



EXECUTIVE BOARD

Fifty-fifth Session

Provisional agenda item 7.2.2



TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH WHO
(1972-1974)

1. Introduction

1.1 The Director-General has the honour to submit the present document to the Executive Board in conformity with paragraph 2(vi) of the "Working Principles Governing the Admission of Non-governmental Organizations in Official Relations with WHO" which provides that the Executive Board - through its Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations - shall review the list of non-governmental organizations in official relations with WHO every three years.¹

1.2 Subsequent to the review by the Executive Board during its forty-ninth session covering the period 1969 to 1971, 19 non-governmental organizations have been admitted into official relations. The World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists resumed official relations with WHO by decision of the Executive Board at its fifty-first session, EB51.R49.² The non-governmental organizations in official relations with WHO now number 109 (Annex I). A chart showing the number of non-governmental organizations applying for official relations and the number admitted from 1949 to 1974 is attached as Annex II.

2. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

2.1 The Director-General informed all non-governmental organizations in official relations with WHO on 16 April 1974 that the Executive Board at its fifty-fifth session, through its Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations, would carry out its triennial review relevant to them.

In his communication, the Director-General informed the organizations concerned that the Executive Board wished to make a thorough review of those relations and forms of collaboration which had taken place between them and the Organization over the past three years. The non-governmental organizations were invited to comment not only on their individual relationships with the Organization since the last review or since the date of their admission, but also on the more general question of relations with the Organization. To assist them a questionnaire was prepared for the provision of data. At the time of preparation of the present document 23 non-governmental organizations had not responded.

Nearly all the organizations which provided comments expressed their satisfaction with the existing arrangements for official relations and their desire that the Executive Board would wish to continue these relations. A significant number stated that there had been

¹ Basic Documents, 24th ed., p. 68.

² Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org., No. 206, pp. 33-34.

increased collaboration during the period under review in nearly all the existing avenues for co-operation. Some, however, expressed the hope that more fruitful and active approaches would be taken to use the potential of the non-governmental organizations in the expanded work of the Organization. A number of others made suggestions for strengthening relations in the light of the particular concerns of the non-governmental organization involved. Those suggestions are referred to in paragraph 8 below, and have been taken into account by the Director-General in making his recommendations to the Board.

3. Secretariat review

Following exchanges of information with the non-governmental organizations concerned an appraisal was carried out of the existing relationships both at headquarters and the regional offices, the details of which will be submitted to the Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations.³ This review was based on the broad lines of co-operation as defined by the Executive Board at its twenty-ninth session in resolution EB29.R56⁴ and in the report of the Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations.⁵ It related to such questions as technical contacts between WHO and non-governmental organizations in specific fields, invitations and participation of non-governmental organizations in technical meetings and WHO expert advisory panels and committees, assistance to the Organization in the dissemination of technical information, and in joint meetings or other activities which further the mutual objectives of the organizations in question. The paragraphs that follow describe in general terms the results of the review.

4. Summary of WHO collaboration with non-governmental organizations

4.1 Contacts between WHO technical staff and non-governmental organizations in specific fields

The trend towards increased technical relationships between WHO and non-governmental organizations has continued. For the most part this has resulted in a better reciprocal understanding of each other's policies and programmes and has helped to a large extent in avoiding overlapping and duplication of effort. Joint consultations on possible areas of collaboration have taken place with a few non-governmental organizations and these have led to a strengthening of working relationships and the planning of joint or complementary activities. The exceptions to this are a few organizations with which technical contacts have been infrequent, primarily those where health is only one aspect of their functions.

Approximately 30 non-governmental organizations have either headquarters or a liaison office in Geneva, which greatly facilitates consultations and day-to-day collaboration and has proved invaluable to both organizations.

In addition, several non-governmental organizations have created regional sections in areas where WHO regional offices are located. This has increased the interest of both the Organization and the non-governmental organization in collaborating at the regional level and in field activities.

³ Document EB55/NGO/WP/1.

⁴ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. I, 1948-1972, p. 541.

⁵ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org., No. 115, Annex 20.

4.2 WHO expert advisory panels and committees

Efforts have been made to invite more non-governmental organizations to expert committees and other technical meetings of the Organization when the particular problem so warranted. In addition, many specialists who held official positions in non-governmental organizations have been appointed as members of WHO expert advisory panels in their personal capacity and some have participated as members of advisory panels in expert committee meetings.

4.3 Invitations and participation in technical meetings

Many non-governmental organizations regularly attend regional committee meetings, the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly and participate actively in the Technical Discussions held during the Assembly where they have often been invited to comment on background papers prepared for these discussions. In addition to their attendance at the official meetings mentioned above, non-governmental organizations are frequently consulted on documentation on specific problems confronting the Organization.

Also, non-governmental organizations have continued to be invited by the Organization to attend technical conferences, seminars, workshops and other activities undertaken either by headquarters or by the regional offices. More than 200 invitations were extended during the period and most were accepted. The participation of the non-governmental organizations has been mutually extremely useful, primarily through bringing the broad concerns of the scientific community in relation to the work of the Organization as well as stimulating activities of the non-governmental organizations to enhance the effectiveness of WHO programmes. Some non-governmental organizations have indicated that their full participation in and, more important, the follow-up of, such meetings were hampered by lack of available funds for that purpose. Regional directors are increasingly inviting non-governmental organizations to participate in regional activities and have reported that they attach particular importance to such participation on a continuing basis.

The number of invitations received by the Organization from non-governmental organizations to attend conferences and scientific or other technical meetings has increased. Over 375 such invitations were received during the period under review of which 275 were accepted. The participation of WHO in many of these meetings has been welcomed by all concerned as a useful means of disseminating technical information and of informing the non-governmental organizations of the policies of the Organization. It is considered desirable that the Organization and the non-governmental organizations concerned carefully review the nature, scope and objectives of such meetings with a view to finding the most effective way in which the Organization can usefully respond.

4.4 Joint activities

A few examples of joint activities are cited below:

International Union against Tuberculosis, co-operation particularly in the operation of the International Tuberculosis Surveillance Centre, jointly sponsored by the Union, the Organization for Health Research in the Netherlands and WHO.

International Confederation of Midwives, the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics and the International Planned Parenthood Federation - joint study group on the training and practice of midwives and maternity nurses for family planning activities.

International Society of Cardiology and its regional bodies, co-operation in research as well as in the promotion of various activities in connexion with World Health Day 1972 "Your Heart is your Health".

International Brain Research Organization, collaboration on nutritional and environmental matters affecting brain maturation and mental development.

International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians, co-sponsorship of a seminar for teachers in radiography.

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, preparation of published recommendations on measurement of low-level radiation.

CIOMS, close collaboration in the preparation of an international nomenclature of diseases which should be completed in time for use in the next revision of the International Classification of Diseases; joint meetings on recent progress in biology and medicine - social and ethical implications, and on the protection of human rights in the light of scientific and technological progress in biology and medicine, active participation in workshops, round-table conferences and other meetings with WHO staff.

League of Red Cross Societies, active co-operation in connexion with natural disasters, blood transfusions, health education and nursing, pre-disaster planning and training.

International Air Transport Association - consultations in connexion with the implementation of the International Health Regulations and the maintenance of standards for food and water supplies aboard aircraft and the handling thereof at airports.

International Organization for Standardization, co-operation with its technical committees on air and water quality, terminology, and physical, chemical and biochemical methodology.

International Union against Cancer, co-operation with its Committee on International Collaborative Activities, including participation in a symposium on methodology of controlled therapeutic trials.

International Council of Scientific Unions, co-operation with its Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), and Scientific Committee on Water Research (COWAR).

International Paediatric Association and WHO co-sponsored a Workshop on the Paediatrician and Population Changes.

The World Medical Association and WHO collaborated closely and co-sponsored the Fourth World Conference on Medical Education (1972) and the International Conference on the Physician and Population Change (1974). WHO fellowships were granted on this occasion to outstanding participants from developing countries.

4.5 Action by non-governmental organizations in support of WHO activities and steps taken by non-governmental organizations to promote co-operation between WHO and non-governmental organizations

To help non-governmental organizations in their efforts to further the objectives of the Organization, WHO press releases, issues of World Health, and all information material on World Health Days are sent regularly to them. Other public information material has been prepared for non-governmental organizations having an interest in a particular area of WHO activities. For their part, non-governmental organizations have been active internationally and regionally in supporting and publishing material concerning the activities of the

Organization and participate actively in World Health Days. Nearly all non-governmental organizations widely disseminate their own publications and material on health matters to their member societies and to national organizations. There is also an extensive exchange of technical documentation between WHO and non-governmental organizations which diffuse information in their specific field of interest to their affiliates.

Frequent consultations are held with non-governmental organizations which provide information to the Organization in their specific area of competence where such information can be useful to the Organization in relation to a planned or on-going activity, or where the work of the non-governmental organization concerned is directly complementary. Some non-governmental organizations have also undertaken studies jointly with or on behalf of the Organization, for example: the International Dental Federation is working closely with the Organization on a joint international collaborative study of dental manpower systems in relation to the status of oral health; the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) is collaborating with FAO and WHO in the preparation of a food and nutrition terminology; the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and WHO collaborate closely on chemical nomenclature in relation to the WHO International Non-proprietary Names; the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) co-operates with WHO in the preparation of draft standards related to radiation matters.

Special studies have been undertaken by the following organizations which have received financial support from the Organization: CIOMS, International Union against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses, International Union against Tuberculosis, International Association of Microbiological Societies, International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, International Commission on Radiation Protection.

4.6 Other forms of co-operation

Extensive contact with non-governmental organizations has been undertaken for the purpose of developing wider practical collaboration both at headquarters and at the regional and national levels. Examples may be cited of such co-operation with the Population Council in the international post-partum programme, with the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind and the International Association for Prevention of Blindness in the implementation of WHA25.55, and the discussions between WHO and the International Union against Cancer, the International Dental Federation and the International Society of Cardiology, which have led to better co-ordinated approaches to activities of common concern.

5. Membership

As a consequence of the discussions which took place at the Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations and at the Executive Board at its fifty-third session, the member designated by China requested the Director-General "to review the question of whether or not to expel those elements controlled by the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the organizations concerned as one aspect of the triennial review, and to report his findings to the Standing Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations and to the Executive Board in 1975". The Director-General replied that "he would provide information that might help the Board in its consideration of this question".

Accordingly, the Director-General drew the attention of all non-governmental organizations in official relations to the discussions of the report of the Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations at the fifty-third session of the Board and requested that they be taken into account in responding to his communication, including the question of non-governmental organizations whose membership was contrary to resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the World Health Assembly calling on the restoration of all its rights to the People's Republic of China.

The following non-governmental organizations have informed the Director-General that they have relations with professional associations or groups in Taiwan:

International Astronautical Federation
International Society of Cardiology
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
International Hospital Federation
Christian Medical Commission
The World Medical Association
World Federation for Mental Health
International Confederation of Midwives
World Federation of Neurology
International Committee of Catholic Nurses
International Council of Nurses
International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies
World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology
The Population Council
World Psychiatric Association
World Federation of Public Health Associations
International Society of Radiographers and Radiological Technicians
International Society of Radiology
International Council on Social Welfare
International Sociological Association⁶
International Union against Tuberculosis⁶

The following non-governmental organizations have informed the Director-General that they have relations with professional associations or groups in the People's Republic of China:

International Union of Architects
International Union against Cancer
World Federation of the Deaf
International Electrotechnical Commission
League of Red Cross Societies
International Paediatric Association

The International Dental Federation and the International Union of Biological Sciences have informed the Director-General that they are taking, or have taken, steps to invite associations or groups in the People's Republic of China to participate in their work.

The Standing Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in considering this matter will wish to advise the Executive Board on further steps to be taken by the Director-General in this matter.

6. Working relations

The Executive Board, in operative paragraph 4 of resolution EB45.R41,⁷ recommended that "the establishment of official relations with non-governmental organizations be preceded by a period of at least one year of working relationship, except when the non-governmental organization concerned obviously fulfil the criteria". Also in operative paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Executive Board "instructed the Standing Committee on Non-governmental Organizations to take this recommendation into account when considering or reviewing applications for official relations".

⁶ The question of the representation of China in the IUAT will be on the agenda of its Executive Committee and Council at their next sessions.

⁷ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. I, 1948-1972, p. 544.

As previously seen, working relations have developed with a large number of organizations during the period under review. This, in turn, has led to a greater selectivity in developing contacts with organizations which, although not in official relations, had undertaken activities which had relevance to some aspect of the work of WHO. A partial list of such non-governmental organizations is attached as Annex III.

7. Problems emerging during the period under review

A small number of organizations in official relations exists whose collaboration has been rather limited for a number of reasons. This was noted by the Standing Committee during its triennial review in January 1969.⁸ Despite efforts made since that time to change the situation, there continued to be little benefit accruing to the Organization from a few non-governmental organizations. The Standing Committee and the Board may wish to consider whether official relations with such organizations should be maintained.

Certain organizations, particularly a few international federations, have found that they are hampered in participating fully with WHO in activities of mutual concern due to a lack of funds. They have expressed the hope that consideration would be given to providing grants or funds for participation in meetings or related activities. Furthermore, a few non-governmental organizations do not have sustained programme activities which are directly related to the overall work of the Organization, and fruitful collaboration becomes sporadic. It has been suggested for certain organizations which do not have a major health objective that there might be a longer period of working relations prior to consideration of official relations.

The Board will recall that it has over many years studied the question of the possible development of several categories of relationships with non-governmental organizations and has decided that the present system of a single category is most appropriate for the work of the Organization. The question of several non-governmental organizations having interests in a similar or related field has also been considered by the Board in terms of the advantages or disadvantages to the Organization. The Sixth World Health Assembly in resolution WHA6.49⁹ recognized that there could be no objection to the plurality of representation of non-governmental organizations in the same fields of activity . . . whenever the non-governmental organizations concerned satisfy the conditions laid down and their admission is justified by their importance. Steps have been taken during this period to bring together organizations working in similar or related fields with a view to bringing their expertise to bear on a particular programme or activity.

While examples have been given of increasing relations between non-governmental organizations and the regional offices, this trend is limited. Collaboration of the non-governmental organizations at the country level with the activities of the Organization leaves much to be desired.

8. Recommendations

The Director-General believes that relations with non-governmental organizations are an important aspect of the total work of the Organization and that there have been positive achievements during the period under review through the joint efforts of the Organization and the non-governmental organizations themselves. The principles set out in resolution EB29.R56¹⁰ remain a realistic basis for the furtherance of collaboration.

⁸ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org., No. 173, Annex 2, pp. 36-37.

⁹ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. I, 1948-1972, p. 543.

¹⁰ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. I, 1948-1972, p. 541.

There are, nevertheless, a number of suggestions which the Standing Committee of the Executive Board and the Board may wish to take into account through considering:

- (a) the continuous careful selection of non-governmental organizations admitted into official relations;
- (b) extending the period of working relations for some new applicants for a period longer than one year to allow for practical collaboration to develop and precede the examination of requests for admission to official relations;
- (c) recognition of the independent character of non-governmental organizations. The Organization might, however, take more active steps to involve non-governmental organizations in the overall work of the Organization;
- (d) developing a closer association of non-governmental organizations with common interests in a given field to strengthen efforts and to facilitate the Organization's contacts;
- (e) intensifying efforts to involve non-governmental organizations more actively in programme areas where the resources of the Organization are limited or where scientific and other expertise available in the non-governmental organization concerned could make an important impact on the total work envisaged by the General Programme of Work covering a specific period;
- (f) convening meetings of non-governmental organizations, either generally or in specific programme areas, to acquaint them with the programme of work of the Organization and to develop better information exchange or other activities which could best be undertaken by non-governmental effort;
- (g) using grants or other incentives to enlist non-governmental organization co-operation for studies, research activities or similar undertakings.

The Director-General would appreciate the guidance of the Standing Committee and the Executive Board on further ways to enhance the role that non-governmental organizations undoubtedly can and should play in the coming years in the light of new challenges facing the Organization and Member States.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS
WITH WHO

as at 31 December 1974

- A. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ACCIDENT AND TRAFFIC MEDICINE (IAATM)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE DES ACCIDENTS ET DU TRAFIC
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL MEDICINE (IAAM)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE AGRICOLE (AIMA)
- INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION DU TRANSPORT AERIEN INTERNATIONAL
- INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND ADDICTION
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL SUR LES PROBLEMES DE L'ALCOOLISME ET DES TOXICOMANIES
- WORLD FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES SOCIETES D'ANESTHESIOLOGISTES
- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ARCHITECTES
- INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE D'ASTRONAUTIQUE
- B. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES
- INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF BIOMETEOROLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE BIOMETEOROLOGIE
- THE BIOMETRIC SOCIETY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE BIOMETRIE
- WORLD COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND
ORGANISATION MONDIALE POUR LA PROMOTION SOCIALE DES AVEUGLES
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROPHYLAXIE DE LA CECITE
- INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE

Annex I

INTERNATIONAL BRAIN RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RECHERCHE
SUR LE CERVEAU

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BURN INJURIES
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE SOINS AUX BRULES

- C. INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST CANCER
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE CANCER

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CARDIOLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CARDIOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED
CHEMISTRY
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE CHIMIE PURE ET
APPLIQUEE

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE

INTERNATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS (MUCOVISCIDOSIS)
ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA
MUCOVISCIDOSE

- D. WORLD FEDERATION OF THE DEAF
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES SOURDS

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL FEDERATION
FEDERATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF DERMATOLOGICAL
SOCIETIES
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DERMATOLOGIQUES

INTERNATIONAL DIABETES FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DU DIABETE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR REHABILITATION
OF THE DISABLED
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA READAPTATION
DES HANDICAPES

- E. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION
UNION INTERNATIONALE D'EDUCATION POUR LA
SANTE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ENDOCRINOLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE D'ENDOCRINOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR MEDICAL AND
BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE GENIE MEDICAL
ET BIOLOGIQUE

INTERNATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'EPIDEMIOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST EPILEPSY
(ILAE)
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE L'EPILEPSIE
(LICE)

INTERNATIONAL ERGONOMICS ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ERGONOMIE

F. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FERTILITY SOCIETIES
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA
FERTILITE

G. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF GYNECOLOGY AND
OBSTETRICS
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE GYNECOLOGIE ET
D'OBSTETRIQUE

H. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE D'HEMATOLOGIE

WORLD FEDERATION OF HEMOPHILIA
FEDERATION MONDIALE DE L'HEMOPHILIE

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES HOPITAUX

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND
PLANNING
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'HABITATION,
L'URBANISME ET L'AMENAGEMENT DES TERRITOIRES

INTERNATIONAL HYDATIDOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'HYDATIDOLOGIE

Annex I

- I. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL
SOCIETIES
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS
D'IMMUNOLOGIE
- INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR INFORMATION
PROCESSING
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE TRAITEMENT
DE L'INFORMATION
- L. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LABORATORY ANIMALS
COMITE INTERNATIONAL SUR LES ANIMAUX DE
LABORATOIRE
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL
LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTS (IAMLT)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES TECHNICIENS
DE LABORATOIRE MEDICAL
- THE INTERNATIONAL LEPROSY ASSOCIATION
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE LA LEPRE
- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES VILLES ET POUVOIRS
LOCAUX
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOGOPEDICS AND
PHONiatrIcs
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LOGOPEDIE ET
DE PHONiATRIE
- M. CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COMMISSION (CMC)
COMMISSION MEDICALE CHRETIENNE
- WORLD FEDERATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION
FEDERATION MONDIALE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA MEDICINE
- INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MEDICAL STUDENT
ASSOCIATIONS
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS
D'ETUDIANTS EN MEDECINE
- THE WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (WMA)
L'ASSOCIATION MEDICALE MONDIALE
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES MEDECINS
- INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND
OF SOCIAL MEDICINE
ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE LEGALE ET
DE MEDECINE SOCIALE

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH
FEDERATION MONDIALE POUR LA SANTE MENTALE

JOINT COMMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF
MENTAL RETARDATION
COMMISSION MIXTE SUR LES ASPECTS INTERNATIONAUX
DE L'ARRIERATION MENTALE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL
SOCIETIES
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE
MICROBIOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF MIDWIVES
CONFEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SAGES-FEMMES

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
SOCIETIES
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA
SCLEROSE EN PLAQUES

N. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE
LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

WORLD FEDERATION OF NEUROLOGY
FEDERATION MONDIALE DE NEUROLOGIE

WORLD FEDERATION OF NEUROSURGICAL SOCIETIES
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES SOCIETES DE
NEUROCHIRURGIE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CATHOLIC NURSES
COMITE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIQUE DES INFIRMIERES
ET ASSISTANTES MEDICO-SOCIALES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES INFIRMIERES

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES DE LA
NUTRITION

O. PERMANENT COMMISSION AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
COMMISSION PERMANENTE ET ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
POUR LA MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL

WORLD FEDERATION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES ERGOTHERAPEUTES

Annex I

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF OPHTHALMOLOGICAL
SOCIETIES
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES
D'OPHTALMOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
AND TRAUMATOLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE
ORTHOPEDIQUE ET DE TRAUMATOLOGIE

P. INTERNATIONAL PAEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PEDIATRIE

WORLD FEDERATION OF PARASITOLOGISTS
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES PARASITOLOGUES

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PLANNING
FAMILIAL

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES OF PATHOLOGY
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES SOCIETES D'ANATOMIE
PATHOLOGIQUE

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES OF (ANATOMIC AND
CLINICAL) PATHOLOGY
ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DES SOCIETES DE PATHOLOGIE
(ANATOMIQUE ET CLINIQUE)

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE PHARMACEUTIQUE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS (IFPMA)
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU
MEDICAMENT (FIIM)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACOLOGY (IUPHAR)
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHARMACOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHYSICAL
MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE
PHYSIQUE ET DE READAPTATION

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY
CONFEDERATION MONDIALE DE PHYSIOTHERAPIE

THE POPULATION COUNCIL
LE CONSEIL DE LA POPULATION.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHILD PSYCHIATRY
AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE PSYCHIATRIE
INFANTILE ET DES PROFESSIONS AFFILIEES

WORLD PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DE PSYCHIATRIE

WORLD FEDERATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE LA
SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

R. INTERNATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIOPROTECTION

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIATION UNITS
AND MEASUREMENTS
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES UNITES ET
MESURES RADIOLOGIQUES

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF RADIOGRAPHERS AND
RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES TECHNICIENNES
ET TECHNICIENS DIPLOMES EN ELECTRO-RADIOLOGIE MEDICALE

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION
RADIOLOGIQUE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGY
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES
LIQUE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE AGAINST RHEUMATISM
LIQUE INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE RHUMATISME

S. INTER-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY
ENGINEERING
ASSOCIATION INTER-AMERICAINE DE GENIE
SANITAIRE

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY
HEALTH AND MEDICINE
UNION INTERNATIONALE D'HYGIENE ET DE MEDECINE
SCOLAIRES ET UNIVERSITAIRES

Annex I

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES (CIOMS)
CONSEIL DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
DES SCIENCES MEDICALES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES UNIONS SCIENTIFIQUES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND
WELFARE SERVICES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES SERVICES JUIFS DE
BIENFAISANCE ET D'ASSISTANCE SOCIALE

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE L'ACTION SOCIALE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SPORTS MEDICINE
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE MEDECINE
SPORTIVE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
(ISO)
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SURGICAL COLLEGES
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES COLLEGES DE
CHIRURGIE

T. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AGAINST TRACHOMA
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE TRACHOME

TRANSPLANTATION SOCIETY
SOCIETE DE TRANSPLANTATION

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE

U. WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS
(WFUNA)
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LES
NATIONS UNIES

- V. INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST THE VENEREAL DISEASES
AND THE TREPONEMATOSES
UNION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE PERIL VENERIEN
ET LES TREPONEMATOSES

WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION
ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS

WORLD VETERINARY ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION MONDIALE VETERINAIRE

- W. INTERNATIONAL SOLID WASTES AND PUBLIC
CLEANSING ASSOCIATION (ISWA)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES RESIDUS
SOLIDES ET LE NETTOIEMENT DES VILLES

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON WATER POLLUTION
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA RECHERCHE
SUR LA POLLUTION DE L'EAU

INTERNATIONAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES DISTRIBUTIONS
D'EAU

ANNEX II

NUMBER OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH APPLIED AND
NUMBER ADMITTED INTO OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH WHO, 1948 TO DECEMBER 1974

Year	EB	Number applied*	Number admitted	Retired	Total
1948	EB1	8	7		
1948	EB2	15	9		16
1949	EB4	3	2		18
1950	EB5	9	3		21
1950	EB6	6	1		22
1951	EB7	12	5		27
1952					
1953					
1954	EB13	14	3		30
1955	EB15	12	5		35
1956	EB17	7	6	1**	41
1957	EB19	3	3		43
1958	EB21	3	3		46
1959	EB23	7	5		51
1960	EB25	8	3		54
1961	EB27	4	2		56
1962	EB29	4	1		57
1963	EB31	6	4		61
1964	EB33	7	4		65
1965	EB35	4	1		66
1966	EB37	5	2		68
1967	EB39	4	3		71
1968	EB41	7	4		75
1969	EB43	11	8	1***	82
1970	EB45	6	3		85
1971	EB47	11	7		92
1972	EB49	10	9	3****	98
1973	EB51	9	8		106
1974	EB55	3	3		109
Total		198	114		109

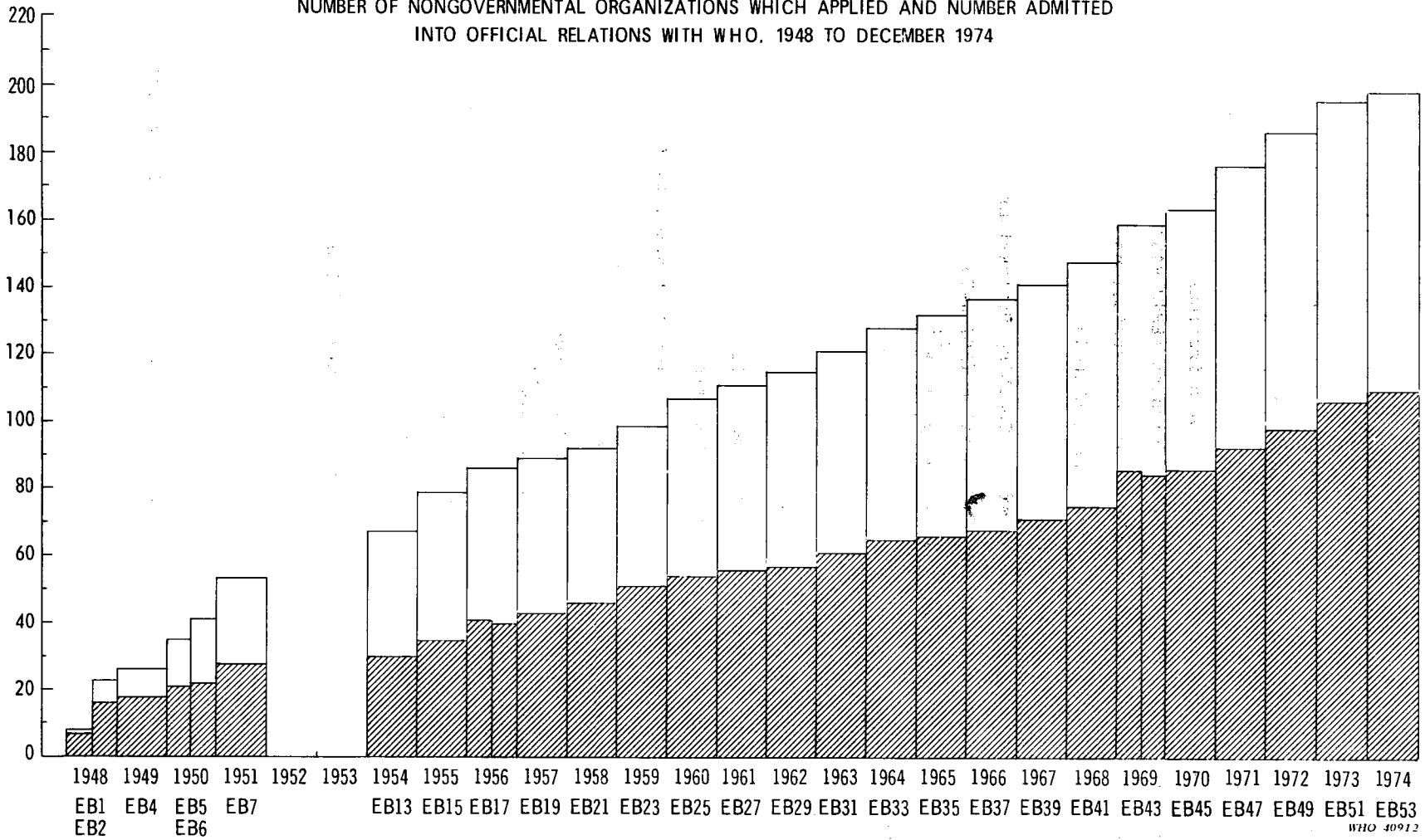
* A Non-governmental Organization may have applied more than once.

** American College of Chest Physicians.

*** Central Council for Health Education.

**** Official relations suspended (one of which reinstated in 1973), Resolutions EB49.R43 and EB51.R49.

NUMBER OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH APPLIED AND NUMBER ADMITTED
 INTO OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH WHO, 1948 TO DECEMBER 1974



ANNEX III

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH
WORKING RELATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED

Commonwealth Medical Association¹¹
International Agricultural Aviation Centre
International Association for Cerebral Palsy
International Federation of Clinical Chemistry¹¹
International Academy of Pathology
International Federation of Medical Records Organizations
International Institute of Administrative Sciences (EB43.R46)
International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations
International Union of Family Organizations (EB7.R47)
International University Exchange Fund
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Professions
World Organization for Early Childhood Education (EB7.R47)
International Society for Human and Animal Mycology¹¹
Medicus Mundi
Caritas internationalis
Goodwill International
International Catholic Child Bureau (EB7.R47)
International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
Groupement international des Associations nationales de Fabricants de
Pesticides (GIFAP)
International Organization on Medical Physics
World Federation of Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers¹¹
World Federation on Nuclear Medicine and Biology¹¹
World Rehabilitation Fund
International Society for Aerosols in Medicine
Fédération mondiale des Centres Anti-Poisons
International Hotel Association
World Organization of National Colleges and Academies of General
Practitioners/Family Physicians
International Academy of Pathology

¹¹ Request for admission into official relations to be submitted to the fifty-fifth session of the Executive Board.