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CONSULTATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

1. The present paper is a summary of the consultative relationships between the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, prepared in consultation with the agencies concerned. For the purposes of comparison, the facts are set out in each case, when appropriate, under the following heads:

- A. Constitutional provisions;
- B. Policies, procedures and arrangements;
- C. Non-governmental organizations already brought into Consultative Relationship.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Constitutional provisions

2. The amended Constitution of ILO in Article 12 (3) provides:

The International Labour Organisation may make suitable arrangements for such consultation as it may think desirable with recognized non-governmental international organizations, including international organizations of employers, workers, agriculturists and co-operators.

Article XVI on "Inter-agency agreements" of the agreement between UN and ILO contains no reference to non-governmental organizations.

Policies, procedures and arrangements

3. Following a letter received by the Director-General of the International Labour Office from the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, during the 103rd session of the Governing Body (December 1947) requesting the establishment of official relations between WFTU and ILO, the Governing Body adopted the following resolution:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office welcomes the letter from the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions transmitting the decision of the Executive Bureau to approve in principle the establishment of official relations between the WFTU and the ILO;

The Governing Body in turn approves in principle the establishment of consultative relationships with the WFTU and requests the Standing Orders Committee, bearing in mind the suggestions contained in G.B.103/20/37 and the discussion in the Governing Body to submit proposals regarding the application of the principle of consultation in relation both to the WFTU and to international non-governmental organizations generally.

At its 104th session (March 1948) the Governing Body decided to instruct the Standing Orders Committee to lay before it at its 105th session proposals which would enable it to take a definite decision on the relationship to be established between ILO and non-governmental organizations.

At the 105th session of the Governing Body (June 1948) a resolution was adopted in which it was stated that in order to promote effective co-ordination of international action in economic and social fields it seemed desirable to make arrangements for the consultation envisaged in Article 12 (3) of the Constitution, with a view to facilitating the reference to ILO by non-governmental organizations

/of proposals

of proposals which such organizations might desire to make for official international action upon matters primarily within the competence of the ILO. Accordingly the Governing Body decided

That representatives of non-governmental international organizations with an important interest in a wide range of ILO activities with which it has decided to establish consultative relationships may attend ILO meetings in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs.

Provision is made variously for the attendance of such representatives if the Governing Body so determines, at a specified meeting of the Governing Body, or of one of its Committees during the consideration of matters of interest to the NGO concerned, or of regional conferences, industrial and advisory committees appointed by the Governing Body.

It is further recommended that the International Labour Conference should decide - and this was subsequently agreed by the Conference during its thirty-first session - that non-governmental international organizations with which consultative relationships have been established may be represented at meetings of the Conference and its Committees.

As regards statements to be made by the representatives of NGOs at such meetings, the Chairman of the Governing Body or of the Committee, as the case may be, in agreement with the Vice-Chairman, may invite the representative of such organization to make or circulate statements for the information of the bodies concerned upon matters under discussion by them. If agreement cannot be reached, then it is provided in each case that the matter shall be referred to the meeting for decision without discussion. Furthermore these arrangements for consultation would not apply to meetings dealing with administrative or financial matters, nor, in the case of the Conference, to meetings of the Selection Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Drafting Committee.

It is further provided that the Governing Body may from time to time invite non-governmental international organizations which have a special interest in some particular section of the work of the ILO to be represented at various specified meetings of the Governing Body, regional conferences, or special committees during the consideration of matters of interest to them.

Similar arrangements applying to meetings of the International Labour Conference were recommended to and accepted by the Conference.

Paragraph 4 of the resolution provides that any organization applying to the Governing Body for establishment of consultative relationship shall communicate to the Director-General with its application for the information of the Governing Body the following information: a copy of its Constitution; the names and addresses of its officers; particulars of its composition and of the membership of the national organizations affiliated therein; a copy of its latest annual report.

It is also provided that the Director-General will make the necessary arrangements regarding the communication of documents to the various NGOs in question.

It is clearly stated that the Governing Body may at any time revoke a decision to establish consultative relationships.

Non-Governmental Organizations already brought into Consultative Relationship

4. As had been noted already, the Governing Body at its 103rd session approved in principle the establishment of consultative relationships with WFTU.

Similarly, the Governing Body at its 105th session approved in principle the establishment of consultative relationships with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Inter-American Confederation of Workers, and decided that the consultative relationship will become operative as soon as they have communicated to the Director-General the information concerning the constitution, officers, membership and annual reports as required by paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Governing Body in June 1948.

This was done at the 107th session of the Governing Body (December 1948), when the three organizations mentioned communicated the said documentation. At the same session, consultative relationship was established through the same procedure with the International Co-operative Alliance.

It should be added that informal relationships have been worked out over a long period of years between the Office and various organs of the ILO, on the one hand, and a considerable number of international non-governmental organizations on the other.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Constitutional Provisions

5. There is no Article of the FAO Constitution - which pre-dated the Charter of the United Nations - specifically referring to non-governmental organizations.

Article XVI on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-FAO agreement, however, provides that FAO will inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement with a non-governmental organization before such agreement is concluded.

Policies, Procedures and Arrangements

6. At the First Session of the FAO Conference (Quebec, 1945) it was already agreed in principle that the closest possible co-operation was needed with non-governmental international organizations which might be of assistance to the Organization in achieving the fundamental objectives. The Director-General was instructed, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to consider the methods by which such co-operation might best be established.

Invited, during the following year, to consider whether the FAO should adopt substantially the same policy of relationship with non-governmental organizations as the Economic and Social Council, or draw up a specific FAO policy, the Executive Committee decided to recommend the former course, though adapted to FAO's special needs.

Under the Resolution adopted at the Second Session of the Conference in Copenhagen in 1946 (See Report of the Second Session of the Conference: pp. 7-8), non-governmental organizations were classified into the following categories:

1. Important international organizations with interests covering a large part of FAO's field of activity and of a standing that renders their views on policy a matter of great interest to governments and to FAO.
2. Significant international organizations that are interested in the promotion of one or more of the specific aims of FAO.
3. International scientific organizations.

Separate procedures were laid down for the three respective categories, it being provided that they should be applied equally to all organizations within a given category. In general, the privileges accorded resembled closely those accorded by the Economic and Social Council, except that there was no provision regarding proposals for agendas, and that the organizations in categories 2 and 3 were to be determined by the Director-General rather than by the Conference upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, as in the case of category 1.

/It was provided

It was provided that national organizations should not normally be included. It was additionally provided that regional organizations or commissions might be placed in an appropriate category particularly if they could provide to the Organization special experience concerning non-self-governing territories.

At the recently held Fifth Annual Conference of FAO, the Conference, upon recommendation from the Council (FAO), decided to improve and simplify the procedures for co-operation between international non-governmental organizations and the FAO.

Accordingly, by Resolution, the original procedures established at the Second Conference were amended as follows:

"A Important international non-governmental organizations, institutions or federations of recognized standing, and with interests covering a substantial portion of FAO's field of activity, (including all organizations heretofore placed in Category 1 or Category 2 pursuant to the procedure established by the Conference at its Second Session), shall, upon recommendation of the Committee of the Council on Relations with International Organizations, and with the approval of the Council and of the Conference, be accorded consultative status, which shall entitle them to the right of representation at the Conference by an observer, who may be accompanied by advisers, without the right to vote; the provision by the Director-General to the organization, in advance of the session, of all documents bearing on policy or technical questions; provision for circulation to the Conference of the organization's views in writing without abridgement; the right to speak before the Committee on Relations with International Organizations; the right to speak before technical Committees of the Conference but not to participate in discussions unless requested by the Chairman; and upon request addressed to the Director-General and with the consent of the General Committee of the Conference; the right to speak before the Conference itself.

"B The Committee on Relations with International Organizations, shall meet periodically, at times to be announced by the Committee, with representatives of international non-governmental organizations accorded consultative status pursuant to paragraph A above, to fulfil the functions outlined in that paragraph and to exchange views with non-governmental organizations on subjects in which the organizations have a particular competence.

"C International non-governmental organizations not accorded consultative status pursuant to paragraph A, but having certain interests in common with FAO, shall be dealt with by the Director-General on an ad hoc basis according to the merits of each case; and the Director-General may consult with the Committee on Relations with International Organizations with respect to such ad hoc relationships".

Non-Governmental Organizations already brought into Consultative Relationship

7. The Fifth Conference, in accordance with the new procedures detailed above, decided that the organizations now having Category 1 or 2 status be accorded the new "Consultative Status".

These organizations are the following:

Category 1

- * International Chamber of Commerce
- * International Co-operative Alliance
- * International Federation of Agricultural Producers
- * World Federation of United Nations Associations
- * World Federation of Trade Unions

Category 2

- * Associated Countrywomen of the World
- * International Council of Women
International Landworkers Federation
- * International Union for Child Welfare

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Constitutional Provisions

8. According to Article XI (4) of the UNESCO Constitution:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make such suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

Article IV E (14) specifies that:

When consultative arrangements have been approved by the Executive Board for such international non-governmental or semi-governmental organizations in the manner provided in Article XI (4), those organizations shall be invited to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its Commissions.

Article XVIII on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-UNESCO agreement provides that UNESCO will inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement with a non-governmental organization before such agreement is concluded.

Policies, Procedures and Arrangements

9. After a period of experimentation with a variety of procedures designed to develop close relationships with non-governmental organizations, a directive was adopted at the Second Session of the UNESCO General Conference (Ex/CO/4; Annex III; 2 February 1948) which sets forth the general Plan of Relationships as follows:

Relationships with non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations shall include three types of co-operative arrangements:

1. Consultative arrangements, providing for certain basic privileges accorded to all non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations associated with UNESCO;
2. Advisory committees, grouping several of such organizations having common interests;
3. Formal agreements, which, while including all privileges attaching to (1) and (2) above, will be necessary where grants-in-aid and grants of office space and secretariat facilities are concerned.

/The directives,

The directives, so far as principles governing relationships, criteria for eligibility and procedure for selecting organizations are concerned, so closely follow the pattern of the Economic and Social Council's basic directive (Resolution 2/3) that it is not necessary to describe them.

As the result, however, of certain suggestions submitted to the Executive Board by the Committee on Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations at its Fourth Session, the basic Directive of 2 February 1948 (Ex/4CO/3) was modified in a number of ways by the Board at its Eleventh Session with the subsequent endorsement of the Third Session of the General Conference. The document concerning the Directives as approved by the Third Session of the General Conference is Document 3C/110, vol. II, Section XI, Annex VIII (Appendix), page 76.

These modifications include the following:

- (a) The insertion in the Directive of a Statement of the obligations to be undertaken by the organizations approved for consultative arrangements as counterpart to the privileges offered them by UNESCO;
- (b) Incorporation, similarly, of provisions for informal relations with international non-governmental organizations;
- (c) Inclusion of arrangements with regional non-governmental organizations where an untapped experience and expertise is thus made available to UNESCO;
- (d) A decision so far as possible to take into account the status with the Economic and Social Council in granting consultative status with UNESCO;
- (e) A decision not to grant consultative status to organizations whose primary objective is related to the aims and purposes of the United Nations, or of another Specialized Agency, except in agreement with the body concerned.

Regarding types of relationship, there is a flexible procedure for which the Executive Board, in some cases after consultation with Member States, is responsible. This procedure includes, moreover, the establishment of Advisory Committees and the conclusion of formal agreements between UNESCO and the non-governmental or semi-governmental organizations.

At present only one Advisory Committee, namely the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER) exists. It comprises 29 organizations, 19 of which have also consultative status with the ECOSOC. (See Annex I.)

/As regards

As regards formal agreements, five are at present in force and are to be continued, namely those concluded with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Studies Conference, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Council of Museums and the International Theatre Institute. In addition, two new formal agreements were approved by the Executive Board at its Eighteenth Session (November/December 1949) with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and with the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences. The agreements will be signed and will come into force early in January 1950.

The Directive concerning formal agreements as approved by the Third Session of the General Conference is as follows:

The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may conclude formal agreements with a very restricted number of well-established and representative organizations, whose close co-operation is essential to UNESCO and which have a substantial and immediate contribution to make to the work of UNESCO as set forth in its programme. Such formal agreements will be necessary where, within the framework of the Budget approved by the General Conference, and of the general policy adopted in this respect, organizations are to be eligible for grants-in-aid, for well-defined purposes in furtherance of UNESCO's programme. Similarly, such agreements will be required where organizations are to be eligible for the grant of office space and secretarial facilities.

Formal agreements, whether or not involving grants-in-aid, shall be circulated in draft form to the Governments of Member States for comments, prior to their submission to the Executive Board.

Apart from grants-in-aid permissible under formal agreements, the Directive concerning payments to international non-governmental organizations provides that the Executive Board can approve the conclusion of contracts with non-governmental organizations approved for consultative arrangements and which may be entrusted with the execution of surveys, investigations, reports, etc. Over 50 of such contracts were concluded during 1948, for a total of nearly \$150,000, for the execution of various tasks at the request of UNESCO. In 1949, the Executive Board approved 56 contracts for a total amount of \$271,048.

Following lengthy preparatory discussions in the competent organs, the General Conference during its Fourth Session (4 October 1949), adopted unanimously an important resolution under the terms of which the Fifth Session of the General Conference will be called upon to make a "First general review of the list of international non-governmental organizations with which UNESCO has made a consultative arrangement or concluded a formal agreement". This review is to be preceded by an investigation on the part of the Director-General of present procedures "with a view to the establishment of objective criteria which shall guide the Executive Board in its selection of non-governmental organizations and the General Conference in its periodical review..."

Non-Governmental Organizations Already Brought Into Consultative Relationship

10. The number of international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative status (Document UNESCO/XR/NGO/5(rev.2)) is now 101, of which 43 have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. (See Annex II.)

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Constitutional Provisions

11. Article LXV of the Convention of International Civil Aviation (Chicago, Dec. 1944) is as follows:-

The Council, on behalf of the Organization, may enter into agreements with other international bodies for the maintenance of common services and for common arrangements concerning personnel and, with the approval of the Assembly, may enter into such other arrangements as may facilitate the work of the Organization.

Article XVIII on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-ICAO agreement provides that ICAO will inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement with a non-governmental organization before such agreement is concluded.

Policies, Procedures and Arrangements

12. As the result of informal consultation by ICAO with a number of non-governmental international organizations interested in the field of civil aviation (notably the International Air Transport Association) the first ICAO Assembly (1947) adopted a broadly framed Resolution (A1-11) in which the Council (ICAO) was authorized to make appropriate arrangements with well-established "private international organizations" in the same field.

No categories were designated and "the extent of the co-operation provided for.....shall be governed by the degree to which specific matters within the respective responsibilities of the two organizations are of interest to both." Such co-operation will take the form of "exchange of information and documentation" and "reciprocal representation and participation in the work of technical meetings, committees or working groups," necessarily on a non-voting basis.

NGOs "recognized" by ICAO

13. The following non-governmental organizations have been "recognized" by the Council of ICAO for the purpose of participation in meetings of the Organization:

- Aero Medical Association
- Fédération Aéronautique Internationale
- Fédération Internationale des Transports Aériens Privés
- Institute of International Law
- International Air Transport Association
- International Association of Physical Oceanography
- *International Automobile Federation
- *International Union of Official Travel Organizations

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

International Union of Aviation Insurers
*International Chamber of Commerce
International Commission on Illumination
International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations
International Geographical Union
*International Law Association
*International Organization for Standardization
*International Touring Alliance
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
International Union of Railways
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History

The general relationships between ICAO and NGOs may be summed up as follows:
The relations of ICAO with NGOs are of an informal character and consist primarily of participation in ICAO's meetings. The only formal action taken by the Council vis-à-vis these organizations is its decision in each case that a particular organization should be invited to meetings of interest to it, and that the organization can make a contribution to the work of the meeting. Once these decisions are taken, it is left for the President of the Council to decide to what meetings the organizations should be invited.

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

14. There are no constitutional provisions regarding NGOs either in the Charter of the Bank or the Fund. In Article XI (Agreements with Other Organizations) of the Agreements between the UN and the Bank and Fund respectively, there is no reference in either case to non-governmental organizations.

In a communication from the Bank, it is stated that "to date the Bank has had no occasion to enter into any formal relationship with any NGOs."

A communication from the Fund describes relations between the Fund and non-governmental organizations in the following terms:

There is no formal provision in the Fund Charter for contact between the Fund and non-governmental persons or groups, unless our relations with the central banks of our member countries could be so considered.

In our public relations work, we do, of course, lay stress on the usefulness which non-governmental groups in the financial field can have in explaining our functions and fields of operations to their members. These contacts have no formality, but have arisen out of mutual need or interest. Those groups with which we have had conversations or correspondence include various United Nations Associations, the Institute of Bankers in London, the Institut de Science Economique Appliquée in Paris and, in the US, the National Foreign Trade Council, the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, etc.

As the Fund is an operating agency in a somewhat different category from UN and some of the specialized agencies of the UN, relations with non-governmental organizations per se have not been developed very intensively to date.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

15. The Universal Postal Union has no official relations with non-governmental organizations. There is no reference to NGOs in the UN-UPU agreement.

UPU calls attention to the fact that the Union, upon a number of occasions, has been in direct contact with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and that, following a decision of the competent Commission of the UPU, the Secretariat will continue to co-operate closely with IATA in connexion with the fixing of air-mail postal rates.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Constitutional Provisions

16. Article 71 of the WHO Constitution sets forth the basic provision concerning relations between WHO and non-governmental organizations. It runs as follows:-

The Organization may, on matters within its competence, make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations and, with the consent of the Government concerned, with national organizations, governmental or non-governmental.

This general provision is further developed in Articles 33 and 41 as well as in Article 18 (h). This last mentioned article, in connexion with the functions of the World Health Assembly, includes the following passage:-

to invite any organization, international or national, governmental or non-governmental, which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization, to appoint representatives to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health Assembly; but in the case of national organizations, invitations shall be issued only with the consent of the Government concerned.

Article XVIII on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-WHO agreement provides that WHO will inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement with a non-governmental organization before such agreement is concluded.

Policies, Procedures and Arrangements

17. Although many non-governmental organizations had been in touch with the Secretariat of the Interim Commission of WHO, no consultative relations with the Commission were granted by the Commission itself. However, with the assistance of a special Sub-Committee on Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations, a flexible system for future relationships with non-governmental organizations was approved for submission to the First World Health Assembly at the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the Interim Commission under which a single list of organizations "eligible to be brought into relationship" would be established.'

With this preparatory work as a point of departure the World Health Assembly adopted a number of recommendations put forward by the Committee on Relations (A/62).

/The criteria

The criteria to be fulfilled before an NGO becomes eligible to be brought into relationship, closely resemble those required by the ECOSOC. Furthermore, the WHO will, in relation to non-governmental organizations, act in conformity with any relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The procedure agreed upon for admitting organizations into relationship included the establishment by the Executive Board of a Standing Committee to be known as the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. It shall be composed of five members, and make recommendations to the Board. The Director-General shall maintain a list of the organizations approved by the Board and admitted into relationship. Moreover, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, he may provisionally bring into relationship a particular organization with which he considers relationship desirable, if he deems the criteria to be fulfilled.

The above list shall be reviewed biennially.

The privileges conferred by relationship with the WHO include the following:

- (a) the right to be represented and to participate without vote in its meetings or those convened under its authority; and upon the request or with the approval of the Chairman to make statements in connexion with matters of particular interest to the NGO concerned;
- (b) access to non-confidential documentation;
- (c) the right to submit memoranda to the Director-General who would determine the circulation and whether the Executive Board should be consulted regarding the placing of such memoranda upon the agenda of the Assembly.

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, duly appointed by the Executive Board, met in July following the World Health Assembly, to consider the implementation of the World Health Assembly's Resolution (A/62) and to consider requests from NGOs for relationship with the WHO.

The Committee agreed that initiative for invitation of an organization which did not itself apply might come from various sources within the WHO but should always be considered by the Committee prior to being submitted to the Board.

Non-Governmental Organizations already brought into Consultative Relationship

18. To date a considerable number of international non-governmental organizations have formally requested to be brought into relationship with the WHO, and many more have expressed interest. The majority are highly specialized bodies in

/the field

the field of medicine and hygiene and only a handful already have consultative status with the ECOSOC.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Executive Board, at its first and second sessions, admitted into relationship with the WHO the following organizations, in the order given:-

- *League of Red Cross Societies
- *World Medical Association
- *International Union for Child Welfare
- *International Council of Nurses
- *International Dental Federation
- *World Federation of United Nations Associations
- *Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering.
- *International Union against Venereal Diseases
- *International Union against Tuberculosis
- *International Union against Cancer
- *World Federation for Mental Health
- *International Committee of the Red Cross
- *International Hospital Federation
- *International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine
- *International Leprosy Association
- *International Association of the Prevention of Blindness

At its third session, having studied a Report on Relations with Sectional Organizations and International Non-Governmental Organizations not mainly concerned with Health submitted by the Secretariat, the Executive Board decided to postpone further decisions regarding applications received "pending experience gained in regard to the participation at the Health Assembly of non-governmental organizations already admitted into relationship".

At its fourth session the question of "Sectional" International Non-Governmental Organizations was further postponed until the next regular Session of the Board (January 1950) "because of the necessity for further study of the relations between international 'Sectional' and other international non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies in various fields, and because of the need for further experience".

As regards organizations "not mainly concerned with Health" the Executive Board decided that they "should not normally be admitted into formal relationship with the World Health Organizations, since their contact with the World Health

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Organizations should be through the Economic and Social Council". Where, however, "no provision is made by the Economic and Social Council such cases will be decided on their individual merits", the Director-General being empowered to establish "temporary working arrangements" in cases of emergency.

Two additional organizations were added by the Executive Board to the list of those brought into official relationship, namely:

Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences
Biometric Society

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Constitutional provisions

19. Article 14 (1) of the IRO Constitution reads as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of the agreement to be negotiated with the United Nations, pursuant to Article 3 of this Constitution, the Organization may establish such effective relationships as may be desirable with other international organizations."

And Article 2 (2f) - Functions and Powers - is in the following terms:

"to consult and co-operate with public and private organizations whenever it is deemed advisable, in so far as such organizations share the purpose of the Organization and observe the principles of the United Nations."

There is no reference to NGOs in Article XVIII on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-IRO Agreement.

Policies, procedures and arrangements

20. IRO's relations with voluntary organizations are extensive and include many operational agreements under which IRO sponsors, facilitates and subsidizes approved supplementary programmes of organizations associated with its field operations in some countries. Under other agreements voluntary organizations assume responsibility for projects and services to be performed on behalf of IRO. Many co-operative arrangements and relationships also exist which are not formalized by agreement but nevertheless give expression to mutual interests and objectives. Voluntary effort is an important factor in the whole IRO programme and in some respects (for example in resettlement schemes dependent upon sponsorships furnished through voluntary organizations), the IRO programme is highly dependent upon the associated work of voluntary organizations.

Consultative processes of various kinds and at all levels of the IRO operations result from these associated activities but consultative relations have for the most part developed in practice with the administrative organization of IRO rather than with the IRO General Council itself. The General Council has not established any formalized procedure for consultative status or consultative relations with that body. Persons with credentials from interested organizations are seated at Council Meetings in a space reserved for organizations after a simple registration procedure, but the organizations they represent are

/not required

not required to be accredited to IRO to obtain the conveniences (seating space, ready access to information and documents) which follow from this privilege.

From time to time communications from voluntary organizations have been circulated to the General Council and on one occasion a spokesman from a representative group of voluntary organizations associated with IRO was invited to address the Council and his statement was also circulated to the members. The Council itself decides these matters when the occasion is presented and has established no regulations or procedure, either to restrict or define consultative privileges or special status. In the early period of the Preparatory Commission, when a number of requests for hearings were received from voluntary organizations or organized groups representing refugees, the Commission appointed a sub-Committee to hear these representations and report on them to the Preparatory Commission.

In response to a request for information concerning relations between the International Refugee Organization and non-governmental organizations the IRO has furnished the following notes:

IRO's relations with the voluntary organizations associated in its work, as Article 2 (2f) of the Constitution implies, are both operational and consultative. But the great majority of organizations assisting in the IRO programme are national, not international bodies, and the organizations are different in each country, whether they happen to be indigenous societies or foreign national organizations working in that country. In some cases these national organizations are members of international bodies; but with a few important exceptions the corresponding international units are not themselves conducting direct operations in refugee work. The most significant and intimate relations between IRO and co-operating organizations are therefore generally to be found at the national or mission level where associated interests and programmes, and frequently direct operating relations, bring them together. These relations are developed and maintained with specific stimulation and policy guidance from Geneva Headquarters. In many IRO missions there are now regularly functioning councils or co-ordinating committees of the organizations assisting refugees, which have been established for the purpose of consultation, co-ordination and co-operative planning among the organizations themselves and with IRO. In addition, numerous special

/conferences of

conferences of IRO and voluntary organizations are taking place all the time in the different countries where IRO is operating.

In the field areas and to some extent at Headquarters, joint committee activity in which IRO and associated organizations participate together, are a means, not only for consultation but also for joint planning and co-operative action.

On less frequent occasions special conferences have been called by Geneva Headquarters in which both voluntary organizations and IRO Headquarters and field representatives have participated together. But it is rarely possible for IRO to bring even all of its own field missions together from all over the world at any one time. The same geographical factors tend to promote the regional or national approach in IRO's relations with voluntary organizations. It should also be pointed out that most conferences which have been arranged by Geneva Headquarters of IRO have, of necessity, themselves been regional rather than world wide in scope.

The most ambitious IRO undertaking in formally organized consultative conferences up to this time was the conference of IRO Headquarters and field representatives (mainly from European Missions) and associated voluntary organizations held in Geneva 18 - 21 January 1949. Approximately 200 people, of whom about one half represented IRO and one half were from voluntary organizations participated, and some twelve countries or field areas were represented. A report of this conference was subsequently submitted to the IRO Executive Committee and General Council.

It should also be mentioned that a substantial number of voluntary organizations associated with IRO operations have formed a Standing Conference of their own which meets several times a year for mutual consultations on subjects of common interest. This Standing Conference confers with appropriate IRO authorities on any matters on which it is specifically instructed to do so by its member organizations. This organization assisted IRO in agenda plans for the Conference of IRO and voluntary organizations referred to in the previous paragraph and its representative participated in that Conference. Communications from the Standing Conference (and from other voluntary bodies) have been circulated
/to the IRO

to the IRO General Council of IRO. A spokesman from the Standing Conference was invited to address the General Council at its meeting in June 1949, and his statement was also circulated with IRO official papers to the Council members.

The anticipated short life of IRO makes it impracticable to predicate plans or procedures for relations with voluntary organizations based on assumptions of permanent or continued association of interests over an indefinite period of time. The organizations with which IRO maintains relations are also an almost constantly changing group, with the necessarily rapid changes in the IRO programme itself and in the relative importance of the many geographical areas in which this programme is constantly undergoing extensions, contractions, or changes in the character of activities. Changes in the constituency of the refugee population of concern to the Organization also lead to changes among the voluntary organizations associating their efforts with IRO for the solution of refugee problems.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Constitutional Provisions

21. Art. 27 (Relations with International Organizations) of the International Telecommunication Convention reads as follows:

In furtherance of complete international co-ordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will co-operate with international organizations having related interests and activities.

Art. 14, para. 3 (2) of the Convention provides that:

Private operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article.* The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.

Note* Para 4 provides that "for the purposes of apportioning expenses, Members and Associate Members shall be divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units." These units range from 1 (8th class) to 30 (1st class).

In referring to the above article of the Convention in a letter to the United Nations Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the ITU explains that apart from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the ITU does not make any distinction between inter governmental and non-governmental organizations. That is to say no precise criterion or definition has been laid down by ITU by which the various international organizations interested in telecommunications could be classified in these two broad categories.

Article XIV on "Inter-agency agreements" of the UN-ITU Agreement provides that ITU will inform the Economic and Social Council of any contemplated formal agreement with an international non-governmental organization and the details thereof when concluded. This article varies from the usual wording used in agreements with specialized agencies.

Policies, Procedures and Arrangements

22. Non-governmental organizations are not brought into relationship with the Plenipotentiary Conference (the Supreme Organ of the ITU). Relations with non-governmental organizations have, however, throughout the history of the ITU been /established

established in connection with Administrative Conferences and with Consultative Committees.

The relations with international organizations (including non-governmental organizations) follow procedures laid down in General Regulations (see Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio-Conferences - Atlantic City, 1947). The following relevant extract is taken from Part I, Chap. 2, paras. 4(2)-6 of the General Regulations:

4(2) Four months before the meeting of the conference, the inviting Government shall forward to the Members and Associate Members the list of international organizations which have made application to take part in the conference, inviting them to state, within a period of two months, whether or not these applications should be granted.

5. The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences:

- (a) Delegations as defined in the Annex 2 to the Convention;
- (b) Representatives of recognized private operating agencies;
- (c) Observers of international organizations if at least half of the Members whose replies have been received within the period prescribed in paragraph 4 have pronounced favourably.

6. Any admission of other international organizations to a conference shall be subject to a decision of the conference itself, taken at the first session of the Plenary Assembly.

Private operating agencies are commercial undertakings and do not therefore enter the field under consideration.

Once the representatives of international organizations have been admitted to an Administrative Conference - it appears that the admission procedure is brought into play anew in connection with each Conference - they are within certain limits free to participate freely in the deliberations though without vote. Rule 7, para. 2(2) and Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure (see Final Acts, p. 65-E) bear upon this and read as follows:

Rule 7, para. 2(2):

Experts of scientific or manufacturing telecommunication organizations, observers of international organizations and persons appearing on behalf of societies, associations, or individuals may participate, without vote in the committees, sub-committees, and sub-committees of administrative conferences

/subject to the

subject to the provisions of Chapter 2 and Chapter 6, Rule 9, of the General Regulations.

Rule 9:

Societies, associations or individuals may be authorized by the Plenary Assembly or by committees to present petitions or submit resolutions provided that such petitions or resolutions are countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned. Such societies, associations or individuals may also attend certain sessions of these committees, but the speakers shall take part in the discussions only in so far as the Chairman of the Committee, in agreement with the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned, may deem desirable.

The Secretary-General of ITU has explained that under Rule 9 it is possible not only for international organizations, but also for national organizations (and even for individuals) to participate to a certain extent in some meetings of the ITU.

Non-Governmental Organizations already brought into Consultative Relationship

23. More than a dozen international non-governmental organizations were represented at the International Telecommunication Conference held at Atlantic City in 1947. These included technical and professional organizations directly connected with radio (e.g. the International Broadcasting Organization, the International Broadcasting Union and the Inter-American Broadcasting Organization) But there were also represented a number of organizations whose interest in telecommunication was only one element in their field (e.g. International Chamber of Commerce,* International Air Transport Association, International Shipping Federation).

At recent important meetings of the International Telecommunication Union, the following non-governmental organizations have been represented:

1. At the International High-Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico, 1948/1949:

Inter-American Broadcasting Organization
International Broadcasting Organization

2. At the International Aeronautical Radio Conference, 1948/1949:

International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

3. At the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
Paris, 1949:

International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)

International Conference on Large Electric Systems (C.I.G.R.E.)

*International Chamber of Commerce

Société internationale des Télécommunications aéronautiques (S.I.T.A.)

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the
United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

Constitutional provisions

24. Article 87 (2) of the Havana Charter provides that:

The Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters within the scope of this Charter.

The Havana Charter does not come into operation until it has been ratified by 20 states. In the meantime, an Interim Commission is responsible for certain preliminary functions.

Policies, procedures and arrangements

25. Consultation between the Preparatory Committees of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment was regulated by the Rules of Procedure (at first Rule 46 and later Rule 45). The basic document of the Economic and Social Council (Resolution 2/3, 21 June 1946, Economic and Social Council, Official Records, First Year, Second Session, p. 360) was taken as guide, though consultation was limited to the organizations in Category A.

At the First Session of the Preparatory Committee opportunity for consultation was afforded. At the Second Session (spring and summer 1947) a few organizations in Category A, though not attending private meetings, were brought into consultation, notably through the medium of an Ad Hoc Consultative Committee of chief delegates where free discussion on special points of interest to the organizations concerned was summarized and circulated to all delegates. Nine meetings of the Ad Hoc Consultative Committee were held, but for a variety of reasons, the correlation between such discussions and the day-to-day work of the Preparatory Committee was difficult to establish, despite the considerable effort expended upon them by all concerned.

During the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, since all principal committees met in public, it was not deemed necessary to establish a special committee. Under Rule 56 NGOs present by invitation were accorded the opportunity of expressing their views both orally and in written statements. Their representatives informally attended a number of closed meetings of sub-committees.

The Resolution establishing the Interim Commission for the ITO instructed the Commission:

/to prepare,

to prepare, in consultation with non-governmental organizations for presentation to the first regular session of the Conference, recommendations regarding the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 2, Art. 87 of the Charter.

Pursuant to this instruction the Executive Committee of ICITO at its Second Session, after full discussion in both Committee and Sub-Committee and upon the basis of a Note and a Working Paper prepared by the Secretariat (ICITO/EC.2/11 and ICITO/EC.2/SC.3/5 respectively) adopted a number of recommendations which are briefly summarized below, and the purpose of which is to enable the Organization to benefit from the technical knowledge and experience of the consultant organizations, and the latter to make a constructive contribution to the technical work of the Organization.

It is recommended that the Conference, on the recommendation of the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, adopt a list (without categories) of "consultant organizations". These shall be chosen in the first instance from the ECOSOC list of NGOs granted consultative status. Bearing in mind, however, the ECOSOC practice generally not to grant consultative status to specialized NGOs the activities of which fall wholly or mainly within the field of activity of a Specialized Agency, it is recommended that the Executive Board shall include in its recommendations any other organizations which have special competence in the field of the ITO. In these cases, however, it is recommended that the Executive Committee shall consult as necessary with the ECOSOC "to facilitate conformity with the policies of the United Nations".

Although it is recommended that consultant organizations shall be invited to be represented by Observers at Annual Conferences and other meetings arranged by the ITO, with the privilege of making oral and/or written statements in circumstances which are defined, special emphasis is laid upon regular consultation between Conferences in connexion with specific projects entrusted to subsidiary bodies. In this connexion the consultation may be with the Director-General or the subsidiary body itself and will in part be concerned with preparing the relevant documentation. Consultant organizations will themselves receive all documents necessary for effective consultation.

The foregoing arrangements are to be reviewed from time to time, the views of the consultant organization being given full consideration.

/It is recommended

It is recommended that the Director-General refer to the Executive Committee any differences of view between himself and any consultant organization regarding these arrangements.

Non-governmental organizations already brought into consultative relationship
26. As proposed by the Executive Committee of ICITO, the list of "Consultant Organizations" will only come into existence after the First Annual Conference has met and adopted a plan for consultation.

The Executive Committee of the Interim Commission will approve a list of NGOs to be invited to that Conference.

Up to the present time, invitations to the various preparatory meetings of the ITO have been limited to NGOs with consultative status with the ECOSOC in Category A. The International Chamber of Commerce has been particularly active throughout these meetings. (See document ICITO/EC.2/11, pp. 20-23.)

Document ICITO/EC.2/11 (Annex A) contains an annotated list of 26 NGOs concerned with various matters within the scope of the Charter. 19 of these organizations have consultative status with the ECOSOC.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Constitutional provisions

27. Article 48 of the IMCO Convention reads as follows:

The Organization may, on matters within its scope, make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations.

The IMCO Convention comes into force when it is ratified by 21 States of which seven shall have a total tonnage of not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of shipping. In the meantime, the Preparatory Committee is responsible for certain preliminary functions.

Article XV of the UN-IMCO Agreement (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, but which has yet to be submitted for adoption at the First Assembly of IMCO when established) provides that IMCO will inform the Economic and Social Council of any formal agreement contemplated with a non-governmental organization and that IMCO will notify the Council of the conclusion of any such agreement.

Policies, procedures and arrangements

28. The Preparatory Committee of IMCO, at its second session (Lake Success, 30 November - 1 December 1948) prepared for the First IMCO Assembly a provisional agenda which contains the following item xiii: "Relationship with other specialized agencies and other international organizations." The Preparatory Committee of IMCO has also prepared the relevant draft rules of procedure of the IMCO Assembly.

Non-governmental organizations already brought into relationship

29. None as yet. Owing to the exclusively constitutional character of the United Nations Maritime Conference which gave birth to IMCO, there was little formal consultation on the part of the NGOs present by invitation. These were: International Co-operative Alliance; International Chamber of Commerce; International Law Association; International Transport Workers' Federation. (All have consultative status with ECOSOC.)

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Constitutional provisions

30. Article 26 (b) of the Convention of the WMO reads as follows:

"The Organization may on matters within its purposes make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental organizations and, with the consent of the Government concerned, with national organizations, governmental or non-governmental."

The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization comes into force when it is ratified or acceded to by 30 nations. In the meantime, the existing International Meteorological Organization, established under earlier arrangements, performs a number of functions which will be taken over by the World Meteorological Organization when established. The existing International Meteorological Organization co-operates so far as necessary with the various specialized agencies and other international organizations, whether inter-governmental or non-governmental.

ANNEX I

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION (TICER)

- * Boy Scouts' International Bureau
- * Catholic International Union for Social Service
- * Friends World Committee for Consultation
- * International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
- * International Committee for Schools of Social Work
- * International Conference of Social Work
- * International Council of Women
- International Federation of Library Associations
- International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence
and Exchanges
- * International Federation of Secondary Teachers
- International Federation of Teachers Associations
- * International Federation of University Women
- International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
- * International Union for Child Welfare
- * International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
- * International Voluntary Service for Peace (Service Civil International)
- International Youth Hostel Federation
- League of Red Cross Societies
- Soroptimist International
- Union O.R.T.
- Union O.S.E.
- * World Council of Churches
- * World Federation of Democratic Youth
- * World Federation of United Nations Associations
- * World Jewish Congress
- * World Organization of the Teaching Profession
- World Student Relief
- * World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
- * World's Young Women's Christian Association

* Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

ANNEX II

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS APPROVED FOR CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- * Agudas Israel World Organization
- * Associated Country Women of the World
- * Boy Scouts' International Bureau
- * Catholic International Union for Social Service
- * Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
- Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences
- * Friends World Committee for Consultation
- * International Academic Union
- * International African Institute
- * International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
- International Anthropological Institute
- International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
- International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering
- International Association of Applied Psychology
- International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
- International Association on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
- International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore
- * International Committee of Scientific Management
- * International Committee of Schools for Social Work
- International Committee on Historical Sciences
- International Committee on History of Art
- International Committee on Modern Literary History
- International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
- * International Conference of Social Work
- International Conference on Large Electric Systems
- International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
- International Council of Museums
- International Council of Scientific Unions
- * International Council of Women
- International Federation for Documentation
- * International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
- * Have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

/International Federation

- International Federation of Library Associations
- International Federation of Musical Youth
- International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors
- International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
- International Federation of Philosophic Societies
- International Federation of Surveyors
- International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
- International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies
- * International Federation of University Women
- International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
- International Folk Music Council
- * International Institute of Administrative Sciences
- International Institute of Philosophy
- International Institute of Political and Social Sciences concerning Countries of Differing Civilizations
- * International Law Association
- International Literary and Artistic Association
- * International Organization for Standardization
- * International Organization of Journalists
- International P.E.N. Club
- International Publishers' Congress
- International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
- International Society for Contemporary Music
- International Society for Musical Research
- * International Statistical Institute
- * International Student Service
- International Studies Conference
- International Theatre Institute
- * International Union for Child Welfare
- International Union for the Protection of Nature
- International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population
- * International Union of Architects
- * International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
- * International Union of Family Organizations

/International Union of

- International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art
- * International Union of Local Authorities
 - International Union of Students
 - * International Voluntary Service for Peace (Service Civil International)
 - International Youth Hostel Federation
 - * Inter-Parliamentary Union
 - Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations
 - League of Red Cross Societies
 - New Education Fellowship
 - O.R.T. World Union
 - O.S.E. Union
 - * PAX ROMANA - International Movement of Catholic Students
 - * PAX ROMANA - International Catholic Movement of Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 - Permanent International Committee of Linguists
 - * ROTARY International
 - Scroptimist International Association
 - United Jewish Educational and Cultural Organization (UJECO)
 - * Women's International Democratic Federation
 - * Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 - * World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 - * World Council of Churches
 - * World Engineering Conference
 - World Federation for Mental Health
 - * World Federation of Democratic Youth
 - World Federation of Scientific Workers
 - * World Federation of Trade Unions
 - * World Federation of United Nations Associations
 - * World Jewish Congress
 - World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 - * World Organization of the Teaching Profession
 - * World Power Conference
 - World Student Relief
 - World Union of Jewish Students
 - * World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 - World's Student Christian Federation
 - * World's Young Women's Christian Association
 - Young Christian Workers

ANNEX III

A complete list of all non-governmental organizations in formal consultative or similar status with the Economic and Social Council or any of the specialized agencies, as indicated by the initials following the title of each, is given below:

Aero Medical Association - ICAO
 Agudas Israel World Organization - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 All India Women's Conference - ECOSOC
 American Federation of Labor - ECOSOC
 Associated Country Women of the World - ECOSOC, FAO, UNESCO
 Biometric Society - WHO
 Boy Scouts International Bureau - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace - ECOSOC
 Catholic International Union for Social Service - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations - ECOSOC
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the
 Economic and Social Council of the United Nations - ECOSOC
 Council for the Co-ordination of International Congress of Medical Science -
 UNESCO, WHO
 Econometric Society - ECOSOC
 Fédération aéronautique internationale - ICAO
 Fédération internationale des transports aériens privés - ICAO
 Friends World Committee for Consultation - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 Howard League for Penal Reform - ECOSOC
 Indian Council of World Affairs - ECOSOC
 Institute of International Law - ICAO
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering - WHO
 Inter-American Confederation of Workers - ILO
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production - ECOSOC
 Inter-American Broadcasting Organization - ITU
 International Abolitionist Federation - ECOSOC
 International Academic Union - UNESCO
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine - WHO
 International African Institute - ECOSOC, UNESCO
 International Air Transport Association - ITU, ICAO
 International Alliance of Women, Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities - ECOSOC,
 UNESCO
 International Anthropological Institute - UNESCO
 International Association of Applied Psychology - UNESCO
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering - UNESCO
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers - ECOSOC
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience -
 UNESCO
 International Association of Penal Law - ECOSOC
 International Association of Physical Oceanography - ICAO
 International Association of Prevention of Blindness - WHO
 International Association on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering - UNESCO
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers - UNESCO

/International Automobile

International Automobile Federation - ECOSOC, ICAO
International Broadcasting Organization - ITU
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children -
ECOSOC
International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law - ECOSOC
International Carriage and Van Union - ECOSOC
International Chamber of Commerce - ECOSOC, ITU, ICAO, FAO
International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore - UNESCO
International Commission on Illumination - ICAO
International Committee on Historical Sciences - UNESCO
International Committee on History of Art - UNESCO
International Committee on Modern Literary History - UNESCO
International Committee of the Red Cross - ECOSOC, WHO
International Committee of Schools for Social Work - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Committee of Scientific Management - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers - UNESCO
International Conference on Large Electric Systems - ITU, UNESCO
International Conference of Social Work - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Co-operative Alliance - ECOSOC, ITU, ICAO, FAO, ILO
International Co-operative Women's Guild - ECOSOC
International Council of Museums - UNESCO
International Council of Nurses - WHO
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies - UNESCO
International Council of Scientific Unions - UNESCO
International Council of Women - ECOSOC, FAO, UNESCO
International Criminal Police Commission - ECOSOC
International Dental Federation - WHO
International Federation of Agricultural Producers - ECOSOC, FAO
International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations - ICAO
International Federation of Business and Professional Women - ECOSOC
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions - ECOSOC, ILO
International Federation for Documentation - UNESCO
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Federation of Employers in Public and Civil Service - ECOSOC
International Federation of Friends of Young Women - ECOSOC
International Federation of Library Associations - UNESCO
International Federation of Musical Youth - UNESCO
International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors - UNESCO
International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and
Exchange - UNESCO
International Federation of Philosophic Societies - UNESCO
International Federation of the Phonographic Industries - UNESCO
International Federation of Secondary Teachers - ECOSOC
International Federation of the Society of Classical Studies - UNESCO
International Federation of Surveyors - UNESCO
International Federation of University Women - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Federation of Workers Education Associations - UNESCO
International Fiscal Association - ECOSOC
International Folk Music Council - UNESCO
International Geographical Union - ICAO
International Hospital Federation - WHO

International Institute of Administrative Sciences - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Institute of Philosophy - UNESCO
International Institute of Political and Social Science Concerning Countries
of Differing Civilizations - UNESCO
International Institute of Public Finance - ECOSOC
International Institute of Public Law - ECOSOC
International Landworkers Federation - FAO
International Law Association - ECOSOC, UNESCO, ICAO
International League for Rights of Man - ECOSOC
International Leprosy Association - WHO
International Literary and Artistic Association - UNESCO
International Organization of Employers - ECOSOC
International Organization of Journalists - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Organization for Standardization - ECOSOC, UNESCO, ICAO
International P.E.N. Club - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Publishers Congress - UNESCO
International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers - UNESCO
International Road Transport Union - ECOSOC
International Social Service - ECOSOC
International Society for Contemporary Music - UNESCO
International Society of Criminology - ECOSOC
International Society of Musical Research - UNESCO
International Statistical Institute - UNESCO, ECOSOC
International Student Service - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Studies Conference - UNESCO
International Temperance Union - ECOSOC
International Theatre Institute - UNESCO
International Touring Alliance - ECOSOC, ICAO
International Transport Workers Federation - ECOSOC
International Union Against Cancer - WHO
International Union Against Tuberculosis - WHO
International Union Against Venereal Diseases - WHO
International Union of Architects - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Union of Aviation Insurers - ICAO
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Union for Child Welfare - ECOSOC, UNESCO, FAO, WHO
International Union of Family Organizations - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - ICAO
International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art -
UNESCO
International Union of Local Authorities - ECOSOC, UNESCO
International Union of Official Travel Organizations - ECOSOC, ICAO
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power - ECOSOC
International Union for the Protection of Nature - UNESCO
International Union of Railways - ICAO
International Union of Students - UNESCO
International Union for Scientific Investigation of Population - UNESCO
International Wagon Union - ECOSOC
International Youth Hostel Federation - UNESCO
Inter-Parliamentary Union - UNESCO, ECOSOC
Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations - UNESCO

League of Red Cross Societies - UNESCO, WHO
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations - ECOSOC
Lions International - ECOSOC
National Association of Manufacturers - ECOSOC
New Education Fellowship - UNESCO
O.R.T. World Union - UNESCO
O.S.E. Union - UNESCO
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History - ICAO
Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement of Intellectual and Cultural
Affairs - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Pax Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Permanent International Committee of Linguists - UNESCO
Rotary International - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Salvation Army - ECOSOC
Service civil international - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Société internationale des télécommunications aéronautiques - ITU
Scroptimist International Association - UNESCO
United Jewish Educational and Cultural Organization - UNESCO
Women's International Democratic Federation - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Council of Churches - UNESCO
World Engineering Conference - UNESCO, ECOSOC
World Federation of Democratic Youth - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Federation for Mental Health - UNESCO, WHO
World Federation of Scientific Workers - UNESCO
World Federation of Trade Unions - ECOSOC, UNESCO, FAO, ILO
World Federation of United Nations Associations - ECOSOC, UNESCO, FAO, WHO
World Jewish Congress - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Medical Association - WHO
World Movement of Mothers - ECOSOC
World Organization for Early Childhood Education - UNESCO
World Organization of the Teaching Profession - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Power Conference - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World Student Relief - UNESCO
World Union of Jewish Students - UNESCO
World Union for Progressive Judaism - ECOSOC
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations - ECOSOC, UNESCO
World's Student Christian Federation - UNESCO
World's Women's Christian Temperance Union - ECOSOC
World's Young Women's Christian Association - ECOSOC, UNESCO
Young Christian Workers - UNESCO
