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INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

List of Inter-Governmental Organizations  
in the Economic and Social Fields

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	<b>/INTRODUCTION</b>

## INTRODUCTION

The present List of Inter-Governmental Organizations has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 262 Q (IX), under which the Secretary-General is requested to submit such a List periodically to the Council. It contains fifty-five organizations, established by inter-governmental agreement, and having responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields.

The origin of the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations may be traced to Council resolution 128 (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 such inter-governmental organizations. After considering this report (E/818 and E/818/Add.1), the Council adopted the following resolution [E/171 (VII)] on 29 August 1948:

"The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

1. The possible termination, absorption or integration of any of these organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies;
  2. Relationships which might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies;
- and

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

The List, to which reference was made in this resolution, was duly transmitted to Member States and the specialized agencies (E/818/Rev.1) on 13 September 1948. It contained sixty-eight inter-governmental organizations. After considering the comments of Member States and specialized agencies, the Council adopted resolutions 261 B (IX) and 262 A to Q (IX) on 27 July and 10 August 1949, embodying certain decisions in respect of each organization listed. It further decided to delete eighteen organizations from the list as not falling within the scope of its present survey, and to add to the list the following four organizations: International Whaling Commission, Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control, and Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama. Subject to the approval of the Council, the Secretary-General has deleted from the List the "European Conference on Time-Tables", the status of which was under study at the time of the Council's ninth session but is now confirmed as being that of a non-governmental organization. Similarly subject to the approval of the Council, the Secretary-General has tentatively added to the List the following two organizations which it is suggested may be considered as also coming within the purposes of the Council's resolution 171 (VII): The International Seed-Testing Association and the International Sericulture Commission.

The information summarized in the List which is not complete in all cases has been based as far as possible on data supplied by the organizations themselves, except in a few instances (denoted by an asterisk) where no replies have been forthcoming. The information on each organization relates to (a) address, (b) membership, (c) legal status, (d) general purposes and functions, (e) structure, (f) finances, and (g) relations with the United Nations or specialized agencies. A note has been added in each case to indicate the relevant action taken by the Council.

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

(1) INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/Note: The

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

(2) COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Address: 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London S.W.1, England.

Member Governments: United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Eire, Newfoundland, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories (represented by the Colonial Office).

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 purpose and functions: To act as effective clearing houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agriculture, science and forestry, throughout the Commonwealth.

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions from member governments and receipts from sales of publications. (Annual budget: £ 150,000 approximately).

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

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

(3) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Levant, Liberia, Luxembourg,

/Mauritius,

Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Subscriptions from member governments.

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

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

#### (4) INTERNATIONAL SEED-TESTING ASSOCIATION

Address: Wageningen, Netherlands.

Members: Membership is confined to official seed-testing stations controlled by governments and associations of such stations. The most recent list of members includes stations in the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

/Legal status:

Legal status: Established in 1921, as the "European Seed-Testing Association", by informal agreement among sixteen European states. The organization assumed its present title in 1924 when its membership was broadened to include non-European states. It is expected that the Constitution of the Association will be revised at the next International Seed-Testing Conference which is scheduled to meet during 1950 in Washington.

General purposes and functions: The purpose of the Association is to standardize methods and terms for the analysis of seeds in international trade. Its functions are: (a) "To advance all questions connected with seed-testing and the judgment of seeds by comparative tests and research"; (b) to standardize methods and terminology; (c) to organize international congresses; and (d) to develop standard international certificates of quality for international trading in agricultural seeds.

Structure: A Congress is held approximately every three years, with occasional assembly meetings in between. There is an Executive Committee of technical experts which functions when the Congress and Assembly are not in session. The principal officers are the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary-treasurer.

Sources of financial support: Has no fixed budget or quotas. Annual dues vary from £ 10 to £ 50 sterling as determined by the Executive Committee. The work of the Association is assisted by the voluntary services of individual experts.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: It is expected that the 1950 Congress of the Association will consider its future relations with FAO.

Note: Subject to the approval of the Council, this organization has been tentatively added to the present list.

(5) INTERNATIONAL SERICULTURE COMMISSION

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

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

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

/General



General purposes and functions: (1) to carry out the resolutions of the Congress in three fields - economic, technical and scientific; (2) to prepare for establishment, in liaison with existing international organizations (notably the 'Bureau international de la Soie' created by the International Silk Congress in 1948), of an International Sericulture Federation; (3) to make preparations for the Eighth International Sericulture Congress. It is considered that the permanent organization to be established is to have both scientific and economic functions. It will assume liaison between research stations and breeding centres of the different states; will publish a periodical, one section of which will be devoted to genetic stocks - mulberry trees as well as silk worms; will organize congresses; and will concern itself with all questions of an international order concerning the development of sericulture.

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

Sources of financial support: Financed by member governments. The 1949 budget was 5,500,000 French francs.

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

Note: Subject to the approval of the Council, this organization has been tentatively added to the present list.

#### (6) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR COLORADO BEETLE CONTROL

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

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

Legal status: Established at the recommendation of the First International Conference on the Control of the Colorado Beetle held at Brussels in October 1947 on an informal basis. The question of establishing a formal inter-governmental /organization

organization for plant protection in Europe will be considered by an International Phytopathological Congress to be convened by the Netherlands Government in collaboration with FAO in The Hague from 26 April to 6 May 1950.

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

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

Sources of financial support: Funds are to be derived from the member governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Relations with FAO - see section on "Legal Status".

Note: Added to the List of Inter-Governmental Organizations on 10 August 1949 (resolution 232<sup>REV</sup> (IX)).

#### (7) INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS

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

Member Governments: Albania, Algiers, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, (Germany), Greece, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Iraq, Italy, (Japan), Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Siam, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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

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

/Structure:

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.

Sources of financial support: The Office is financed by contributions from member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: A note of understanding was exchanged between the Office and FAO in September 1947. The FAO Conference, at its 5th session, November-December 1949, recommended that the Director-General investigate the possibility of co-operation with the Office with a view to achieving a single international system for collecting and disseminating information concerning transmissible animal diseases.

Note: By resolution 262 F (IX), the Council noted the understanding reached by the FAO with the Office and requested the FAO to examine the possibilities of establishing closer collaboration in this field and to include in its next report to the Council an account of the co-operation achieved.

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

Address: 18, Avenue de Villars, Paris, VII<sup>e</sup>, France.

Member Governments: Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.

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

General purposes and functions:

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

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

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

Structure: Consists

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.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from the member states.

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

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

(9) INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA

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

Member Governments: Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador.

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

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

Structure: The Institute holds general meetings semi-annually. The principal officers of the Institute are the Director and the Chief of Technical Laboratories.

Sources of financial support:

1. Quota: \$17,000 from each State;
2. \$15,000 from Kellogg Foundation to Pan American Sanitary Bureau for administration;
3. Outside grants from private agencies and foundations for special research.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute is under the general direction of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau which is the regional organization of WHO.

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

(10) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATION

Address: 9, Avenue Carnot, Paris, France.

Member Governments: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, French East Africa, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Indo-China, Italy, Italian East Africa, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

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

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

Structure: Consists of a General Conference, an Administrative Council, and an Executive Committee. The principal officers are the Director and the Secretary-General. The General Conference, represented by all Member States, is held every four years. The Executive Committee meets at the beginning of each year following the meetings of the Administrative Council.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from member governments.

(Approximate annual budget: 1,200,000 francs).

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

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

(11) INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

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

Member Governments: Belgium, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

/Legal status:

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions from the member governments; 20,000 Kr. from Great Powers, 10,000 Kr. from other countries.

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

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

## (12) INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

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

Member Governments: Australia, Canada, France, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Legal status: Established by a Convention in November 1946, called by the United States, at which the following States were represented: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, USSR, U.K., U.S.A. The Convention has been in force since November 1948.

General purposes and functions: To encourage, recommend or organize studies and investigations relating to whales and whaling; to collect and analyze statistical information concerning the current condition and trend of whale stocks and the effect of whaling on them; to study, appraise and disseminate information as to methods of maintaining and increasing whale stocks.

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

Sources of financial support: Equal annual contributions of \$100 from each Member Government (12). At present the Commission is housed and partly staffed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (U.K.).

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None as yet. The Convention provides for consultation among Member Governments within two years to decide whether the Commission shall be brought into the framework of a specialized agency of UN.

Note: 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.

Member Governments: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, France, India, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America.

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

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

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

/Sources of

Sources of financial support: Financed by FAO; Annual Budget for 1949: \$4,500.

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

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

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

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

Member Governments: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, Palestine, Roumania, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a Constitution and Rules of Procedure drawn up at a meeting called by the King of Spain, at Madrid, in November 1919. The "Constitution and Rules" were revised at the 1929 Meeting of the Commission held at Malaga, Spain.

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

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

Sources of financial support: Each government is required to pay 5,000 French francs annually.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Note: The Council, during the tenth session, after considering a report of the Secretary-General on this Commission (document E/1574/Annex I), adopted a resolution recommending the members of the United Nations which are also members of the Commission to take steps to terminate the organization (resolution 286 (X)).



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

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

Address: Helvetiastrasse 7, Berne, Switzerland.

Member Governments: Australia (territories of Papua, Isle of Norfolk, mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru), Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark (with Faroe Islands), Finland, France (Algeria and colonies), Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (colonies, possessions and certain protectorates), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco (French zone), Netherlands, (Dutch Guiana and Curacao), New Zealand (West Samoa), Norway, Poland, Portugal (with colonies), Romania, Siam, Spain (with colonies), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Union of South Africa (South-west Africa under South African mandate), Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

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

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Since 1947 the Union has had working relations with UNESCO on the question of copyright. The Executive Board of UNESCO has recently instructed its Director-General to strengthen these relations further.

Note: By resolution 262 D (IX) the Council requested UNESCO to consult with the /Union on the

Union on the question of the future relationship of the two bodies and to include in its next report to the Council an account of the results of such consultations. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on this matter to the eleventh session of the Council. These reports are in the course of preparation.

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

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

Address: Ordnance Survey Office, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey, England.

Member Governments: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Australia, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, French West Africa, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal (colonies), Rhodesia, Romania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, 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 Governing 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.

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

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

Note: By resolution 261 B (IX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the absorption or integration of the Bureau into the United Nations in the light of the Council's decision on the co-ordination of

/cartographic

cartographic services.

(17) PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

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

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

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

General purposes and functions: To co-ordinate, distribute and publish geographical and historical studies in the American States; to serve as an organ of cooperation among the geographical and historical institutes of America; to initiate and co-ordinate investigations which require the cooperation of several countries, and to direct scientific discussions.

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

Sources of financial support: Through annual contributions of the Member States, assessed by the General Assembly subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, and by special contributions. The 1949 budget of the Institute was approximately \$80,000.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Institute has established informal working relations with the United Nations Secretariat in connection with the co-ordination of cartographic services. It also works closely with ICAO.

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

(18) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

Address: 42, rue Montoyer, Brussels, Belgium.

Member Governments: The following Governments signed the Constitution: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Siam, Switzerland, Syria, Venezuela.

The membership of the Union also includes public services and international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the "Protection of Nature".

Legal status: Established at Fontainebleau on 5 October 1948 by a constitution prepared at a conference which was jointly sponsored by the French Government and UNESCO.

General purposes and functions: To encourage and facilitate international cooperation between governments and national and international organizations concerned with, and persons interested in, the "Protection of Nature".

Structure: The Union comprises a General Assembly which meets biennially, an Executive Board which meets at least once a year, and a Secretariat. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General.

Sources of financial support: Assessments paid by member governments; donations and subventions are also received.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: UNESCO is one of the sponsors of the Fontainebleau Conference which brought the Union into existence. The Constitution of the Union provides that "the Executive Board shall determine the relations of the Union with the United Nations, UNESCO, as well as other specialized agencies of the United Nations particularly interested in the activities of the Union."

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

(19) INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTRY OFFICE\*

Address: 28, rue Saint-Dominique, Paris VIIe, France.

/Member

Member Governments: Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, French Equatorial Africa, Greece, Indo-China, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by an international convention which was drawn up on 29 October 1927, and came into force in 1932. The functions of this Office have been in abeyance since 1940.

General purposes and functions: To study, for general purposes, questions connected with the international organization of information; to establish cooperation between such chemical information organizations as exist or may later be established in various countries; to encourage and facilitate exchanges and loans between government departments, universities, research institutes, information bureaux, libraries, museums, learned societies and professional associations of information relating to pure and applied chemistry, with a view to the dissemination of scientific, technical and economic information which may be of service in the member countries.

Structure: The principal officers are the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Director.

Sources of financial support: Annual contributions on a fixed scale from Member Governments.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Note: By resolution 262 A (IX) the Council recommended member governments, which are also members of the Office, to take steps within that body to bring about its dissolution and transfer its assets and functions, if appropriate, to other organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to render whatever assistance may be appropriate in connection with this recommendation.

## (20) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France and Algeria, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland,

/Portugal,

Portugal, Romania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (21) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Poland, Portugal,

/Romania,

Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions from governments, proceeds from service stamps, subsidies, sale of publications, etc. Annual budget totals 160,000 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, for a period of one year. This agreement has since been extended for another year and a recommendation was made for UNESCO further to extend this agreement until 28 February 1952. Under the terms of this agreement, the Bureau annually convenes, jointly with UNESCO, an International Conference of Public Education.

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

## (22) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING\*

Address: 2, Place de la Bourse, Paris IIIe, France.

Member Governments: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, China, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Levant States under French Mandate, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the International Congress for Technical Education which met at Paris from September 24 to 27, 1931. The Bureau ceased its

/activities

activities in 1939.

General purposes and functions: To co-ordinate national efforts for the organization, development and improvement of technical training.

Structure: The Bureau works under the direction of a Governing Board.

Sources of financial support: Subscriptions from Member Governments; contributions from societies or individuals.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: ILO participated in the creation of the Bureau in 1931 and has since been represented on its Governing Board. In 1949 the ILO Governing Board informed the Council that ILO had no objections to the termination of the Bureau, and the integration of its functions into ILO.

Note: By resolution 262 A (IX) the Council recommended Member Governments, which are also members of the Bureau, to take steps within that body to bring about its dissolution and transfer its assets and functions to ILO, and requested the Secretary-General to render whatever assistance may be appropriate in connection with this recommendation.



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

#### (23) PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(24) CENTRAL PAN AMERICAN BUREAU OF EUGENICS AND HOMICULTURE\*

Address: Instituto Finlay, Habana, Cuba.

Member Governments: Although all of the American republics are eligible for membership, Cuba alone has supported the Bureau.

Legal status: Established at the First Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture which met in Havana on December 21-23, 1927. The Bureau has been inactive for some time; the Council of the Organization of American States has recognized the Bureau as being no longer in existence.

General purposes and functions: Foundation of national institutes of anthropology and homiculture; popular education in eugenics, homiculture and social problems; standards for the anthropological classification of man in the Americas; passage of laws by the American republics excluding biologically unfit immigrants; pre-nuptial medical certificates, etc.

Structure: Under the authority of the Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture which meets at intervals of 4 or 5 years. The Officers of the Bureau are appointed by the Conference.

Sources of financial support: Has been financed by Cuba alone.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Sixth International Conference of American States recommended that the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference and the second Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture study "the most convenient methods of harmonizing the operation" of the Bureau and the Pan American Sanitary Organization, which is now the regional organization of WHO.

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

(25) PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MILITARY  
MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, the Holy See, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, the Order of Malta, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Siam, San Marino,  
/Spain,

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

General purposes and functions: In the spirit of the Geneva Convention, to aid the sick and wounded of armies during military campaigns, and under the international sign of the Red Cross, to maintain and tighten the bonds of provisional collaboration at all times among men whose mission, in peace as in war, consists of taking care of the sick and wounded.

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.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from Member Governments.

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

Note: By resolution 262 N (IX) the Council decided to take no action at the present time in regard to the Committee and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the eleventh session of the Council on the possibility and desirability of closer relations and integration between that body, WHO, and other international bodies. The Secretary-General's report is being prepared for submission to the Council.

IV. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF HUMAN RIGHTS,  
RELIEF AND MIGRATION

(26) INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY COMMISSION

Address: Oberweg 12, Berne, Switzerland.

Member Governments: Membership open to representatives of all interested Governments. It now includes representatives from: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan (relations suspended), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United States of America.

Legal status: Established at the First International Penitentiary Congress which was convened in London in 1872. Its Constitutional Regulation was drawn up in Stockholm in 1873, adopted by a conference held in Paris, 6 November 1880, and revised at those held in Berne in 1926, 1929 and 1946.

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

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

Sources of financial support: Annual contributions of the member states at the minimum rate of 170 Swiss francs per million inhabitants. The total budget in 1949 was approximately 121,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None as yet.  
Consultation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Commission: is requested by Council's resolution 262 B (IX), (see 'Note') and is expected to take place in early June 1950.

Note: By resolution 262 B (IX) the Council requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Commission with a view to submitting to an early session of the Council a plan for its eventual integration within the United Nations; and invited Member Governments of the United Nations or of the Commission to transmit to the Secretary-General by 31 December 1949 any comments they wished to make on this subject.

#### (27) INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Address: 79 Rua Debret, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Member Governments: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established at third meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, which was held at Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942. In accordance with the provisions of Article 68 of the Charter of the Organization of American States adopted in Bogota 1948, the Inter-American Juridical Committee has been integrated into the OAS as a permanent committee of the Inter-American Council of Jurists.

General purposes and functions: the powers, functions and competence of the Committee are set forth in the Final Act, Resolution XXVI, No. 6 of the third meeting of Foreign Ministers, inter alia, "... to develop and co-ordinate the work of codifying international law....".

Structure: The Committee calls weekly meetings at which it studies matters submitted to it by the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. These matters are then referred to sub-committees for study and report. The Secretariat is maintained by the Government of Brazil.

Sources of financial support: Government of Brazil; total annual budget approximately 500,000 cruzeiros.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

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

(28) INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

Structure: 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 member states. The Executive Committee, represented by 5 members elected by the Governing Board, meets once a month.

The principal officer of the Institute is the Director.

Sources of financial support: 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 connection with the latter's study on social problems of aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American Continent (in connection with General Assembly resolution 275 (III)). The Institute also has informal working relations with ILO, FAO, and WHO (Regional Organization).

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

(29) AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

Address: Avenida 18 de Julio 1648, P. 3<sup>o</sup>, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Member Governments: The governments of all the American republics.

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

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

Structure: The Institute is under the direction of a Directing Council on which all members are represented, and which meets at least once a year. It appoints, for a period of two years, a Technical Advisory Committee whose functions are to study and approve the programmes of work presented by the directors of the

technical departments. The Central Office is the secretariat of the Institute. The principal officers of the Institute are the Director-General and the Chief of the Central Office.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from the member governments and a nominal sum from the sale of publications. The total expenditure during the calendar year 1948 was approximately 37,000 Uruguayan pesos.

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

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

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

Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Member Governments: Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America.

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

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

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

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

/Relations



Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

Note: By resolution 262 0 (IX) the Council considered that no action at the present time is required regarding the possible termination, absorption or integration of, or the possible establishment of relationships with the Office.

(31) INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

Address: 26, avenue Beau-Séjour, Geneva, Switzerland.

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

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. The Governments of United Kingdom and Yugoslavia have recently announced their intention of withdrawing from the Union.

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.

Sources of financial support: Income from an initial fund of 452,900 Swiss francs, which has been invested in various governmental securities; also voluntary grants from governments, private contributions, donations and bequests of all kinds. The financial statement of 31 December 1948 shows the

Union had an accumulated excess of expenditure over its income of an amount of 25,347.75 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

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

(32) INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

Address: Villa Massimo, Largo Di Villa Massimo 2, Rome, Italy.

Member Governments: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Legal status: Established by agreement on 12 April 1948. The Council of the International Co-ordination Committee for European Migratory Movements meeting in extraordinary session on 23 September 1949 unanimously voted the dissolution of the organization and the transfer of its functions to ILO.

General purposes and functions: To facilitate European manpower migrations within the framework of inter-governmental bilateral agreements.

Structure: The Committee consists of a Council which holds annual sessions and of an Executive Commission which holds meetings four times a year. The principal officer of the Committee is the Secretary-General.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from the member governments. Total budget for 1948 was 15,000,000 Lira.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: In accordance with the resolution of 23 September 1949 ILO has taken over the functions formerly discharged by the Committee.

Note: By resolution 262 C (IX) the Council noted that discussions have been initiated on the possible absorption or integration of the Committee into ILO and requested the Secretary-General to report in due course to the Council on the progress of discussions. The report of the Secretary-General is being prepared and will be submitted to the Council at its eleventh session.

V. ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELDS OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

(33) INTER-AMERICAN RADIO OFFICE

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

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

Legal status: Established by a Convention signed at the first Inter-American Radio Conference which was held in Havana on 13 December 1937. At the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro, an Inter-American Telecommunications Convention was drawn up to supersede the Havana Convention and to provide for the reorganization of the Inter-American Radio Office as the Inter-American Telecommunications Office. To date, there has been no ratification of the Rio de Janeiro Convention.

The fourth Inter-American Radio Conference which met in Washington in April 1949 requested the Cuban Government to consult all American States to ascertain their views on the future status of this organization.

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 radiocommunications 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 the Director appointed by the Cuban Government. The 1937 Convention provides for three types of conferences:

- 1) plenipotentiary conferences, called upon the request of the majority of governments members, only when it is necessary to revise the Convention;
- 2) general administrative conferences, held at intervals not greater than three years, to adopt and revise regulations on technical and administrative matters;
- 3) limited administrative conferences, held on short notice with limited agenda, to accomplish partial revision of the regulations when necessary.

Sources of financial support: Each of the American Governments agrees to contribute in the proportion provided for in the Internal Regulations of the

/Inter-American

Inter-American Radio Office. The annual budget does not exceed \$25,000.

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

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

#### (34) CENTRAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT BY RAIL

Address: 36 Montbijou Street, Berno, Switzerland.

Member Governments: All the European States other than Albania, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Legal status: Established by the International Convention concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail, (CIM) which was signed at Berne on October 14, 1890. This convention came into force in 1893.

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

Structure: Revision conferences are held, as a rule not later than five years after the entry into force of modifications adopted at the last conference. A Committee of Experts, entrusted with the task of keeping Annex I to the CIM up to date, which contains the international regulations for the transport of dangerous materials, meets every three or four years. The principal officers of the Office are the Director and the Vice-Director.

Sources of financial support: The expenses are borne by the Member Governments

/in proportion

in proportion to the length of the lines subject to the Convention. The annual budget is approximately 500,000 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has been studying the question of the organization and functions of European international railway transport bodies including those of this office.

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

### (35) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR TECHNICAL UNIFORMITY ON RAILWAYS

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: The costs of the conferences and of published documents are assessed to the participating states. There is no budget for this organization.

/Relations

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

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

### (36) PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, United States of America.

Legal status: Established upon recommendation of the first International Conference of American States held in Washington in 1889-90. Reorganized in 1923 upon recommendation of the fifth International Conference of American States. (The status of this Committee is being reviewed by the Council of the Organization of American States. It is possible that the latter will recommend the termination of this Committee and the transfer of its functions to the Pan-American Railways Congress Association which is a semi-official institution.)

General purposes and functions: The Commission was created to study possible routes; to determine their length; estimate the cost and compare the respective advantages of a railway that would connect all or the majority of American states. Activities of the Commission have consisted largely of the collection and dissemination of information on the Pan-American railway project and the submission of reports to the International Conferences of American States.

Structure: Consists of seven member states appointed by the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union. A National Committee was set up in 1924 by each member government of the Pan-American Railway to promote progress of the railway. The Pan-American Union acts as the secretariat.

Sources of financial support: The Committee has no budget.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

/Note:

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

(37) INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

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, which is held every five years, consists of two delegates from each member state. The Conference selects a Directing Committee which appoints a Bureau under the direction of the Secretary-General.

Sources of financial support: Contributions of the states members in proportion to their maritime tonnage. Annual budget of the Bureau is approximately 199,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: No formal relations with United Nations or the specialized agencies, although observers of the United Nations, UNESCO and ICAO attended the fifth International Hydrographic Conference in April 1947.

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

(38) CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

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

Member Governments: Netherlands, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, Belgium, and the United States of America. Germany has been represented since 1945 by three of the occupying powers: France, United Kingdom and United States of America.

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

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

Structure: The Commission meets three or four times a year. It has a permanent Technical Committee which meets whenever necessary and a small Secretariat. The principal officer is the Secretary-General.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from member states.

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

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

(39) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE CAPE SPARTHEL LIGHT

Address: Tangier, Morocco.

Member Governments:



Member Governments: Belgium, France, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by the Treaty of May 31, 1865, between the Sultan of Morocco and the Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. The Treaty became effective February 14, 1867.

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

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

Sources of financial support: Equal contributions from the participating states. The budget for 1949 was 4,800,000 Moroccan francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

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

#### (40) PERMANENT AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, United States of America, Venezuela.

Legal status: Established by Resolution I of the first Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference held in Lima, Peru, on 15-25 September 1937. The Permanent American Aeronautical Commission in fact never operated, and in 1949 the Council of the Organization of American States declared that it was no longer in existence.

General purposes and functions: (1) the gradual and progressive unification and codification of international public and private air law; (2) the co-ordination and development of mutual interests in technical subjects related to aircraft, pilots, airways and facilities for air navigation, including airports and

operation practice and procedure; (3) the organization and marking of inter-American air routes and the possible co-ordination of local air services between each other and in relation to the services of international air lines.

Structure: The Commission was to be composed of representatives from all member states and was to present their recommendations to special diplomatic conferences or to the International Conference of American States. The Pan-American Union was to act as the secretariat of the Commission.

Sources of financial support: The Commission has no budget.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None.

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

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

(41) BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Address: 7 Centralbahnstrasse, Basle, Switzerland.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: By resolution 262 0 (IX) the Council considered that no action at the present time was required regarding the possible termination, absorption or integration of, or the possible establishment of relationships with, the Bank.

(42) INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFFS BUREAU  
(International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs)

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

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

Legal status: Established by a Convention which was drawn up at Brussels on 5 July 1890 and came into force on 1 April 1891.

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 those tariffs undergo subsequently. To this end, the International Bureau was created and entrusted with the translation and publication of such tariffs as well as the legislative or administrative dispositions which result in modifications.

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

Sources of financial support: Assessments from Member Governments which vary according to the extent of their commerce. The budget for the financial year 1948-49 was approximately 186,000 gold francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the ITO has directed its Executive Secretary "in consultation with the officials of the Bureau to work out the details of an arrangement for bringing the Bureau under the direct supervision of the ITO."

Note: By resolution 262 C (IX) the Council noted that discussions have been initiated on the possible absorption or integration of the Bureau into the future ITO, and requested the Secretary-General to report in due course to the Council on the progress of the discussions.

#### (43) INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUREAU

Address: 60, avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris VIIe, France.

Member Governments: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia. During the war, Canada, Great Britain and the Netherlands withdrew from membership.

Legal status: Established by a Convention following a Diplomatic Conference held in Paris on 22 November 1928.

General purposes and functions: To regulate the organization of international exhibitions through the application of the international convention.

Structure: The Bureau is under the direction of the Administrative Council composed of delegates of all the Member Governments. Sessions are held twice yearly.

Sources of financial support: Assessments from Member Governments; budget provisionally fixed at £4,000 a year.

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

Note: By resolution 262 O (IX) the Council considered that no action at the present time is required regarding the possible termination, absorption or integration of, or the possible establishment of relationships with, the Bureau.

(44) INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Address: Helvetiastrasse 7, Berne, Switzerland.

Member Governments: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco (French zone), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tangiers, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by a Convention which was drawn up on 20 March 1883 in Paris and was later superseded by the Brussels Convention of 14 December 1908, the Washington Convention of 2 June 1911, The Hague Convention of 6 November 1925 and the London Convention of 2 June 1934. The signatories of the 1934 Convention do not comprise the full membership of the Union since any member which adhered to the original Convention or any subsequent convention is a member of the Union.

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

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

Sources of financial support: Expenses are shared by the various Member Governments. The budget for 1948 amounted to 158,620 Swiss francs.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: The Interim Commission of ITO is now studying the form of relationship which might be established between the Union and ITO when the latter is established.

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

(45) INTER-AMERICAN TRADE-MARK BUREAU\*

Address: Edificio Metropolitano, Habana, Cuba.

Member Governments: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay.

Legal status: Established in 1917 and began functioning in 1919. The General Inter-American Convention for Trade-Mark and Commercial Protection held in Washington on February 11-20, 1929 provided for the continued existence of the Bureau. The Bureau has been inactive for some time, and the Council of the Organization of American States declared in 1949 that it was no longer in existence.

General purposes and functions: To serve as a centre of information and to co-operate in the fulfillment and improvement of the provisions of the Convention and in the regulations annexed to the protocol. The protocol lays down the procedure whereby "natural or juridical persons domiciled in, or those who possess a manufacturing or commercial establishment or an agricultural enterprise in any of the states that may have ratified or adhered to the protocol may obtain the protection of their trade-marks through the registration of such marks in the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau.

Structure: The Bureau functions under the supervision of the Government of Cuba which appoints the Director of the Bureau.

Sources of financial support: The Bureau is supported: (a) by the \$50 fee which it receives for each registration of a trade-mark, and (b) by contributions from Member Governments on the basis of population.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: None

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

(46) COMBINED TIN COMMITTEE

Address: Social Security Building, 4th St., & Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Member Governments: Belgium, Canada, China, France, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America.

/Legal status:

Legal status: Established by a joint communiqué issued on 10 December 1945 by the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canada. Other members have joined on the invitation of the Committee. Although this committee has not been formally terminated, it is now inactive.

General purposes and functions: To review the international supply and requirements position of tin metal and to recommend allocations to member and non-member states.

Structure: The Committee consists of representatives from all member governments.

Sources of financial support: Secretariat services supplied jointly by United Kingdom and United States of America; no separate budget.

Relations with United Nations or specialized agencies: Pending the establishment of ITO, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee of International Commodity Agreements of the Council maintained liaison with the Committee.

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

#### (47) INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Member Governments: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

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

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

/Structure:



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

Sources of financial support: Contributions are made by Member Governments in proportion to their average total cotton imports and exports. The annual budget for 1949 and 1950 was \$60,000.

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

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

#### (48) RUBBER STUDY GROUP

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

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

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

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

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.

Sources of financial support: Contributions by Member Governments. The budget for 1950 amounts to £10,000.

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

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

#### (49) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

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

Member Governments: (Signatories of the Protocol of 29 August 1948 prolonging the Agreement to 31 August 1950). Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

Legal status: Established by the International Sugar Agreement at London on 6 May 1937 and came into force on 1 September 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 1950.

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

Structure: The Council is composed of a General Council in which all Members are represented, which meets at least once a year, and of an Executive Committee of members which exercises any functions delegated to it by the Council.

Sources of financial support: Contributions from Member Governments.

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

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

(50) INTERNATIONAL TIN STUDY GROUP

Address: 19 Lyceumplein, The Hague, Holland.

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

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions by Member Governments. The total budgets were £10,000 for each of the fiscal years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

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.

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

(51) INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

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

Member Governments: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: 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. Total budget was \$150,000 for the crop-year beginning 1 August 1949.

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

/Note:

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

(52) INTERNATIONAL WOOL STUDY GROUP

Address: (temporary) Care of Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Member Governments: Governments represented at November 1949 session: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: None required at present; the United Kingdom is providing secretariat services.

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

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

(53) INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE

Address: 11, rue Roquepine, Paris (VIII).

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions from Member Governments.

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

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

VII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(54) CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

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

Member Governments: France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: The member governments make fixed contributions; the budget is approximately \$345,000 for each fiscal year.

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 sent observers to meetings of the auxiliary bodies of the Commission.

Note: 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.

(53) INTERNATIONAL WINE OFFICE

Address: 11, rue Roquepine, Paris (VIII).

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: Contributions from Member Governments.

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

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



## VII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

### (54) CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

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

Member Governments: France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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

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

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

Sources of financial support: The member governments make fixed contributions; the budget is approximately \$345,000 for each fiscal year.

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 sent observers to meetings of the auxiliary bodies of the Commission.

Note: 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.

(55) SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

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

Member Governments: Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Legal status: Established by an Agreement between Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and the United States of America, which was signed at Canberra on 6 February 1947, and which came into force on 29 July 1948.

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

Structure: The Commission consists of not more than 12 Commissioners, and holds two regular sessions each year and such further sessions as it may decide. The Commission constituted a Working Committee to meet when required. The Commission has two auxiliary bodies: the South Pacific Research Council, which serves as a standing advisory body; and the South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, and a Deputy Secretary-General serves one Commission and its auxiliary bodies.

Sources of financial support: Expenses are divided among the participating governments. The budget for the calendar year 1949 was £82,601.

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

Note: By resolution 262 E (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.

ANNEX A

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ON LIST (E/818/Rev.1) AND  
DELETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION 262 Q (IX)

International Office of Whaling Statistics,  
International Fisheries Commission,  
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission,  
International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North  
Atlantic Ocean,  
European Conference on Time-Tables,  
Far Eastern Commission,  
International Criminal Police Commission,  
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law,  
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 the 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,  
Inter-American Coffee Board,  
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency,  
Commissioner-General's Economic Organization (for South East Asia),  
Inter-American Commission of Women.

ANNEX B

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

- American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (29)  
Bank for International Settlements (41)  
Caribbean Commission (54)  
Central Bureau, International One Million Map of the World (16)  
Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (38)  
Central International Railway Transport Office (34)  
Central Pan American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture (24)  
Combined Tin Committee (46)  
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (2)  
Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (13)  
Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (9)  
Inter-American Indian Institute (28)  
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (1)  
Inter-American Juridical Committee (27)  
Inter-American Radio Office (33)  
Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau (45)  
International Bureau of Education (21)  
International Bureau for Technical Training (22)  
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20)  
International Central Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in  
Africa (30)  
International Chemistry Office (19)  
International Commission of Agricultural Industries (3)  
International Commission of the Cape Spartel Light (39)  
International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the  
Mediterranean Sea (14)  
International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control (6)  
International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity in Railways (35)  
International Co-ordination Committee for European Migratory Movements (32)  
International Cotton Advisory Committee (47)  
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (11)  
International Customs Tariffs Bureau (42)

International Exhibition Bureau (43)  
International Hydrographic Bureau (37)  
International Institute of Refrigeration (10)  
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International Union for the Protection of Nature (18)  
International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors and their  
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International Wheat Council (51)  
International Wine Office (53)  
International Wool Study Group (52)  
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (17)  
Pan American Railway Committee (36)  
Pan American Sanitary Organization (23)  
Permanent American Aeronautical Commission (40)  
Permanent Committee of International Congress on Military Medicine and  
Pharmacy (25)  
Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and  
Animal Foods (8)  
Rubber Study Group (48)  
South Pacific Commission (55)

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