

ARTICLE 59

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TEXT OF ARTICLE 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The General Survey of the present study summarizes the negotiations initiated by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council in connexion with the creation of four specialized agencies: the International Refugee Organization (IRO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Trade Organization (ITO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). In addition, for the sake of completeness, an account is given of the principal steps taken subsequently to bring these agencies into being.
2. The Analytical Summary of Practice is divided into three parts, dealing with three aspects of Article 59 in connexion with which certain questions have arisen, as follows: (a) the question of the appropriateness of the creation of new specialized agencies, including the appropriateness of the creation not only of IRO, ITO and IMCO, as discussed in the General Assembly and in the Council, but also of new inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields in general; (b) the question of the method employed by the Council to initiate negotiations, by calling international conferences and by establishing special committees; and (c) the question of the "States concerned" in the initiation of these organizations. This latter question has arisen in each case of initiation.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

3. Negotiations for the creation of four specialized agencies, namely, IRO, WHO, ITO and IMCO, have been initiated directly by the Organization. 1/ These negotiations may be summarized as follows:

A. The International Refugee Organization

4. In referring the problem of refugees and displaced persons to the Economic and Social Council for examination and report, the General Assembly, at the first part of its first session, adopted a resolution 2/ by which it foreshadowed the possibility

1/ In addition to these four agencies, the following five specialized agencies were created as a result of joint action taken by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations at about the time the Charter was being drafted: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

2/ G A resolution 8 (I).

of recognition or establishment of an international body concerned with the problem. 3/ The Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, established by the Council at its first session, 3/ agreed on the necessity of establishing an international body to deal with the problem of refugees and displaced persons, this body to be constituted as a special agency of a non-permanent character. The Council, at its second session, after considering the suggestions of the Special Committee, recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of a non-permanent organization as a specialized agency, to be called the International Refugee Organization. 4/ Having in mind the urgency of bringing IRO into being at the earliest possible date, the Council further recommended that the Constitution of IRO, as finally adopted by the General Assembly, be opened immediately for signature, and requested the Secretary-General, after drafting such technical clauses as would be necessary to complete it from the legal point of view, to forward the draft Constitution, as revised by the Council, to Governments for their comments. A Committee on the Finances of IRO was likewise established by the Council, to prepare provisional administrative and operational budgets for the first financial year of the organization, and the Secretary-General was requested to take such steps as might be appropriate to plan, in consultation with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the initiation of the work of IRO.

5. At its third session, the Council transmitted to the General Assembly a draft resolution, to which were annexed the texts of the draft Constitution of IRO, as amended by the Council, and of the interim arrangements for the establishment of a Preparatory Commission of IRO. 5/

6. The draft Constitution of IRO and the Arrangement for a Preparatory Commission, as amended, were approved by the General Assembly at the second part of its first session, 6/ and the Secretary-General was requested to open the Constitution and the Arrangement for a Preparatory Commission for signature.

7. The Preparatory Commission came into being on 31 December 1946, when representatives of eight Governments signatories to the Constitution signed the arrangements establishing it. The official establishment of IRO took place on 20 August 1948, when fifteen States, the contributions of which amounted to 75 per cent of the operational budget, became parties to the Constitution.

B. The World Health Organization

8. Negotiations for the creation of WHO were initiated by the Economic and Social Council at its first session. Taking note of the joint declaration by Brazil and China at the San Francisco Conference regarding an international health conference, and recognizing the urgent need for international action in the field of public health, the Council decided to call an international conference to consider the scope of, and the machinery for, international action in the field of public health and proposals for "the establishment of a single health organization of the United Nations". It established a Technical Preparatory Committee, consisting of experts in the field, to prepare the documentation for the conference. 7/

3/ E S C resolution 1/3.

4/ E S C resolution 2/2.

5/ E S C resolution 18 (III).

6/ G A resolution 62 (I).

7/ E S C resolution 1/1.

9. The report of the Technical Preparatory Committee for the International Health Conference, which included recommendations regarding the establishment of an international health organization, was considered by the Council at its second session, and, after establishing a drafting committee to deal with the question, the Council transmitted to the International Health Conference the recommendations, suggestions and observations of members of the Council concerning the report of the Technical Preparatory Committee. 8/

10. The International Health Conference, which met in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946, adopted the following instruments: 9/ the Final Act of the Conference, incorporating a resolution concerning the activities of the League of Nations Health Organization; the Constitution of the World Health Organization; the Arrangement concluded by the Governments represented at the Conference establishing an Interim Commission of WHO; and the Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique. At its third session, the Council requested 10/ the General Assembly to recommend to all Members of the United Nations the acceptance by them of the Constitution of WHO at the earliest date, and to approve a grant or loan by the United Nations for the purpose of financing the activities of the Interim Commission of WHO.

11. The General Assembly, at the second part of its first session, recommended 11/ to all Members of the United Nations to accept the Constitution of WHO at the earliest possible date, instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to effect the transfer to the Interim Commission of WHO of the functions and activities of the League of Nations Health Organization, which had been assumed by the United Nations, recommended the acceptance of the Protocol of the International Health Conference concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique, and approved a loan by the United Nations to the Interim Commission.

12. On 7 April 1948, when twenty-six Members of the United Nations had accepted its Constitution, WHO came officially into being.

C. The International Maritime Consultative Organization

13. Negotiations for the creation of IMCO were initiated by the Economic and Social Council at its second session by means of an instruction by the Council to its Transport and Communications Commission to examine, with the assistance of the necessary experts, "The question of the establishment of a world-wide inter-governmental shipping organization to deal with technical matters" and of an authorization to the Secretary-General to seek the views of the United Maritime Consultative Council on the question. 12/

14. At its fourth session, the Council considered the recommendations both of the United Maritime Consultative Council, which included a draft convention for the establishment of an inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, and of the Transport and Communications Commission, which suggested the establishment of a world-wide inter-governmental shipping organization to deal with technical matters and the convening of an international conference for this purpose. The Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a conference of interested Governments to consider the

8/ E S C resolution 1/2.

9/ Final Acts of the International Health Conference (E/155).

10/ E S C resolution 20 (III).

11/ G A resolution 61 (I).

12/ E S C resolution 2/7.

establishment of an inter-governmental maritime organization, with the draft convention prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council on this matter to serve as a working paper forming the basis of discussion for the conference, and to request Governments invited to the conference to communicate their preliminary views on the draft convention. 13/

15. The United Nations Maritime Conference met at Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948 and, on the basis of the draft convention, drew up and opened for signature and acceptance the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. In order that the necessary preparations might be made for the first session of the Assembly of IMCO, the Conference likewise established a Preparatory Committee of IMCO and, in addition, prepared a draft agreement between the United Nations and IMCO. 14/

16. At its eleventh session, the Council, having taken note of the Transport and Communications Commission's report and of the Commission's view that the solution of various urgent and important problems affecting international transport would be greatly facilitated when IMCO had started functioning, and that IMCO was the appropriate agency for the handling of further important and urgent problems, instructed the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member Governments to the fact that the handling of those problems was dependent upon the establishment of IMCO, and that, therefore, an early establishment of that organization was desirable. 15/

17. At its fifteenth session, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to pursue with the Governments concerned the inquiry concerning their steps to ratify the Convention and to continue his efforts to secure its entry into force; those States which had accepted the Convention were invited to consider what measures might be taken with a view to bringing the Organization into being. 16/ At its seventeenth session, the Council invited the Secretary-General to pursue his consultations with the Governments of those eligible States which had not so far ratified the Convention with a view to ascertaining how far each had advanced with ratification measures, and to hastening, in so far as possible, the entry into force of the Convention. 17/

18. The Convention provided that IMCO was to come into being when twenty-one States, of which seven must each have a total tonnage of at least one million gross tons of shipping, had become parties to the Convention. As of 1 December 1954, acceptances had been received from seventeen 18/ States, seven 19/ of them having each at least one million gross tons of shipping.

D. The International Trade Organization

19. At its first session, the Economic and Social Council decided 20/ to call an International Conference on Trade and Employment 21/ in the latter part of 1946. Under

13/ E S C resolution 35 (IV).

14/ See in this Repertory under Article 63 (1).

15/ E S C resolution 298 B (XI).

16/ E S C resolution 468 C (XV).

17/ E S C resolution 518 C (XVII).

18/ Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States.

19/ Argentina, Canada, France, Greece, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States.

20/ E S C resolution 1/13.

21/ This conference subsequently became known as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (Havana Conference) and is referred to as such in the present study.

that decision a Preparatory Committee was constituted to prepare an annotated draft agenda for the conference. The establishment of an international trade organization as a specialized agency of the United Nations was suggested as one of the topics to be used as a basis for discussion. 22/

20. To the report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee, 23/ which was considered by the Council at its fourth session, was annexed a draft charter of the projected International Trade Organization.

21. At its fifth session, the Council approved 24/ the recommendations contained in the interim report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee, 25/ regarding the agenda, date and place 26/ of the proposed conference and the question of inviting non-members of the United Nations to the conference.

22. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which met at Havana from 21 November 1947 to 24 March 1948, drew up the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, to be submitted to the fifty-six Governments represented, and adopted a resolution establishing an Interim Commission for ITO. The main task of the Interim Commission was to prepare the ground for the first session of the Conference of ITO.

23. The Havana Charter provided for its entry into force 60 days after more than half the Governments which had signed the Final Act of the Havana Conference had deposited instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General. This would have required 28 ratifications. If the Charter had not come into force by 24 March 1949, it was to become effective 60 days after 20 signatories to the Final Act had deposited instruments of acceptance.

24. By the end of 1950, the Havana Charter had been accepted by one Government 27/ and, conditionally, by a second. 28/ As the International Trade Organization had not come into existence, most of the functions envisaged for it remained with the United Nations, while some were assumed by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was concluded as a result of negotiations undertaken pursuant to a resolution 29/ of the Preparatory Committee established by the Council at its first session.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. The question of appropriateness

25. The general question of the appropriateness of the creation by the Organization of new specialized agencies under Article 59 has arisen at various times.

22/ The first session of the Preparatory Committee was held in London from 15 October to 26 November 1946; its second session was held in Geneva from 10 April to 22 August 1947.

23/ E/PC/T/33 and E S C (IV), p. 276, annex 8 (E/311).

24/ E S C resolution 62 (V).

25/ E S C (V), p. 359, annex 8 (E/469).

26/ The conference was to be held at Havana, Cuba, on 21 November 1947.

27/ Liberia.

28/ Australia, conditional upon acceptance by the United Kingdom and the United States.

29/ E S C (V), p. 359, annex 8 (E/469) part C.

26. In its observations on relations with the specialized agencies, the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, in its report to the General Assembly, 30/ noted that there were certain fields in which international co-operation and organization were not fully developed and which did not come within the jurisdiction of any specialized agency, and commented that one of the alternatives available to the United Nations for handling matters in these fields was the initiation of negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of new specialized agencies, in accordance with Article 59 of the Charter.

27. These observations were considered by a joint sub-committee of the Second and Third Committees, during the first part of the first session of the General Assembly, and the hope was expressed "that the Council would be given the greatest liberty to consider and to propose any form of international machinery which it considers the most effective for co-ordinating action on economic and social problems." 31/

1. Appropriateness of the creation of new specialized agencies

28. The question whether the problem of refugees and displaced persons should be dealt with by an organ of the United Nations or by an independent agency was raised in the General Assembly at both parts of its first session. During the discussion of this question in the Third Committee at the first part of the first session, one representative expressed the opinion that, although the appropriate machinery to be devised by the Economic and Social Council might take the form of a commission, a specialized agency might be better fitted to handle the matter. 31/ Another representative contended that the problem could not be handled by the Council but should be treated by an ad hoc organization or by a specialized agency. Another view taken was that the problem could not be adequately handled by a specialized agency, and that it would be premature at that stage to empower the Council to set up new machinery, since a thorough inquiry was needed which might lead eventually to the establishment of an organ of the Council, or of a specialized agency, or possibly a body directly responsible to the General Assembly itself, set up under Article 22. Still another member doubted whether any general international machinery was required, but did not oppose the creation of a specialized agency, if it consisted of the countries primarily concerned. 32/

29. During the discussion of the question in the Third Committee at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, a proposal was submitted 33/ recommending the establishment of a commission of the Council instead of a specialized agency to handle the refugee problem, since the establishment of such an agency would increase the financial burden which Member Governments would have to bear. After a number of representatives had expressed themselves in favour of the creation of a specialized agency, and others against, this proposal was rejected. 34/

30/ Report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, PC/20, 23 Dec. 1945, chap. III, section 5, para. 5.

31/ A/16, pp. 2 and 3; G A (I/1), Plen., p. 573, annex 3 (A/17).

32/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (I/1), 3rd Com., 5th mtg.: Belgium, p. 14; 6th mtg.: Ukrainian SSR, p. 15; Union of South Africa, p. 16; 7th mtg.: Australia, p. 19; USSR, p. 20.

33/ For the proposal submitted by Australia, see G A (I/2), 3rd Com., annex 9d (A/C.3/58).

34/ For texts of relevant statements, see G A (I/2), 3rd Com., 20th mtg., Australia, p. 111; Belgium, p. 114; Brazil, p. 113; Byelorussian SSR, p. 112; Chile, p. 111; Denmark, p. 111; Peru, p. 112; Poland, p. 111; Union of South Africa, p. 111; USSR, p. 113; United Kingdom, p. 111; United States, pp. 112 and 114.

30. In connexion with the discussion on the creation of IMCO at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council certain representatives questioned whether the proposed organization was necessary, while others stressed the burden, particularly for smaller countries, which a multiplicity of international organizations would constitute. One representative felt that the question should be referred to the proposed United Nations Maritime Conference for examination. The Council decided that the Conference should consider the establishment of such an organization, on the understanding that if the Conference considered it favourably, it should draw up the necessary convention. 35/

31. At the ninth session of the Council, there was objection 36/ to the view expressed in a draft resolution 37/ recommended for adoption by the Council by the Transport and Communications Commission, to the effect that the solutions of various urgent and important problems affecting international transport would be greatly facilitated when ITO and IMCO had started to function. Objection was raised on the grounds that the problems referred to in the report of the Commission which contained this draft text could be dealt with by other international organizations.

32. The question of the appropriate division of functions has been raised in connexion with ITO. In the report of its first session, 38/ the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment had raised the question whether article 11 (3) of the draft charter of ITO was in accordance with the views of the Council on the appropriate allocation of functions relating to economic development. The Economic and Employment Commission had considered 39/ that it was premature to attempt to make a rigid division of functions in the field of economic development not yet allocated amongst specialized agencies, commissions and sub-commissions of the Council, but had stressed the desirability of co-ordinating policies and activities in this field with a view to providing complementary rather than competitive technical services. The Commission had seen no reason to suggest that article 11 should be omitted from the draft charter, but had assumed that the Conference, in formulating it, would consider the responsibilities of existing specialized agencies in this field and the terms of reference established by the Council for the Sub-Commission on Economic Development.

33. In a resolution adopted at its fourth session, 40/ the Council expressed the view that it would be appropriate for ITO to assume the functions relating to economic development as described in article 11 (3), of the draft charter. It expected that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment would give careful consideration to the final formulation of this paragraph in the light of the agreed purposes and functions of ITO, bearing in mind the terms of reference established by the Council for the Economic and Employment Commission and its Sub-Commission on Economic Development and the responsibility in this field of inter-governmental organizations which had in fact become or which were qualified to become specialized agencies under Article 57 of the Charter. Reservations were made to the above-mentioned resolution by two representatives, on the grounds that to advise members on economic development was a function of the Council and its commissions rather than of ITO, and that it was important to avoid overlapping. 41/

35/ For texts of relevant statements, see E S C (IV), 63rd mtg., Chile, p. 80; Cuba, p. 79; France, p. 79; New Zealand, p. 80; USSR, p. 78.

36/ E S C (IX), 337th mtg., p. 816.

37/ E S C (IX), Suppl. No. 3 (E/1311), pp. 17 and 18, resolution 10.

38/ E/PC/T/33, chap. II, and E S C (IV), p. 276, annex 8 (E/311).

39/ E S C (IV), Suppl. No. 4 (E/255), pp. 1-25, part V.

40/ E S C resolution 29 (IV).

41/ E S C (IV), 60th mtg., pp. 59-64; 81st mtg., p. 214, and E/AC.19/7.

*2. Appropriateness of the creation of new inter-governmental organizations
in the economic and social fields*

34. The Economic and Social Council has considered the question of establishing in the economic and social fields new inter-governmental organizations in addition to those mentioned above. In connexion with the consideration, at its eleventh session, of the question of the concentration of effort and resources, the Council endorsed the views of its Co-ordination Committee "that it was of continuing importance to avoid the establishment of new inter-governmental organizations ... without due consideration of the adequacy of existing international organizations and facilities in the economic and social fields. At the same time, the United Nations and the specialized agencies should not be discouraged from making use, where appropriate, of existing inter-governmental ... organizations for tasks within the recognized competence of those organizations".^{42/} In connexion with the discussion of the question of migration at the seventh session of the Council, one representative remarked in the Social Committee that "Experience showed that a multiplicity of organs, though preventing abuses, had a braking effect, so that the scope of migration could be extended only by establishing a specialized organization or by widening the powers of one of the existing organizations."^{43/}

B. Method of initiating negotiations

35. The Organization has employed two methods for the direct initiation of negotiations in connexion with the creation of new specialized agencies under Article 59 of the Charter: (a) convening international conferences and (b) establishing special committees reporting to the Economic and Social Council.

1. Convening international conferences

36. In the cases of WHO, IMCO and ITO, the Council decided to convene international conferences to consider the establishment of the new agencies. With regard to WHO, the Economic and Social Council decided to call an international conference to consider "the establishment of a single international health organization of the United Nations", Members of the United Nations being urged to send as representatives to the conference experts in public health. A Technical Preparatory Committee was established by the Council to prepare a draft annotated agenda and proposals for the consideration of the conference, experts being appointed to constitute the Committee.^{44/} In the case of IMCO, the Secretary-General was requested by the Council to convene a conference of interested Governments, to consider "the establishment of an inter-governmental maritime organization", with a draft convention prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council serving as a working paper to form the basis of discussion for the Conference.^{45/} In the case of ITO, the Council called an International Conference on Trade and Employment and established a Preparatory Committee to elaborate an annotated draft agenda, including a draft convention, for consideration by the conference, with a suggestion that the "Establishment of an international trade

^{42/} E S C resolution 324 (XI), annex I (d).

^{43/} E/AC.7/SR.53, p. 19. In his report to the Council at its seventh session on the allocation of functions among the various organs concerned in the field of migration (E/806, para. 148), the Secretary-General referred to the suggestions made by the International Labour Conference in 1944 and the World Labour Migration Congress organized in 1926 by the International Trade Union Federation, and to the proposal made by Panama at the San Francisco Conference, concerning the possibility of establishing an international agency to deal with migration.

^{44/} E S C resolution 1/1.

^{45/} E S C resolution 35 (IV).

organization, as a specialized agency of the United Nations ..." 46/ should be one of the topics on the agenda of the Preparatory Committee.

2. Establishing special committees

37. In the case of IRO, the Economic and Social Council established a Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, charged with carrying out a thorough examination in all its aspects of the problem of refugees and displaced persons of all categories, 47/ this problem, including the question of "whatever international body may be recognized or established" having been referred to the Council, in the first instance, by the General Assembly. 48/ The Committee submitted suggestions for a draft constitution of an International Refugee Organization to the Council, and this draft constitution, after revision and amendment by the Council, 49/ was transmitted to the General Assembly, for approval. The General Assembly itself further amended and then approved the Constitution of IRO, made the Arrangement for a Preparatory Commission and decided on the opening of the Constitution of IRO for signature. 50/

C. Initiation of negotiations among the States concerned

38. The term "states concerned" in the initiation of negotiations for the creation of new specialized agencies has not been expressly defined, nor have the "states concerned" been enumerated in connexion with the proceedings for the establishment of the four specialized agencies under consideration. However, practice relevant to the use of this term may be found in the arrangements for the conferences convened for the establishment of WHO, IMCO and ITO and, in the case of IRO, in the use of the term by the Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons.

1. The International Refugee Organization

39. In the case of IRO, the Council, at its first session, 51/ established a Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons. After having referred the question of membership of the Committee to a closed meeting of the Council, 52/ it agreed upon the composition of the Committee at its next open meeting without discussion. 53/ The Committee was to be composed of twenty Members of the United Nations, some of them members of the Council 54/ and others not. 55/ In addition, the executive heads of two inter-governmental organizations, 56/ or their representatives, were to be invited to sit with the Committee in a consultative capacity.

46/ E S C resolution 1/13.

47/ E S C resolution 1/3.

48/ G A resolution 8 (I).

49/ E S C resolution 2/2 and E S C resolution 18 (III).

50/ G A resolution 62 (I).

51/ E S C resolution 1/3.

52/ E S C (I), 12th mtg., p. 103.

53/ E S C (I), 13th mtg., pp. 117 and 118.

54/ Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Lebanon, Peru, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

55/ Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand and Poland.

56/ The Director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and the Director-General of UNRRA.

2. The World Health Organization

40. In the case of WHO, the Council, at its first session, urged "the Members of the United Nations to send as representatives to this conference [the International Health Conference] experts in public health" 57/ and, at its second session, endorsed 58/ the recommendation of the Technical Preparatory Committee to issue invitations to observers from sixteen States not Members of the United Nations, 59/ to observers from Allied control authorities in three other countries 60/ and from ten organizations interested in public health. 61/

3. The International Maritime Consultative Organization

41. In the case of IMCO, the Secretary-General was requested by the Council, at its fourth session, to convene a conference of "interested Governments" to consider the establishment of an inter-governmental maritime organization and to invite all the Members of the United Nations and certain non-member States 62/ to participate in the conference. 63/

4. The International Trade Organization

42. In the case of ITO, the Council, at its first session, in constituting a Preparatory Committee 64/ to elaborate, inter alia, an annotated draft agenda for the International Conference on Trade and Employment, appointed as members of the Committee the representatives of nineteen Members of the United Nations, some of them members of the Council 65/ and others not. 66/ The Preparatory Committee was requested "to report to a subsequent session of the Council recommendations regarding ... what States, if any, not Members of the United Nations, should be invited to the Conference".

43. The Council, at its fifth session, decided, 67/ on the basis of a list suggested by the Preparatory Committee, that invitations to participate in the work of the Conference should be sent to thirteen non-member States 68/ having "an appreciable interest in world trade". In addition, the following were to be invited to send representatives in a consultative capacity: the Allied Control authorities in three countries; 69/ three Governments 70/ which, although under the sovereignty of a Member

57/ E S C resolution 1/1.

58/ E S C resolution 2/1.

59/ Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Transjordan and Yemen.

60/ In Germany, Japan and Korea.

61/ ILO, FAO, UNESCO, PICAO, UNRRA, Office international d'hygiène publique, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, League of Red Cross Societies, World Federation of Trade Unions and Rockefeller Foundation.

62/ Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.

63/ E S C resolution 35 (IV).

64/ E S C resolution 1/13.

65/ Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Norway, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

66/ Australia, Brazil, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

67/ E S C resolution 62 (V).

68/ Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Transjordan and Yemen.

69/ Germany, Japan and Korea.

70/ Burma, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia.

