionally at £4,000 sterling, and the share of the countries contributing has not been above £500.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Executive Board of UNESCO stated that it may consider future co-operation with this Bureau.

Note: By resolution 2620(IX) the Council considered that no action at the present time is required regarding the possible termination, absorption or integration of, or the possible establishment of relationships with, the Bureau.

(38) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Address: Helvetiastrasse 7, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba,

/Czechoslovakia,

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco (French zone), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tangiers, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a Convention which was drawn up on 20 March 1883 in Paris and was later superseded by the Brussels Convention of 14 December 1901, the Washington Convention of 2 June 1911, the Hague Convention of 6 November 1925 and the London Convention of 2 June 1934. The signatories of the 1934 Convention do not comprise the full membership of the Union since any member which adhered to the original Convention or any subsequent convention is a member of the Union.

General purposes and functions: To assure the international protection of the rights of industrial property, such as patents, utility models, industrial designs and models, trade-marks, trade names, marks of origin, and to suppress unfair competition. To achieve this aim, the Bureau centralizes and distributes information, studies matters of common interest to members of the Union, prepares and publishes annual reports and periodicals.

Structure: The governing body of the Union is the International Bureau which is under the authority of the Swiss Government. The principal officer of the Bureau is the Director.

Finances: Expenses are shared by the various Member Governments; the budget for 1950 is 206,092 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Interim Commission of ITO has been studying the form of relationship which might be established between the Union and ITO. Collaboration with WHO in the field of international medicine is likely to be developed.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Union's possible termination, absorption, or integration into another body.

(39) INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Address: South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

/Legal status:

Legal status: Established in accordance with a resolution of the International Cotton Meeting which was held in Washington, 5-9 September 1939.

General purposes and functions: To keep the world cotton position under continuous review; establish practical co-operation with the FAO and with other interested organizations; provide a medium for exchange of views in regard to current developments in the international cotton situation; work on an instrument of international collaboration to deal with the world cotton situation; provide complete, authentic and timely statistics on world production, consumption, stocks and prices of cotton.

Structure: The Committee is composed of representatives of the Member Governments and meets in plenary sessions once a year. Between the plenary sessions, the functions are performed by a Standing Committee composed of representatives of all Member Governments. The principal officers of the Committee are the Chairman, the General Secretary and the Executive Secretary.

Finances: Contributions are made by Member Governments in proportion to their average total cotton imports and exports. The annual budget for the year beginning 1 July 1951 is \$77,500.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Committee maintains close technical co-operation with FAO with reciprocal representation at meetings. ICC.ICA also maintains close liaison with the Committee.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Committee's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(4Q) RUBBER STUDY GROUP

Address: Brettenham House, 516 Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, Thailand, United States of America, United Kingdom, and British Colonial and Dependent Territories.

Legal status: Established in September 1944 after informal discussions among the Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; the other members have subsequently joined the Group which was established on a formal basis at its fourth meeting held in Paris in July 1947 when the terms of reference were prepared.

General purposes and functions: To make such studies as it considers desirable
/of the world

of the world rubber position, having regard especially to the desirability of providing continuous, accurate information concerning the supply and demand position and its probable development; to consider how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise, and to submit reports and recommendations on the subject to the participating Governments; and to consider measures designed to expand world consumption of rubber.

Structure: Meetings of the Study Group are held whenever Member Governments consider it necessary. Between meetings a Management Committee directs the work of the permanent secretariat.

Finances: Contributions by Member Governments. The budget for the year beginning 1 July was E10,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains general liaison with the ICC.ICA. Arrangements have been made with the United Nations Statistical Office for the co-ordination of the collection of rubber statistics.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Group's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(41) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

Address: 11 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Members: (Signatories of the Protocol of 31 August 1950, prolonging the Agreement to 31 August 1951). Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the "International Sugar Agreement Concerning the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar" of 1937. By a series of protocols certain portions of the Agreement, including that of the Maintenance of the Sugar Council, have been extended until 31 August 1951.

General purposes and functions: To administer the "Agreement Concerning the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar" of 1937; to obtain and publish statistics and other data relating to sugar; and to revise the agreement when the time appears opportune, taking into account the general principles of commodity policy adopted under the auspices of the United Nations.

Structure: The Council is composed of a General Council in which all Members are represented, which meets at least once a year, and of an Executive Committee of

/members

members which exercises any functions delegated to it by the Council.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments. The budget for the year ending 31 August 1951 is E12,500.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Arrangements have been made with FAO and the United Nations Statistical Office to co-ordinate the collection of sugar statistics, and for the distribution of information. FAO has maintained close working relations with the Sugar Council. ICC.ICA maintains close liaison with the Sugar Council.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Sugar Council's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(42) INTERNATIONAL TIN STUDY GROUP

Address: 7 Carel Van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Holland.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Netherlands, Thailand, United States of America, United States of Indonesia, United Kingdom and British Colonial and Dependent Territories.

Legal status: Established in accordance with a recommendation of the International Tin Conference held at London in October 1946. The Group held its first meeting at Brussels in April 1947.

General purposes and functions: To discuss common problems in the production and consumption of and trade in tin; to make such studies as the Group considers desirable of the world tin position, having regard especially to the desirability of providing continuous accurate information concerning the supply and demand position and its probable development, to consider possible solutions to the problems which are not likely to be solved by the ordinary development of world trade, and to formulate and transmit recommendations to the participating Governments.

Structure: The Group holds annual meetings. The Management Committee meets quarterly. The Group has a permanent Secretary and a statistical staff.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments. The budget for the year beginning 1 July 1950 is E9,500.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains general liaison with ICC.ICA; established co-operative arrangements with the United Nations Statistical Office to co-ordinate the collection of tin statistics. In April 1950 the Group forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a resolution
/requesting

requesting him to convene an inter-governmental conference to consider an international agreement on tin. Pursuant to resolution 296(XI) a Tin Conference was convened in Geneva on 25 October 1950, which adjourned on 21 November 1950 after resolving to reconvene later. Document E/1909 contains a note by the Secretary-General on this Conference.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Group's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(43) INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

Address: Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by the International Wheat Agreement which was concluded at Washington on 23 March 1949. Part 4 of this Agreement, which deals with the Council, came into force 1 July 1949. Article XXII of this Agreement provides that it shall remain in force until 31 July 1953.

General purposes and functions: To administer the International Wheat Agreement. Washington, 23 March 1949.

Structure: The Council meets at least once during each half of each crop-year and at such other times as the Chairman may decide. The Executive Committee functions under the general direction of the Council. An Advisory Committee on Price Equivalents has been established by the Council.

Finances: Annual contributions from exporting and importing states in proportion to the number of votes held by them when the budget for that crop-year is settled. The budget for the crop-year beginning 1 August 1950 was E38,200.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The United Nations, FAO, the proposed ITO, and ICC, ICA are entitled to be represented at the Council in accordance with the Wheat Agreement. The Council maintains general liaison with ICC, ICA and FAO.

/Note:

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Wheat Council's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(44) INTERNATIONAL WOOL STUDY GROUP

Address: Temporary: c/o Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Members: Governments represented at October 1950 session: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established in accordance with a recommendation of the Wool Conference held in London in November 1946. The Group held its first meeting in April 1947.

General purposes and functions: To discuss common problems concerning the production, consumption and trade in wool; to make such studies as it sees fit of the world wool position having regard especially to the desirability of providing continuous accurate information concerning the supply and demand position and its probable development, and making use of existing sources so far as practicable; and to consider possible solutions to any problems or difficulties which are unlikely to be resolved by the ordinary development of world trade in wool, and to formulate and transmit recommendations to the participating governments.

Structure: The Group meets whenever necessary. It has appointed a Technical Committee. Secretariat services are provided by the United Kingdom Government.

Finances: None required at present; the United Kingdom is providing secretariat services.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains informal working relations with FAO and general liaison with ICC, ICA.

Note: By resolution 262M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at the present time on the Group's possible termination, absorption or integration into another body.

(45) INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE

Address: 11, rue Roquepine, Paris VIIIe, France.

Members: Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

/Legal status:

Legal status: Established by the International Agreement of November 29, 1924, at the Paris International Exhibition.

General purposes and functions: To collect, study and publish information on wine; to call the attention of Member Governments to appropriate measures for protecting the wine-grower's interests, and improving the conditions of the international wine market; to submit to Governments any proposals calculated:

- (1) to protect the appellations of origin of wine;
- (2) to guarantee the purity and authenticity of the products;
- (3) to suppress fraud and unfair competition; to take, in conformity with the legislation of each country, any action designed to promote the trade in wine.

Structure: The Office holds two sessions each year in December and July. The principal officers are the Director and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Arrangements were made with FAO in 1948 for the exchange of information.

Note: By resolution 262I(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established with FAO.

VII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(46) CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Address: Kent House, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Members: France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by an Agreement signed at Washington, D.C. on 30 October 1946, and entered into force on 6 August 1948.

General purposes and functions: It is a consultative and advisory body with such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes. It concerns itself with economic and social matters of common interest to the Caribbean area, particularly agriculture, communications, education, fisheries, health, housing, industry, labour, social welfare and trade.

Structure: The Commission holds not less than two meetings each year. The Research Council serves as an auxiliary body of the Commission with respect to scientific, technological, social and economic research. The West Indian Conference is also an auxiliary body of the Commission and is convened biennially. The Central Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, serves the Commission and the auxiliary bodies.

Finances: The Member Governments make fixed contributions; the budget for 1951 is \$326,750.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The 1948 Agreement provides for co-operation with the United Nations and with the appropriate specialized agencies on matters of mutual concern. Close liaison with the United Nations has been maintained at the Secretariat Level. The United Nations and certain specialized agencies have participated in meetings of the auxiliary bodies of the Commission.

Note: By resolution 262H(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with the Commission.

(47) SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Address: Pentagon, Anse Vata, Noumea, New Caledonia.

Members: Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by an Agreement between Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France and United States of America, which was

/signed at

signed at Canberra on 6 February 1947, and which came into force on 29 July 1948.

General purposes and functions: To encourage and strengthen international co-operation in promoting the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories of the South Pacific region.

Structure: The Commission consists of not more than twelve Commissioners, and holds two regular sessions each year and such further sessions as it may decide. The Commission constituted a Working Committee to meet when required. The Commission has two auxiliary bodies: the South Pacific Research Council, which serves as a standing advisory body, and the South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, and a Deputy Secretary-General serves the Commission and its auxiliary bodies.

Finances: Expenses are divided among the participating Governments. The budget for the calendar year 1951 is £149,165.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Agreement of 1947 provides that, while having no organic connexion with the United Nations, the Commission shall co-operate with it and with the specialized agencies as fully as possible. Informal contact has been established with the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

Note: By resolution 262H(IX) the Council noted with approval that relations had been established by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with the Commission.

(48) COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

Address: P.O. Box No. 596, Colombo, Ceylon.

Members: Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

Legal status: Established under a Constitution signed at London, in September 1950.

General purposes and functions: The purpose of the Council is to assist in the economic development of South and South East Asia by the provision of technical assistance. This assistance is arranged on a bilateral basis by agreement between co-operating governments. This does not exclude joint schemes where more than two co-operating countries are involved.

/Structure:

Structure: The Council consists of one representative of each co-operating government and may at any time admit other governments to its membership. It will have its headquarters at Colombo and may meet there or elsewhere as often as business requires. To assist the Council a Bureau has been set up, whose Director and staff will organize the development of the technical co-operation scheme.

Finances: Contributions are made by the member governments. Assistance up to a maximum value of £8 million sterling is planned for period 1950-1953.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Constitution of the Council refers to the need for co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies providing technical assistance in the area; it also required the Director of the Bureau to establish liaison with the United Nations and specialized agencies. The Council has invited the United Nations Technical Assistance Board to attach a liaison officer to its headquarters in Colombo.

ANNEX A

Organizations previously on the List and deleted in accordance with
decisions of the Council 1/

Central Pan-American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture
Combined Tin Committee
Commissioner-General's Economic Organization (for South-East Asia)
Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law
European Conference on Time-tables
Far-Eastern Commission
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency
Inter-American Coffee Board
Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration
Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau
Inter-American Juridical Committee
International Bureau for Technical Training
International Chemistry Office
International Co-ordination Committee for European Migratory Movements
International Criminal Police Commission
International Fisheries Commission
International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic Ocean
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
International Office of Whaling Statistics
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
International Union for the Protection of Nature
Permanent Aeronautical Commission
Permanent Committee of Havana on the Comparative Legislation and the
Unification of Law.
Permanent Committee of Jurists on the Unification of the Civil and Commercial
Laws of America
Permanent Committee of Montevideo on the Codification of Private International Law.
Permanent Committee of Rio de Janeiro on the Codification of Public International
Law.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

1/ These decisions were taken at the ninth session of the Council (resolution 262Q) and at the eleventh session (report of the Co-ordination Committee on Inter-Governmental Organizations contained in Document E/1765, no specific resolution being adopted in this case).

ANNEX B

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (24)
Bank for International Settlements (35)
Caribbean Commission (46)
Central Bureau, International 1:1,000,000 Map of the World (16)
Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (33)
Central Office for International Transport by Rail (29)
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia (48)
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (2)
Danube Commission (31)
Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (13)
Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (9)
Inter-American Commission of Women (25)
Inter-American Indian Institute (23)
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (1)
Inter-American Radio Office (28)
International Bureau of Education (19)
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (18)
International Central Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa (26)
International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (14)
International Commission of Agricultural Industries (3)
International Commission of the Cape Spartel Light (34)
International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control (6)
International Conference for Technical Uniformity on Railways (30)
International Cotton Advisory Committee (39)
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (11)
International Customs Tariffs Bureau (36)
International Exhibition Bureau (37)
International Hydrographic Bureau (32)
International Institute of Refrigeration (10)
International Office of Epizootics (7)
International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22)

/International Relief

International Relief Union (27)
International Seed-Testing Association (4)
International Sericulture Association (5)
International Sugar Council (41)
International Tin Study Group (42)
International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (38)
International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors and their
Literary and Artistic Works (15)
International Whaling Commission (12)
International Wheat Council (43)
International Wine Office (45)
International Wool Study Group (44)
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (17)
Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (20)
Permanent Committee of International Congresses on Military Medicine and
Pharmacy (21)
Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal
Foods (8)
Rubber Study Group (40)
South Pacific Commission (47)
