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

Report by 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 fifteenth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 16 December 1959, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Invites the Administering Members to submit to the specialized agencies the candidature of the Territories referred to in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to their admission as members, associate members or observers, according to the constitution of the agency concerned;

"2. 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;

"3. Re-emphasizes the great advantage of the Administering Members including in their delegations representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the discussion of such matters in the Fourth Committee;

"4. Invites the Administering Members to furnish the Secretary-General with a report on the practical measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session on the progress made."

2. In the absence of the information called for in operative paragraph 4 of this resolution, the Secretary-General has based this report on publications of the various agencies concerned. The report deals with the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of:

- I. The specialized agencies in accordance with the constitution of the agency concerned.
- II. The regional economic commissions in accordance with the terms of reference of the commission concerned.
- III. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

/...

3. 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

4. In terms of the provisions made in their constitutions, conventions and similar instruments for the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in their work, the specialized agencies may be classified into four major groups:

- A. Agencies whose constitutions do not provide for associate membership for the Territories
- B. Agencies whose constitutions provide for associate membership for the Territories
- C. Agency whose constitution provides for both ordinary membership and associate membership for the Territories
- D. Agencies whose constitutions provide for ordinary membership for the Territories

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

(1) International Labour Organisation

5. The Constitution of the International Labour Organisation does not provide for associate membership for the Territories. However, under article III, paragraph 3 of the Constitution, the following provision is made for the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the General Conference:

"3. Each Member which is responsible for the international relations of non-metropolitan territories may appoint as additional advisers to each of its delegates:

- (a) persons nominated by it as representatives of any such territory in regard to matters within the self-governing powers of that territory; and
- (b) persons nominated by it to advise its delegates in regard to matters concerning non-self-governing territories." 1/

1/ International Labour Office, Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, 1955 Edition, p. 5.

6. The extent of participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the General Conference under the above provision of the ILO Constitution cannot be determined. The smaller Territories under United Kingdom administration have sent advisers with the United Kingdom delegations to the General Conferences and in 1959 representatives from Nigeria and The West Indies attended the forty-third session of the International Labour Conference.^{2/}
7. At its 124th session in March 1954, the Governing Body of the ILO decided that, on the recommendation of the responsible member State, non-metropolitan territories may be invited to participate by means of tripartite observer delegations in sessions of the International Labour Conference.^{3/}
8. By a letter dated 19 February 1960, the United Kingdom Government asked the Director-General of the ILO to submit a request to the Governing Body that the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Singapore and The West Indies, be invited to send tripartite observer delegations to the forty-fourth session of the Conference and stated that a supplementary request might be made later on behalf of Sierra Leone.^{4/}
9. By a letter dated 29 February 1960, the Belgian Government also asked the Director-General to request the Governing Body to invite the Territories of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi to send similar delegations to the forty-fourth session of the Conference.^{5/}
10. At its 144th session in March 1960, the Governing Body decided to invite these Territories to send tripartite delegations of observers to the forty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference, to be held at Geneva in June 1960.^{6/}

- (2) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- (3) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BANK)
- (4) International Monetary Fund (FUND)
- (5) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- (6) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

^{2/} See A/AC.35/SR.221, p. 14.

^{3/} International Labour Office, G.B. 144/17/33.

^{4/} Ibid.

^{5/} Ibid.

^{6/} See A/AC.35/SR.211, p. 6.

11. The Convention of ICAO, the Articles of Agreements of the Bank and of the Fund, the Charter of IFC, and the Statute of IAEA do not provide for associate membership for Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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

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

12. The Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization provides that the Conference may admit as an associate member of the organization any territory or group of territories which is not responsible for the conduct of its international relations upon application made on its behalf by the member nation or authority having responsibility for its international relations. For both associate and full membership applications, a two-thirds majority of the votes cast is required for admission.^{7/}

13. Associate members have the right to participate in the deliberations of the Conference, its commissions and committees, and may participate in the deliberations of sub-commissions, sub-committees or subsidiary working parties without, in each instance, the right to hold office or to vote.^{8/}

14. At its tenth session from 31 October to 20 November 1959, the Conference admitted as associate members of the organization the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Cyprus and the Federation of Nigeria were admitted as associate members until accession to independence and thereafter as full members of the organization.^{9/}

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

15. Article II, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of UNESCO, which was adopted by the General Conference at its sixth session in 1951, provides that

^{7/} Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization, September 1958, article III, para. 3, p. 3.

^{8/} Ibid., article III, para. 1, p. 3.
Ibid., Rule XII, para. 28, p. 37.
Ibid., Rule XIII, para. 3, pp. 37-38.
Ibid., Rule XIV, para. 1, p. 38.
Ibid., Rule XV, para. 1, p. 39.
Ibid., Rule XXXII, para. 1, p. 65.

^{9/} Food and Agriculture Organization, Provisional Report of the Tenth Session of the Conference, resolution Nos. 89/59 and 92/59.

"3. Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting, upon application made on behalf of such territories or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the General Conference." 10/

16. At the same session, the General Conference adopted a resolution defining the rights and obligations of associate members. Under this resolution, associate members have the right to participate in the deliberations of the Conference, its committees, commissions and other subsidiary organs without the right to vote; to propose items for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Conference; to receive notices, documents, reports and records; to participate in the procedure for convening special sessions; to submit proposals to the Executive Board, and to participate in committees established by it, but without being eligible for membership of the Board. "Associate Members are subject to the same obligations as Members, except that the difference in their status shall be taken into account in determining the amount of their contribution to the budget of the organization ...". 11/

17. As of 28 February 1959, the associate members of UNESCO were the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore-British Borneo Group and The West Indies. 12/

(3) World Health Organization (WHO)

18. Article 8 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization provides that "Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the Health Assembly upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. Representatives of Associate Members to the Health Assembly should be qualified by their technical competence in the field of health

10/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Conference Manual, Paris, 1958, p. 6.

11/ Ibid., Records of the General Conference, Sixth Session, Paris, 1951, pp. 83-84.

12/ Ibid., Conference Manual, Paris, 1958, p. 72.

and should be chosen from the native population. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the Health Assembly."^{13/}

19. These rights and obligations of associate members in the Assembly and Executive Board were defined in 1948 by the First World Health Assembly.^{14/} The Associate Members have the right to participate without vote in the deliberations of the Health Assembly and its main Committees; to participate with vote and to hold office in other committees or sub-committees of the Assembly, except the General Committee, the Committee on Credentials and the Nominations Committee; to propose items for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Assembly; and, subject to the limitation on voting, to participate equally with Members in matters pertaining to the conduct of business of meetings of the Health Assembly and its committees. Associate Members equally with Members, have the right to receive all notices, documents, reports and records; to participate in the procedure for convening special sessions; to submit proposals to the Executive Board and to participate in accordance with regulations established by the Board in committees established by it, but without being eligible for membership on the Board. Associate Members are subject to the same obligations as Members, except that the difference in their status is taken into account in determining the amount of their contribution to the budget of the Organization.^{15/}

20. Associate Members may participate in regional committees in accordance with Articles 8 and 47 of the Constitution. They have all rights and obligations in the regional organizations, with the exception that they have no vote in plenary meetings of the regional committee, nor in any sub-divisions dealing with finance or constitutional matters. In recommending any additional appropriation, the regional committee takes account of the difference in status between States Members on the one hand and Associate Members and other Territories or groups of Territories not responsible for the conduct of their international relations on the other.

21. The associate members of the World Health Organization as of 4 May 1960 include the Federation of Nigeria (9 May 1956), the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (14 May 1954), and Sierra Leone (9 May 1956).^{16/}

^{13/} World Health Organization, Basic Documents, Tenth Edition, Geneva, 1959, p. 6.

^{14/} Ibid., Official Records, 13, 100, 337.

^{15/} Ibid., Basic Documents, Tenth Edition, Geneva, 1959, pp. 21-22.

^{16/} Ibid., p. 145.

(4) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

22. Article 9 of the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which came into force on 17 March 1958, provides that: "Any territory or group of territories to which the Convention has been made applicable under Article 58, by the Member having responsibility for its international relations or by the United Nations, may become an Associate Member of the Organization by notification in writing given by such Member or by the United Nations, as the case may be, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."^{17/} Article 58 provides that "Members may make a declaration at any time that their participation in the Convention includes all or a group or a single one of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible."^{18/}

23. Article 10 provides that an associate member has the rights and obligations of a member under the Convention but without the right to vote in the Assembly or eligibility for membership on the Council or on the Maritime Safety Committee.^{19/}

24. The instrument of ratification deposited by Belgium on 9 August 1951 expressly excludes the application of the Convention to the Territories of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, while the notice received on 12 July 1951 from the Netherlands states that the participation of the Netherlands in the Convention includes among other territories Netherlands New Guinea.^{20/}

25. As of March 1960, the Federation of Nigeria was the only associate member of IMCO.

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

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

26. The International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva (1959) provides for both ordinary membership and associate membership for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Union.

27. Members of the Union include "any country or group of territories listed in Annex 1 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by

^{17/} United Nations, Treaty Series, Volume 289, 1958, p. 52.

^{18/} Ibid., p. 74.

^{19/} Ibid., p. 54.

^{20/} Ibid., p. 48.

or on its behalf."^{21/} The countries and territories listed in Annex 1 included the Belgian Congo and the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Territories of the United States; and Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible.^{22/}

28. Associate members of the Union include "any country or territory or group of territories listed in Annex 2 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf"; and "any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified, or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Articles 18 or 19, provided that its application for associate membership is sponsored by such Members, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union."^{23/} The group of Territories listed in Annex 2 include British West Africa; British East Africa; Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Singapore-British Borneo Group.^{24/}

29. Associate members of the Union do not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union; they do not have the right to nominate candidates to the International Frequency Registration Committee; and they are not eligible for election to the Administrative Council.^{25/}

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

(1) Universal Postal Union (UPU)

30. Among the signatories of the Universal Postal Convention, revised at Ottawa in 1957, are the following countries and territories, which are considered as forming a single country of the Union or a single postal administration of a member country, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Convention and of the arrangements as regards, in particular, their right to vote at congresses and conferences, and in

^{21/} Secrétariat général de l'Union, internationale des télécommunications, Convention internationale des télécommunications, Genève, 1959, p. 1.

^{22/} Ibid., pp. 67-68.

^{23/} Ibid., article 1, para. 3 (a) and (c), p. 2.

^{24/} Ibid., p. 69.

^{25/} Ibid., article 2, para. 2, p. 3.

the interval between meetings, as well as their contribution to the expenses of the Union.^{26/}

"1. The whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;

"2. The Belgian Congo;

"3. The Spanish Territories in Africa;

"4. Algeria;

"5. The whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Post and Telecommunication;

"6. The whole of the British Overseas Territories, including Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship exercised by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

"7. The Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration;

"8. Netherlands Antilles and Surinam;

"9. The Portuguese Provinces in West Africa;

"10. The Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania."^{27/}

31. Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that any member country may declare, either at the time of signing, of ratifying, of acceding, or later, that its acceptance of the present Convention and, eventually, the Arrangements, includes all or some of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. The Convention does not apply to territories except those for the international relations of which a member country is responsible and on whose behalf the declarations required under paragraph 1 have not been made. However, the provisions of article 5 do not apply to any territory for the international relations of which a member country is responsible and is listed under article 4 of the Convention.^{28/}

(2) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

32. Under article 3, paragraphs (d) and (e) of the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, done at Washington on 11 October 1947, membership in the organization is open to:

^{26/} Union postale universelle, Documents du Congrès d'Ottawa, Tome III, 1957, p. 12.

^{27/} Ibid., pp. 12-13.

^{28/} Ibid., p. 13.

".....

- "(d) Any territory or group of territories maintaining its own meteorological service and listed in Annex II attached hereto, upon application of the present Convention on its behalf, in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 34, by the State or States responsible for its international relations and represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D.C., on September 22, 1947, as listed in Annex I of the present Convention;
- "(e) Any territory or group of territories, not listed in Annex II of the present Convention, maintaining its own meteorological service but not responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which the present Convention is applied in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article 34, provided that the request for membership is presented by the Member responsible for its international relations, and secures approval by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization..."

33. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of article 34 read as follows:

- "(a) Any contracting State may declare that its ratification of, or accession to, the present Convention includes any territory or group of territories for the international relations of which it is responsible.
- "(b) The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory or group of territories upon a notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America and the present Convention shall apply to the territory or group of territories on the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State thereof."

34. States represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D.C., on 22 September 1947 and listed in Annex I included: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

35. Territories or Groups of Territories listed in Annex II which maintained their own meteorological services and of which the States responsible for their international relations were represented at the above-mentioned Conference included: Belgian Congo, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Guiana, British West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius.

36. As of 29 March 1960, the membership of the World Meteorological Organization included the following Territories and groups of Territories: Belgian Congo; British East African Territories including Seychelles; British West African Territories; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands New Guinea; Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo; The West Indies; Bahamas; British Guiana; British Honduras; and the British Virgin Islands.

II. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

(1) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

37. The terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, do not provide for associate membership in the Commission. The members of the Commission are the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America, and the Federal Republic of Germany which became a member of the Commission on 21 February 1956 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 594 (XX). Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

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

38. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947. The Commission was authorized by paragraph 1(b) of its terms of reference contained in this resolution to "make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Asia and the Far East as the Commission deems appropriate".

39. The terms of reference of the Commission provided that "(2) the territories of Asia and the Far East referred to in paragraph 1 shall include in the first instance, British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, Malayan Union and Singapore, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Republic and Siam".

40. It was further provided that "(3) the members of the Commission shall, in the first instance, consist of Australia, China, France, India, Netherlands,

Philippine Republic, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission".

41. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Commission to appoint at its first session a committee of the whole to consider and to submit its recommendations to the fifth session of the Council concerning, inter alia,

"(a) the membership of the Commission, including the provisions to be made for associating with the work of the Commission any territory or group of territories in the area that may be proposed from time to time by the Member Government responsible for the international relations of such territory or group of territories".

42. The Committee of the Whole considered proposals regarding the provisions to be made for associating with the work of the Commission territories within the geographical scope of the Commission. These proposals included: (1) full membership; (2) associate membership without voting rights; and (3) participation in a consultative capacity in the consideration of any matter of particular concern to a territory which was not a member or an associate member of the Commission.^{29/}

43. The Committee accepted the principle of associate membership and that of a consultative status for certain territories. Accordingly, it recommended to the Economic and Social Council the following addition to the terms of reference of the Commission:

"3a(1) Any of the following territories, namely North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, the Indo-Chinese Federation, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Singapore, and the Netherlands Indies, or any part or group of such territories, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territories, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

- "(ii) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission whether sitting as Commission or as a committee of the whole.
- "(iii) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.
- "(iv) Any territory or part or group of territories mentioned in paragraph 3a(1) which is not a member or an associate member of the Commission may, with the concurrence of the Member responsible for its international relations, be invited by the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in the consideration of any matter of particular concern to that territory, part or group of territories."

44. By resolution 69 (V) of 31 July 1947, the Economic and Social Council incorporated the Committee's recommendations into the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. In the same resolution, the Council, recognizing the necessity for ensuring complete co-operation between the Governments of the territories concerned, the Governments responsible for the conduct of international relations of the territories and the Commission, requested members of the Commission concerned to forward applications for associate membership to the Commission.

45. The Commission, at its second session held in Baguio, Philippines, from 24 November to 9 December 1947, admitted a number of associate members including Hong Kong, Malaya and British Borneo (i.e. Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore).^{30/} At its sixteenth session, held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 9 to 21 March 1960, the Commission admitted Brunei and Singapore as separate associate members and North Borneo and Sarawak as a joint associate member.^{31/}

46. The terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East have been amended on several occasions, particularly the provisions regarding its geographical scope, its membership and associate membership. These provisions now read:

^{30/} See E/CN.11/SR.17, pp.8-9.

^{31/} See E/3340, p. 82.

"2. 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.

"3. The members of the Commission shall consist of Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, the Federation of Malaya, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet-Nam, provided that any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations shall be thereupon admitted as a member of the Commission.

"4. The associate members shall include Brunei; Hong Kong; North Borneo and Sarawak; and Singapore.

"5. Any territory, part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in paragraph 2 may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

"6. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole.

"7. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee, or other subordinate body, which may be set up by the Commission and shall be eligible to vote and hold office in such body.

"8. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned....."

(3) Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

47. The Economic Commission for Latin America was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February and 5 March 1948 with terms of reference similar to those of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Parts of the terms of reference of the Commission which relate to membership, associate membership and the geographical scope of the Commission's work are the following:

"3(a) Membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work, may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

" (b) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

" (c) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

"4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin-American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America which have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

"5. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned..."

48. On 28 March 1960, at its seventh session, the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America admitted the West Indies and British Guiana as associate members of the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its terms of reference.^{32/} These are the only territories within the geographical scope of the Commission's work which have so far been admitted as associate members of the Commission.

(4) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

49. The Economic Commission for Africa was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 671A (XXV) of 29 April 1958. The terms of reference of the

^{32/} See E/CN.12/AC.45/15 and 16.

Commission include the following provisions relating to the geographical scope of the Commission's work, its membership and associate membership:

"2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to Governments of the members or associate members concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies...

".....

"4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work shall be the whole continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands.

"5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

"6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographical scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, may be admitted as a member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission.

"7. The following territories are admitted as associate members of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 6 above, without prejudice to applications which may be presented on behalf of other territories: the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda.

"8. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

"9. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies."

50. In part B of resolution 671 (XXV), the Council, recognizing the necessity for ensuring complete co-operation between the Governments of the territories concerned, the Governments responsible for the conduct of the international relations of these territories, and the Commission, requested the members of

the Commission concerned to complete as soon as possible the initial list of associate members in paragraph 7 of the Commission's terms of reference for admission by the Council not later than at its twenty-sixth session.

51. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council admitted the Trust Territory of Somaliland as an associate member of the Commission.

52. In its resolution 1327 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the General Assembly expressed the hope that all African Territories would apply for associate membership in the Commission through the Member States responsible for their administration, and requested the Member States concerned to expedite such applications for associate membership.

53. The Economic Commission for Africa, at its second session held in Tangier from 26 January to 6 February 1960, admitted the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi as associate members of the Commission. As of that date, the associate members of the Commission were: the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi; the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia; Kenya and Zanzibar; Sierra Leone; the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration; Somaliland under United Kingdom administration; Tanganyika; and Uganda.

54. At its second session, the Commission adopted a resolution in which it invited all Member States to implement General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) during the current year. It further requested "Members with responsibility for Territories in Africa or Members responsible for the external relations of African countries to consult forthwith with the Governments concerned and to ascertain whether they wish to become associate members of the Commission and to inform the Executive Secretary of the views of the Governments of each country or territory concerned".^{36/}

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

55. The question of the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information has been a subject of studies and recommendations by the Committee and by the General Assembly since 1951.

^{36/} See E/CN.14/L.55, resolution 5 (II).

56. The form of participation as first envisaged by the Fourth Committee was that of associate membership of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Committee on Information similar to the practices of the specialized agencies and regional economic commissions. The proposal for associate membership in the Committee was objected to by some of the Members concerned on the ground that it would constitute dual representation.

57. In resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952, the General Assembly considered that "the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations", and invited the Committee on Information to examine the possibility of associating the Non-Self-Governing Territories more closely in its work and to report to the General Assembly on the results of this examination.

58. In 1952, the Committee on Information examined the methods whereby the closer association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in its work could be effected, while maintaining the principle of unity of representation. The Administering Members continued to maintain that associate membership constituted dual representation, and that the Charter requirements for membership precluded the creation of associate membership in a committee of the General Assembly. The Committee was unable to submit an agreed upon recommendation on the subject to the General Assembly.

59. The question was taken up by the Fourth Committee and on its recommendation the General Assembly adopted resolution 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952. By this resolution, the General Assembly considered it desirable that there be associated in the work of the Committee on Information qualified indigenous representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and invited the Administering Members to make such participation possible. It also invited the Committee on Information to study further the question of the direct participation, in its discussions on economic, social and educational conditions, of representatives of those Territories the inhabitants of which had attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, and to include recommendations on the question in its report to the General Assembly.

60. In accordance with this resolution, the Committee on Information again examined the problem and submitted a recommendation which was adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. In this resolution, the General Assembly invited the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which had attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the principle of unity of representation, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they related to these Territories.

61. In 1954, the Committee on Information again considered the question of participation. A draft resolution, by which the General Assembly would invite the Committee on Information to study the best means by which the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee could be ensured, was submitted but no action was taken on it, and the question was postponed to its next session.

62. On the recommendation of the Committee on Information in 1955 in connexion with its renewal, the General Assembly included a paragraph in its resolution 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 by which it invited the Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. A similar request to the Administering Members was again addressed in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, adopted in connexion with the renewal of the Committee on Information for a further three-year period.

63. In connexion with the examination of the cessation of the transmission of information, representatives of the Territories concerned were attached to the delegations of Administering Members. In 1953, representatives from Puerto Rico were attached to the United States delegation; the Danish delegation in 1954 included representatives from Greenland; and the Netherlands delegation in 1955 included representatives from the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. In addition, on one or two occasions persons from Non-Self-Governing Territories were attached to some delegations of the Administering Members to the Committee on Information as well as to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

CONCLUDING NOTE

64. It has been shown in the foregoing paragraphs that most of the specialized agencies make provisions in their constitutions for associating Non-Self-Governing Territories in their work. These provisions vary from those for ordinary membership through associate membership to ad hoc participation in major conferences. The constitutions of certain agencies on the other hand make no provision for any form of membership for, or participation of, Non-Self-Governing Territories.

65. With the exception of such agencies as the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union, and the World Meteorological Organization, in which practically all Non-Self-Governing Territories are associated, the association of these Territories in the work of most of the specialized agencies, where provisions for such participation exist, is as yet far from being universal.

66. With the exception of the Economic Commission for Europe, the resolutions establishing each one of the three regional economic commissions provided for associate membership of Territories situated in the geographical scope of the work of the Commission concerned. In the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which an initial and by no means exhaustive enumeration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in each region has been made, admission to associate membership was granted at the earliest stages of the activities of the Commission concerned. In the case of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Territories eligible for associate membership were not enumerated in its terms of reference, and for the first time two Territories were admitted as associate members in the spring of 1960. There are still Non-Self-Governing Territories which are not associate members of the regional economic commissions concerned.

67. As has been shown, the question of the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information has been a subject of continued concern for the Committee and the General Assembly. This concern was again re-emphasized in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) which gave rise to the present report.