

# ARTICLE 70

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## ARTICLE 70

### TEXT OF ARTICLE 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The main development in the period under review that bore upon the application of Article 70 is the adoption by the Council of resolution 1267(XLIII), which laid down general rules for the representation at meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies of non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations.

#### I. GENERAL SURVEY

2. The arrangements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies for reciprocal representation, without vote, which were included in the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations before 1 September 1966 under the terms of Article 63 (1) of the Charter, did not change during the period under review. No new relationship agreements of the type contemplated in Article 63 (1) were entered into during this period.

#### II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

##### \*\*1. Invitations for reciprocal representation

##### \*\*2. Participation of the United Nations in meetings of the specialized agencies

##### \*\*3. Participation of specialized agencies in meetings of the United Nations

##### 4. Representation of regional and other intergovernmental organizations

3. The Council, in resolution 1267(XLIII), decided to establish relations with Regional Co-operation for Development, an organization established by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, and requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide for the representation of Regional Co-operation for Development at the meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest. It also invited the Secretary-General, where he considered it would help to further the aims and work of the Council, to propose to the Council the names of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system that should be invited to be represented by observers at sessions of the Council; those organizations might participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in its debates on questions of concern to them. It invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations to it regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and specific intergovernmental organizations active in fields of concern to them, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at an appropriate future session, on the functioning of the arrangements outlined above.

4. In the course of the discussion<sup>1</sup> that led to the adoption of resolution 1267(XLIII), two representatives questioned the legality of the resolution. One of them expressed the view that the resolution ran counter to Council resolution 288(X), since its purpose was to give consultative status to intergovernmental organizations. The other based his doubts about the legality of the resolution on the fact that the only relationship between the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations referred to in the Charter was the relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

5. During the period under review, several functional commissions had observers from regional intergovernmental organizations attending their sessions. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had observers from the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States (LAS) at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions; the Commission on Human Rights had observers from the Council of Europe and LAS at its twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Organization of American States (OAS) at its twenty-fourth session, and from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) at its twenty-third and twenty-fifth sessions; the Commission on the Status of Women had observers from the Inter-American Commission of Women at its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions; and the Population Commission had observers from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), LAS, OAS and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at its fifteenth session.

<sup>1</sup>E S C (XLIII), 1505th mtg.

6. As was pointed out in the *Repertory* and its *Supplement No. 3*,<sup>2</sup> the terms of reference of the regional economic commissions provide for the invitation of observers from intergovernmental organizations. Accordingly, observers from such organizations have attended as a rule the sessions of these commissions. For example, the Asian Productivity Organization had

<sup>2</sup>See *Repertory*, under Article 70, para. 19, and *Supplement No. 3*, Article 70, para. 8.

observers at the twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), observers from the Asian Development Bank attended the twenty-fifth session of that Commission, and the European Economic Community (EEC) and OAS had observers at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

**\*\*5. WRITTEN STATEMENTS**

**\*\*6. APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES**