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INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

1953 Edition

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INTRODUCTION

The origin of the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations may be traced to Council Resolution 128 B.(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." At its ninth session the Council decided, under its resolution 262 Q (IX), to make the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations a standing document to be revised periodically for consideration by the Council. The last edition of the List was submitted to the thirteenth session of the Council (E/1999).

The purposes of the Council's consideration of the List were originally stated in its resolution 171 (VII) of 29 August 1949. In that resolution the Council expressed the belief that examination was desirable of possible duplication or dispersion of effort between these inter-governmental organizations on the one hand and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other hand. With a view to simplifying and rationalizing the system of inter-governmental organizations, the Council has proceeded to examine from time to time (a) the relationship which might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies, and (b) the possible termination, absorption or integration of any of these organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies. A note has been included under each organization in the List, showing the respective actions taken by the Council after its previous examinations of the List. Furthermore, there have been annexed the names of some twenty-seven inter-governmental organizations which were previously on the List but have been deleted in accordance with the Council's decision that further examination of them by the Council was unnecessary.

The present List covers 49 organizations, including the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, which the Council decided at its thirteenth session to include. As in the case of the previous List, the Danube Commission has been tentatively included, subject to the approval of the Council. The International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control has been omitted and in its place the European Plant Protective Organization

substituted, since the former has been superseded by the latter following the entry into force of the Plant Protection Convention. Since they have now been terminated and their functions have been absorbed by the United Nations, the Secretary-General proposes to omit the following organizations from future lists:

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission

Central Bureau, International 1:1,000,000 Map of the World

(1) 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, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, British Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, El Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yugoslavia.

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

General purposes and functions: To organize international congresses for the discussion of current problems connected with agricultural industries; and to maintain a documentation centre where information and 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: 1952 Budget 42,821,795 f. frs.

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

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

(2) INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS

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

Members: Albania, Algiers, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, French Equatorial Africa, 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, Israel, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonial Empire, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by an International Agreement 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: Annual budget approximately 28 million French francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The sixth session of the FAO Conference, set up a committee of ten countries, representatives of the International Office of Epizootics and of the Director-General of FAO, in order to suggest to the next Conference means whereby the relationship between FAO and the International Office of Epizootics could be organized along the same lines as the International Rice Commission (which is an inter-governmental commission within the framework of FAO). The Committee met in November 1952 and prepared a draft agreement between FAO and the International Office of Epizootics which will be submitted to the VIIth Conference of FAO in November 1953 and to the XXIst session of the International Office.

Council action: In accordance with Council resolution 262F(IX), FAO reported to the Council on the progress of its negotiations with the International Office of Epizootics. By resolutions 333D(XI) and 412(XIII) the Council recommended to Members of the United Nations, which are also members of the International Office of Epizootics or of FAO, to give further consideration to the possibilities of establishing a single effective 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. Reference to this was made in the annual report of FAO to the United Nations submitted on 7 April 1952 (E/2151).

(3) INTERNATIONAL SEED-TESTING ASSOCIATION

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

Members: Official seed-testing 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, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, 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 constitution was revised in 1950.

General purposes and functions: The objects are to promote all matters connected with seed-testing and to standardize methods and terminology.

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 governments, the amount of each contribution depending on the number of official seed-testing stations in the countries concerned and varying from £10 to £50.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Negotiations are being held between the Association and FAO with a view to co-operation on matters connected with seed technology in its widest sense.

Council action: In accordance with resolution 333(XI) of the Council, FAO reported to the thirteenth session on the progress of its negotiations with ISTA. (E/2008/Add.1). The Council has requested a further report from FAO.

(4) INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURAL COMMISSION

Address: Station de Recherches Séricicoles, 28 Quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, Gard, France.

Members: Belgium, France, Greece, Iran, Lebanon, Spain, Turkey.

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

General purposes and functions: (1) to carry out the resolutions of the Congress in three fields: scientific, technical and economic; (2) to prepare for the 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 Sericultural Federation; (3) to make preparations for the Eighth International Sericultural Congress.

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

Finances: Financed by member governments, on the basis of 5,000 French francs for each million inhabitants in member countries plus subscriptions determined by the number of fresh cocoons produced. The 1952 budget was approximately 1,200,000 French francs.

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

Note: The Council has made no comments on this organization.

(5) EUROPEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

Address: 14 rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris.

Members: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom (and Guernsey and Jersey), Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established on a formal inter-governmental basis by a convention signed in Paris on 18 April 1951. At the International Conference on Plant Quarantine Regulations convened jointly by FAO and the Netherlands Government at The Hague in April-May 1950, the draft Convention had been given provisional consideration. The Organization emerged as a result of the reorganization of the International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control, which was considered to be the most suited among the international bodies operating in Europe to assume overall responsibility for co-ordinating activities in the field of plant protection.

General purposes and functions: To deal with problems of regional importance with regard to plant protection.

Finances: Contributions from member governments. Annual budget: £15,000.

Relations with the United Nations or specialized agencies: FAO and the Organization maintain close collaboration on plant protection problems affecting European interests. Provision is made for such co-operation in the International Plant Protection Convention, which was approved by the sixth session of the FAO Conference in December 1951. In particular, close collaboration has been established in the circulation of information concerning the incidence, spread and control of plant pests and diseases of economic importance.

Council action: At its thirteenth session the Council noted that steps were being taken to establish a European Plant Protection Organization, which would replace the International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control.

(6) INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Address: Pan American Union Building, Constitution Avenue between 18th and 19th streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Members: Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States and Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences concluded in accordance with a resolution of the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington in 1940. The Convention became effective on 30 November 1944. The Institute is a specialized organization recognized by 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: The Board of Directors is the supervisory body of the Institute, and elects the Director and approves the appointment of the Secretary, who are responsible for directing the activities of the Institute. There is also a Technical Advisory Council and an Administrative Committee.

Finances: Contributions from member governments in proportion to population, and special private grants. Total receipts for 1952-1953 were estimated at \$554,191.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Has an agreement with FAO to strengthen co-operative relationships and to co-ordinate the efforts of both organizations more effectively. Has developed informal working relations with UNESCO.

Council action: At its tenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/1574/Annex II) that OAS had recognized it as an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

(7) COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

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

Members: Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Colonial Territories (represented by the Colonial Office), India, 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.

Structure: Consists of 13 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 Commonwealth 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. Publications are exchanged with FAO. Members of the scientific staff of the Bureaux have been seconded for special work with FAO and have served on technical missions for UNKRA.

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

(8) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION

Address: 177 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, French West Africa, Germany, Greece, Indo-China, Indonesia, Italy, Italian East Africa, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Legal status: Established by the International Convention of 21 June 1920 as modified on 31 May 1937 at Paris.

General purposes and functions: To further the development of the science and application of refrigeration by grouping in specialized Commissions technical persons concerned with refrigeration in the different Member countries, by organizing every four years an International Congress of Refrigeration and by publishing a periodical Bulletin.

Structure: Consists of a General Conference, an Executive Committee, an Administrative Committee and a Technical Board. The General Conference meets every four years and the Executive Committee once each year. Both Committees are composed of official delegates from member countries. In the interval between meetings of the Executive Committee, the Administrative Committee deals with financial matters. The Technical Board, elected by the General Conference, prepares the technical work of the Institute.

Finances: Contributions from member governments. Approximate annual budget: 12,000,000 francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: See "Council action".

Council action: By resolution 262 E (IX), the Council recommended that working relations be established with FAO. At the thirteenth session the Council noted the report of the FAO representative (E/AC.24/SR.73) that although working relations were not close the divisions of FAO concerned with the preservation of food were in touch with the Institute's work and FAO had been represented at its meetings.

(9) INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA

Address: Jardin Botanico, Guatemala, Guatemala, C.A.

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

Legal status: Established by an inter-governmental agreement drawn up in February 1946 and modified in December 1949. Formally inaugurated on 16 September 1949.

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

Structure: The governing organ of the Institute is the Directing Council, which is composed of the Directors of Public Health of member countries. The Directing Council meets annually and is preceded by a meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of experts. The Institute is under the general direction of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (PASB), and the chief of the Nutrition Section of PASB serves as the scientific director of the Institute.

Finances: Quota: \$12,500 from each member country. Also financial assistance from PASB, WHO, FAO and various non-governmental organizations. Total budget for 1952: \$120,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute is serviced by the PASB (Regional Office of WHO). It maintains working relations with FAO and the UNICEF regional office for Central America.

Council action: At its thirteenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/2022) that, because of its limited regional character, it was not entitled, in the opinion of OAS, to be classified as an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

(10) 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 signed 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. Annual budget: French francs 9,542,000.

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

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

(11) INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

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

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

Legal status: Established by an inter-governmental agreement on 22 July 1902.

General purposes and functions: Practical scientific investigations of food fishes, plankton and sea water 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 First Vice-President, three Vice-Presidents and the General Secretary.

Finances: Contributions from member governments. The 1952-1953 budget is 253,300 Danish kroner.

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.

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

(12) INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Address: Fisheries Department, 3, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

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

Legal status: Established under the provisions of the International Whaling Convention, concluded at Washington on 2 December 1946. 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 analyse 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. The Commission is empowered to amend the schedule to the 1946 Convention, which governs actual whaling operations.

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

Finances: For the fiscal year 1952-1953, each of the seventeen member governments is paying a contribution of £150. At present accommodation and clerical and typing staff are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (U.K.) on a repayment basis.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: At its second meeting in Oslo (1950), the Commission decided that, while it was not included within the framework of a specialized agency of the United Nations although provision for this had been made in the 1946 Convention, it should keep in the closest collaboration with other organizations including FAO, which had been invited to be present at the Commission's meetings.

Council action: Added to the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations on 10 August 1949 (Council's resolution 262 Q(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: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

Legal status: Established by an Agreement drawn up at the FAO Fisheries Conference held at Baguio, 26 February 1948, it 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 member governments, meets about 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, and which through their sub-committees deal with technical matters between meetings by correspondence.

Finances: Financed by FAO; annual budget for 1953 is \$5,750.

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

Council action: The Council at its thirteenth session decided to include it on the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations.

(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 Madrid in November 1919, and revised at the 1929 meeting 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: Working relations
with FAO.

Council action: The Council, at its 10th session, after considering a report
by the Secretary-General (document E/1574/Annex I), adopted resolution 286 (X)
recommending the Members of the United Nations which are also members of
the Commission to take steps to terminate the organization. At its eleventh
session, the Council requested in resolution 333 F(XI) that FAO report to
the thirteenth session on the progress made concerning its negotiations with
the Commission. A progress report was submitted by FAO to the thirteenth
session of the Council (E/2008/Add.1, page 52); a further report has been
requested.

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

Address: 7 Helvetiastrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Australia (territories of Papua, Isle of Norfolk, trust territories of New Guinea and Nauru), Austria, Belgium (Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), 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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (New Guinea, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles), New Zealand and trust territory of West Samoa, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal (with colonies), Romania, Spain (with colonies), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, 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. The Convention was revised at Paris on 4 May 1896, at Berlin in 1908, at Rome in 1928, and at Brussels in 1948.

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 Swiss Government.

Finances: Expenses are shared among the contracting States. The Convention provides that the annual budget of the Union shall not exceed 120,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Since 1947 the Union has had working relations with UNESCO. An example of this co-operation was the convening at Washington in October 1950 of the Union's permanent committee and of the UNESCO Committee of Experts on Copyright. The Union also participated at the Inter-Governmental Copyright Convention convened by UNESCO in Geneva in August 1952.

Council action: In accordance with resolution 333 A(XI) UNESCO included in its 1951 annual report to the United Nations an account of the developments concerning the strengthening of relations between UNESCO and the Union (E/2048). Reports were also submitted to the eleventh session of the Council by UNESCO (E/1688) and by the Secretary-General (E/1686).

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

Address: Ordinance 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, 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, 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 and proceeds from sale of annual reports. The subscriptions of the last few years have been irregular and few.

Council action: After examining the report which was submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 261 B(IX), the Council by resolution 412 II(XIII) requested the Secretary-General to invite the President of the Central Bureau to seek the assent of governments, which have maintained contact with the Bureau since World War II, to transfer its work to the United Nations Cartographic Office; and called upon the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the president of the Central Bureau, to effect the transfer of records and assets of the Central Bureau to the United Nations at an early date, and to report the action taken thereon to an early session of the Council.

(17) PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

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

Members: The twenty-one American Republics. . Canada has been represented by observers at meetings 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, on whose behalf in turn an Executive Committee may act. The General Secretariat, headed by a Director, services these organs and reports to the Executive Committee twice a year. The scientific activities of the Institute are carried out by Commissions on Cartography, Geography and History.

Finances: Through annual contributions of the member States, and by special contributions. The budget for the financial year 1951-1952 adopted by the Fifth General Assembly was \$125,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Close working relationship has been maintained with UNESCO since 1951. Informal working relations have also been established with the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with the co-ordination of cartographic services; representatives of the Institute participated in the meeting of experts on cartography called by the United Nations in March 1949. It also works closely with ICAO.

Council action: At its tenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/1574/Annex II) that OAS had reorganized it as an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

(18) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Address: Pavillon de Breteuil, Sevres, 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, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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

General purposes and functions: The original 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, its powers were extended by a conference 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 annual budget from 1949-1952 was 180,000 gold francs. The budget for 1953 and 1954 is estimated at 200,000 gold francs for each 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).

Council action: By resolution 262 J(IX) the Council noted with approval the establishment of working relations by the appropriate specialized agencies with the Bureau, as well as considering that it was not appropriate at that time to take any steps towards its termination, absorption or integration into the United Nations or a specialized agency.

(19) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Address: Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

Members: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Viet-Nam.

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 all member States are represented, and by an Executive Committee which meets at least three times a year. 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. 1952 budget totalled 210,000 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 carries out enquiries the results of which are published jointly by the two organizations.

Council action: By resolution 262 G(IX) the Council noted with approval the relationship established by UNESCO with the Bureau. At the Council's request UNESCO included in its 1950 report to the Council an account of the co-operation achieved (E/1688).

(20) PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION

Address: 1501, New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 8, D.C.

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

Legal status: Established as the International Sanitary Bureau in 1902 at the Second International Conference of American States held in Washington and organized by the First Pan-American Sanitary Conference. In 1924 the constitution was adopted and the Pan-American Sanitary Code was signed. 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 in the Americas to combat disease; lengthen life and promote the physical and mental health of the people.

Structure: The Pan-American Sanitary Conference normally meets 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 seven elected members. The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, headed by a Director, is responsible for the execution of the organization's programme.

Finances: Contributions from member States. The budget for 1952 was \$1,943,681; for 1953 it is \$2,060,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, in accordance with the agreement of 24 May 1949 with WHO, serves also as the WHO Regional Office for the Americas. The Bureau co-operates with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and also with UNICEF in connexion with health programmes.

Council action: At its thirteenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/2022), that PASO had been recognized as an inter-American specialized organization and its status as the regional organization of WHO had been accepted by the Organization of American States.

(21) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

(Formerly known as the Permanent Committee of International Congresses on Military Medicine and Pharmacy)

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

Members: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established at the Congress of Brussels in 1921.

General purposes and functions: During military campaigns to aid the military sick and wounded in the spirit of the Geneva Convention and under the sign of the Red Cross; and to seek 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. The total 1952 expenditure was 470,000 Belgian francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: WHO was represented at the Thirteenth Session held at Monaco in May 1950. A formal agreement with WHO was signed on 21 May 1952.

Council action: In response to Council resolution 262 N(IX), the Secretary-General reported on the relationship between WHO and the Committee (E/1686/Annex 2). In accordance with resolution 333 B(XI), WHO reported to the thirteenth session of the Council on the progress it had made in establishing official relations with the Committee which had secured membership in the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (CCICMS) (E/2020/Add.2). At the same time, the Secretary-General reported on the relations between the Committee and the CCICMS, which is jointly sponsored by UNESCO and WHO and which granted a subsidy of \$1,900 to cover part of the 1951 Congress expenses (E/2022).

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

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 8, rue de la Loi, 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, which was 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 Office 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: 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.

Council action: By resolution 333 G(XI), the Council invited the Belgian Government to consult with the parties to the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye concerning the present value of the Office and their interest in maintaining it. At its thirteenth session, the Council postponed consideration pending the receipt of further information from the Belgian Government on the results of its consultations with the other governments concerned.

(23) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

Address: Via Panisperna 28, Rome, Italy.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: The Institute was founded at Rome in 1926 by an agreement between the Italian Government and the Council of the League of Nations. It was reconstructed through the "Statut organique" of 15 March 1940, which has been in force since 21 April 1940.

General purposes and functions: The purpose is to study the means for harmonizing and co-ordinating private law among some States or groups of States in order to prepare a gradual adoption by the various countries of a uniform legislation as it concerns private law or some branches of it.

Structure: The administrative bodies are the General Assembly consisting of representatives of all States members, the Directing Council, which is appointed by the Assembly, and the Secretariat. The principal officer is the President.

Finances: The Institute is supported by contributions of member States. The budget for the financial year 1 July 1952 - 30 June 1953 is 32,000,000 lire.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute assisted the United Nations in the preparatory work on the question of the "recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations"; Council resolution 390 H(XIII) conveyed its appreciation and thanks for the assistance of the Institute. The Institute is compiling for the Department of Social Affairs legislation concerning the legal status of aliens of ten immigration countries. The Institute also collaborates with the Economic Commission for Europe in connexion with inland transport matters. Working relations also exist with UNESCO.

Council action: At its thirteenth session the Council approved its inclusion in the List (E/2117).

(24) INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

Address: Oberweg 12, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Legal status: Established at the First International Penitentiary Congress in London in 1872. Its Constitutional Regulations were 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, by the Economic and Social Council on 20 July 1950 (Resolution 333 H(XI)), and by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950 (Resolution 415 (V)), the actual transfer 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 was composed of representatives of the member governments, meeting at least once every two years. The Executive Committee administered the affairs of the Commission and carried out its decisions. A Permanent Office headed by the Secretary-General was the secretariat of the Commission. An International Penal and Penitentiary Congress was held normally every five years.

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

Note: The Commission was officially dissolved on 1 October 1951.

(25) INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

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

Members: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, 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; also voluntary grants from governments and private contributions. The financial statement of 31 December 1950 shows the Union had an excess of expenditure over income of 23,459.90 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Council action: The Council, during its tenth session, after considering a report by the Secretary-General (document E/1574/Annex II), adopted a resolution recommending members of the United Nations, which are also members of the International Relief Union, to take steps to terminate the Union (resolution 286 (X)). Notifications of withdrawal from the Union have been received from the following governments: Burma, India, New Zealand, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The Governments of Iran and Turkey have indicated their full agreement with the Council's resolution. The Government of Belgium had indicated that it has no objection to the termination of the Union.

(26) INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Address: Calle de Ninos Heroes 139, Mexico 6, D.F.

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

Legal status: Established by a resolution adopted by the First Inter-American Indian Conference at Patzcuaro, Mexico, and providing for a convention, which was opened for signature at Mexico City on 1 November 1940.

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: 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 fourteen member States of the Institute. The Executive Committee, consisting of five 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.

Council action: At its thirteenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/2022) that negotiations were being conducted with a view to OAS recognizing it as an Inter-American Specialized Organization, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report.

(27) AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

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

Members: The governments of twenty-one 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. The Statutes were revised at the 1946 and 1949 meetings of the Institute's Directing Council. This Institute is now a Specialized Organization of the Organization of American States.

General purposes and functions: The Institute is a centre of social action, documentation, study, advice and information for all matters relating to the life and welfare of the child on the American Continent. 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 1951 was approximately 50,000 Uruguayan pesos.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: UNICEF has consulted the Institute, to which it extended assistance and technical advice on the child welfare programmes in Latin America. Under the United Nations programme of technical assistance, trainees were sent to the Workshop held in 1952 at the Central Office of the Institute. It is expected that trainees will also be sent to the 1953 Workshop. The Institute has held consultations with ILO on matters of common interest.

Council action: At its tenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/1574/Annex II) that it had been recognized by OAS as an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

(28) 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, with the responsibility of assembly data which would enable the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo 1933, to consider the question of civil and political equality for women. The Montevideo Conference duly drew up a convention on the nationality of women. 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, 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 the women of the Americas. 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 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 ILO.

Council action: The Council at its thirteenth session noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/2022) that OAS had recognized it as an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

(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 First 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 1933; 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, decreed 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 convention.

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 traffic interruptions caused by the war, the Revision Conference which had fallen due had to be postponed. A Committee of Experts meets every

three or four years to keep up-to-date Annex I to the CIM, which contains the international regulations for the transport of dangerous goods. A revised text of Annex I will come into force in the course of 1953. 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 concerning transport of privately-owned wagons, and one for the drawing up of international regulations concerning transport in containers. Both regulations came into force on 1 January 1953. The Fifth Revision Conference (CIV and CIM) was held in Berne in October 1952, and the new Conventions, which are still to be ratified and are expected to come into force in 1954, were signed by most member States and by the United Kingdom on 25 October 1952. The principal officers of the Office are the Director and the Vice-Director.

Finances: The expenses are borne by the contracting governments in proportion to the length of the railway lines subject to the Convention. The 1953 budget is approximately 700,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: A close contact is maintained between the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Central Office, reciprocal invitations to meetings being extended. Documentation is exchanged with ILO, UPU and ITU.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX), the Council decided to make no recommendations at that time.

(30) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL UNIFORMITY ON RAILWAYS

Address: Swiss Federal Postal and Railway Department, 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 and concluded a series of agreements which have since been subject to revisions by successive conferences and also by correspondence. A Convention was adopted at the 1886 Conference and revised in 1907. The agreements, valid at 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 rolling stock from the rails of one State to those of a neighbouring State can be effected and facilitated. The Conference studies the regulations governing such international transit.

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: The costs of the Conferences and of published documents are assessed to the participating States in proportion to the length of standard-gauge lines operated by the railway administrations concerned.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The 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.

Council action: At its tenth session the Council decided (resolution 262 M(IX)) to make no recommendations at that time. At its thirteenth session the Council requested a further report from the Economic Commission for Europe, through the Secretary-General, on progress made in its studies relating to the future status of this organization.

(31) INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

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

Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and 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.

Structure: The International Hydrographic Conference, held every five years, consists of delegates from each member State, one delegate being if possible the head of the State's hydrographic office. The Conference selects a Directing Committee consisting of three members of different nationality and a Secretary-General, in charge of the Bureau's administration.

Finances: Each member subscribes two shares of 2,000 gold francs. Members whose tonnage exceeds 100,000 tons subscribe an additional number of shares corresponding to their respective tonnage. Annual budget is approximately 300,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: No formal relations with United Nations or the specialized agencies, although the Bureau participated in the meeting of Experts on Cartography, convened by the United Nations in March 1949, and observers of the United Nations, UNESCO and ICAO attended the Fifth International Hydrographic Conference in April 1947 and ICAO sent an observer to the Sixth International Hydrographic Conference held in April 1952.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendations at that time.

(32) CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

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

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

Legal status: Although the origin of the Commission can be traced back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815, its present status and functions are the result of modifications effected by the Rhine Navigation Act of Mayence (31 March 1831), the revised Convention for Rhine Navigation of Mannheim (17 August 1868) and the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Articles 354 to 362. The Commission was reorganized on a provisional basis in December 1945 pending negotiations of a peace treaty with Germany.

General purposes and functions: The Commission is an advisory body 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 exercises the functions of an appeals court in navigation matters, both civil and criminal.

Structure: The Commission meets three or four times a year. It has permanent and 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 as 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 ratification.

Finances: Annual contributions from member States.

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

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

(33) DANUBE COMMISSION

Address: Galati, Romania.

Members: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, 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, and came into force on 11 May 1949.

General purposes and functions: To ensure free and open navigation from Ulm to the Black Sea for the nationals, merchant ships and goods of all States on a footing of equality with regard to port and navigation charges and shipping conditions.

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 are to be established for the lower Danube and for the Iron Gates by agreements among the governments concerned.

Finances: Contributions by member governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Council action: At its thirteenth session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the Commission's status.

(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.

Legal status: Established by the Convention of 31 May 1865, signed in Paris between the Sultan of Morocco and member governments.

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.

Finances: Equal contributions from the participating States. The budget for 1952 was 11,300,000 Moroccan francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendations at that time.

(35) INTER-AMERICAN RADIO OFFICE

Address: Calle Cuba No.64, Havana, Cuba.

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

Legal status: Established by a Convention signed at the First Inter-American Radio Conference which was held in Havana on 13 December 1937. At this 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.

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 and grants are received from private sources. 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.

Council action: At its tenth session the Council noted the report of the Secretary-General (E/1574/Annex II) that studies were being made by OAS on its future status. At its thirteenth session the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report.

(36) BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Address: 7 Centralbahnstrasse, Basle, Switzerland.

Members: Voting rights at General Meetings are exercisable by the central bank or its nominee of the following countries: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by an inter-governmental convention, a "constituent charter" and statutes adopted at The Hague, 20 January 1930, and amended on 3 May 1937 and 12 June 1950.

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: General Meeting. The Board of Directors is responsible for the administrative and operational policy of the Bank. The principal officers of the Bank are the President and the General Manager.

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

Council action: By resolution 262 (IX) the Council considered that no action at that time was required.

(37) INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUREAU

Address: 60, avenue de La-Bourdonnais, Paris VIIe, France.

Members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, 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: The Bureau is responsible for supervising the application of the Convention which regulates the frequency of international exhibitions and establishes the guarantees and facilities which the organizing country is required to offer exhibitors. In principle no member country may organize an international exhibition until that exhibition has been registered with the Bureau; neither may it take part in an exhibition held in a non-member country until it has consulted the Bureau.

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 as are 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 has stated that it may consider future co-operation with this Bureau.

Council action: By resolution 262 (IX) the Council considered that no action at that time was required.

(38) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Address: 7 Helvetiastrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

Members: Australia (Papua, New Guinea, the Isles of Norfolk and Nauru), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, (Faroe Islands), Dominican Republic, Finland, Egypt, France (Morocco, Algeria and colonies), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands (New Guinea, Netherlands Antilles, Surinam), New Zealand (W. Samoa), Norway, Poland, Portugal (the Azores and Madeira), Romania, Saar, Spain (Morocco and colonies), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tangiers, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom (Tanganyika, Trinidad, Tobago and Singapore), United States, 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.

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: General Conferences from time to time which amend the conventions. The administrative body of the Union is the International Bureau which is under the supervision of the Swiss Government. The principal officer of the Bureau is the Director.

Finances: Expenses are shared by the various member governments. The annual budget shall not exceed 150,000 gold francs or 214,200 Swiss francs; the budget for 1952 was 214,164 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Interim Commission of ITO has made a study on the form of relationship which might obtain between the Union and ITO when established.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(39) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS

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, Indonesia, 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, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, 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 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 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: Contributions of governments are in proportion to the volume of their foreign trade. The expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March 1952 was 391,844 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Close relations have been maintained with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Council action: The Council at its ninth session (resolution 262 C(IX)) noted that discussions had been initiated on the possible absorption or integration of the Bureau into the future ITO. At its thirteenth session the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the possible relationships between the Bureau and GATT.

(40) INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Address: Room 2642, South Agriculture Building, Washington 25, D.C., USA.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Legal status: Founded in accordance with a resolution of the International Cotton Meeting of the governments of twelve of the principal cotton exporting countries, held 5-9 September 1939. Eligibility for membership, financial arrangements, functions and work programmes have been further defined in plenary meetings which have been held annually beginning in 1945.

General purposes and functions: A medium for assembling and analysing data on world cotton production, consumption, trade, stocks and prices, and for problems of international scope. Its functions are to observe and keep in close touch with developments in the world cotton situation and to suggest as and when advisable, to member governments any measures considered suitable and practicable for the achievement of ultimate international collaboration.

Structure: The Plenary Committee is composed of representatives of member governments and meets once a year. A Standing Committee also composed of representatives of all member governments meets each month in Washington. The Secretariat is to supply "complete, authentic and timely statistics on world production, trade, consumption, stocks and prices". The principal officers of the Committee are the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Secretary and Executive Secretary.

Finances: Contributions are made by member governments in proportion to their international trade in cotton. The total budget for 1952-1953 was \$88,000 with a 10 per cent increase if authorized by the Standing Committee.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The ICC.ICA, established by Council resolution 30 (IV), maintains close liaison with the Committee. The Committee also maintains close technical co-operation with FAO, with reciprocal representation at meetings.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(41) INTERNATIONAL RUBBER STUDY GROUP

Address: Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Burma, British Colonial and Dependent Territories, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam.

Legal status: Established in September 1944 after informal discussions among the Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; 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 present terms of reference were adopted.

General purposes and functions: To make such studies as it considers desirable 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 1952-1953 is £11,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Maintains technical co-operation with FAO as well as general liaison with ICC.ICA.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(42) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

Address: 140, Park Lane, London W.1, England.

Members: (Signatories of the Protocol of 31 August 1952, prolonging the Agreement to 31 August 1955). Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States, 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 1955.

General purposes and functions: To administer the Agreement of 1937; to obtain and publish statistics and other data relating to sugar; and to prepare a revised agreement when the time appears opportune, taking into account the general principles of commodity policy adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and the provisions of the present Agreement.

Structure: The Council is composed of a General Council in which all members are represented, which meets at least once a year. The Council on the recommendation of a Special Committee (see "Review of International Commodity Problems, 1952") has requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene an international sugar conference. The principal officers are the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, the Secretary of the Council and the Chairman of its Special Committee.

Finances: Contributions from member governments. The budget for the year ending 31 August 1953 is £12,500.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: ICC, ICA and FAO maintain close liaison with the Sugar Council and send observers to its meetings.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(43) INTERNATIONAL TIN STUDY GROUP

Address: 7 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands.

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

Legal status: Established April 1947, Brussels in accordance with a recommendation of the International Tin Conference (October 1946, London).

General purposes and functions: To discuss common problems on the production and consumption of, and trade in, tin; to make such studies of the world tin position as the Group considers desirable, 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 normally meets each year. The Management Committee meets at irregular intervals of two or three months and supervises the work of the Secretariat. The principal officers are the Chairman of the Management Committee and the Secretary-General.

Finances: Contributions from Member Governments. The budget for the year 1952-1953 is £9,500.

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 him to convene an inter-governmental conference to consider an international agreement on tin. Pursuant to resolution-296 (XI) a Tin Conference was held in Geneva from 25 October 1950 - 21 November 1950.

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(44). INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

Address: 32 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, 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, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by the International Wheat Agreement which was concluded at Washington 23 March 1949. Part 4 of this Agreement, which deals with the Council, came into force 1 July 1949. The Agreement remains in force until 31 July 1953 and discussions are taking place under Article XXII regarding its renewal.

General purposes and functions: To administer the International Wheat Agreement concluded in 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 and a secretariat have been established. The principal officers are the Chairman of the Council and of the Executive Committee and the Secretary to the Council and Committees.

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 1952 was £37,000.

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

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(45) INTERNATIONAL WOOL STUDY GROUP

Address: Ministry of Materials, Horseguards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Members: Governments represented at November 1952 session: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established March-April 1947, London, pursuant to a recommendation of the London Wool Conference (November 1946).

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. A Management Committee acts between full meetings of the Group. There is also a Technical Committee. Secretariat services are provided by the United Kingdom Government.

Finances: No budget required.

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

Council action: By resolution 262 M(IX) the Council decided to make no recommendation at that time.

(46) 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: Established by an Inter-Governmental Agreement on 29 November 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 conditions of the international wine market; to submit to governments any proposals calculated; to take, in conformity with the legislation of each country, any action designed to promote trade in wine.

Structure: The Office holds one session each year in the summer. The principal officers are the President and the Director.

Finances: Contributions from member governments.

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

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

(47) CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

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

Members: France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

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

General purposes and functions: A consultative and advisory body to encourage and strengthen co-operation among the member governments and their territories with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories. 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. A four-man Working Committee takes interim decisions between the meetings of the Commission. The Caribbean 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 1952 was \$341,323.

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 and have co-operated with the Commission in the holding of technical conferences.

Council action: By resolution 262 H(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) SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

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

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

Legal status: Established by an inter-governmental Agreement, which was signed at Canberra on 6 February 1947 and which came into force on 29 July 1948. On 7 November 1951 an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission.

General purposes and functions: A consultative and advisory body to encourage and strengthen international co-operation in promoting the economic and social welfare of the peoples of non-self-governing territories of the South Pacific region which are administered by the participating governments.

Structure: The South Pacific Commission consists of twelve Commissioners (two from each government) and meets twice a year. The Research Council, which meets at least once a year, is a standing advisory body appointed by the Commission; and the South Pacific Conference is an auxiliary body of the Commission, composed of representatives of the local inhabitants of the territories coming within the scope of the Commission, or of institutions concerned with the territories. The Council meets every three years. The Secretariat, 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 total budget for the calendar year 1952 was £168,070 sterling.

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 ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and ICAO.

Council action: By resolution 262 H(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.

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

Address: 262, Secretariat Building, Colombo, Ceylon.

Members: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Viet-Nam, United Kingdom. Meetings of the Council have also been attended by a Liaison Officer from the U.S. Embassy in Colombo and by observers from Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Legal status: Established by a decision of the Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, with a constitution signed in 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 among the co-operating governments. This does not exclude joint schemes where more than two co-operating countries are involved.

Structure: The Council consists of one representative of each co-operating government and may at any time admit to its membership other governments which apply to co-operate under the Scheme. It has its headquarters at Colombo and meets there or elsewhere as often as business requires. The Council is assisted by a Bureau for Technical Co-operation which has been established in Colombo. Under the control of the Council, the Director of the Bureau organizes the development of the Technical Co-operation Scheme.

Finances: The co-operating governments have agreed to make available for financing technical assistance activities under the Scheme funds up to a maximum value of £8 million sterling. It was originally intended that the Scheme should operate only from June 1950 to June 1953. In April 1952 the Council decided to extend the Scheme until 30 June 1957, thus continuing its operations for the same period as the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Constitution of the Council refers specifically to the need for the fullest co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies providing technical assistance in the area, and requires the Director of the Bureau to establish liaison immediately with the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Representatives of TAB have attended the meetings of the Council and, since March 1952, a TAB Liaison Officer has been stationed in Colombo to maintain close and continuous liaison with the Council and the Bureau for Technical Co-operation.

ANNEX A

ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ON THE LIST AND DELETED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

I. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

International Bureau of Whaling Statistics
(inactive - E/AC.24/SR.38)

International Fisheries Commission (Northeast Pacific)
(only two governments - E/AC.24/SR.39)

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
(only two governments - E/AC.24/SR.39)

(Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council - E/1765)*

II. ARTS, SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

International Bureau for Technical Training
(functions absorbed by ILO - E/AC.24/SR.49)

International Chemistry Office
(terminated - E/AC.24/SR.49)

International Union for the Protection of Nature
(recognized as non-governmental - E/AC.24/SR.49)

III. HEALTH, HYGIENE AND MEDICINE

Central Pan-American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture
(inactive - E/AC.24/SR.49)

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL WELFARE AND MIGRATION

International Co-ordination Committee for European Migratory Movements
(terminated and functions assumed by ILO - E/AC.24/SR.48)

International Criminal Police Commission
(recognized as non-governmental - E/AC.24/SR.40)

(Inter-American Commission of Women - E/AC.24/SR.40) **

V. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North
Atlantic Ocean
(not an inter-governmental organization - E/AC.24/SR.40)

European Conference on Time-Tables
(recognized as non-governmental - E/1687)

Permanent American Aeronautical Commission
(inactive - E/AC.24/SR.49)

Pan-American Railway Committee
(dissolved - E/1999)

* Re-included later on the List - E/1999

** Re-included later on the List - E/1765

VI. FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Combined Tin Committee
(terminated - E/AC.24/SR.49)

Commissioner-General's Economic Organization for Southeast Asia
(not an inter-governmental organization - E/AC.24/SR.40)

Inter-American Coffee Board
(terminated - E/AC.24/SR.40)

Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau
(inactive - E/AC.24/SR.49)

VII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Juridical Committee
(integrated into OAS - E/AC.24/SR.49)

VIII. ORGANIZATIONS CONSIDERED OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE COUNCIL'S STUDIES
(E/AC.24/SR.40)

Far Eastern Commission

(International Institute for the Unification of Private Law)*

Inter-Allied Reparation Agency

United Nations War Crimes Commission

Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration

Committee of Experts on the Codification of International Law

Permanent Committee of Jurists on the Unification of the Civil
and Commercial Laws of America

Permanent Committee of Havana on Comparative Legislation and
the Unification of Law

Permanent Committee of Montevideo on the Codification of
Private International Law

Permanent Committee of Rio de Janeiro on the Codification
of Public International Law

* Re-included later on the List under the Council's resolution 412 (XIII).

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