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PARTICIPATION OF THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES IN THE
 WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is submitted to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1539 (XV) of ¹³20 December 1960, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Considers that the direct participation of the representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations is in the interest of the peoples of those Territories and can do much to accelerate the process of their emancipation;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to arrange for the participation of such representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

"3. Further invites such Administering Members as have not already done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions that the Non-Self-Governing Territories participate in the work of those organs as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each organ, through such representatives;

"4. Decides to include this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. The General Assembly at its fifteenth session had before it a report of the Secretary-General on participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.^{1/} The report included, inter alia, references to the constitutional provisions of various specialized agencies and the terms of reference of the existing United Nations

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 37, 39, 40 and 41, document A/4472.

regional economic commissions providing for the membership or associate membership of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It also included a brief historical survey of the extent of the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of these bodies till September 1960.

3. Consequently, the present report, while retaining the section headings used in the Secretary-General's report to the fifteenth session, contains an account of only those new developments which took place during the period from September 1960 to August 1961. In preparing this report, the Secretary-General has dealt only with those Territories on which information was being transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e at the time when they were brought into relationship with the various organs and agencies concerned.

I. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. Agencies whose constitutions do not provide for associate membership for the Territories

International Labour Organisation - (ILO)

4. At its 145th session, in May 1960, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided, at the request of the United Kingdom Government, that invitations to participate in the first session of the African Regional Conference as full members should be addressed to certain non-metropolitan Territories for which the United Kingdom has responsibility (i.e., Kenya and Uganda), in addition to those which are already members of the African Advisory Committee.^{2/} A further request from the United Kingdom Government to the Governing Body to extend a similar invitation in respect of Mauritius was agreed to by the Governing Body at its 147th session.^{3/}

5. Accordingly, the first session of the African Regional Conference, held from 5 to 17 December 1960 at Lagos, Nigeria, included among its participants the delegations from Kenya, Uganda and Mauritius. In addition, the Federation of

^{2/} G. B. 147/19/12, 147th session.

^{3/} G. B. 147/205 (a).

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was already a member of the African Advisory Committee, also sent a delegation to participate in the Conference.^{4/}

6. By a letter dated 22 February 1961, the United Kingdom Government asked the Director-General of the International Labour Office to submit a request to the Governing Body that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Singapore and the West Indies be invited to send tripartite observer delegations to the forty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference.^{5/} The request was agreed to by the Governing Body at its 148th session in March 1961, and, consequently, the tripartite delegations of observers from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Singapore and the West Indies attended the forty-fifth session of the Conference which was held at Geneva from 7 to 29 June 1961.^{6/}

B. Agencies whose constitutions provide for associate membership for the Territories

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - (FAO)

7. At its tenth session from 31 October to 29 November 1959, the Food and Agriculture Conference had before it an application for associate membership on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the United Kingdom Government.^{7/} The Conference, in accordance with article II, paragraph 3, of the Constitution and rule XII, paragraph 7, of the rules adopted by the Conference, admitted the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as an associate member of FAO.^{8/}

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - (UNESCO)

8. By a letter dated 21 July 1960 addressed to the Director-General of UNESCO, the Government of the United Kingdom applied, in accordance with article II.3 of the Constitution of UNESCO,^{9/} for the admission as an associate member of the Territory

^{4/} Ibid.

^{5/} G. B. 148/19/19, 148th session.

^{6/} G. B. 148/P.V. 8, 148th session.

^{7/} FAO, Report of the Tenth Session of the Conference, FAO C59, para. 660.

^{8/} Ibid., para. 674; FAO, Resolution No. 93/59.

^{9/} UNESCO, Conference Manual, (Paris 1959), p. 6.

of Mauritius.^{10/} The General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session held in Paris from 14 November to 15 December 1960, acting on the application, admitted the Territory as an associate member of UNESCO.^{11/} In addition, the representatives of Singapore and the West Indies, which had already been associate members, participated in the eleventh session of the Conference.

9. The rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, convoked jointly by UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Africa and held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 25 May 1961, provided in its rule 1, sub-paragraph 2:

"The following may take part in the Conference without the right to vote:

- (a) Those States which are members neither of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization nor of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa but which have received a joint invitation from UNESCO and the Commission to take part in the Conference;
- (b) Associate Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the territories which have received a joint invitation from UNESCO and the Commission to take part in the Conference."

Among the participants in the Conference were the delegations from Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland; Mauritius, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Uganda and Zanzibar.^{12/}

World Health Organization - (WHO)

10. As at 13 June 1961, WHO had among its associate members who were admitted in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Constitution^{13/} of WHO the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (14 May 1954) and Sierra Leone (9 May 1956).^{14/}

11. Considering that the participation of additional States eligible for membership in WHO would promote fuller development of the Organization's activities and that new States are being created, above all in Africa, which will become eligible for

^{10/} UNESCO, 57 EX/13 - Part I, Paris, 15 September 1960.

^{11/} 11C/Resolution 0.62.

^{12/} EDAF/General Report, Addis Ababa, 24 May 1961.

^{13/} WHO, Basic Document, Tenth Edition (Geneva 1959), p. 6.

^{14/} E/3459/Add.1, p. 2.

membership, the World Health Assembly, in a resolution on the universality of WHO membership, invited all eligible States not now represented to consider applying for membership in the Organization.^{15/}

12. Further considering that it is desirable to determine the transitional status of those associate members which attained independence and considering chapter III and article 75 of the Constitution of the Organization, the fourteenth World Health Assembly decided, in a resolution on the rights and obligations of associate members having attained independence, that associate members which have attained independence and which expressly state their intention of becoming full members of the Organization shall, during the transitional period which must necessarily lapse before they can become members of the Organization, continue to enjoy the rights and privileges of associate membership.^{16/}

C. Agency whose constitution provides both for ordinary membership and associate membership for the Territories

International Telecommunication Union - (ITU)

13. As at 31 December 1960, the following Non-Self-Governing Territories were associate members of ITU:^{17/} British West Africa; British East Africa; Bermuda-British Caribbean Group;^{18/} and Singapore-British Borneo Group.^{19/}

D. Agencies whose constitutions provide for ordinary membership for the Territories

Universal Postal Union - (UPU)

14. As at 31 December 1960, the Union consisted of 102 members who were admitted in accordance with article 3 of the Ottawa Convention (1957). Among the signatories of

^{15/} WHO, Resolution WHA 14.35.

^{16/} WHO, Resolution WHA 14.45.

^{17/} ITU, Report of the Activities of ITU in 1960; E/3507.

^{18/} Comprising the following Territories: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).

^{19/} Comprising the following Territories: Malacca, Penang, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Singapore.

the Universal Postal Convention are the following countries and Territories, which are considered as forming a single member country of the Union or a single postal administration of a member country, within the meaning of the Convention and the Agreements as regards, in particular, their right to vote at congresses and conferences and also their contribution to the expenditure of the Union; the whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; the Spanish Territories in Africa; the whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; the whole of British Overseas Territories, including the colonies and protectorates and the Territories under Trusteeship exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom; the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; the Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; the Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania.^{20/}

World Meteorological Organization - (WMO)

15. As at 16 January 1961, WMO had 108 members, composed of ninety-two States and sixteen Territories. The Territories or groups of Territories, under the terms of article 3, paragraphs (d) and (e), of the WMO Convention, included: British East African Territories, including Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Ruanda-Urundi; Singapore and British Territories in Borneo; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; and the West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories.^{21/}

II. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Africa - (ECA)

16. The third session of ECA was opened on 6 February 1961 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The session was attended by representatives of all associate members, namely, Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda. At the 35th meeting of the Commission on 7 February 1961, two further associate members

^{20/} UPU, Report on the Work of the Union, Berne, 1960; E/3461.

^{21/} WMO, Annual Report of the WMO 1960, WMO-No. 104.RP.44, annex B II; E/3472.

were admitted: Basutoland, and Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Their representatives also participated in this session.^{22/}

17. Taking note of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and especially of paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa", and noting with regret that certain non-self-governing African countries are not yet represented in the Commission as associate members while certain non-African countries are full members of the Commission, the Commission, at its 49th meeting on 16 February 1961, urged in its resolution 24 (III) all Member States to apply the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), paragraph 2, during the current year. It also requested the Executive Secretary to convey urgently to the countries responsible for the international relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories the will of the Commission to see those countries represented at the next session of the Commission as associate members by Africans and invited the Executive Secretary to report to it at its next session on the measures taken in pursuance of this resolution.^{23/}

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East - (ECAFE)

18. The terms of reference of ECAFE, as amended at the 30th session of the Economic and Social Council^{24/} specifies in paragraph 2 that "the territories of Asia and the Far East ... shall include Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam". Paragraph 4 further specifies that "the associate members shall include Brunei; Hong Kong; North Borneo and Sarawak; and Singapore".

19. The seventeenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, held at New Delhi, India, from 8 to 20 March 1961, included among its participants

^{22/} E/3452/Rev.1, paras. 128 and 131.

^{23/} Ibid., pp. 31-32.

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3340), p. 73.

the representatives of Brunei, Hong Kong, Singapore, and North Borneo and Sarawak as associate members.^{25/}

Economic Commission for Latin America - (ECIA)

20. The ninth session of ECIA was held at Santiago, Chile, from 4 to 15 May 1961. By virtue of its status as an associate member of the Commission, British Guiana sent a delegation to the ninth session.

21. The Commission, at its ninth session, considered the application of British Honduras or Belize for admission as an associate member of the Commission, submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom.^{26/} The Commission took note of the fact that the Government of Guatemala also sponsored an application. After lengthy discussions and in conformity with a draft resolution presented by an ad hoc working group to study a draft resolution on the subject,^{27/} the Commission adopted resolution 181 (IX) in which it was decided to welcome the application and to admit British Honduras or Belize as an associate member, in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the Commission's terms of reference. Thereafter, British Honduras or Belize took part in the deliberations of the work of the Commission.^{28/}

III. COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

22. In the report on the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies submitted last year, a brief survey was presented of the activities of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the General Assembly relating to the question of the Territories' direct participation in the work of this Committee.^{29/} Also, reference was made in the report to cases of occasional inclusion of indigenous persons in some of the Administering Members' delegations to the Committee on Information and the Fourth Committee. The most recent instance of such inclusion was during the

^{25/} E/3466, paras. 289 and 314.

^{26/} E/CN.12/581.

^{27/} E/3486, para. 272.

^{28/} Ibid., paras. 349 and 350.

^{29/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 37, 39, 40 and 41, document A/4472, paras. 55-63.

twelfth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (24 April - 26 May 1961), when primary consideration was given to social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories. At that time the United States of America included in its delegation an indigenous person from Guam who actively participated in the Committee's deliberations. By the inclusion of such a representative, the United States Government thus responded to General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and particularly to operative paragraph 3 of this resolution.

CONCLUDING NOTE

23. No constitutional changes or changes in the terms of reference of the international bodies concerned have taken place during the period under review so as to affect the extent of the participation of the Territories in the work of these bodies. While, during this period, the number of Territories associated with these international bodies through membership or associate membership has increased, there still remain Territories which are not associate members of the specialized agencies or the regional economic commissions concerned. Within this period, one Administering Member included in its delegation to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories an indigenous person from a Territory under its administration.
