

UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND CHILE'S PARTICIPATION  
(As of November 2001)

I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY -  
Composed of 189 Member States

Mr. José Maza served as President in 1955 (10th session) - Mr. Rudecindo Ortega served as President during the 1st and 2nd emergency special sessions in 1956.

| Type                       | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation                                |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Standing Committee of UNGA | <u>Committee on Contributions</u> established by GA res. 14 (I) of 1946 to advise the Assembly on questions relating to apportionment of expenses of UN, assessments of new members and appeals by members of change of assessment. | No. of members -18; Members selected by General Assembly on recommendation of Fifth Committee on basis of geographical representation and personal qualifications; serve for 3 years, retire by rotation and eligible for reappointment. | Chile had served as member until 2000. (Mr. Caparos) |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA    | <u>International Law Commission</u> (ILC) established by GA res. 174 (I) in 1947; members should be of recognized competence in international law to encourage the progressive development of int'l law and its codification.       | No. of members -34; (6) from Latin American and Caribbean States to be elected for a 5-year term and (1) in rotation; members elected on a <u>personal basis</u> and sit in personal capacity as <u>experts</u> .                        | Edmundo Vargas Carreño 1993-1996                     |

| Type                    | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation                         |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| Subsidiary body Of UNGA | <u>Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</u> (COPUOS) established by GA res. 14/1472 in 1959 to review scope of international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space, disseminate information on research and stud legal problems on outer space. | No. Of members - 61, expanded from original 24 chosen by the GA; no expiration date of membership- countries may withdraw or apply as desired.   | Chile, member since 1959.                     |
| Subsidiary body Of UNGA | <u>Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on Decolonisation (Committee of Twenty Four)</u> established by GA in 1961 (res.1654 XVI) to examine application of Declaration and make recommendations   | No. of members - 24 but may be enlarged depending on interest of countries to join; no expiration date of membership and countries may withdraw if desired.  | Chile member since 1961.                      |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Conference on Disarmament</u> established during first Special Session on Disarment in 1978 (res. S-10/2), as a global disarmament negotiating forum designed to promote general and complete disarmament under effective international control.            | Membership was agreed as a result of consultations among Member States during UNSSOD I and by Pres. of 32nd G.A., comprising 5 nuclear weapon States (China, France, Russian Fed., UK and USA and 33 States. Membership is reviewed at regular intervals and on 14 June 1996, 23 new members were selected from 36 applications. | Chile accepted as member since 21 Sept. 1995. |

| Type                    | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations</u> (UNSCOM) established by GA res. 2006 (XIX) in 1965 to undertake comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. | No. of members - 34 appointed by the General Assembly; in 1990 the Assembly decided to accept participation of other countries as observers in its meetings and working groups.   | Chile became a full member in 1996.  |
| Expert body of UNGA     | <u>International Law Commission</u> (ILC) established by GA res.174 (II) in 1947 to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification                       | No. of members -34 persons of recognised competence in international law (6) from Latin American and Caribbean States, elected on a personal basis and sit in personal capacity as experts.   | Edmundo Vargas Carreño of Chile was elected for a five-year term beginning 1 Jan. 1992-1996. |
| Expert body of UNGA     | <u>UN Commission on International Trade Law</u> (UNCITRAL) established in 1966 by GA res. 21/2205 to promote the progressive harmonisation and unification of international trade law.    | No. of members - 36 elected for a term of <u>six years</u> with terms of members expiring every 3 years; (6) from Latin American and Caribbean States; members take office on the first day of the regular session of the Commission and the term expires on the last day prior to regular session. | Chile elected in 1992 to 1998.   |

| Type                    | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Committee on Conferences</u> established in 1974 to recommend draft calendar of conferences and meetings and best use of conference servicing resources, as well as to monitor publications policy. | No. of members - 21 (4) from Latin American and Caribbean States; members are appointed by President of the Assembly after consultations with regional groups for terms of 3 years; one-third of membership retires annually and are eligible for reappointment.            | Chile has served since 1990; Chairman in 1995; reappointed at the 51st GA to serve another 3-year from 1997-1999; re-elected until 2002... |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Committee on Information</u> originally established in 1978 to examine UN public information policies and promote balanced dissemination of world information.                                      | No. of members - 89 appointed by the President of the GA after consultations with regional groups; countries indicate their interest in membership and by recommendation of the Committee, membership is approved by GA resolution; members can serve as long as they wish. | Chile has been a member since 1979 and still a member to date.   |

| Type                    | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>International Seabed Authority</u> established by UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in Part XI of its agreement. UNCLOS entered into force on 16 November 1994.  | All States parties to the Convention are members of the Authority which stands at 94 Member States as at 17 June 1996.  | Chile ratified the Law of the Sea Convention on 25 Aug. 1997 and the Protocol of the Int'l. Seabed Authority on 14 April 1999. It is a member of Group E of the Council. |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Human Rights Committee</u> created in accordance with articles 28-32 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which was adopted by the GA on 16 Dec. 1966 and came into force on 23 March 1976. The Committee is empowered to consider reports on measures adopted and progress made in observance of human rights. | No. of members - 18 elected by the State parties from among their nationals who possess recognized competence in the field of human rights who will serve in their personal capacity for a term of 4 years. | Chile ratified the Covenant in Feb.1972; <u>Cecilia Medina Quiroga</u> was elected in 1994-1998; 1999-2002 .   |

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|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <p>Subsidiary body of UNGA</p> | <p><u>Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</u> formerly the Sessional Working Group on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights established by the International Covent on 3 Jan. 1976 for the purpose of considering reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant.</p> | <p>No. of members - 18 experts with recognised competence in the field of human rights serving in their personal capacities; members are elected for a term of 4 years by ECOSOC by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States parties to the Covenant.</p> | <p>Chile ratified the treaty on 10 Feb.1972.</p> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|

| Type                    | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation  |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</u><br>established by Article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by GA in res. 34/180 in 1979. The Committee monitors progress in the implementation of the Covenant and considers reports submitted by States parties.                          | No. of members - 23 experts of high moral standing and competence in the fields of the Convention. Experts are elected by States parties among their nationals for a 4-year term. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different forms of civilization and legal systems. | Chile ratified the Convention on 7 Dec. 1980 and signed the Optional Protocol on 10 Dec. 1999. |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Committee against Torture</u><br>established by article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment adopted by the GA in res. 39/46 on 26 June 1987. The Committee considers reports of States parties and may consider communications of individuals or persons who claim to be victims of a violation of the Covenant. | No. of members - 10 experts elected by the States parties for a term of 4 years; the experts serve in their personal capacity.   | Chile ratified the Convention on 30 Sept. 1988.  |
| Subsidiary body of UNGA | <u>Committee on the Rights of the Child</u> provided for in art. 43 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the GA on 20 Nov. 1989. The Committee examines progress reports made by States parties in the implementation of the Convention.   | No. of members - 10 experts elected by secret ballot from a list of nominees submitted by the States parties; experts serve in their personal capacity for a term of 4 years and are eligible for re-election.   | Chile ratified the Convention on 13 Aug. 1990.   |

II. SECURITY COUNCIL - Chile was elected as a non-permanent member in 1952-53 and 1961-62; elected member from 1 Jan. 1996-31 December 1997.

Composed of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members, 5 of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a term of 2 years.

| Type                   | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation   |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Peacekeeping force- SC | <u>UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)</u> established by Council resolution 50 since 1948, to supervise cease-fire in Palestine.   | Countries contribute military personnel.                  | Chile is currently a troop contributor.   |
| Peacekeeping force- SC | <u>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</u> established by Council res. 39 in 1948 to investigate and mediate dispute between India and Pakistan over status of Kashmir.  | Countries contribute military personnel.                  | Chile is currently a troop contributor.   |
| Monitoring -SC         | <u>UN Special Commission (UNSCOM)</u> established under Section C of Security Council res. 687, deals with elimination, under international supervision, of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and long-range ballistic missile capabilities. | Countries contribute personnel, technical expertise, etc. | Chile participated in the aerial surveys and monitoring programme of UNSCOM in 1997-1999. |

| Type                | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation              |
|---------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Ad Hoc Committee-SC | <p><u>SC Res. 724 Committee-Yugoslavia</u>, one of seven sanctions Committees established to monitor implementation of general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the countries of the former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>The mandate of the Committee was terminated by Security Council resolution 1074 of 1 Oct. 1996. The last report of the Committee is contained in document S/1996/946 dated 15 Oct. 1996</p> | Officers are elected by the Committee for a term of one year. | Chile served as Chairman for 1996. |

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL - Chile has served as a member in 1946-47; 1958-60; 1964-66; 1972-74; 1980-82; 1991 - 1993, served as President in 1993 (Ambassador Juan Somavia); (1998-2000) and elected member for period 2002-2004.

| Type                            | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Functional Commission of ECSOC  | <u>Commission for Social Development</u> established by ECOSOC res. 10(II) in 1946 to advise the Council on social policies designed to promote social progress.                           | No. of members - 49 (9) from Latin American and Caribbean states, elected by ECOSOC for a term of 4 years; in accordance with res. 1139 IV (XLI), Member State nominate candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies. | Chile has been a member from 1967-2000.  |
| Functional Commission of ECOSOC | <u>Commission on Human Rights</u> established by ECOSOC res. 5 (I) in 1946 to prepare recommendations and reports on the international bill of rights, conventions on civil liberties etc. | No. of members - 53 (11) from Latin American and Caribbean States elected by ECOSOC for a 3-year term.  | Chile was first elected to the Commission in 1947-56; 1963-74; 1992-97; 1998-2000. |

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| <p>Subsidiary body of Commission on Human Rights</p> | <p><u>Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities</u> established by Commission on Human Rights under authority of ECOSOC res. 9(II) of 1946 to undertake studies and make recommendations to the Commission concerning prevention of discrimination, etc.</p>   | <p>No. of members - 26 (5) from Latin American and Caribbean States, nominated by governments and elected by the Commission on Human Rights for a term of 4 years. An alternate of the same nationality may also be elected if the member is unable to attend.</p> | <p><u>Mr. Jose Bengoa</u> of Chile was elected for a term of 4 years starting in 1994, with <u>Mr. Mario Ibarra</u> as alternate.</p> |
| <p>Working Group of Commission on Human Rights</p>   | <p><u>Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development</u> established by CHR in its resolution 1988/26 and 1993/22 to identify obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development and submit recommendations to the Commission on ways and means to implement the Declaration. In 1998, the CHR the Open-ended Group on the Right to Development</p> | <p>No. of members - 15 experts nominated by Governments (on the basis of equitable geographical representation) to be appointed by the Chairman of the CHR for a 3-year period.</p>  | <p><u>Mr. Pedro Oyarce</u> of Chile served as an experts.</p>   |
| <p>Functional Commission of ECOSOC</p>               | <p><u>Commission on the Status of Women</u> established by ECOSOC in res. II (UU) in 1946 to prepare reports to ECOSOC on promotion of women's rights and make recommendations to the Council.</p>   | <p>No. of members - 45 (9) from Latin American and Caribbean States, elected by ECOSOC for a period of 4 years.</p>  | <p>Chile was elected from 1952-54; 1966 to 1975, 1992-1995 and 1996-1999; 2000-2003.</p>  |

| Type  | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Functional Commission of ECOSOC                 | <u>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)</u> established by ECOSOC res. 9 (I) in 1946 to advise the Council and prepare draft international agreements on all matters relating to the control of narcotic drugs.                     | No. of members - 53 elected by the Council for a 4-year term from States members of the UN, specialized agencies and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Due regard is taken of adequate representation of countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, which are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and where drug traffic constitutes a major problem. | Chile was a member in 1973 to 1977; 1992-1995; 1997-2001.                          |
| Regional bodies of Commission on Narcotic Drugs | <u>Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)</u> - Four regional bodies which report directly to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean was established by ECOSOC res. 1987/34. | Open to Member States of Latin America and Caribbean region.   | Chile participated at 6th and 7th meetings in May 1994 and Oct. 1995 respectively. |

| Type                            | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation                            |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Functional Commission of ECOSOC | <u>Commission on Population and Development</u> originally established by ECOSOC res.3 (III) in 1946 and expanded after Int'l. Conference on Population and Development in 1994 to monitor, review and assess ICPD Programme at the national, regional and int'l. levels                                 | Originally 12, membership now stands at 47, elected by ECOSOC for term of 4 years (9) from Latin America; members are selected from government representatives and expected to have relevant background in population and development. | Chile served in this body in 1967-68; 1999-2002. |
| Functional Commission of ECOSOC | <u>Commission on Science and Technology for Development</u> established in GA res. 46/235 to replace the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The Commission has the principal function of promoting science and technology, particularly in the developing countries. | No. of members - 53 (10) for Latin America and the Caribbean States, elected by ECOSOC for two-year terms; members are eligible for re-election.   | Chile served as member until 31 Dec. 1997        |
| Functional Commission of ECOSOC | <u>Commission on Sustainable Development</u> established by GA res. 47/191 in 1991, to monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, agreed at United Conference for Environment and Development.   | No. of members - 53 (10) from Latin American and Caribbean States elected for a term of 3 years.   | Chile served as member in 1993-95.               |

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| <p>Standing Committee of ECOSOC</p>                      | <p><u>Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT)</u>, established by GA res. 32/162 in 1977. It replaced the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Its objectives are to assist countries and regions in solving human settlement problems and to promote greater international cooperation in that sector.</p> | <p>No. of members- 58 (10 from Latin American and Caribbean states elected by ECOSOC for a period of 4 years, with eligibility for re-election.</p> | <p>Chile was elected member in 1979-87; 1991-94; 1991- 1998; 1999-2002.</p>   |
| <p>Standing Committee of ECOSOC</p>                      | <p><u>Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations</u> established by ECOSOC in res. 3 (II) in 1946, to examine and report on the consultative relationship of international non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC.</p>   | <p>No. of members - 19 (4 from Latin American and Caribbean states who are elected for a term of 4 years.</p>                                       | <p>Chile served as member from 1994 - 1998 and was chairman of the Committee at the 1996 session (Sr. Fidel Coloma); 1999-2002.</p> |
| <p>Standing Committee of ECOSOC and General Assembly</p> | <p><u>Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC)</u>, established by ECOSOC res. 920 (XXXIV) in 1962. It is a subsidiary organ of both ECOSOC and the GA for planning, programming and coordination.</p>   | <p>No. of members - 34 (7 from Latin American and Caribbean states, elected by the GA, upon the nomination of ECOSOC.</p>                           | <p>Chile served as a member in 1976-1978; 1983-85 and 1991-93.</p>  |

| Type                  | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation   |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Expert body of ECOSOC | <p><u>Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting</u> established by ECOSOC res. 1979/44, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, to consider issues of accounting and reporting falling within the scope of the work of the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations.</p> | <p>Membership is open to any state member of UNCTAD. Observers may also participate.</p>  | <p>Chile served as member until 1997.</p>   |
| Economic Commission   | <p><u>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)</u> established by ECOSOC res. 106 in 1948 to facilitate concerted action in dealing with economic and social issues in the region.</p>  | <p>No. of members - 41 with six associate members. Membership is open to members of the U.N. In North, Central, South America and the Caribbean. Non-self governing territories may become associate members.</p> | <p>Santiago, Chile has been the Headquarters of the Commission since its inception.</p> |

IV. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE - Judge A. ALVAREZ (Chile) served in this principal organ from 1946-1955.  
 Composed of 15 members nominated by “national groups” and elected by the GA and the Security Council.

| Type           | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile’s Participation                      |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Trading system | <u>World Trade Organization</u> established as of 1 Jan. 1995 after conclusion of Uruguay Round. It provides the principal contractual obligations determining how governments frame and implement trade policy. | Countries have to meet certain requirements for entry. As of 26 July 2001, there are 142 members accepted. | Chile was accepted as member in Jan. 1995. |

V. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER AUTONOMOUS BODIES

| Type                              | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Governing body of ILO             | <u>International Labour Organisation</u> -established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles and became specialized agency of the U.N. in 1946; its principal objective is to set living standards and conditions for employment of workers world-wide. | Membership of Governing Body has a tripartite structure consisting of 56 Government Members, 28 employers' members and workers' members respectively. | Chile served in the Governing Body in 1969-72 1993-1996;1997-1999. Juan Somavia (Chile) elected as Director-General from 1999-2004. |
| Governing body of FAO             | FAO Council - Executive organ of FAO( founded in 1945) which exercises powers delegated to it by the Conference ( the plenary body), meeting at least 3 times between the biennial Conference sessions.   | No. of members - 49 (9) seats for the Latin American and Caribbean group, elected by the Conference for a 3-year term.                                | Chile served in the Council in 1947-56; 1959-64; 1967-75; 1995-2000; 2001 - 2003.   |
| Intergovernmental body of FAO/WHO | <u>FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission</u> . Established by FAO and WHO in 1962 to implement Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards.  | Commission has an executive committee composed of the Chair, 3 Vice-chairs and 7 members elected to represent the geographic regions.                 | Mr. Gonzalo Rios of Chile serves as member of the Executive Committee.  |

| Type                   | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation   |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Governing body of ICAO | <p><u>International Civil Aviation Organization Council</u> (established in 1944) implements decisions of the Assembly (Plenary body of ICAO) in the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation.</p> | <p>No. of members - 33 Contracting states elected by the Assembly on the basis of (a) States of chief importance in air transport; (b) States with largest contribution to provision of facilities for int'l civil air navigation; © States whose designation will ensure that all major geographical areas are represented.</p> | <p>Chile served in the Council in 1947-50; 1989-92.</p>   |
| Governing body of IFAD | <p><u>International Fund for Agricultural Development Governing Council</u>, (created in 1977) sets out policies to mobilise additional financial resources from donors to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States.</p>    | <p>The membership, formerly divided into 3 categories ( List A, List B and List C) with a total of 161 countries.</p>  | <p>Chile is a member under List C3 (Latin American developing country) in accordance with IFAD resolution 86/XVIII.</p> |

| Type                  | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation   |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Governing body of IMO | <u>International Maritime Organization Council</u> established in 1958 carries out decisions of the Assembly (plenary body of IMO) in achieving the highest standards of maritime safety and efficiency in navigation.  | No. of members - 32 elected by the Assembly every 2 years and eligible for re-election.  | Chile served as member in 1984-85.  |
| Executive body of IMF | <u>International Monetary Fund Executive Board</u> set up in 1944 to be responsible for daily business of the Fund, including requests for financial assistance, economic consultations with member countries and development of Fund policies.   | No. of members - 25 including Managing Director; of these 5 are appointed by members having the largest quotas: USA, Germany, Japan, UK and France; 19 directors are elected by the remaining member countries to represent their interests. Elections are held every two years. | Guillermo Le Fort (Chile) served as alternate with Argentina in the Board of Governors of IMF for the period 1999-2001. |
| Executive body of ITU | <u>International Telecommunication Union Council</u> (ITU was founded in 1865) acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary conference in promoting the purposes of the Union, inter alia, to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union in the use of telecommunications. | Members of the Council are elected by the plenipotentiary conference to serve for 4 years until the succeeding conference (held every 4 years) and are eligible for re-election.   | Chile served in the Council from 1994-98.   |

| Type                     | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation   |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Executive body of UNESCO | <u>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Executive Board</u> , established in 1945, executes the policies of the General Conference (UNESCO's supreme body) to promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture. | No. of members - 58<br>Member States elected by the General Conference, who in turn appoint a representative on the Board, taking into account competence in one or more subjects related to UNESCO and experience and capacity to fulfil administrative and executive duties of the Board. Members are elected for a 4-year term. | Chile served in the Board(Group III) in 1962-70; 1972-76; 1993-97; 1999-2003.     |
| Governing body of UNIDO  | <u>United Nations Industrial Development Organization Industrial Development Board</u> (established in 1986) implements the purposes and objectives of UNIDO and formulate policies for approval by the General Conference.   | No. of members - 53<br>elected by the General Conference, of which 33 should be from developing countries, 15 from developed market economies and 5 from least developed countries. Members are elected for a 3-year term and are eligible for re-election.  | Chile was elected in 1983-91; 1993-95;1997-2003                                   |
| Executive body of WHO    | <u>World Health Organization Executive Board</u> established in 1946 to carry out the policies of the World Health Assembly to attain the highest possible level of health for all peoples.   | No. of members - 32<br>technically qualified persons in the field of health designated by Member States, serving in a personal capacity for a 3-year term.   | Chile was elected in 1950-53,1954-57-1961-62,1968-72, 1982-85, 1989-92;1998-2001. |

| Type                      | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation  |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Coordinating body of WIPO | <p><u>World Intellectual Property Organisation</u> established by convention signed in 1967 at Stockholm for the purpose of protecting intellectual property throughout the world and ensure administrative cooperation among the unions; it became a specialised agency in 1967.</p>   | <p>The <u>Co-ordination Committee</u> is composed of joint membership of executive committees elected by the Paris and Berne Unions. The 58 members serve for a 2-year term.</p>   | <p>Chile is represented in the Paris and Berne Unions.</p>             |
| Executive body of WMO     | <p><u>World Meteorological Organisation</u> was established in 1873 and became a specialised agency in 1951. The <u>Executive Council</u> carries out the decisions of the Congress (supreme body of the Organization) and the purposes of facilitating worldwide cooperation in establishment and maintenance of systems for rapid exchange of meteorological and related information.</p> | <p>No. of members - 36 which includes the President, 3 vice-presidents, 6 presidents of the regional associations who are ex officio members and 26 directors of Member States' national meteorological or hydrometeorological services. Regional presidents are elected by their respective associations and the other members of the Council are elected to serve from the end of one congress to the end of the next.</p> | <p>Chile was elected to the Council in 1980-82 and 1989;2000-2001.</p> |

| Type                           | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation                             |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Intergovernmental organization | <u>World Tourism Organization established in 1975.</u> Headquartered in Madrid, Spain. its fundamental aim is to promote and develop tourism with a view to contributing to economic development and international understanding.  | There are 3 categories of membership (a) Full members (121 member States); (b) Associate members- territories not responsible for their external relations (Aruba, Macau, Netherlands Antilles and Puerto Rico) and © Affiliate members (over 300). The Executive Council composed of one elected member for every 5 full members, one Associate member selected by Associate members and a representative of the Committee of Affiliate Members who may participate but have no voting rights. | Chile is a full member of the Organization.       |
| Executive organ of UNICEF      | <u>United Nations Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board</u> created by GA res. 57 (I) in 1946 to provide support and supervision of the activities of the Fund in its work of providing assistance for the development of permanent child health and welfare services. | No. of members -36 (5) from Latin American and Caribbean States who are elected to the Board for a period of 3 years.   | Chile served in the Executive Board from 1982-88. |

| Type                     | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation   |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Executive body of UNCTAD | <p><u>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Board established by GA res. 1995 (XIX) in 1964</u> implement the work of the Conference on macroeconomic policies and issues on interdependence.</p>   | <p>No. of members - 139, open to all members of UNCTAD. For electoral purposes, members re divided into the following:<br/> (1) List A: African, Asian States and Yugoslavia;<br/> (2) List B: Western European and Other States;<br/> (3) List C: Latin American and Caribbean States and<br/> (4) List D: Eastern European states. UNCTAD was the springboard of the Group of 77 developing countries which, at the outset, used the Organization to negotiate economic issues with the developed countries.</p> | <p>Chile is an active member and serves in the Trade and Development Board.</p>   |
| Executive body of UNDP   | <p><u>United Nations Development Programme Executive Board</u>, previously called the "Governing Council". UNDP was created y GA res. 2029 (XX) which combined the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The Executive Board considers integrated country programmes designed to complement development plans of the states concerned.</p> | <p>No. of members - 36 (5) from Latin American and Caribbean States elected by ECOSOC for a period of 3 years.</p>   | <p>Chile was elected to the Governing Council (before it was converted into the Executive Board in 1967-71; 1973-75; 1985-87, and participated as observer from 1988 to 1993.</p> |

| Type                           | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation                                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Governing body of UNEP         | <u>United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council</u> established by GA res. 2997 (XXVII) in 1972 to promote international cooperation in the environment field and provide general policy guidance for UN environmental programmes.  | No. of members - 58 (10) for Latin American and Caribbean States, elected by the GA for a term of 4 years; members are eligible for re-election.  | Chile served as member in 1973-75 1980-95 and 1996- 99. |
| Convention on hazardous wastes | <u>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</u> adopted at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Basel, Switzerland and entered into force in May 1992. The purpose of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from ill effects of hazardous waste. | The Convention provides for a Conference of Parties as the supreme body. There are currently 100 Member States plus the European Commission which ratified the Convention as of 15 June 1996. | Chile formally ratified the Convention on 11 Aug. 1992. |
| Convention                     | <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> which was negotiated under UNEP at the 1992 Earth Summit in Brazil. It entered into force in December 1993; Among its objectives are (1) conservation of biological diversity, (2) sustainable use and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies.                                   | Members - As of 28 June 1996, 158 countries have ratified the Convention.   | Chile ratified the Convention on 9 Sept. 1994.          |

| Type                      | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation                          |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| Convention                | <u>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</u> to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, to ensure that food production is not threatened and enable continuous economic development.  | The Convention entered into force in March 1993 and has been ratified by 159 countries as of 4 June 1996. | Chile ratified the Convention on 22 Dec. 1994. |
| Convention on ozone layer | <u>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</u> was adopted in 1985 as a result of negotiations facilitated by UNEP, in cooperation with WMO, to set out targets for phasing out production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances. | No. of countries which have ratified as of February 1996 are 151.   | Chile ratified the Convention on 14 Jan. 1994. |

| Type                                    | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Other related body                      | <p><u>Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)</u>, established by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons on 29 April 1997, to ban the development of chemical weapons and provide for destruction of existing stockpiles..</p> | <p>The Executive Council composed of 41 members (7) from Latin America are nominated on a rotation basis from each region.</p>  | <p>Chile served as member in 1997-99, 2000-2004.</p>   |
| Global facility (environmental funding) | <p><u>Global Environmental Facility</u> established by the World Bank in cooperation with UNDP and UNEP in 1991, as a mechanism for international cooperation to provide new and additional grants and funding to meet incremental costs in managing the environment.</p>   | <p>A Council of 32 members are elected by constituencies representing regions or grouping. The Council is responsible for policy and programmes and meet semi-annually.</p> | <p>Chile belongs to a constituency with Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, elected in June 1996 to sit in the Council. The representative of Chile was the Director of CONAM (Vivianne Blantlot).</p> |

| Type         | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation   |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| Drug control | <u>UN International Drug Control Programme</u> established by GA res.45/179 is the worldwide centre of expertise and information on drug abuse control.  | A 53-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the main UN policy-making body for dealing in-depth with all issues pertaining to international drug control. The members of the Commission are selected from signatory States to the Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs. | Chile ratified the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs on 7 Feb. 1968; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances on 18 May 1972 and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on 13 March 1990. |
| Drug control | <u>International Narcotics Control Board</u> established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and set up by ECOSOC res. 1106 (XL) of 1966 to monitor international and domestic movement of drugs used for medical and scientific needs and promote compliance by governments with various drug control treaties. | The Board is composed of 13 persons: 3 nominated by WHO and 10 nominated by Member States of the UN and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic which are not UN members. The Board members are elected by ECOSOC for a period of 5 years.                                | Alfredo Pemjean of Chile was elected to serve from 2 March 1995 to 1 March 2000.  |

| Type                  | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation   |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Research institute    | <u>UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)</u> founded in 1963 is an autonomous agency engaging in multi-disciplinary research on social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development.  | The Institute is governed by a 10-member Board who serve in their individual capacities, nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by ECOSOC.  | Ambassador Juan Somavia was appointed Chairman of the Board in July 1995 to serve for a two-year period until 1997. |
| Training and research | <u>Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)</u> was established in 1966 and restructured by GA res. 1934 (XVIII) in 1993. The training programmes cover International Affairs Management and Economic and Social Development, which provides training courses for some 3000 participants on the five continents. | The policies and programmes are governed by a Board of Trustees composed of 30 members appointed by the SG in their personal capacities. The Secretary-General, President of the GA, President of ECOSOC and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members. | Chile served as member of the Board (Jorge Berguño).  |
| Disarmament research  | <u>UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)</u> an autonomous institution established by the GA in October 1980, to undertake independent research on disarmament and related international security issues.   | The Board of Trustees is the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters which is appointed by the Secretary-General.   | Raimundo Gonzales of Chile served in the Board from 1999-2001.  |

| Type                 | Name/Functions  | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Other related body   | <u>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</u> , not a specialized agency but independent intergovernmental organization under aegis of the U.N. to accelerate and enlarge contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and establish safety standards. | The 43 members of the Board of Governors are elected by the General Conference (5) from Latin America to serve for two years. | Chile served as member in 1964-66, 1970-1972, 1973-1977, 1979-81, 1983-2000. |
| Disarmament research | <u>UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)</u> an autonomous institution established by the GA in October 1980, to undertake independent research on disarmament and related international security issues.  | The Board of Trustees is the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters which is appointed by the Secretary-General.               | Raimundo Gonzales of Chile served in the Board from 1999-2001.               |

| Type             | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection   | Chile's Participation  |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| World Bank group | <p><u>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</u> established in 1944 to promote the international flow of capital for productive purposes and to assist in financing the rebuilding of nations devastated by World War II.;</p> <p><u>International Development Association (IDA)</u> promotes economic development by providing finance to less developed areas of the world on much more concessionary terms than conventional loans;</p> <p><u>International Finance Corporation</u> established as a separate legal entity from IBRD to serve as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities, private capital, both foreign and domestic, and experienced management to promote economic development.</p> | <p>Members as of March 1995 totalled 178. The Bank is run by a Board of Governors comprised of one governor and one alternate appointed by each member country. There are 24 Executive Directors, 5 of whom are appointed by members having the largest number of shares and 19 elected every two years by the governors of the remaining members.</p> <p>Both IDA and IFC are represented by the same governor and executive director as in IBRD.</p> | <p>Chile was a member of the Board of Governors of IBRD and a member of IDA and IFC.</p> |

| Type                      | Name/Functions   | Terms of Selection  | Chile's Participation   |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| Regional development bank | <u>Inter-American Development Bank</u> , the oldest and largest regional multilateral development bank established in Dec. 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. | The Board of Governors is the highest authority of the Bank; each member country has a seat in the Board. Governors are usually ministers of finance, presidents of central banks or officers of comparable rank. | Chile is a member of the 46 countries who are part of the IADB. |