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CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

SUMMARY

In pursuance of 61 EX/Decision 15.2 (II), the Executive Board considers the applications of international non-governmental organizations for classification in category A or B at its Spring session. In accordance with paragraph II.2, of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations, the Director-General informs the Board of the decisions he has taken with regard to classification in category C. Under the terms of reference set for it by the Executive Board at its 111th session (111 EX/Decision 7.3), the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations submits to the Board a report concerning its recommendations on the classification of these organizations in categories A and B.

Decision required: paragraph 58.

1. Under the terms of paragraphs II.3, II.4 and II.5 of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations, it is for the Executive Board to decide which international non-governmental organizations shall be classified in categories A and B, while paragraph II.2 of the Directives states that the Director-General may admit organizations to category C and shall apprise the Board of his decisions.
2. The Executive Board, at its 61st session, decided (61 EX/Decision 15.2 (II)) to consider matters connected with the classification of international non-governmental organizations once a year, at its Spring session.
3. It further decided at its 78th session (78 EX/Decision 7.9, paragraph 3) that "henceforth only applications for classification in category A or B which reach the Secretariat before 31 December each year shall be forwarded to the Board for examination at the following Spring session".

4. To assist the Executive Board in reaching its decisions, appendices giving information on each of the international non-governmental organizations applying for classification in the categories for which the Board is competent are attached; pursuant to the Board's instructions at its 78th session (78 EX/Decision 7.9, paragraph 4), they contain "a summary of the information supplied by organizations requesting admission to categories A and B, and a critical appraisal of the contribution which these organizations already make or are in a position to make to the implementation of Unesco's programme".

5. This document comprises five parts:

I. Admission to category A.

II. Admission to category B.

III. Classification by the Director-General of international non-governmental organizations in category C.

IV. Implementation of the decisions of the General Conference and Executive Board concerning international non-governmental organizations having members in South Africa.

V. Draft resolution.

I. Admission to category A (consultative and associate relations)

6. Paragraph II.5 of the Directives stipulates that "a restricted number of international non-governmental organizations which are broadly international in membership and of proven competence in an important field of education, science or culture and which have a record of regular major contributions to Unesco's work may, at their request, be placed by the Executive Board, after consultation with the Director-General, in another category of 'consultative and associate relations' (category A)". Applications for admission to category A are accordingly forwarded to the Executive Board with, in each case, the Director-General's technical appreciation.

7. In addition, paragraph II.6 of the Directives stipulates that, "as an exception, the Executive Board may, if it considers this to be conducive to the achievement of Unesco's aims and the execution of its programme, admit an international non-governmental organization directly to category A or B".

Pan-American Association of Educational Credit Institutions

(Appendix 1)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category A
but favourable with regard to category C

8. The Association, which was established in 1969 and comprises private institutions and individual members in 12 countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, plays an important part in the region and co-operates closely with Unesco in the implementation of the fellowships programme. However, as a regional organization, it does not qualify for admission to category A and, in addition, does not meet the provisions of paragraph I.1 (c) of the Directives sufficiently to justify its direct admission to category B. The Director-General is therefore ready to classify the Association in the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) this year.

Federación Latinoamericana de Periodistas

(Appendix 2)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category A but favourable with regard to category B

9. The Federation was established in 1976 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship in 1978; it comprises national organizations in 19 countries of the region. It maintains very close working relations with Unesco which have brought out its high degree of competence in the field of communication. As a regional organization, it cannot meet the criteria laid down in paragraph II.5 for admission to category A. It does, however, fulfil the conditions required for classification in category B.

International PEN

(Appendix 3)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

10. The International PEN, which was established in 1921 and admitted to the "information and consultative" category of relationship (category B) in 1962, maintains satisfactory relations of co-operation with Unesco. However, it does not yet meet the conditions of "broadly international" membership stipulated in paragraph II.5 of the Directives for admission to category A. In addition, with regard to paragraph III.1 (c) (ii) of the Directives, its membership, unlike that of the majority of the organizations admitted to category A, does not include international organizations competent "to assist Unesco in its efforts to promote international co-ordination of the activities of non-governmental organizations working in a common field".

Pursuant to 19 C/Resolution 12.1, the Director-General informs the Executive Board that the organization has members in the Republic of South Africa, and submits for its consideration, in paragraph 53 of this document, the justifications which have been supplied to him in this connection.

International Society for Education through Art

(Appendix 4)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

11. The International Society for Education through Art, which was established in 1954 and admitted to the information and consultative category of relationship (category B) in 1962, co-operates with Unesco in the development of education through art, but it does not yet meet the conditions set out in paragraph II.5 of the Directives, in particular with regard to its geographical representation which for the time being is confined to 45 countries, of which four are in Africa, five in Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 in Asia and Oceania and 24 in Europe and North America.

Pursuant to 19 C/Resolution 12.1, the Director-General informs the Executive Board that the organization includes members in the Republic of South Africa, and submits for its consideration, in paragraph 54 of this document, the justifications which have been supplied to him in that connection.

II. Admission to category B (information and consultative relations)

12. Paragraph II.3 of the Directives stipulates that "where an organization in category C has given Unesco effective assistance for a minimum period of two years within the framework defined in subparagraph III.1 (a) of the Directives, the Executive Board may decide, either on the proposal of the Director-General or at the request of the organization itself, to admit the organization to a smaller 'information and consultative' category of relationship (category B)". The same paragraph stipulates, however, that "in exceptional cases the two-year period may be reduced".

13. Paragraph II.6 of the Directives stipulates that "as an exception, the Executive Board may, if it considers this to be conducive to the achievement of Unesco's aims and the execution of its programme, admit an international non-governmental organization directly to category A or B".

International Association of South-East European Studies

(Appendix 5)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

14. The AIESEE, which was established in 1963 on Unesco's initiative to contribute to the preparation and carrying out of studies on South-East Europe, is a regional organization which fulfils the requirements of paragraph I.1 (a) of the Directives. The high level of the work carried out by the 11 commissions and study groups which it has set up bears witness to the scientific and multidisciplinary nature of its programmes and this, on the one hand, meets the requirements of paragraph II.3 of the Directives and, on the other hand, confirms the need to establish direct relations with the AIESEE at consultative level in spite of the fact (related to paragraph II.4 (b) of the Directives) that it is already affiliated to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (category A).

International Association for Research and Diffusion of Audio-Visual and Structuro-Global Methods

(Appendix 6)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement to 1982

15. The Association, which was established in 1965 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1975, maintains continuing working relations with the Secretariat. It contributes to the implementation of the Organization's programme, especially as regards the updating of the methods and techniques of teaching languages by audio-visual means. In addition, the Association has made an effort to widen its geographical representation which has increased from 45 countries in 1975 to 61 in 1980. However, it does not enjoy the financial autonomy required to enable it to meet the needs of co-operation at consultative level with Unesco. Indeed, the fact that it has not published its information bulletins since 1975 means that it cannot fulfil the terms of paragraph III.1 (a) (ii) of the Directives whereby non-governmental organizations are required "to acquaint their members, by all the means at their command, with those Unesco programme activities and achievements which are likely to interest them".

International Association for Educational Assessment

(Appendix 7)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

16. The Association, which was established in 1975, comprises national organizations in 23 countries and five international regional organizations. At its 108th and 109th sessions, the Executive Board postponed taking a decision on the Association's request for admission to category B and invited it to widen its geographical representation. The Association's membership has now increased from 44 organizations in 21 countries to 48 organizations in 23 countries. In addition, the special recruitment committee which it set up has contacted the national examination offices and boards of five African countries which have agreed to join the Association. Similar efforts are being carried out with regard to Eastern European countries. Apart from this attempt to widen its geographical representation, the Association, in accordance with paragraph II.3 of the Directives, is in a position to make its expertise in educational assessment available to Unesco.

African Bureau of Educational Sciences

(Appendix 8)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

17. The ABES, which was established in 1973 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship in 1977, has given clear proof of its will to fulfil its self-imposed task of promoting educational research and developing the teaching of educational sciences with a view to improving the standard of teaching in Africa. The considerations which led to its establishment and the very principle underlying its existence are sound, but the difficulties it encounters seriously limit both its African vocation and its ability to take action.

Environment Liaison Centre

(Appendix 9)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category B but favourable with regard to category C

18. The Centre, which was established in 1975, comprises national associations in 52 countries. It has developed useful working relations with the United Nations Environment Programme and up to the present, has exchanged information with Unesco. The Centre's main objectives are related both to those of Unesco and those of UNEP but, as indicated in its Statutes, the Centre intends to develop its working relations with UNEP and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation with which it already enjoys special relations as a matter of priority. After consulting UNEP, in accordance with paragraph II.4 (a) of the Directives, the Director-General is prepared to admit the Centre to category C, and to see how its working relations with the Unesco Secretariat develop.

International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics

(Appendix 10)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category B but favourable with regard to category C

19. The Centre, which was established in 1978, co-operates with Unesco at a high scientific level. It should, however, make an effort to extend its geographical representation in the regions for which its programmes are intended, so as to meet its own objectives as well as the requirements of paragraph I.1 (b) of the Directives. In view of the degree of co-operation which already exists between the two organizations, the Director-General is prepared to classify the Centre in the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) this year.

Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies

(Appendix 11)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

20. The Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies, which was established in 1972 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship in 1976, comprises universities in 30 countries, most of which are European. Its working relations with Unesco up to the present do not qualify it, under the terms of paragraph II.3 of the Directives, for admission to category B. The Centre's affiliation to the International Association of Universities, a non-governmental organization in category A, should also be envisaged, in view of the convergence of the fields of activity of the two organizations.

European Teachers' Trade Union Committee

(Appendix 12)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable

21. The Committee, which was established in 1978, comprises national organizations in 12 Western European countries. It was created with the objective of defending, in the context of the European Community, the interests of its member organizations which are members of the principal world organizations of teachers' unions. With reference to paragraph II.4 (b) of the Directives, the interests of the members of the Committee are already represented at Unesco by the above-mentioned organizations of teachers' unions to which they belong.

Arab Sports Confederation

(Appendix 13)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category B but favourable with regard to category C

22. The Arab Sports Confederation, which was established in 1976, comprises the National Olympic Committees of 18 countries in the Arab region. The objective of the Confederation is to develop competitive sports in an amateur spirit in the region and to promote harmony among Olympic teams. In view of the representative nature of this organization and the human and technical capacities available to it, its co-operation with the Organization seems bound to develop. The Director-General cannot recommend its direct admission to category B, in view of the requirements of paragraph II.3 of the Directives, but he is prepared to classify it in the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) this year.

International Conference of Historians of Labour Movements

(Appendix 14)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

23. The International Conference of Historians of Labour Movements was established in 1969 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1977 since its research topics are of interest to Unesco. This co-operation will be continued and could be extended to other activities such as the project for the revision of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind. In this connection, the organization will have to act more closely in accordance with the Directives concerning relations between Unesco and non-governmental organizations.

International Council for Reprography

(Appendix 15)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable

24. The Council, which was established in 1969, now comprises national organizations in ten countries whereas it had members in 29 countries when it was admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1972. In addition, its institutional relations with the organizations affiliated to it in the field of reprography, namely the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions and the International Federation for Documentation, both of which have been admitted to category A, are intermittent.

Federation of European Chemical Societies

(Appendix 16)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

25. The Federation, which was established in 1970, comprises the principal chemical societies of 21 European countries. It assists the Secretariat in the implementation of research and science teaching programmes, particularly with regard to the promotion of endogenous technologies. It thus fulfils the requisite conditions, in paragraphs II.3 and II.6 of the Directives, for direct admission to category B.

International Federation of Women in the Legal Professions

(Appendix 17)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

26. The Federation, which was established in 1929 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1975, has collective and individual members in 67 countries. The subjects dealt with by the Federation during its congresses and seminars are directly connected with Unesco's objectives and qualify it, in accordance with paragraph II.3 of the Directives, to supply advice to the Secretariat and to contribute to Unesco surveys, studies or publications within its sphere of competence.

International Council of Catholic Men

(Appendix 18)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement to 1982

27. The Council, which was established in 1948, comprises national organizations in 25 countries, two of which are in Africa, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 in Europe and North America. Apart from the field of human rights, the organization is in a position to co-operate with Unesco in literacy programmes, but its limited geographical representation, especially in Africa and Asia, does not, in the light of paragraph I.1 (b) of the Directives, justify its admission to any of the categories of relationship with Unesco for the time being. It therefore seems advisable to await the results of the effort the organization is making to widen its membership and increase its activities in Africa and Asia.

Pursuant to 19 C/Resolution 12.1, the Director-General informs the Executive Board that the organization includes members in the Republic of South Africa, and submits for its consideration, in paragraph 55 of this document, the justifications which have been supplied to him in that connection.

International Federation of Bloodgivers Organizations

(Appendix 19)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

28. The Federation, which was established in 1955 and comprises collective and individual members in 37 countries, has already submitted two requests for classification to Unesco, first in 1978 for admission to category B and secondly for admission to category C, which were not accepted on the grounds that its activities did not fall within Unesco's sphere of competence. To support its present request, the Federation has submitted teaching notes prepared by its French branch for use in member countries which might form the basis of co-operation with Unesco in the framework of its adult education, integrated rural development and information programmes. The Executive Board might therefore decide to reconsider this request in the light of the development of this programme.

International Federation of Social Science Organizations

(Appendix 20)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category B but
favourable with regard to category C

29. The Federation, which was established in 1979, comprises collective members in 33 countries and is a full regular member of the International Social Science Council. Apart from joint scientific activities, the Federation carries out undertakings which specifically concern the organization, working procedures and financing of its federated bodies. These are specific activities which do not call for the application of paragraph II.4 (b). However, the Federation has not yet established working relations with Unesco to prove its will to co-operate with it (paragraph I.1 (a) of the Directives) and, in addition, its geographical representation is not wide enough (paragraph I.1 (b) of the Directives) to qualify it for admission to category B. The Director-General is, however, prepared to classify the Federation in the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) this year.

Pan-American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools

(Appendix 21)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

30. The Federation, which was established in 1962, comprises national associations in 19 countries of the Latin American region and two countries in North America. Since its admission to category C in 1977, it has not had any particular contacts with Unesco and, although its seminars and publications deal with science and life and university science education, its main field of interest falls within the purview of WHO for the time being.

Pan-African Institute for Development

(Appendix 22)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

31. The Institute, which was established in 1964, comprises individual members in 25 countries, 18 of which are in Africa and seven in Europe and North America. At its 108th session (Autumn 1979), the Executive Board was unable to give favourable consideration to the Institute's request for direct admission to category A, the organization's membership being confined to 18 African countries in the region where it carries out the bulk of its activities. The Director-General then suggested to the organization that it be classified in category C, but it preferred to wait until the Executive Board had taken a decision on its request for admission to category B. Since then, the PID's membership has not been extended to a greater number of countries but, by means of a subregional network of institutes in Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zambia, its training and research activities are now carried out in 42 African countries, or nearly the entire region, and it thus meets the requirements of 19 C/Resolution 7.33, paragraph 11, in which the non-governmental organizations are requested to "intensify their efforts to achieve a wider geographical coverage as regards both their membership and their activities".

International Community Education Association

(Appendix 23)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable with regard to category B but favourable with regard to category C

32. The Association, which was established in 1974, comprises individual or collective members in 33 countries, seven of which are in Africa, seven in Latin America, 11 in Asia and Oceania and eight in Europe and North America. It does not fulfil the conditions of paragraph II.3 of the Directives concerning category B, and still less those of paragraph II.6 concerning direct admission to that category. However, in view of the programme activities which it has carried out since its creation and also the relations established among its members and its present representation in the various continents, the Director-General is prepared to classify the Association in the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) this year.

International Movement ATD Fourth World

(Appendix 24)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

33. The Movement, which was established in 1972 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship in 1974, comprises national organizations

in 72 countries. It maintains sustained and serious working relations with the Secretariat which have been reflected in a series of contracts, particularly concerning young people in migrant workers' circles and human rights in the urban Fourth World of the developed countries. In addition to the activities it has undertaken and its in-depth knowledge of the conditions of life, the difficulties and obstacles encountered by the populations of the Fourth World, the Movement has extended its geographical representation from seven countries in 1974 to 72 at present. It thus fulfils the conditions for admission to category B (paragraph II.3 of the Directives).

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

(Appendix 25)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable

34. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, which was founded in 1957 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship in 1978, has widened both its activities and its geographical representation, the latter having increased from 53 countries in 1978 to 75 in 1980. However, its programme would make it more suited to having consultative relations with the United Nations than with Unesco.

International Social Service

(Appendix 26)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable

35. Established in 1924, the organization at present has national branches in 15 countries, of which 10 in Europe and North America. At the time of its admission to category C in 1961, it already had members in 16 countries. In view of its objectives, which consist in studying from an international standpoint the circumstances and consequences of migrations, and helping both voluntary and forced exiles, the organization's membership should be broadly international, and thereby fulfil the conditions of paragraph I.1 (b) of the Directives. Moreover, it is a member of the International Council on Social Welfare (category B), through the intermediary of which it should be in a position to co-operate with Unesco in a consultative capacity.

International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling

(Appendix 27)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

36. The International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling, which was established in 1971 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1975, has already submitted an application for admission to category B, which was rejected by the Executive Board at its 104th session in view of the limited geographical representation both of the organization's members and of its activities. Since then, the number of its member countries has been successfully raised from 28 in 1977 to 43; however, the organization's contribution remains limited, and still does not fulfil the conditions of paragraph II.3 of the Directives relating to admission to category B.

International Union of Speleology

(Appendix 28)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement

37. The International Union of Speleology, which was established in 1965 and admitted to category C in 1975, has pursued its activities, which are of major relevance for Unesco's programmes in the earth sciences and water sciences; however, the organization has been unable to give proof, as is required by paragraph II.3 of the Directives, of its ability to co-operate effectively with Unesco. Moreover, its geographical representation should be extended to include more developing countries. Postponement of a decision regarding its application will enable the Secretariat to assess, through the organization's future programme, its determination to co-operate with Unesco and its effort to extend its geographical representation.

In pursuance of resolution 19 C/12.1, the Director-General draws the attention of the Executive Board to the fact that the organization has members in the Republic of South Africa, and submits for its consideration, in paragraph 56 of this document, the justifications presented to him in this connection.

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees

(Appendix 29)

Director-General's recommendation: unfavourable

38. Founded in 1955, the International comprises national organizations in 41 countries. To date, it has established no form of co-operation with Unesco. Apart from the three major trade union confederations or federations, ICFTU, WCL and WFTU, Unesco has admitted only three teachers' trade union organizations to consultative status, in view of their high degree of specialization in the field of educational personnel training and further training. No other trade union organization pertaining to a professional sector has been admitted to consultative status.

The Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees should be able to co-operate with Unesco through the World Federation of Trade Unions (category A) to which it is affiliated.

International Union of Latin Notaries

(Appendix 30)

Director-General's recommendation: favourable

39. Founded in 1948, the Union has member orders and groups of notaries in 45 countries. Since its admission to category C in 1978, it has collaborated closely with Unesco, particularly in the teaching of human rights and the development thereof in notarial schools. It has undertaken studies for the Secretariat and given highly appreciated views on questions relating to human rights and the new international economic order, thereby fulfilling the conditions of paragraph II.3 of the Directives concerning admission to category B.

International Radio and Television University

(Appendix 31)

Director-General's recommendation: postponement until 1982

40. The University, which was founded in 1949 and admitted to the "mutual information" category of relationship (category C) in 1979, has collective members in 31 countries, including nine in Africa, 16 in Europe and North America and six in the Arab States. It is a member of the International Film and Television Council which has been admitted to the category of consultative and associate relations (category A), but exercises activities in the field of radio broadcasting which are not covered entirely by its representation through the Council in Unesco, and which therefore qualify it for admission to category B in accordance with paragraph II.4 (b) of the Directives. However, it would be proper to await the results of the measures taken to secure the admission of new members which the Secretary-General of the University outlines in his report for 1980.

III. Classification by the Director-General of international non-governmental organizations in category C (mutual information relationship)

41. Paragraph II.2 of the Directives stipulates that the Director-General may admit to category C (mutual information relationship) "any international non-governmental organization fulfilling the conditions defined in section I of the Directives and wishing to co-operate with Unesco... should he deem its admission useful for the achievement of Unesco's objectives".

42. This paragraph also stipulates that "the Director-General shall apprise the Executive Board, in his periodic reports, of the international non-governmental organizations he has placed in the mutual information category (category C) and of those he has rejected".

43. In pursuance of these provisions, the Director-General lists below, for the information of the Executive Board, the organizations he has classified in category C since the end of its 109th session:

Asian Women's Institute

European Federation for Intercultural Learning

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Planetary Citizens

44. Before admitting the International Abolitionist Federation to category C, the Director-General, in paragraph 57 of this document, submits for the Executive Board's consideration the information he has received concerning the South African members of this organization.

45. The Director-General has decided to postpone until 1982 consideration of the applications submitted by the following organizations:

International Association for the History of Law and Institutions

Latinoamerican Association of Communication Researchers

World Association of Centres for Historical and Social Studies of the Labour Movement

European Confederation of Public Relations
World Mining Congress
Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
International Council of Infant Food Industries
Islamic Council of Europe
World Council of Indigenous Peoples
International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure
Facilities
International Institute for Advice and Research on Mental Deficiency
International Union of the Institutes of Archaeology, History and Art
History in Rome
International Society of Medical Writers

46. Other international non-governmental organizations have applied to the Director-General for classification in category C. The Director-General has felt unable to grant those applications either because the organizations' aims or activities are not sufficiently related to those of Unesco, or because the organizations themselves are not sufficiently international. The organizations in question are:

Third World Film Festival Association
Janusz Korczak International Society
Baha'i International Community
World Association for Sexology

IV. Implementation of the decisions of the General Conference and Executive Board concerning international non-governmental organizations having members in the Republic of South Africa

47. The Director-General wishes to remind the members of the Executive Board of the decisions of the General Conference and the Board concerning international non-governmental organizations having members in the Republic of South Africa.

48. Under the terms of resolution 11.1 adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Conference invited the Director-General "to continue, with the Executive Board, to take the utmost care to ensure that no non-governmental organization having working relations with Unesco participates in any way in the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised in the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and to report to the Executive Board" (paragraph 17 (b)).

49. Resolution 12.1 adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session "invites the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to take the necessary measures to cease all collaboration with any non-governmental organizations participating in any way in the policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia or any other territory where the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination subsists" (paragraph 19).

50. At its 88th session, the Executive Board, following consideration of the agenda item "investigation of all international non-governmental organizations with branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the South African Republic, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories", adopted decision 6.5. In paragraph 4 of that decision, the Executive Board:

"Approves, as criteria for determining their non-co-operation in racial discrimination or segregation in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories, the following directives:

- (i) a clear statement by a non-governmental organization that its branch does not practise racial discrimination should be accepted;
- (ii) a clear statement by a non-governmental organization that its branch does not co-operate with the policy of apartheid should be accepted;
- (iii) where there is evidence that compliance with the law on racial discrimination and apartheid by a branch is only on the basis of 'unwilling compromise' - for example if the branch is open to all races and has made a public declaration against racial discrimination or has otherwise overtly demonstrated its hostility to apartheid - that branch should be regarded as not co-operating with apartheid;
- (iv) where there is evidence that the branch, in spite of complying with the law on apartheid, continues its previous work among all races without any significant and harmful change in that work, the branch should not be regarded as co-operating with apartheid, especially if the work and the principles of the branch and the parent international non-governmental organization are in accord with the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child or other fundamental human rights;
- (v) where there is evidence that the branch, in spite of complying with the law on apartheid, makes every effort to mitigate the effects of apartheid, it should not be regarded as co-operating with apartheid;
- (vi) if an international non-governmental organization which has a clause in its Constitution forbidding racial discrimination states that its branch does not practise racial discrimination and that there is relevant information which cannot be disclosed because it is confidential or that it would not be discreet to give further information in view of the situation in the country, the international non-governmental organization's statement should be accepted as adequate evidence that the branch does not co-operate with apartheid;
- (vii) where the international non-governmental organization is unable to provide information as to whether its branch practises racial discrimination or co-operates with apartheid, the presence of a distinguished African of world renown on the executive body of the international non-governmental organization representing African interests should be an acceptable indication that the branch does not practise discrimination and does not co-operate with apartheid;

(viii) where information on the branch is inadequate, but there is in the Constitution of the international non-governmental organization a strong clause forbidding racial discrimination, the fact that national member bodies are required to subscribe to this clause should be acceptable evidence that racial discrimination is not practised by the branch and that there is no co-operation with apartheid".

51. Members should also bear in mind decision 6.5 (paragraph 8) adopted by the Executive Board at its 88th session, which permits international non-governmental organizations having only individual members in the territories concerned to continue their co-operation with Unesco.

52. In accordance with those decisions of the General Conference and the Executive Board, it is for the Board to decide on the advisability of establishing official relations with or raising to a higher category non-governmental organizations having members in South Africa. In this regard, the Director-General submits for consideration by the Board the information and statements which he has received from the following organizations.

53. International PEN (paragraph 10 of this document)

At its 88th session, the Executive Board examined the case of South African members of International PEN and authorized it to pursue its relations with Unesco. In support of the present application for admission to category A, International PEN draws the Director-General's attention to the letter which it addressed to Unesco on 1 October 1971 in this connection:

"International PEN has two autonomous Centres in the Union of South Africa, that of Johannesburg, which is the elder of the two and which is called the South African Centre, and that of Cape Town. Both these Centres have over the years vigorously upheld the Charter of PEN in that they have made a number of representations to the government on behalf of writers who were restricted in one way or another through the policy of apartheid. The International Executive Committee of PEN has on more than one occasion expressed its admiration for the emphatic representations that have been made by the two South African Centres on behalf of such writers as Alan Paton, Nadine Gordimer and Laurens van der Post. Both Centres were represented by official delegates at the recently held Jubilee Congress of PEN in Dublin, and I had an opportunity of discussing the situation in South Africa as regards freedom of speech and freedom of expression in general with them".

54. International Society for Education through Art (paragraph 11 of this document)

Letter dated 16 January 1981 from the World Council of INSEA:

"INSEA is against apartheid, INSEA has always urged and continues to urge that all Unesco resolutions relating thereto be implemented. The South African members are individual members, and I should like to assure you that they are deeply opposed to apartheid and play no political role in that region. The members of the World Council of INSEA agree with Unesco decisions and endeavour to propagate its great ideals in their own countries".

55. International Council of Catholic Men (paragraph 27 of this document)

Letter dated 29 December 1980 from the Federation's representative to Unesco:

"With respect to resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference at its eighteenth session and to resolution 12 adopted at its nineteenth session relating

to colonialism, racialism and apartheid, I hereby wish to assure you that the International Council of Catholic Men has no links whatsoever with individuals or groups that practise colonialism, racialism or apartheid. The provisional affiliation granted by the Council to The Catholic Order of Knights of the Gama possesses every guarantee of being consonant with the principles and requirements established by these two resolutions".

56. International Union of Speleology (paragraph 37 of this document)

At its 97th session, the Executive Board examined the case of South African members of the International Union of Speleology and authorized it to co-operate with Unesco on the basis of the following statement submitted by the President of the Union.

Letter dated 27 January 1975:

"I am glad to inform you that our members in South Africa are individual members and they are not appointed by and do not represent the Government of South Africa. In particular they represent the South African speleologists and scientists engaged in the exploration and in the study of caves. These speleologists do not practise racial discrimination or segregation in their policies and do not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Therefore I can confirm that the International Union of Speleology does not participate in any way in the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised in the Republic of South Africa".

57. International Abolitionist Federation (paragraph 44 of this document)

Letter dated 10 January 1981 from the President:

"I can assure you that the Federation has always taken a stand against racialism, colonialism and apartheid as is attested by the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of its Statutes and by the fact that these were adopted on 21 March 1972, on the occasion of the annual celebration of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It thereby solemnly affirmed its support of the principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in Unesco's Constitution and reiterated in recent years by the General Conference".

V. Draft resolution

58. The Executive Board may wish to adopt a resolution worded as follows:

"The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 112 EX/15 and the report of the Executive Board's Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (112 EX/16) relating to the classification of international non-governmental organizations,

2. Decides:

(a) to defer examination of the applications for classification in category A (consultative and associate relations) from the following organizations:

- (b) not to admit the following organizations to category A:
 - (c) to admit the following organizations to category B (information and consultative relations):
 - (d) to defer consideration of the applications for admission to category B from the following organizations:
 - (e) not to admit the following organizations to category B:
3. Takes note of the Director-General's decision to admit to category C (mutual information relations) the following organizations which had originally submitted applications for admission to categories A and B:
 4. Takes note of paragraphs 43 to 46 of document 112 EX/15 concerning the classification by the Director-General of international non-governmental organizations in category C (mutual information relationship), in accordance with the provisions of paragraph II.2 of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations".

ANNEX

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APPENDIX 1

PAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (APICE)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Bogotá (Colombia)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	November 1969
<u>President:</u>	Mr Daniel Juckowski (Brazil)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Benjamin Membreño (Honduras) Mr Guillermo Alberto Francos (Argentina)
<u>Executive Director:</u>	Mr Gerardo Eusse Hoyos

1. Geographical extension

The Association groups public and private institutions and individual members in the following 18 countries and territories: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, United States of America, Venezuela.

2. Aims and purposes

APICE is a non-profit-making association comprising public, semi-public and private bodies whose objectives are to promote, co-ordinate and administer educational credit programmes in the Americas. Its particular aims are to:

co-operate in developing national and international systems for financing higher education by means of educational credits with a view to ensuring greater equality of opportunity among students in acquiring the knowledge which will later allow them to help transform their respective countries at the economic, social and cultural levels;

disseminate information concerning the activities and experience of educational credit institutions;

organize congresses and seminars and bring together international working groups for the purpose of developing exchanges of experience and co-ordinating certain activities;

secure the promotion of the technical and administrative staff of its affiliated institutions;

promote exchanges at post-university level and in the field of scientific research;

help to set up, in countries represented in the Association, bodies qualified in guidance and the selection of applications for educational credit;

conclude agreements between affiliated institutions in order to ensure better academic monitoring of their students abroad;

make available to its members documentation as comprehensive as possible concerning the activities of the main higher education centres throughout the world.

3. Principal activities

The Association's General Assembly meets once a year. The Association also organizes:

a biennial pan-American congress on educational credit, which provides a broad forum for the discussion of the major topics relating to educational credit. (These congresses, which have been held since the Association's foundation, are organized each time in a different country.);

an annual seminar, of a technical nature, for the training of the staff of affiliated institutions (eight technical seminars have been held since the Association's establishment).

The 8th General Assembly was held in Guayaquil (Ecuador) in November 1980. It approved the Association's future programme, which comprises inter alia the following activities:

three meetings of the Executive Board: Mexico (March 1981), Dominican Republic (July 1981) and Honduras (October 1981);

a technical workshop in Santo Domingo in July 1981 on the theme: "The labour market for the beneficiaries of educational credit";

the 9th Congress (Honduras, July 1981);

a symposium on: "Education for agricultural and social development" (Honduras, October 1981);

in addition to the holding of the 9th General Assembly in October 1981 in Tegucigalpa, the programme provides for the implementation of technical assistance schemes in the following countries: Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and Guatemala, as well as for bilateral exchanges with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in Europe.

The Association regularly publishes the transactions of its general assemblies, congresses and seminars, as well as issuing newsletters, technical handbooks, bibliographical documents, directories, etc.

4. Relations with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 26 September 1980, APICE requested its admission to one of the categories provided for by the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

APPENDIX 2

FEDERACION LATINOAMERICANA DE PERIODISTAS

Headquarters: Mexico City (Mexico)
Foundation: 1976
President: Mr Eleazar Díaz Rangel (Venezuela)
Vice-President: Mr Luis Jorda Galeana (Mexico)
Secretary-General: Mr Genaro Carnero Checa (Peru)

1. Geographical extension

This Federation has affiliated national organizations in the following 17 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Unions of Chilean and Haitian journalists established in exile also belong to the Federation.

2. Aims and purposes

The Federation's aims are:

- (a) to defend the freedom of the press against control, pressure or influence exercised by national and transnational financial groups and against restrictions imposed by the State in the service of such interests; to secure free access to information sources and respect for confidentiality of information, to defend the right of democratic, anti-imperialist, nationalist journalists writing for the people to work in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences and convictions, and to play a part in directing the mass communications media for which they work; to support journalists suffering persecution or imprisonment for having acted, in the exercise of their profession, in the service of their country's freedom, democracy, justice or independence. In specific cases of countries whose governments have abolished all opportunities for expression, the Federation is pledged to give support to clandestine media struggling under repression to secure these same objectives;
- (b) to improve journalists' working conditions, to protect their rights, to promote their professional advancement, specialized training and the raising of their living standards, and to help to provide suitable training for those intending to enter the profession;
- (c) to defend the right of peoples to timely, authentic information; to denounce the manipulation of information by the national and transnational economic groups that own the mass media, and encourage the development of newspapers operating independently of these economic groups; to promote studies and research designed to improve knowledge of the communications situation in Latin America and to collaborate with institutions working in this field, to strive to secure a more

rapid and comprehensive flow of news between Latin American countries and to propagate a better knowledge of these countries throughout the rest of the world;

- (d) to help to strengthen friendship between the peoples of Latin America by providing independent, unbiased information and, by the same means, to foster peace among the peoples of the world; and to establish and strengthen the ties of friendship and co-operation with organizations having similar aims, in the common struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

3. Principal activities

Concurrently with measures to promote its own effective operation, the Federation has fostered solidarity towards journalists suffering persecution in Latin American countries, published its newsletter "FELAP", come out in support of the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Costa Rica in July 1976, established contacts and co-operative agreements with the Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET) and the Centre des études économiques et sociales du Tiers Monde, whose headquarters are located in Mexico, and organized a seminar on the theme "The flow of information in Latin America" in collaboration with Venezuela's National School of Journalism and Minister of State for Information.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

Following an application for admission to category A, the Federation was classified in category C in 1978. By letter dated 20 October 1980, it again applied for admission to category A.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Federation was invited for the first time to a consultative meeting with professional journalists' organizations in April 1978 at Unesco Headquarters.

In 1978, it lobbied journalists' associations to secure their support for the draft Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the mass media, and published 10,000 copies of the said document and declarations in support of Unesco's activities.

Under contract with Unesco, it organized the second consultative meeting with professional journalists' organizations in Mexico City in April 1980.

It communicates to the Secretariat its views and comments on Unesco projects such as the development of information exchange in Latin America; the protection and status of journalists; the creation of a Latin American news agency (ALASEI); journalists' responsibilities; co-operation with professional journalists' organizations.

It has included on the agendas of its meetings such questions covered by Unesco's programme as the Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media; the Report of the MacBride Commission; the new world information and communication order.

It uses the means available to it to keep its members informed of Unesco programme activities.

It is currently taking part in the project concerning the protection and working conditions of journalists.

It has publicly supported Unesco's activities on several occasions.

APPENDIX 3

INTERNATIONAL PEN

Headquarters: London (United Kingdom)
Date of foundation: 1921
President: Mr Per Wästberg (Sweden)
Secretary-General: Mr Peter Elstob (United Kingdom)

1. Geographical extension

International PEN consists of autonomous national centres in the following 56 countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

2. Objectives

International PEN aims at promoting friendly co-operation between writers in every country in the interests of literature, freedom of expression and international goodwill.

3. Principal activities

International PEN acts as a watchdog in the realm of human rights as they affect writers, editors, publishers and readers. It protests at any violation of these rights and through its Writers in Prison Committee lends what assistance it can to any writer anywhere who is imprisoned, harassed or otherwise punished merely because of what he has written. International PEN also supports editors and publishers who suffer under similar pressures. Through the Foundation PEN Emergency Fund material assistance - money, food, clothing, medicine, books, writing materials - is given to writers prevented by authority from publishing and to the families of writers in prison.

International PEN encourages translation of contemporary literature not only from languages of lesser currency into greater, but also, through its Programme and Translations Committee, from languages of lesser currency into each other. International PEN Books is a project to publish anthologies and histories of contemporary literature and, although handicapped by lack of funds, has produced an Anthology of Yiddish Literature, an Anthology of Swedish Literature and is working in conjunction with its Hungarian Centre on an anthology of that country's present-day writers.

International PEN is concerned with the decline of literature in present-day society (see "The Survival and Encouragement of Literature in Present Day Society" - a report of a joint PEN/Unesco Symposium) and its centres do all they can to encourage writing, publishing and reading of worthwhile literature in their own countries.

International PEN is also concerned with the fight against illiteracy and the furtherance of education through life by the encouragement of extended reading among semi-literate peoples. At the moment its centres are reporting to international headquarters on the extent of literacy in their own countries.

Many centres publish their own newsletters and occasional booklets or pamphlets on literary matters. International PEN publishes The Bulletin of Selected Books quarterly which brings to the attention of publishers, editors, librarians and many university departments contemporary literature of lesser currency. The literary papers of most of the annual congresses have appeared in book form.

4. Relations with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies

On the Roster of ECOSOC.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Federation PEN was admitted to the category of information and consultative relationship (category B) in 1962. By letter dated 27 May 1980, it requested its admission to the category of consultation and association (category A).

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

International PEN has participated in Unesco conferences, particularly the regional meetings, in the framework of the planning of cultural policies. It has fulfilled a number of contracts with Unesco in recent years. Among these were a report on The Writer in Residence and a Symposium on "The Situation of Literature in Contemporary Societies, The Attitudes of Different Societies Towards Writers and Their Work, The Public and Private Assistance Given in the Different Countries to Literature and Writers".

After having been associated in the preparation and the carrying out of the International Book Year, the Federation continues to give its support to the Unesco programme for the promotion and development of books.

APPENDIX 4

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION THROUGH ART (INSEA)

Headquarters: Adelaide (Australia)
Date of foundation: 1954
President: Mr Jack Condous (Australia)
Vice-Presidents: Mr Al Hurwitz (United States of America)
Mr Brian Allison (United Kingdom)
Honorary Secretary: Mr Ewan Cameron (Australia)

1. Geographical extension

INSEA has national societies and individual members in the following 45 countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Marianas, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2. Aims and purposes

The aim of the Society is to encourage and advance creative education through the arts in all countries and to promote international understanding.

3. Principal activities

The Society's principal activities consist in:

gathering and disseminating, on a worldwide scale, information relating to art education activities;

publishing a periodical containing articles, book reports, notes concerning art materials suppliers, announcements of exhibitions, a directory of organizations, schools and teachers wishing to organize exchanges of exhibition and documentation materials;

organizing exchanges of exhibitions, publications, visual aids (films, slides, etc.);

organizing research on problems specific to art education in collaboration with any society interested therein;

encouraging the establishment of societies for education through art in countries where these do not already exist;

supporting measures to develop existing resources in the field of art education in public and private institutions;

improving the training and professional status of teachers responsible for art education;

encouraging cultural institutions concerned to develop education through art in all social environments;

facilitating and encouraging the organization of study abroad and exchange visits between art teachers;

organizing periodical conferences of members of the Society and collaborating with other organizations for the purpose of preparing meetings and events (study courses, summer courses, lectures and festivals) devoted to art education.

INSEA has organized 23 world congresses since its establishment. The last congress was held in August 1978 in Adelaide (Australia). The 24th Congress is scheduled to take place in Rotterdam in August 1981 on the theme: "Arts education, process and product".

In addition to its worldwide activities, INSEA also undertakes many regional activities such as conferences, publications and research projects in art education.

4. Relations with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies

INSEA is included on the ECOSOC list.

5. Relations with Unesco

Admitted to category B in 1962, INSEA requested, by letter dated 1 October 1980, its admission to category A.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Since its admission to category B, INSEA's relations with Unesco have taken different forms: exchange of documentation and information, intellectual co-operation, participation in the Organization's activities.

During the previous biennium, INSEA was commissioned to undertake two projects on the theme of "The Child as Artist". The first contract, signed in March 1979, for a sum of US \$3,000, concerned the preparation of an international collection of children's art work. The second was drawn up in December 1980, for a sum of US \$2,000, and concerned the preparation of a document on the theme "Research on children's art education". This co-operation has been satisfactory.

In the future, INSEA might promote among Member States Unesco's recommendations concerning art education at all levels: primary, secondary and higher. Unesco continues to count on the co-operation of this NGO for the execution of the programme within its particular field of competence.

APPENDIX 5

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES (AIESEE)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Bucharest (Romania)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1963
<u>President:</u>	Mr Pan. Zepos (Greece)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Androkli Kostallari (Albania) Mr Enver Ziya Karal (Turkey) Mr Milutin Garasanin (Yugoslavia) Mr Georges Castellan (France)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Emil Condurachi (Romania)

1. Geographical extension

AIESEE has national committees in the following 20 countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

2. Aims and purposes

According to Article 3 of its Statutes, the Association's aim is to promote Balkan and South-East European studies generally in all the fields of humanistic sciences, namely, history, archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, philology, literature, folklore, art, etc., from the earliest times up to the present day.

3. Principal activities

For the purpose of implementing its international and multidisciplinary programme, the Association has set up 11 commissions and study groups, each working under the chairmanship of a scholar who is a national of one of the six South-East European countries and under the auspices of the academies of the respective countries, while at the same time gathering around it specialists from all member countries. These commissions deal with the following questions: South-East European archaeology, archives, history of law and comparative law of South-East European countries, folklore, history of art, socio-economic history of the Balkans, linguistics, comparative literature, historical geography, etc.

In addition, the Association's scientific activity is developing in the form of international and interdisciplinary meetings, symposia, expert meetings, practical further training courses for young specialists in the human sciences, specialist exchange programmes and courses in national committees.

Since its foundation, AIESEE has held four international congresses on South-East European studies (Bulgaria, 1966; Greece, 1970; Romania, 1974; Turkey, 1979).

In regard to publications, the Association has published some 20 works grouped together in two series respectively entitled: "Etudes et documents concernant le Sud-Est européen" and "Bibliothèque d'études du Sud-Est européen", including a number of titles (9 out of a total of 20) concerning the cultural history of South-East Europe, which contain the proceedings of the various symposia organized by its study commissions.

In addition, the Association publishes two periodicals: "Bulletin de l'Association internationale d'études du Sud-Est européen" and "Bulletin d'archéologie Sud-Est européenne".

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

To date, the Association has maintained formal relations with Unesco through the intermediary of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (category A), of which it is a member association. The Association presented a request, dated 28 August 1980, for direct admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

AIESEE has maintained relations and co-operated with Unesco since its foundation in 1963.

Consultations are held annually on the forms of co-operation between Unesco and AIESEE in the carrying out of South-East European studies. In addition, a representative of Unesco attends major congresses and conferences held by the Association.

Some of the projects carried out each year by AIESEE are undertaken under contract, in particular the holding of international meetings (symposia and conferences) on specific scientific topics, and training seminars for young specialists in disciplines relating to the study of the region's cultures.

Ad hoc assistance has also been granted by Unesco to AIESEE for certain publications and research projects. Assistance was provided under the participation programme on the occasion of the Association's 4th Congress, held in Ankara in August 1979. In carrying out projects under contract with Unesco, the Association has always complied scrupulously with the terms of the agreements, and made the results of its activities fully available to the Organization.

APPENDIX 6

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PROMOTION OF AUDIO-VISUAL
AND STRUCTURO-GLOBAL METHODS (AIMAV)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Ghent (Belgium)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1965
<u>President:</u>	Mr Sylvain de Coster (Belgium)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mrs Vera Garczynski-von Wiren (United States of America) Mr Francisco Gomes de Matos (Brazil) Mr Pascal Kokora (Ivory Coast) Mr Segun Odunuga (Nigeria) Mr B.K. T'Sou (Hong Kong)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Marcel de Greve (Belgium)

1. Geographical extension

The Association has individual and collective members in the following 61 countries: Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

The Association's aims embrace all activities relating directly or indirectly to research and dissemination of audio-visual and structuro-global methods of language teaching, rehabilitation of the deaf and programmed education; the promotion of educational techniques using audio-visual aids (tape-recorders, language laboratories, teaching machines, school television, closed circuit television and all other available technical resources); the organization of training and specialized training centres for teachers and/or monitors; the organization of and participation in conferences both in Belgium and other countries; the organization of symposia, information meetings and classroom demonstrations; the publication of the results obtained and of all studies relating thereto; the creation of a review; the enlisting of all means of publicizing the social and educational aims pursued.

3. Principal activities

In order to achieve these aims, the Association engages principally in the following activities:

organization of working groups composed of specialists living in different countries;

establishment and running of research centres in existing institutions (universities, higher education and research institutes, international and national bodies);

promotion and encouragement of individual research;

organization of symposia on specific themes;

publication of the proceedings of symposia and the findings of research projects;

testing new methods and techniques.

In addition to organizing symposia, the Association undertakes studies and issues various publications.

In recent years, the Association's activities have been geared more particularly to the following fields:

audio-visual techniques and structuro-global methods in relation to the sciences of communication, applied linguistics, the teaching of literature, sociology, psychology, etc.;

the promotion and use of audio-visual techniques; improvement and adaptation of equipment, contrastive analyses, etc.;

interdisciplinary studies: linguistics-semiotics-education-sociology-literature-television-cinema-technology ...

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Association was classified in 1975 in category C. By letter dated 14 November 1980, it requested admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Association has maintained regular working relations with the Secretariat for several years. These relations have taken the form of a number of joint activities relating to language teaching. Several studies, exchanges of documents, research projects and symposia have been undertaken under contract or under the participation programme.

The Association thus contributes to the execution of Unesco programmes, in particular those relating to the renewal of educational methods and techniques, the role of communication and the media in language teaching and, in particular, in the promotion of those languages that are less widely taught in Europe, and in the study of language planning problems in a bilingual or multilingual context.

The Association is capable of making a substantial contribution in the above-mentioned fields, thanks to its many contacts, essentially in Europe, and of its opportunities for publishing works dealing with language teaching.

At Unesco's initiative, the Association has established and maintains excellent working relations with other similar organizations having a status with Unesco which are concerned with language programmes.

APPENDIX 7

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT (IAEA)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	New Jersey (United States of America)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1975
<u>President:</u>	Mr W.W. Turnbull (United States of America)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Mr Iraj Ayman (Iran)
<u>Secretary-Treasurer:</u>	Mr J. Willem Solberg (Netherlands)

1. Geographical extension

This Association groups 48 national organizations in the following 23 countries: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Sweden, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

It has also four affiliate member organizations and individual affiliate members in 9 countries: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The following five international and regional non-governmental organizations are members of IAEA:

- Caribbean Examinations Council
- The East African Examinations Council
- International Baccalaureate Office
- International Centre for Educational Evaluation
- The West Africa Examinations Council

2. Aims and purposes

IAEA seeks to fulfil the following purposes:

to improve communication among organizations interested in educational assessment through the institution of a publications programme, through exchange of professional personnel, through accumulating and disseminating information about research in assessment and about its application in education through arranging conferences, and the like;

to make expertise in assessment techniques more readily available for the solution of educational problems wherever they may occur;

to provide a framework within which co-operative projects involving educational assessment can be undertaken;

to co-operate with other organizations having complementary interests;

to engage in other activities leading to the improvement of assessment techniques.

APPENDIX 8

AFRICAN BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Kisangani (Zaire)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1973
<u>President of the Executive Committee:</u>	Mr A. Ndinga (Congo)
<u>Director:</u>	Dr Assindié Sanzong Mungala (Zaire)

1. Geographical extension

The Bureau groups 81 research centres in the following 36 African countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

In addition, the Bureau co-operates with training centres to which it sends trainees in the following five countries: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, United States of America.

2. Aims and purposes

The aims pursued by the Bureau are: to study questions and problems that concern, or have repercussions on education; to disseminate the results of studies relating to education and assist, on request, in applying their conclusions; and to encourage, in Africa and internationally, scientific research in the educational sciences at university level.

3. Principal activities

The Bureau undertakes various activities in order to achieve its objectives, namely, the holding of symposia and seminars, the carrying out of comparative research on education in Africa and elsewhere, the putting in hand of joint research work and study of the development of African educational systems within the present context of far-reaching economic and social change. The Bureau publishes an African yearbook on educational sciences, a monthly newsletter, reports on ongoing research and an annual directory of educational research institutions in Africa (in French and in English). In 1976, the Bureau held its second international conference on education in Africa on the theme "Research and change in the educational system". In its series entitled "Point of View", the Bureau has published two studies on the themes "Science and psychology" and "The African mentality and the future of science".

The Bureau's programme in 1976-1980 was devoted to ensuring high standards in the different educational processes.

The 3rd session of its Executive Committee, meeting in September 1980 in Cotonou, adopted the Bureau's programme for the 1980-1983 period, which is geared essentially to the following themes:

Education and productive work;
Educational planning linked to the national development plan;
The training of trainers;
Education and cultural identity;
Education for rural development.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Bureau was admitted to category C in 1977. At its 104th session, the Board rejected an application for admission to category B; this application was resubmitted in a letter dated 20 December 1978. At its 109th session, the Executive Board decided to defer examination of this organization's request for admission to category B until its 112th session. By letter dated 27 December 1980, the Bureau confirmed its wish to be admitted to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Education Sector maintains working relations with the Bureau, which has shown a strong desire to collaborate with Unesco.

These relations consist essentially in the exchange of documentation and in the Bureau's representation at meetings organized by BREDA. In the 1979-1980 biennium, for example, the Bureau took part, at Unesco's expense, in the following meetings:

Second regional consultative meeting of NEIDA, Dakar, June 1979;
Regional seminar on education and productive work, organized by NEIDA, Benin, 1979;
Follow-up to MINEDAF IV, Dakar, September 1979;
Regional training workshop for information personnel, organized by NEIDA, Congo, September 1980.

The Bureau has been commissioned by Unesco to carry out two studies in the fields of adult education and educational administration.

Since the Bureau's aims and activities involve areas of activity closely linked with Unesco's major fields of competence and this organization groups several African research centres, it would be able to make an effective contribution to the programmes of Unesco's Regional Office for Africa.

APPENDIX 9

ENVIRONMENT LIAISON CENTRE

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Nairobi (Kenya)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1975
<u>President:</u>	Dr Wangari Muta Maathai (Kenya)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Mr Gurmit Singh (Malaysia)
<u>Director:</u>	Mr Gary T. Galon (Canada)

1. Geographical extension

The Environment Liaison Centre groups national associations in the following 52 countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

The aims of the Environment Liaison Centre are:

- to protect and strengthen the earth's ecosystems for human health and well-being;
- to promote the wise management and balanced distribution of resources;
- to improve human settlements.

In order to achieve these aims, the Centre seeks to serve as:

a communication link between, on the one hand, the NGOs of developing and developed countries and, on the other, the two United Nations agencies explicitly concerned with questions relating to the environment and human settlements: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Centre, both located in Nairobi (Kenya).

It makes available to NGOs all useful information relating to the environment and human settlements. It helps NGOs to make the population of the regions in which they are located aware of environmental problems and to promote environmental education.

3. Principal activities

Since its foundation in 1975, the Centre has undertaken the following activities:

The Centre conducted a survey of NGOs concerned with all matters related to the environment. This survey identified 4,000 organizations, 40 per cent of which are located in developing countries.

The Centre prepared three reports on NGO activities in fields judged to be essential by the UNEP Governing Council.

In collaboration with UNEP, the Centre promotes NGO participation in World Environment Day. This Day, which is held on 5 June of each year, is the occasion of a major campaign to alert the public and to inform it about environmental problems.

The Centre sponsors activities relating to environmental education. One such activity consists in popularizing scientific documents and reports written in technical language. The Centre promotes environmental education both in educational institutions and through the mass media and community action. For example, the Centre sponsored the participation of 20 delegates sent by NGOs from developing countries to the United Nations Conference on Environmental Education held in the USSR in 1977, and organized a follow-up workshop on environmental education in Geneva which was attended by the same 20 participants, as well as by 30 representatives of European and international NGOs. It has helped to create a network of NGOs concerned with environmental and development education. This network comprises 300 organizations which receive a newsletter published by the Environment Liaison Centre, the "EE Switchboard".

The Centre's newsletter, "The Centre Report", serves as a communication link between NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (UNEP, the United Nations Human Settlements Centre, Unesco, etc.). This newsletter is published in English, French and Spanish (circulation: 4,000 copies).

In addition to the three workshops in developing countries, the Centre will promote the organization of similar workshops in Europe and North America.

The Centre is also planning a world seminar bringing together the main NGOs of all regions of the world, to be held at the same time as the special session of the UNEP Governing Council. This seminar will sum up the work of the regional evaluation and study groups, assess their conclusions, enunciate recommendations regarding measures to be taken during the coming ten years and submit recommendations to Member States of the United Nations that take part in the work of the Governing Council.

With regard to the future, the Environment Liaison Centre intends to take stock of ten years of activities relating to the environment undertaken by governmental organizations and by the United Nations.

It is planning to organize three regional workshops in 1981. These will be held in Nairobi, for Africa, in Colombia, for Latin America, and in Malaysia for Asia and the Pacific region.

Lastly, the Environment Liaison Centre intends to play a decisive role in securing NGO participation in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in September 1981.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Special status with UNEP.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 21 November 1980, the Centre applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Environment Liaison Centre is concerned with many major questions within Unesco's spheres of competence. Its work on the improvement of the human environment is wide-ranging and embraces action to promote progress in the fields of education, science and culture. While the Centre was initially established to co-operate with UNEP and the United Nations Human Settlements Centre, it is broadening its sphere of action with United Nations agencies and can make a tangible contribution to Unesco's programme.

APPENDIX 10

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS (ICPAM)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Nice (France)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	October 1978
<u>President:</u>	Professor Henri Hogbe-Nlend (Cameroon)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Professor Pierre Grisvard (France)

1. Geographical extension

The Centre has individual members and national institutions in the following nine countries: Brazil, France, India, Italy, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America. It also comprises such international organizations as the International Mathematical Union, the African Mathematical Union and the South-East Asian Mathematical Society.

2. Aims and purposes

The following are the main objectives of ICPAM:

Promotion of teaching and research on mathematics in developing countries.

High-level training of mathematicians coming mainly from developing countries.

Study of applications of mathematics to concrete problems mainly those connected to development.

Collection, production and distribution of mathematical documentation in developing countries.

3. Principal activities

ICPAM holds its General Assembly once a year to define the main lines of emphasis of the Centre's activities. It is administered by a Board of Directors renewable every three years and comprising between 10 and 15 members. The Board of Directors decides on the programmes of scientific activities prepared by the Scientific Council, which is composed of the Chairman, the founding members and representatives of the international member organizations.

ICPAM organizes mathematical research and training courses, of variable duration, both at its headquarters and in other mathematical institutes of developed and developing countries in co-operation with national or regional mathematical societies, unions and centres.

It collects, creates and distributes mathematical documentation, in particular: lecture notes from ICPAM research and training courses; texts of mathematical lectures of general orientation organized under ICPAM sponsorship; mathematical journals and books deriving from the international programme of aid to the mathematical libraries of developing countries.

It welcomes mathematical researchers primarily from developing countries, as well as mathematicians of any country and particularly those on sabbatical leave wishing to take part in ICPAM activities.

In 1979, ICPAM organized three major courses on the following themes: finite elements; data analysis; initiation to informatics. During these three courses it received 70 participants from 23 countries, including 20 African, Asian and Latin American countries.

In 1980, ICPAM organized research and training courses on the following themes: statistics (6 weeks); harmonic analysis (3 weeks); differential equations and control theory (6 weeks).

Short seminars and mathematical lectures are organized by ICPAM on various themes; in addition, ICPAM co-operates with the International Mathematical Union, in particular in the international programme of aid to the mathematical libraries of developing countries as well as with the regional mathematical unions of South Africa, Asia and Latin America for various activities.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 19 December 1979, the President of ICPAM applied for the direct admission of his organization to the information and consultative relations category (category B).

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

ICPAM was created in October 1978, under Unesco sponsorship, in pursuance of the recommendations of the General Conference at its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions. It has organized international seminars for participants from developing countries with Unesco assistance, and the two organizations exchange information. The programme and budget approved by the General Conference at its twenty-first session provides that "co-operation with the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM) ... will continue through the organization of annual international seminars in pure mathematics and in mathematics applied to the engineering sciences and development".

APPENDIX 11

INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES (IUC)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1972
<u>Chairman of the Council:</u>	Mr Ørjar Øyen (Norway)
<u>Chairman of the Executive Committee:</u>	Mr Nasrollah S. Tatemi (United States of America)
<u>Director-General:</u>	Mr Siegfried Korninger (Austria)
<u>Executive Secretary:</u>	Mrs Berta Dragicevic (Yugoslavia)

1. Geographical extension

The Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies groups 125 member universities from the 30 following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

2. Aims and purposes

The IUC intends to encourage and promote co-operation among universities through teaching and research involving participation of different countries and which could not be accomplished by a single university. This objective shall be realized primarily by organizing postgraduate research projects and study programmes in fields authorized by the Council of the Centre at the request of one or more members and evidence of feasibility, both academic and financial.

3. Principal activities

The first courses at the Centre were started in January 1974. In the session 1973-1974, some four courses were held with some 62 students. By 1976-1977, fifteen courses were held, involving 210 lecturers from 29 countries and attended by nearly 300 postgraduate students, some of whom took more than one successive course. The students came from 28 countries throughout the world. In 1978-1979 approximately 400 students and experts attended IUC courses and seminars with some additional 300 persons participating in conferences and symposia held under the auspices of the IUC. Altogether in the first eight years about 1,900 post-graduates have studied at the Centre, most of them for courses of about 180 hours of lectures, seminars and discussions.

Some courses which have become regular features of each year's programme include:

Science and philosophy;

Participation, workers' control and self-management;

Philosophy and the social sciences;

The future of religion;
International law and international relations;
Mediterranean studies;
Peace, disarmament;
Universities in world network of information and communication.

In addition, nearly all programmes have included courses in the fields of: the arts; literary studies; problems of language; international organization; women studies; medicine.

Conferences and colloquia have been held on similar themes to many of the courses, but also on such topics of current research as: eco-developments; decision-making theories; future studies, self-help; science and ethics; hunger and the world food problems; technology, industrial democracy.

The 1980-1981 programme has included some 25 courses and 9 conferences. It is the policy of the Council to extend the range of students and lecturers, particularly among the developing countries, and to broaden still further the combination of the natural and technological sciences with social sciences in the programme.

As far as publications are concerned, the IUC has published the following documents:

"Phänomenologie und Marxismus" (Volumes 1-4), 1977;

"Europe: from détente to peace?", a special issue of the International Journal Coexistence, 1977;

"Dubrovnik's relations with England", 1977.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

The IUC was admitted to category C in 1976. By a letter dated 23 November 1980, it applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Most of the themes of the courses and conferences organized by the IUC can be related to the programme of Unesco in the field of social sciences (as far as peace and development issues are concerned in particular).

In 1980, the IUC concluded a contract with Unesco for the organization of a seminar relating to the problems of violence.

APPENDIX 12

EUROPEAN TEACHERS' TRADE UNION COMMITTEE (ETTUC)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Luxembourg
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1978
<u>President:</u>	Mr Guy Georges (France)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Kevin McCarthy (Ireland) Mr Jacques Adams (Belgium)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Aloyse Schmitz (Luxembourg)

1. Geographical extension

The Committee has member organizations in the following 12 countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. Aims and purposes

The Committee's purpose is to use its influence with the various authorities of the European Community in constant defence of the material and moral interests of its members and of the profession by all means available to the trade union movement, including strike action, to promote the development of initial and lifelong education, and to this end to encourage co-operation between teachers' organizations and solidarity with other workers.

3. Principal activities

The 1980-1981 programme of the Committee as approved at its General Assembly held in Dublin (Ireland) in October 1980 comprises the following activities:

(a) with regard to trade union problems:

updating of the survey of teachers' salaries in the European Community, and organizing of a European Conference on the subject;

preparation of a document outlining demands based on an analysis of trade union rights and freedoms;

pursuit of work in progress on defining anew the tasks of educational personnel by appointing a standing group of experts to prepare a scheme for joint action by all member trade unions of ETTUC;

organizing a European day of action by ETTUC members to protest against the reduction of education budgets;

(b) with respect to educational problems as such:

strengthening its work of analysis and information, and achievement of the aims set by the Commission of the European Communities for the coming years;

organizing international seminars on all matters at issue, in particular with respect to:

the learning of at least one foreign language,
the exchange of academic European Community countries,
equality of opportunity for girls and boys,
exchange of teachers in European Community countries,
integration of disabled students in regular classes,
education and training of children of migrant workers;

organizing with the Commission of the European Communities one-day study courses on "youth and drugs" for the purpose of briefing personnel and preventing drug addiction;

engaging in continuous collaboration with the European Trade Union Confederation to secure satisfaction of common demands on behalf of the training and emancipation of today's and tomorrow's workers.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 22 July 1980, ETTUC requested direct admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Although it operates essentially within the context of the European Community, and its membership includes organizations that already belong to several international non-governmental organizations maintaining official relations with Unesco (categories A and B), the Committee may be regarded as capable of contributing to Unesco's programme in the fields of education and social sciences (essentially human rights).

APPENDIX 13

ARAB SPORTS CONFEDERATION

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1976
<u>President:</u>	His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Fahad Abdulaziz
<u>Vice-President:</u>	H.E. Sheif Fahad Al-Ahmed Aljaber Alsoubah
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	H.E. Mr Othman Mohammed Al-Saad

1. Geographical extension

The Arab Sports Confederation groups olympic committees in the following 18 countries and territories: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

2. Aims and purposes

The Arab Sports Confederation aims at unifying views in conferences as well as Arab, national, international olympic occasions; to seek for the promotion of olympic and sports movement; to keep the rules and olympic principles; to encourage hobbies and to protect it to be a vital means that can attain its appropriate position in the international fields.

According to Article 6 of the Statutes of the Confederation "all Arab olympic committees are considered natural members of this Confederation after being affiliated to it through application".

3. Principal activities

The General Assembly of the Confederation holds a meeting every two years.

The Confederation is concerned with the following matters:

- to unify ideas among members in national and international occasions;
- to promote the olympic movement in all Arab countries;
- to raise the standard of sports by all possible means.

In this perspective, the Confederation:

- organizes conferences and seminars;
- undertakes studies;
- publishes books and magazines;
- promotes and supervises among Arab countries the organization of sport tournaments which have multigames;
- encourages the setting up of sports establishments;
- organizes training programmes.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

In a letter dated 24 November 1980, the Confederation applied for direct admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

According to the large representativity of this organization and to its human and technical capabilities, it can make a contribution towards the implementation of the programme of Unesco in the field of education.

APPENDIX 14

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS OF LABOUR MOVEMENTS (ITH)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Vienna (Austria)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1969
<u>President:</u>	Mr Rudolf Neck (Austria)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Mr Karl Stadler (Austria)
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mr Wolfgang Neugebauer (Austria)

1. Geographical extension

The ITH groups institutions dealing with labour history in the 33 following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

2. Aims and purposes

The objectives of the ITH are the following:

the organization of international scientific conferences on topics related to the history of the labour movement;

the publication of the results of these conferences.

3. Principal activities

The principal activities of the ITH are to foster international studies concerning the history of labour movements and comparative scientific research.

The ITH organizes annual conferences and publishes their records as well as other scientific papers.

It establishes and maintains continuous contacts and scientific collaboration with persons, organizations, associations and institutions both in Austria and abroad.

The main activity of the ITH is its annual scholarly conference where historians give and discuss papers over important topics. Despite often controversial discussions between participants from East and West, it has been possible for the ITH to create an atmosphere of collegial teamwork - a fact whose importance should not be belittled in this time of ever-increasing world tension.

In recent years the ITH has organized conferences on the following themes:

"Labour movement, colonial question and the independence movement until the end of the First World War" (1977);

"Women in the socialist labour movement 1900-1939" as ITH's contribution to the "Year of the Woman" (1978);

"The labour movement and the social and political changes in the world at the end of World War I (1917-1920)" (1979);

"The international trade union movement between the wars" (1980).

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

The International Conference of Historians of Labour Movements was admitted to category C in 1977. It has applied by letter dated 23 December 1980 for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The conferences, researches and exchange of information promoted by ITH can contribute to the programme of Unesco in the field of education and social sciences.

APPENDIX 15

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR REPROGRAPHY

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Ottawa (Canada)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	September 1969
<u>President:</u>	Mr A.J.R. Softly (United Kingdom)
<u>First Vice-President:</u>	Mr K.S. Nagarajan (India)
<u>Second Vice-President:</u>	Mr C.R. Dillon (United States of America)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr W.D. Wheeler (Canada)

1. Geographical extension

The ICR functions as council of international and national organizations. The ICR thus includes national organizations in Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the following international non-governmental organizations: the International Federation for Documentation, the International Micrography Congress and the International World Processing Association.

2. Aims and purposes

The purposes of the ICR are as follows:

to facilitate co-operation and encourage collaboration between organizations having common interests in reprography, by such means as promoting improvements in communication, the interchange of developmental information, and bilateral membership;

to initiate or co-ordinate the establishment and sharing of co-operative resource and referral centres which will provide sources of information required in the furtherance of reprographic and related activities;

to convene, sponsor or promote international conferences (such as the International Congress on Reprography) and meeting for the furtherance of reprographic knowledge, research and development, and training, having particular concern for closer liaison and collaboration between ICR members in the planning of international conferences;

to contribute to the programmes and projects of Unesco and other international, national and regional organizations;

to assist any country requesting reprographic advice, information, training or services, by either enlisting the aid of ICR members or submitting recommendations to international organizations such as Unesco, WIPO and UNIDO to provide for those needs;

to take such other measures as may be conducive to promote the study, development and application of reprographic techniques and standards.

3. Principal activities

The major activities of the ICR have been the sponsorship of international reprographic congresses every four years since 1963. The format of the congresses has remained unchanged: essentially scientific lectures and an associated equipment exhibition. The ICR organizes workshops and sponsors technical projects. It has published in 1967 a Dictionary of Reprography (English and German) and in 1975 a Dictionary on Reprography - Terms and Definitions (German, English and French). It convenes a General Assembly of its members once every two years. The next General Assembly which will be held in Vienna in 1982 will review projects of its members which are either identified in the Unesco programme or could be considered as complementing it.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 10 January 1980, the President of the ICR applied for the admission of the organization in category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Projects carried out by the ICR in consultation with Unesco and with Unesco's financial contributions includes a reprographic workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1978; a state-of-the-art survey on the technology and use of microforms; a consultative mission to Iran for the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research. In response to requests from Unesco for advice and assistance on reprographic subjects, ICR can draw upon the broad resources of its organizational members.

APPENDIX 16

FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN CHEMICAL SOCIETIES

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany) Budapest (Hungary)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1970
<u>President:</u>	Professor H.C. van der Plas (Netherlands)
<u>Secretariat:</u>	Dr W. Fritsche (Federal Republic of Germany)

1. Geographical extension

The Federation groups about 30 European non-profit-making scientific and technical societies in the field of chemistry in the 21 following countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

2. Aims and purposes

The Federation is a voluntary association, the object of which is to promote co-operation in Europe between those non-profit-making learned societies in the field of chemistry whose membership consists largely of individual qualified chemists. It seeks to co-operate with international organizations - especially the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, to act as a channel of communication for such organizations, and to avoid overlap with them on projects initiated by itself or by them.

The Federation seeks to achieve its objects by the following means:

providing a forum for the exchange of opinion on matters affecting chemistry and chemists;

collecting and disseminating information on the activities of the member societies;

co-ordinating the work of the member societies in the field of chemical education (including education throughout the professional life of a chemist) and encouraging the exchange of information in this area;

encouraging conferences for the discussion of chemical science and its application, and the compilation of calendars of such events;

exchanging invitations to important events held by member societies in order to allow reciprocal attendance by their individual members;

establishing working parties to survey and report on specific aspects or areas of chemistry in a European context;

encouraging collaboration between member societies in the field of chemical literature and chemical documentation;

taking any other measures conducive to the objects of the Federation.

3. Principal activities

The Federation seeks to achieve its objects among other means by establishing working parties, to survey and report on specific aspects or areas of chemistry in a European context.

At present, the following working parties are active:

- Working Party on Professional Affairs;
- Working Party on Chemical Education;
- Working Party on Analytical Chemistry;
- Working Party on Organometallic Chemistry;
- Working Party on Food Chemistry;
- Working Party on Chemistry and the Environment;
- Discussion Group on History of Chemistry.

The working parties produce relevant information for the use of member societies - in the form of leaflets or booklets - and they initiate and undertake the scientific organization of conferences - events on actual topics.

Conferences, symposia, etc., are initiated and scientifically organized by the working parties.

Member societies of FECS organizing outstanding national or international events may apply to the Federation for a sponsorship. The decision rests with the Advisory Board.

From the 32 events of the Federation - which have been agreed by the Advisory Board since the creation of the Federation, 16 events were conferences initiated by working parties, 6 were FEICHEM conferences initiated also by working parties and 10 conferences of member societies were sponsored by the Federation.

The tenth meeting of the General Assembly of FECS was held in Vienna in June 1979. Representatives from 15 member societies attended together with representatives from working parties.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

In a letter dated 16 May 1980, the Federation applied for classification in category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

This Federation is one to which the Science Sector goes more and more for advice, financial assistance and technical aid.

The Federation supports Unesco's international role in the development of indigenous capabilities and has shown that it is prepared to help in every way possible.

APPENDIX 17

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN IN THE LEGAL PROFESSIONS

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Paris
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1929
<u>President:</u>	Mrs Y. Tolman Guillard (France)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mrs Teresa Assensio Brugiattelli (Italy) Mrs Nina Sergeeva (USSR) Mrs Süreyya Agaoglu (Turkey) Mrs Madiore Boye (Senegal)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mrs Claire Chaltiel Jourdan (France)

1. Geographical extension

The Federation is composed of national associations and individual members in the following 67 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

The Federation's aims, which preclude any concern with political, religious or racial issues, are:

To establish communications and effect an exchange of information among women of all nations who are or have been following legal careers, or who have an acceptable academic or professional qualification in law.

To co-ordinate efforts aimed at securing that legal careers become accessible to all women without any discrimination against them on the grounds of sex, to ensure that women wishing to follow such careers have an equal right with men to professional legal training, to promotion and to a free choice to work in their chosen speciality.

To assemble information about the position of women generally as regards their legal, economic and social rights, their status and their professional lives and to disseminate such information as widely as possible among members.

To study, especially from the international point of view, family law and all laws affecting the status of women.

To promote the establishment of bonds of friendship and unity between all its members as well as with other international women's organizations and associations concerned with the law.

To contribute to the promotion of peace in the world, accepting that without peace there can be no conscious striving towards justice and humanity.

3. Principal activities

An ordinary general meeting of the General Assembly is held once every three years. This elects a ten-member Council which attends to the Federation's current business. In its turn, the Council elects its own Executive, which comprises the President, four Vice-Presidents, and a General Secretary. Council members have the duty to report the decisions taken and resolutions passed by the Council; to circulate in their respective countries all the informative material - circulars, bulletins, documents - of the Federation; and to provide the Council with an annual report on their activities. The Federation's resources derive from members' subscriptions, subventions or donations.

At each General Assembly, the Federation organizes a congress, whose themes relate to major events of an international nature. Thus the Congress of the Jubilee Assembly held in 1978 in Dakar was focused on the theme: "The rights of the child as a human being to self-fulfilment, security and happiness in a world of fellowship". In 1982, the Federation will hold a congress on "The medical, social and legal aspects of family problems in Africa". In addition, seminars are organized on the occasion of the Council's annual meetings on topics selected by the host country. The Council meeting held in Athens in November 1979 dealt with "the statelessness of children and its consequences". The next seminar in March 1981 will examine the topic: "The world economic crisis and the impact of new technologies on employment and the status of women".

The Federation was represented at the United Nations World Conference in Copenhagen by a ten-member delegation. It reflects in its programmes and activities the World Plan of Action adopted by the World Conference in Mexico City in 1975.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

The Federation has had consultative status with ECOSOC since 1959, and has been admitted to the ILO Special List since 1964.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Federation was admitted to category C in 1975. By letter dated 30 June 1980, it applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Federation collaborates with the NGO Standing Committee. On the occasion of the International Year of the Child, its President was commissioned to prepare a study on the child's legal identity. It took part in the symposia held by NGOs, which enabled it to put forward views and recommendations at the collective level to Unesco on such questions as the new international economic order, human rights, the right to communicate, education for peace, etc.

APPENDIX 18

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Vatican City
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1948
<u>President:</u>	Mr J. Farnleitner (Austria)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Mr C. Seneviratne (United Kingdom)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr A. Roosli (Switzerland)

1. Geographical extension

The Federation groups national organizations in the following 25 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

2. Aims and purposes

The Council's aims are the following:

grouping together the national organizations of Catholic men engaged in tasks of general apostolate, in accordance with the lines of emphasis proposed by the Catholic Church;

promoting contacts between the associations to enable them, in a spirit of brotherly charity and mutual respect, to get to know one another better, help one another and take part in evangelical work in an international perspective;

expressing to public opinion and official and private international organizations the positions, wishes and demands of Catholic men in regard to all questions of concern to them;

participating in the dissemination of the teachings of the Catholic Church.

3. Principal activities

To achieve its aims the Council undertakes studies, produces and disseminates publications with a view in particular to applying the Pope's social Encyclicals.

In addition to having held its general assemblies every other year since its foundation, the Council has organized several international conferences, including one in Caracas, in 1971, on the theme of "the complete development of man in Latin America", and another in Quito, in 1974, on the same topic.

The Council's future programme provides for the holding of conferences in the different regions of the world from 1982 on.

A number of the Council's national member associations have taken part in action to combat hunger. The Council has published several works:

"Les Catholiques devant l'Europe", proceedings of the European meeting of the Council, held in Federal Republic of Germany in 1962;

"Twenty years of international activities" (from 1948 to 1968), a historical account of the Council;

"Au service de l'Eglise et du Monde" (1970);

"Primer Congreso Católico Interamericano para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre", proceedings of the Congress held in Caracas in 1971.

The Council also publishes a "Bulletin d'informations" and a "Service de documentation" (non-periodical).

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Liaison status with FAO.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 23 December 1980, the International Council of Catholic Men applied for direct admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Council's action could contribute to Unesco's programme in the fields of development, promotion of human rights and adult education.

APPENDIX 19

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BLOODGIVERS ORGANIZATION (SOS)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Monaco
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1955
<u>President:</u>	Mr Juan Picazo Guillen (Spain)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Pierre Pelletier (France)

1. Geographical extension

The Federation is composed of national societies or groups and of active and associate individual members in the following 37 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

The object of the Federation is to bring together all national groups of voluntary bloodgivers so that their common characteristics can be given an international perspective, to promote the giving of blood without payment and to study all questions of interest to bloodgivers, in relation to their organization or to information on world progress in the blood transfusion branch of medicine, or again to actual situations which might call for the services of bloodgivers at international level.

3. Principal activities

The SOS holds an ordinary congress every three years. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors, which meets whenever circumstances require. It will hold its next congress, the tenth, in Madrid in June 1981. It publishes a quarterly review, *Le Don Universel du Sang*, with summaries in four languages. It also publishes the records of its congresses, studies, etc. Two booklets on the participation of young people in blood transfusion have been published in English, French and Spanish, in collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies. Sets of educational documents issued by the French National Education's Association of Bloodgivers (ADOSEN) are disseminated in French-speaking countries.

The Federation's activities are both cultural and educational, being focused on training individuals to play a responsible role in propagandizing actively on behalf of voluntary bloodgiving, whether in schools or later in businesses and administrations. It stresses particularly the unconditional nature of bloodgiving, without distinction as to race, religion or nationality: a gesture at once disinterested, fraternal and symbolical of universal solidarity.

It is also concerned to make both governments and populations aware of the nobility of the gesture of bloodgiving and to bring them to combat the shameless

trafficking in human blood, which is not a commodity but an integral part of the human being. The Federation's action is aimed at prevailing on governments to enact and enforce legislation banning such trafficking. The Venezuelan Association has prevailed on its government to do so. At the Pan-American Meeting held in February 1980 in Brasilia, the Minister of Health and Welfare of that country gave a pledge on this matter. The Luxembourg Government likewise enacted legislation to this end in 1979. The action taken by Greek members, in conjunction with that of the International Red Cross and with the assistance of Switzerland, led to the closure of banks purchasing blood in that country, and created an awareness in the population which, it may be hoped, will enable it to secure its autonomy in the coming years. Educational action takes the form of supplying documentation, tracts and reviews in countries where blood transfusion has not yet been organized, and of sending inquiries and educational blue-prints to the others.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

At its 99th session (Spring 1976), the Executive Board rejected the Federation's application for direct admission to category B. Subsequently, SOS submitted a request for admission into category C, in 1978, to which the Director-General was unable to give a favourable reply, for it had not been demonstrated that the Federation engaged in activities in Unesco's fields of competence.

By letter dated 2 July 1980, the Secretary-General, Mr P. Pelletier, again applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Secretariat has never had working relations with the Federation, whose aims and activities, despite some educational aspects, come within the province of the World Health Organization.

APPENDIX 20

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Copenhagen (Denmark)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1978
<u>President:</u>	Mr Gonzalo Abad (Ecuador)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Paul Dussault (Canada) Mr Chavdar Kiuranov (Bulgaria) Mr T.N. Madan (India)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Erling B. Andersen (Denmark)

1. Geographical extension

The International Federation of Social Science Organizations groups national member organizations in the 33 following countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. Aims and purposes

The principal objectives of the Federation are:

to encourage international co-operation in the social sciences for the benefit of mankind;

to facilitate the co-ordination of the international scientific activities of its members;

to foster concern about contemporary social problems and to encourage the application of the social sciences in the search for solutions;

to contribute to the development of the social science at the national and regional levels, particularly in developing countries;

to further the exchange of information, experience and ideas among its members;

to foster co-operative ventures and mutual assistance in the planning and implementation of programmes of major importance to members; and

to promote the free international movement of social scientists in the conduct of their research and other professional activities.

3. Principal activities

The IFSSO's main activities are:

the organization and sponsoring of workshops and seminars with the members;

the new project on Defining the Tasks and Challenges of the Social Sciences in the Eighties;

the publication of an International Directory of Social Science Organizations, and other publications;

the publication of a quarterly newsletter;

the Administrative Visitors Fellowship Programme.

The 1980-1981 programme for IFSSO includes the following activities:

continuation of the Directory of Science Research Councils;

collaboration among councils in facilitating the movement of researchers to all parts of the world and their participation in conferences of significance to the social sciences;

exchange of information on existing training programmes set up by national councils or national institutions;

participation in seminars, workshops, etc., arranged or sponsored by national councils, regional or international organizations such as:

Swedish Council: Comparative analysis of basic conception of social values

Indian Council: Nineteenth century political and economic ideologies of Europe and their twentieth century critiques

Bulgarian Academy: New forms of work organization

FLASCO: Models of development and democracy over the last century

exchange of information about policy considerations of the member councils, especially about recent changes in policies;

comparative study of the policies on specific issues of the national councils, for example a comparative study of the rationale and basis for allocation of public funds to social science research;

comparative study of the funding sources for social science research at the regional and international level.

4. Relations with the United Nations and their Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

From being a standing committee under the International Social Science Council (NGO maintaining relations with Unesco in category A) under the name

of "The Conference of National Social Service Councils and Analogous Bodies, CNSSC", IFSSO changed name and status in November 1979 and became an international, non-governmental organization.

In a letter dated 18 August 1980, IFSSO applied for classification in category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

As IFSSO enjoys the membership of 41 national social science councils, academies or regional associations, it could contribute substantially to the Unesco programme in the field of social sciences.

APPENDIX 21

PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Caracas (Venezuela)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1962
<u>President:</u>	Dr Rodolfo Young (Panama)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Dr Guillermo Rueda Montaña (Colombia)
<u>Executive Director:</u>	Dr Luis Manuel Manzanilla (Venezuela)

1. Geographical extension

The Federation groups national associations of medical faculties or schools in the following 21 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

2. Aims and purposes

The Federation, which describes itself as a non-governmental organization of a purely educational and scientific nature, promotes exchanges of information and experience between medical faculties and schools in the Americas, for the purpose of developing co-operation aimed in particular at improving the content and methods of medical education and health in general, taking account of the social needs of that region of the world. It encourages the establishment and development of scientific and educational training centres in the region.

3. Principal activities

The Federation holds a Pan-American Conference every two years on problems relating to the content and methods of medical training. The 7th Conference was held in New Orleans (U.S.A.) in 1978, the 8th Conference in Panama, in November 1980. It organizes symposia and seminars based on work carried out beforehand by national associations of medical faculties or by the medical schools themselves. At the research level, the Federation serves as a clearing-house.

In addition, the Federation organizes various teacher-exchange programmes among the medical schools belonging to it. It encourages mutual assistance, in particular the provision of educational materials to schools which request them.

The Federation issues a newsletter aimed at its affiliated associations and publishes the records of its meetings and symposia. It has in particular published the first Guide to Schools of Medicine in Latin America, containing detailed information on 86 schools in 18 countries.

The programme carried out by the Federation in 1980 focused on the development of general and family medicine.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

The Federation is recognized by the Pan-American Health Organization (1965).

5. Relations with Unesco

The Federation has maintained mutual information relations with Unesco (category C) since 1977.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Although the Federation's aims and programmes come more directly within the province of the World Health Organization, Unesco might co-operate with it in the field of higher education and, in particular, science education. In addition, the sound approach to health problems which emerges from the concerns expressed by the Federation undoubtedly suggest that its action is very much in line with that of Unesco.

APPENDIX 22

PAN-AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAID)

Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland)
Foundation: February 1964
President: Mr Akin L. Mabogunje (Nigeria)
Secretary-General: Mr J. Yanney Ewusie (Ghana)

1. Geographical extension

The Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) groups individual members (about 130), some of whom have formed national sections, in the following 25 countries: Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

PAID seeks to assist, in every legal way open to it, in the economic, social and cultural development of the African countries by training African leaders capable of working with the populations at different levels, to ensure their advancement and improve their living conditions.

In working towards these goals, PAID engages in various forms of action, subject to the approval of its Assembly of Delegates; it seeks:

1. To group, in different countries and continents, individuals and legal entities concerned with the problem of training qualified personnel in the economic, social and cultural spheres in the African countries, especially for the direct benefit of the populations of these countries, and to foster among these persons and in public opinion, a current of thought and activities conducive to the solution of these problems.
2. To locate economic, moral or material resources of every sort which will contribute to solving the problem of training personnel for the development of the African countries, to muster such resources and use them for implementing the concrete projects undertaken by PAID.
3. To create, organize or help directly or indirectly to establish in Africa, as required and within the limits of its resources, institutes for training and research and for fostering economic and social development.
4. To encourage similar action by national or international, private or public institutions whose principles and objectives are recognized by PAID's Assembly of Delegates as being in accord with the social aims it pursues.
5. To support all educational programmes and projects of rural development in Africa.

3. Principal activities

The Institute is devoted solely to serving Africa and, in particular, the needs of integrated rural development. To this end, it has set up on the continent training and research institutions which provide support and advice to peasant groups which are organized and act as primary development agents.

Thus, since it came into being, PAID has established and developed:

two institutes: one French-speaking (Douala, 1965) and one English-speaking (Buea, 1969) for the training of middle-level development personnel; major emphasis is on field-work; they have turned out 900 qualified workers since their inception;

a Centre of Studies and Applied Research (CAR, 1971) whose activities are organically linked with field-work and training;

a Programme of Project Management Training (1972) intended for senior personnel where training is conducted through a series of graded intermittent seminars staggered over a two-year period;

a series of national seminars and refresher courses (intermittent, short-term or on-the-job training); there were 17 in 1976-1977 and 17 in 1977-1978; these activities will be considerably expanded. During the 1979-1980 academic year, the various training sessions organized by the Institute were attended by some 1,300 trainees from over 30 African countries.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Category II with ECOSOC.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letter dated 15 August 1978, the Secretary-General of PAID applied for direct admission of his organization to category A (consultative and associate relations) with Unesco. On 4 November 1979, the Director-General informed the Institute of his decision to admit it to category C. By letter dated 11 February 1980, PAID informed the Secretariat of its decision to await the Executive Board's decision regarding its application for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

In accordance with contracts concluded with Unesco, the Institute has carried out several studies, including:

a working document for the Expert Meeting on the Formulation of Social Science Policies in Africa South of the Sahara, held in 1979, in Zaire;

a working document prepared in the context of the Meeting of Experts on Social Indicators of the Role and Changing Conditions of Children in the Development Process;

a study of the methods currently used to evaluate social action schemes in African countries.

PAID is in a position to contribute actively to the activities of the Social Sciences Sector in regard to endogenous development and integrated rural development; role of youth in educational, social and cultural activity; environment and human settlements; education and information relating to the environment; population; development planning and evaluation.

APPENDIX 23

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (ICEA)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Melbourne (Australia)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1974
<u>President:</u>	Mr Brian Dixon (Australia)
<u>Vice-President:</u>	Mr Richard Bedggood (New Zealand)
<u>Executive Director:</u>	Mr Ian C. Bennett (Australia)

1. Geographical extension

The ICEA groups national organizations or individual members in the 33 following countries and territories: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2. Aims and purposes

The objects for which the Association is established are:

to provide a public forum for the free exchange and communication of ideas, development techniques, and programmes for the betterment of both the individual and the community as a whole;

to encourage an understanding and appreciation by all people of the diverse cultures of the world;

to provide a forum where any individual, organization, institution or nation has the opportunity to present a model for individual or community betterment, so that other individuals, organizations, institutions or nations may benefit from the initial work;

to encourage the understanding and employment of the basic fundamentals of community education in the greatest possible development of the individual and the community:

- (i) to make maximum use of all community resources including personal, physical and financial;
- (ii) to encourage co-operation and co-ordination among all individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, and nations to eliminate and avoid unnecessary duplication of services and efforts.
- (iii) to encourage citizen participation in education and community affairs;

- (iv) to develop programmes and processes which can identify individual, community and world needs and assist in the successful attack upon these problems;
- (v) to provide an opportunity for all organizations, institutions and groups to meet together in a concerted co-operative effort on the problems which can prevent the citizens of this finite world from enjoying the benefits of peace, prosperity and progress.

3. Principal activities

The ICEA is progressively putting into operation the following services:

Resource Centre Services: Members may borrow from the ICEA Resource Centre, e.g. films, videotapes, books, papers, research documents, etc....

Consultation Services for countries in need of assistance on any aspect of community education.

Communications: ICEA is currently developing an elaborate directory of worldwide agencies, departments specialists, etc., for members to use.

Translation Service; an international community education exchange programme. The ICEA is actively encouraging community educators to live and work in countries other than their own for extended periods of time, e.g. one-two years. If ICEA members are interested in an exchange with someone of comparable position/qualifications in another country, the Association will attempt to assist with arrangements.

National Association Assistance: The ICEA will actively encourage formation of national community education associations in as many countries as possible.

Assistance to Developing Countries: The ICEA is willing to help developing countries to attend the international community education conferences, and regional community education conferences or workshops. In order to encourage this participation, ICEA actively seeks funding from a number of agencies on behalf of these developing countries.

Oral History Collection: A series of tape recordings of various aspects of community education throughout the world as seen by laymen and professionals is being collected. Members are encouraged to both offer their services and utilize the resources. This service will be linked with the translation service.

Once every four years the ICEA is planning to conduct an international community education conference. The last conference was the "3rd International Community Education Conference" which took place in Melbourne, Australia (August 1979).

The ICEA Community Education Newsletter: A regular newsletter to all countries and to all ICEA members - several issues in 1979 and 1980.

ICEA Research Journal: This publication will contain more scholarly articles and research.

ICEA Documents: The ICEA is collecting significant community education documents from a number of countries. Any ICEA members or countries may request these documents from the development centre.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

In a letter dated 27 November 1980, the ICEA applied for direct admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Since the ICEA's aims and future activities involve areas of activity closely linked with Unesco's programme in the field of education, its work is of potential interest for the programme of the Organization.

APPENDIX 24

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD FOURTH WORLD

Headquarters: Pierrelaye (France)
Date of foundation: 1972
President: Mrs A.A. de Vos van Steenwijk (Netherlands)
Vice-Presidents: Mrs H. Redegeld (France)
Mrs M. Varma (India)
Mr J.P. Beyeler (Switzerland)
Mrs M. Rabagliatti (United Kingdom)
Secretary-General: Mr J. Wresinski (France)

1. Geographical extension

The Movement groups:

- (a) member organizations and national branches of the Movement in the following 11 countries: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
- (b) affiliated correspondents and active correspondents in the following 61 countries which do not yet have member organizations: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

As an organization dedicated to promoting human rights, the Movement's aim is to combat extreme poverty and the exclusion of the poorest from economic, cultural and social development throughout the world. It seeks to promote their participation in the life of national and international communities, particularly through the exercise of their right to education and culture.

3. Principal activities

The Movement's action is based on voluntary service by 280 professionals, nationals of 13 countries, working full-time for specific periods on behalf of the Fourth World. They are backed up by allies from all parts of the world and all walks of life.

Representation and defence of the interests and rights of the Fourth World: this is carried out at the local, national and international level, in a spirit of co-operation, with a view to ensuring that due account is taken of the most disadvantaged members of society by legislation, the economic, political and cultural structures and currents, and to securing more effective exercise of rights at the bottom of the social ladder (representations, setting up of parliamentary groups, establishment of petitions and requests for subsidies...).

Studies and research on the phenomena of extreme poverty: these are aimed at laying the scientific basis of a true knowledge of the sub-proletarian condition and demonstrating in particular that the existence of the Fourth World is no accident. The results of such research are reported regularly in publications; they are based on the day-by-day observations transmitted by members of the Movement working full-time in the field ("participatory observation reports"). The Movement's Research Institute organizes study and training sessions with a view to sharing its knowledge and historical research findings, thereby contributing to the development of the social sciences.

Direct promotional action in situations of extreme destitution: this is based on the need to give priority to the poorest citizens, and takes account of all dimensions of their existence. The essential and complementary lines of this action are:

- (a) Access to education, the pre-condition of all efforts to eliminate extreme poverty. A rallying-cry of the Movement, voiced in 1977 - "Let there be not a single illiterate left in our towns and cities, let everyone have a job, and let those with skills teach those without" - encapsulates the target to be attained. The Movement's work is focused on teaching adults to read and write, organizing "know-how clubs for the young", and street libraries and cultural "hubs" - places for pooling and sharing knowledge - for children.
- (b) Access to family welfare: for Fourth World parents, this means first and foremost acquiring the means to assume their family responsibilities. The Movement's action is focused on the setting up and running of family shelter and welfare centres, promoting community development from the earliest years of childhood, organizing family holidays. The Movement has also set up family and community surgeries, and legal advisory services available to the most underprivileged families.
- (c) Access to representation: to become full-fledged citizens, those who are outcast must be able to unite and make their voices heard. The Movement's action is focused on setting up and running "Centres for Human Rights, including Children's and Family Rights", meeting-places providing instruction in the arts of self-expression and the exercise of human rights; on creating solidarity movements for different age-groups: Fourth World International Youth Movement, and the "Taporis" Children's Movement.

Keeping public opinion informed: the aim here is to generate a worldwide current of support. This is achieved by using the Movement's own information channels (newsletters, publications, audio-visual montages, exhibitions, lectures, sessions, etc.) and those of the press.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

The Movement has had consultative status with ECOSOC since 1974, and with the International Labour Office since 1978. It obtained consultative status with Unicef in 1979.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Movement was admitted to category C (mutual information relations) in 1974. At its 102nd session (1977), the Executive Board rejected its request for admission to category B. The same request was repeated by letter dated 21 October 1980.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

In addition to the relations of mutual information which the Movement maintains with Unesco, relations of collaboration have developed within the framework of Unesco's programme and that of the Movement's commitments. The following are the essential points:

initial participation in the activities of the Youth Division: completion of a study on young people from migrant worker backgrounds under Unesco's programme concerning the situation and needs of young migrant workers, in 1974;

participation in the meeting of government representatives to prepare a draft declaration on race and racial prejudice, in March 1978. The Movement presented a document outlining proposals relating to the Declaration.

participation in the collective consultation of international NGOs concerned with youth, in December 1978. The Movement presented a document on the situation of young people in the Fourth World vis-à-vis education and vocational training;

preparation of a detailed study on human rights in the urban "Fourth World areas" of developed countries, at the request of the Division of Human Rights and Peace, in 1979;

inauguration and presentation at Unesco Headquarters, in the context of the International Year of the Child, of an exhibition of 185 photographs on "30 years of history of children of the Fourth World living in the West", from 7 to 14 June 1979;

organization of the International Congress on Fourth World Children, on 6 and 7 October 1979, with the assistance of several Unesco Divisions. This Congress, held in Unesco House, was attended by 350 participants representing every region of the world. As a follow-up, five projects for meetings and studies were submitted to the Unesco Secretariat. These the Movement hopes, will serve to strengthen its collaboration with Unesco in the coming years in regard to the following programme activities:

- promotion of human rights (project for the teaching of human rights to extremely disadvantaged adult communities);

- man as the centre of development:

1. project to establish a continuous forum on extreme poverty in the world;

2. project to organize seminars on "Extreme Poverty and Culture";
 3. project to organize a seminar on access to education and culture of children of the most disadvantaged nomadic population groups;
- quantitative and qualitative improvement of the opportunities open to certain groups to achieve their individual and social potentialities (struggle against illiteracy; research project on the cultural exclusion of poor children).

APPENDIX 25

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (AAPSO)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Cairo (Egypt)
<u>Foundation:</u>	December 1957
<u>President:</u>	Mr Abdel Rahman El Sharkawy (Egypt)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Aziz Sherif (Iraq) Mr Vasco Cabral (Guinea-Bissau) Mr Vassos Lyssarides (Cyprus)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Nouri Abdul Razzak (Iraq)

1. Geographical extension

AAPSO has member organizations in the following 75 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, China, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Democratic Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Yemen, Democratic Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

2. Aims and purposes

Article 2 of the Statutes of AAPSO defines its objectives as being:

To unify, co-ordinate and accelerate the struggle for the liberation of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and fascism, with a view to ensuring the economic, social and cultural development of these peoples.

To reinforce and develop the Afro-Asian liberation movement, consolidate Afro-Asian solidarity and act as a link between democratic organizations and progressive forces throughout the world by associating the efforts of these organizations and forces to guarantee the independence of all militant peoples who are still bowed down under the yoke of colonialist domination and domination by racist regimes.

To give active support to the policies of independence of the States of Africa and Asia, and of organizations whose aim is to bring about radical socio-economic changes on progressive lines in the interest of the popular masses and with a view to promoting national cultures; to mobilize the peoples in these two continents, and the progressive forces of peace, with a view to defending States against imperialist encroachment; to contribute towards intensifying the struggle against neo-colonialist threats; to explain objectives and methods; to discover ways and means of surmounting underdevelopment, and to promote the international cohesion of all forces struggling against neo-colonialism.

To reinforce common action; to give greater support to mass movements with a view to eliminating the remaining centres of colonialist slavery embodied in racist regimes; to give comprehensive moral, political and material support to those who are struggling for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

To strengthen and support the democratic forces of the peoples struggling against anti-democratic regimes which link the fate of their countries with imperialist pacts and military blocs.

To confront and reveal in their true colours all attempts to sow discord in the ranks of anti-imperialist militants.

To work for the elimination of national and religious conflicts, and to strengthen the spirit of co-operation among all peoples in the fight against imperialism.

To ensure a broad exchange of experience acquired in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the building up of national economies and cultures; and to heighten co-operation and mutual aid between peoples.

The accomplishment of these tasks requires the intensification of efforts on the part of the masses, and the creation of an alliance of patriotic and progressive forces in each country.

3. Principal activities

Since its creation in 1957, this organization has held a number of international conferences and symposia on Solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples, such as:

Emergency Conference for Solidarity with the Arab Peoples against Colonialism and Israeli Aggression (Cairo, 1967);

Emergency Conference for Solidarity with the People of Viet Nam (Cairo, 1968);

International Conference for Solidarity with the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa (Sudan, 1969);

International Conference for Solidarity with the Peoples of Cyprus (Cairo, 1974);

International Conference for Solidarity with the Korean People (Iraq, 1975);

Afro-Asian Symposium on Social Development of Women (Alexandria, 1975);

Baghdad Third International Seminar on the Problems of Development and the Struggle for a New International Economic Order (Réunion, 1976);

Meeting of the Committee of the Lisbon International Conference against Racialism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (Paris, December 1978);

International Conference against Military Pacts and Bases (Cyprus, June 1979);

International Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean Region (Malta, March 1980);

International Conference on the Energy Crisis, Industrialization and the New Development Strategy (Manila, 1980).

AAPSO has also published a great number of books and booklets on Afro-Asian and international questions, such as: "Namibia Revolution", "La Guinée contre l'agression impériale-portugaise", "Comparative Studies in the Legal Rights of Women in Africa", "The Armed Revolutionary Struggle in Zimbabwe", "La question palestinienne", etc.

Since 1973, AAPSO has published over 55 books and pamphlets, including two dealing with the relations between it and the United Nations.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Consultative status (category II) with ECOSOC, as also with UNCTAD and UNIDO.

5. Relations with Unesco

The application for direct admission to category A submitted by this organization in 1977 was not approved by the Executive Board. The Director-General classified the organization in category C, a status which was accepted by it in 1978. Two further requests for admission to category A were rejected by the Executive Board at its 104th and 108th sessions.

By letter dated 4 August 1980, AAPSO applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

AAPSO has participated in the meetings convened by Unesco for non-governmental organizations in the fields of human rights, development, disarmament and the status of women. Moreover, AAPSO usually extends an invitation to Unesco to be represented at its meetings.

APPENDIX 26

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE (ISS)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Geneva (Switzerland)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1924
<u>President:</u>	Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, KCMG (United Kingdom)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr A. van Emden (Netherlands) Mrs J.F. Guglemann (Switzerland) Mr E.L. Harlvorssen (Venezuela) Mrs H. Talacko (Australia) Mrs Verdet (France)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Miss Audrey E. Moser (Switzerland)

1. Geographical extension

The International Social Service includes national branches and affiliated bureaux in the 15 following countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

2. Aims and purposes

The aims of the International Social Service are:

to assist individuals who, as a consequence of voluntary or forced migration or other social problems of an international character, have to overcome personal or family difficulties, the solution of which requires co-ordinated actions in several countries or in some cases action only in the country of residence of the persons concerned;

to study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of migration in relation to individual and family life, and as a result of these studies to make appropriate recommendations.

3. Principal activities

Although the singular aspect of the work of ISS has been to assist, through correspondence, people with difficulties attendant upon transplantation from one land to another, it gives in some countries direct assistance to families and their children.

Concurrent with its labour on behalf of specific individuals, ISS has used its ongoing experience to argue for preventive measures to be taken to protect children and their families in movement. It has called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the conditions which produce the problems with which its staff has become familiar and has suggested alterations in existing laws and regulations to alleviate them.

It was already involved in this in 1925, one year after its foundation, at the first General Congress of Child Welfare, when the agency presented a report on "The Social Problems of Migrating Children".

Among its most recent contributions has been material on child kidnapping prepared for The Hague Conference on Private International Law in 1979. At a national level, ISS branches have written studies and reports relating to their local work with foreigners in their countries and to their own citizens in movement.

The programme of ISS for 1981-1982 includes the following activities:

Inter-country casework service provided by ISS Units in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela and correspondents in more than 100 other countries. This service will assist people whose problems, related to migration and refugee situations, require solution by co-ordinated action in more than one country.

Local social and community service: Pre- and post-migration counselling services, financial assistance, language training, etc. for migrants and refugees. Foreign marriage advisory services.

Training of personnel:

- International Training Seminar for ISS Social Workers: October 1981, Aosta, Italy;
- Local training courses for social workers;
- Co-operation with schools of social work, introducing the international element in social work training;

Development of ISS services in Third World countries:

- Extension of services offered through ISS Regional Offices:
 - for Latin America, through Regional Office in Caracas, Venezuela;
 - for East Asia, through Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand;
- U.S.A. - Latin America:
 - joint study project on child welfare and inter-country adoption laws and practices;
 - project for refugee children in Venezuela, 1981;
- Special programme for Africa and West Asia;
- International studies:
 - ISS services to refugees: the specific role of social service (material to be submitted from ISS Units) (1981);
 - ISS services for persons who are under arrest, or imprisoned in another country (1981);
 - Study on naming procedures: completion (in 1981) of current study on naming procedures, based on information from approximately 70 countries.

ISS publishes books and reports relating to its main purposes and daily programmes in the field.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

Consultative status with ECOSOC (category II), in 1948; Unicef, in 1956; ILO special list, 1960. Co-operation with UNHCR and ICEM.

5. Relations with Unesco

ISS was admitted to category C in 1961. In a letter dated 18 November 1980, it applied for classification in category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

This organization could contribute substantially to the programme of Unesco in the field of education and social sciences.

APPENDIX 27

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COUNSELLING (IRTAC)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	London (United Kingdom)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1971
<u>President:</u>	Mr H.Z. Hoxter (United Kingdom)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr N Deen (Netherlands) Mr C. Tomas (Belgium)
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mr D.A.L. Hope (United Kingdom)

1. Geographical extension

This organization is composed of full members and associate members in the following 43 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

2. Aims and purposes

The Association has as its object to facilitate the interdisciplinary study of questions relating to counselling and guidance at the level of schools and universities as well as in non-academic fields.

3. Principal activities

The work of IRTAC to date has mainly been concerned with the organization of major international conferences and seminars, which have had the following themes:

"School counselling, education and vocational guidance", Switzerland, 1966;

"Counselling in school and non-school situations", Austria, 1967;

"Counselling and guidance of the student in higher education", Italy, 1968;

"The school implications of counselling", Netherlands, 1970;

"The counsellor and his environment", France, 1972;

"Counselling, the community and society", England, 1974;

"New Trends and perspectives in counselling", Germany, 1976;

"Challenges to counselling from a society in change", Norway, 1978;

"The place of counselling in the continuum of helping relationship in different cultural settings", Greece, 1980.

In 1981, IRTAC will hold two international consultations, upon the theme of the International Year of the Disabled: "Counselling for the integration of the handicapped in society" and, later during 1981, an international seminar on "Career guidance in higher education".

IRTAC publishes the International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling and has readers in some 45 countries.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

This organization was admitted to category C in 1975. At its 104th session, the Executive Board felt unable to admit IRTAC to category B. By a letter dated 8 December 1980 it applied again for the same category.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The Association has, since 1975, kept the Unesco Secretariat regularly informed of its activities. Unesco was represented at several round tables organized by IRTAC. It has concluded several contracts with the Association. IRTAC intends to contribute to activities which have a direct bearing upon Unesco's programme of work in the particular field of: Adult education - counselling, guidance and information services; Guidance and counselling in the field of technical education; Counselling and guidance as a factor in professional and teacher education; Counselling and guidance in the transition from school to work; Career guidance in higher education; Counselling and guidance of disabled children and young adults; Counselling and guidance of young migrants and their families; Counselling and guidance of children, in and out of school; Counselling and guidance of women and girls; Counselling as a factor in the rehabilitation of addicts; Counselling and guidance of the elderly.

APPENDIX 28

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SPELEOLOGY

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Vienna (Austria)
<u>Foundation:</u>	1965
<u>President:</u>	Dr Arrigo A. Cigna (Italy)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Maurice Andetat (Switzerland) Mr G. Nicholas Sullivan (United States of America)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Dr Hubert Trimmel (Austria)

1. Geographical extension

The Union is composed of individual members representing the speleologists of the following 39 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

2. Aims and purposes

The purposes of the Union are the development of relations between speleologists in all countries and the co-ordination of their activities at the international level.

3. Principal activities

The Union through the work of a certain number of commissions co-ordinates many speleological activities and promotes some international meetings. Many working sessions during the international congresses are held by each commission.

An international congress is held every four years; the last was held in the United Kingdom in 1977. The next congress is scheduled for July 1981 in the United States of America.

At present, the Union has commissions meeting to discuss the following questions: cave diving, large cavities, cave rescue, physical and chemical processes of karst, speleotherapy, terminology, bibliography.

In recent years, the following conferences and symposia have been organized, either at the initiative or under the auspices of the Union: 3rd international meeting of cave rescue (Austria, April 1975); Symposium of the commission of cave conservation and management (Austria, May 1975); 2nd international conference cave diving and rescue work (Spain, September 1975); Symposium of the commission on karst denudation (Yugoslavia, September 1975); Symposium of the commission of the physical-chemistry of karst (Spain, September 1975); Symposium of the commission of speleotherapy (Czechoslovakia, May 1976); 3rd international symposium of underground water tracing (Yugoslavia, September 1976); 7th international speleological congress (United Kingdom, September 1977); International symposium on paleo- and neokarst (Italy, April 1978); International symposium on the scientific photography of karst (Yugoslavia, May 1978); 2nd international festival of speleo movies (France, August 1978); Colloque franco-suisse sur la géologie et l'hydrogéologie du Jura (Switzerland,

September 1978); International symposium on karst hydrology (Hungary, September 1978); International symposium on water in mines and underground works (Spain, September 1978); Symposium of the commission of speleotherapy (Austria, October 1978); International symposium on karst denudation (France, September 1979); International symposium on the history of speleology (Austria, September 1979); 4th international congress of cave diving (France, September 1979); 5th international meeting of cave rescue (Poland, October 1979); International symposium on the role of the Cave of Postojna in science and tourism (Yugoslavia, October 1979); European regional conference of speleology (Bulgaria, September 1980); Symposium of the commission of speleotherapy (Italy, October 1980).

The Union publishes the following periodicals: UIS Bulletin (biannual) and Speleological Abstracts (biannual), as also the International Journal of Speleology (quarterly). The following works have also been published: Problems of karst denudation (O. Stelcl); Methoden der Geochronologie (H.W. Franke); La conservation des cavernes aménagées (V. Caumartin).

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

Category C since 1975. At its 104th session, the Executive Board decided, in view of the scant contact maintained till then with Unesco, not to admit the Union to category B. By letter dated 5 December 1980, this NGO again applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

In its application for admission to category B, the Union itemizes the various aspects of the contribution which it can make to implementing Unesco's programme as adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session.

During the 1981-1983 triennium, the Union intends to co-operate with Unesco in particular on the following themes: promotion of the public understanding of new science and technology; development and promotion of exchanges of information for science and technology policy; collection, exchange and interpretation of earth science data and their presentation in cartographic form; concerted research under the intergovernmental programme on Man and the Biosphere; studies on water resources, etc.

APPENDIX 29

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF PUBLIC AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES

Headquarters: Berlin (German Democratic Republic)
Date of foundation: 1955, in Vienna
President: Mr Barberis Raymond (France)
Vice-Presidents: Mr Makejev Georgij (USSR)
Mr Garzón Angelino (Colombia)
Secretary-General: Mr Lorenz Hans (German Democratic Republic)

1. Geographical extension

The Union groups approximately 103 organizations of public and allied employees in the following 41 countries: Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Democratic Yemen.

2. Aims and purposes

The main aims of the Union are:

to promote international unity among trade unions of public and allied employees;

to support the struggle to improve the social, economic and professional status of public employees and to win satisfaction for their demands;

to defend and extend public employees' trade union and democratic freedoms and rights;

to secure, with a view to improving employees' status, better vocational training, and to ensure that workers, employees and civil servants attain a higher level of culture;

to promote understanding among peoples, lasting peace and peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, to combat war and imperialist aggression, to put a final end to colonialism and neo-colonialism and to bring about international détente and general and complete disarmament.

3. Principal activities

In order to achieve these aims, the International:

studies the attitudes and experiences of trade unions in the different countries, groups of countries and continents, with a view to adapting its policies to the

realities and circumstances prevailing in the public service sector and to developing, on a corresponding scale, co-ordinated schemes and measures geared to needs;

publishes, in newsletters, pamphlets and other printed documents, reports and other materials dealing with the economic and social situation of public employees and with the struggles organized to win satisfaction for their demands;

organizes international professional congresses, meetings, seminars, symposia and exchanges of experience between public service employees and individual branches, at the world, continental or regional level, in order to analyse and discuss current problems affecting public service employment;

organizes solidarity campaigns in support of trade unions demands and action, as well as to back up trade union struggles particularly in countries in which trade unions are not recognized or are subjected to repressive measures.

The VIth international professional congress of public employees held in Warsaw in October 1977, adopted the "Charter of general principles and demands, of rights, working and employment conditions and social guarantees of public employees".

The Union is planning the following activities between now and the holding of its VIIth international professional congress in 1982:

organization of an international meeting of health service workers' trade unions to discuss problems affecting their employment, working and living conditions;

holding of a symposium on the impact of new technology on the working and living conditions of postal and telecommunications workers;

holding of a symposium on problems of workers' participation in the democratic development of communes;

preparation of a study on the vocational training of public service workers at the commune level.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

By letters dated 29 November 1979 and 8 April 1980, the International applied for admission to category B (information and consultative relations).

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

The International works, inter alia, for adult education, education and vocational training for women and young people, etc. It wishes to continue this work within the context of Unesco's programmes, and intends to publish information regularly on Unesco's activities in its newsletters.

APPENDIX 30

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LATIN NOTARIES

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	October 1948
<u>President:</u>	Mr Carlos Enrico Peralta Mendes (Guatemala)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Mario Froglija (Italy) Mr Carlos Prieto Aceves (Mexico) Mr Rafael Casablanca Asunción (Paraguay)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Luis Arturo Archila (Guatemala)

1. Geographical extension

The International Union of Latin Notaries comprises orders and groups of notaries in the process of establishing orders in the following 45 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Holy See, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Puerto Rico, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Spain Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

It also has representatives in some twenty countries.

2. Aims and purposes

The Union's aims are:

to ensure representation of notaries at all international organizations;

to participate in the activities of national and international organizations such as the United Nations, Unesco, Organization of American States, Council of Europe, the Hague Conference;

the study of law in relation to notaries' work and collaboration in projects to promote its unification;

to study and systematize legislation specific to the notarial institution, considered as a liberal professional activity, the guarantee of legal security and contractual freedom;

to establish contacts with orders of notaries in developing countries and with notaries in countries which do not possess a professional organization;

to organize international congresses and to sponsor professional meetings of wider than national scope.

3. Principal activities

The Union holds a biennial congress, one part of which is devoted to the Union's operation and organization and the other to seminars on education and legislation.

The role of the third-party witness, the notary, is on the one hand to deputize for and assist all those who cannot read and write and, on the other, to brief and train all those in need thereof in civil law, personal law and law of contract.

The Union's members include both professional notaries and university lecturers and technical schoolteachers. In this way, the Union facilitates exchanges between teachers and helps to direct their work. One of the main subjects taught is professional ethics and the ethics subtending human rights. The Union sponsors regional seminars devoted to continuing training. A recent seminar was held on the theme: "Notaries, a bulwark of human rights in matters of personal law and property law". A multidisciplinary school has been planned to provide, in a practical and expeditious form basic courses of legal instruction for future notaries. In this connection, arrangements have been made for the reception of African students in Europe and more particularly in France.

In addition to its activities in connection with the evolution of law and legal science, the Union endeavours to make the benefits of modern science available to the legal community. It has for example developed a legal data-processing system to facilitate the free movement of goods and persons by computerizing the three instruments, namely: the international contract, the international certificate of identity and the international power of attorney. The data bank set up for this purpose is open to everyone.

In France, the Institut national de formation notariale organizes both vocational courses and general education courses on such subjects as communication and human relations in the notarial profession, comprising an introduction to the teaching of human rights and to the new economic order. The professional journals and works published by the Union are a means of world-wide dissemination of legal culture.

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

The Union has established working relations with ECOSOC, the International Court of Justice and FAO.

5. Relations with Unesco

The Union was admitted to category C in 1978. By letter dated 25 November 1980, it applied for classification in the category of information and consultative relations (category B).

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

Since its admission to category C, the Union has been represented as an observer at all meetings of the NGO Standing Committee and has taken an active part in all the discussions of NGO Commissions and Working Groups on human rights, the new international economic order, the right to communicate, the Decade for Women and the International Year of the Child.

Under contract to Unesco, it submitted a report on the teaching of human rights and made available a list of notaries who could be called on to provide courses in rural law, embracing property law, land utilization rights, water utilization rights,

law governing nature reserves and regional parks, social agricultural law, company law and more particularly law governing agricultural co-operatives, etc.

The Union intends to submit to Unesco a report on its role in the establishment of the new economic order, with particular reference to the international contract. It would like to associate Unesco in the opening of its 1981 course on human rights and the notary and in its international congress scheduled for 1982, and to co-operate with the Organization in developing multivocational education systems in different African countries, particularly in the field of notarial work.

APPENDIX 31

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION UNIVERSITY (URTI)

<u>Headquarters:</u>	Paris
<u>Date of foundation:</u>	1949
<u>President:</u>	Mr Gabriel de Broglie
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr Armand Lanoux (France) Mr Edmond Haas (Switzerland) Mr Tadeous Kadzierski (Poland) Mr Luis Escurra (Spain)
<u>Secretary-General:</u>	Mr Gérard Mourgue (France)

1. Geographical extension

The University has member organizations in the following 31 countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Congo, Egypt, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

2. Aims and purposes

The purpose of the University is to exchange and promote radio and television broadcasts or components of broadcasts of a cultural nature. While the general focus of its programmes remains academic, they are not intended to provide a course of instruction leading to examinations and diplomas, but are aimed at the actual viewing and listening public in all its diversity.

The aim is to organize among URTI members, on a strictly non-profit-making basis, all forms of co-operation likely to increase their capacity to present to their listeners and viewers broadcasts which will enable them to gain a better awareness of the major problems of the day, in a cultural context.

To achieve its aims, the University:

co-ordinates and orients the selection of radio and television programmes so as to ensure that they constitute a harmonious series at the international level;

takes all appropriate measures to ensure that the programmes included in its exchange catalogues are known and systematically used;

promotes and/or organizes co-production operations among its members or with the participation of outside organizations, for the purpose of producing radio and television broadcasts consonant with its objectives;

publishes and disseminates in printed form all or part of the texts of the productions included in its exchange catalogue;

encourages searching and exchange in respect of information relating to radio and television.

3. Principal activities

The University's General Assembly meets once a year. It elects a commission for radio programmes and a commission for television programmes, each composed of five members, which decide on exchange programmes. These commissions meet once a year. URTI is administered by a Bureau, elected by the General Assembly, which consists of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-General and a Treasurer.

The University has three main spheres of activity:

the Radio Section: each year, it exchanges 200 to 250 radio programmes, offered free of royalties by the different member bodies and studied and selected by a radio commission. Every month, the Secretariat proposes some twenty such programmes to its member bodies. The subjects dealt with are divided into disciplines: social problems, human sciences, history and civilization, natural sciences, history of art, literature, music;

Television Section: the programmes offered by the different producer television bodies are selected by the Television Commission, and supplied to the television bodies on request addressed to the Permanent Secretariat. The catalogue is divided into series: life and science, life and history, the world and men, writers and poets of yesterday and forever, musicians of yesterday and forever, great men, prehistory, great scientists, technique and life;

Cultural Data Bank: it endeavours to gather the information long before the event. This work is done by contacting faculties, universities and associations, and is aimed at ensuring effective internationalization of information. For example, the Bank proposed, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, a film by the S.R.C. (Canada); to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Leo Tolstoy a radio broadcast by Armand Lanoux and a film from Soviet Television; and a text reproduced from the Unesco Courier on "Avicenna, a garden for the heart".

4. Relations with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies

None.

5. Relations with Unesco

The University was admitted to category C in 1979. By letter dated 11 March 1980, its President applied for admission to category B.

6. Contribution which the organization makes or could make to Unesco's activities

URTI co-operates closely with the Office of Public Information, particularly by disseminating Unesco's information programmes among its members. In addition, the University pursues the same objectives as Unesco in regard to the search for and dissemination of knowledge, as is attested by the activities listed in paragraph 3 above.