

## K. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

On 4 April 1951, the "World Meteorological Organization came formally into being as an international body, the members of which are States or territories."<sup>1</sup>

The new organization has the benefit of over 70 years of experience which its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization,<sup>2</sup> had gleaned in the field of international co-operation in meteorology and its application throughout the world.

As early as 1853, an international conference held in Brussels, Belgium, dealt with a programme for collecting meteorological observations made by ships at sea. During the next 25 years additional conferences on other meteorological subjects were convened at Leipzig, Vienna, Utrecht and London, and in 1878 at a conference at Utrecht, the Netherlands, the International Meteorological Organization was established. Its members were the directors of the meteorological services of various countries and territories throughout the world; as such it did not have the full official backing of governments but, nevertheless, pursued ambitious programmes of perfecting and standardizing meteorological activities, especially the services to maritime navigation, agriculture, and, increasingly, to aviation.

IMO expanded its plans for technical improvements and services in these fields and, at its Conference of Directors held at Washington, D. C. in September to October 1947, drew up the World Meteorological Convention which provided for the transformation of the IMO into the World Meteorological Organization.

On 23 March 1950, 30 days after the 30th instrument of ratification or accession had been deposited with the United States Secretary of State, the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization came into force.

One year later, in March 1951, the last Conference of Directors met in Paris where it transferred the functions, activities, assets and obligations of the IMO to the WMO and at this, its last official meeting, IMO completed arrangements for the opening of the first Congress of the WMO and for its own dissolution.

By the opening of the first session of the WMO Congress, on 19 March 1951, 44 States had become members of the new organization. Delegations from 56 States and territories and observers from three States, together with seven observers

from international organizations attended the meetings.

### 1. Purposes and Functions

The purposes of the World Meteorological Organization, as stated in article 2 of the Convention of the WMO are:

"(a) To facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for the making of meteorological observations or other geophysical observations related to meteorology and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centers charged with the provision of meteorological services;

"(b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information;

"(c) To promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;

"(d) To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; and

"(e) To encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training."

### 2. Organization

As provided by the Convention, WMO consists of a World Meteorological Congress, an Executive Committee, Regional Associations and Technical Commissions set up by the Congress, and a permanent secretariat under the direction of a Secretary-General. The organization is headed by a President and two Vice-Presidents, who are the President and Vice-Presidents of the Congress and the Executive Committee.

The World Meteorological Congress, in which all members are represented, meets at least once every four years. Each member designates as its principal delegate to the Congress the director of its meteorological service. The Congress is the policy-making body of the organization. It adopts technical regulations covering meteorological practices and procedures, and determines the general policies for the fulfilment of the organization's purposes. Decisions of the Congress are taken by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, except that in the election of officers of the organization, a

<sup>1</sup> For text of Convention of WMO, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 995-1000.

<sup>2</sup> For IMO and steps to establish WMO, see also Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 980-81.

simple majority is sufficient. Only members which are States are entitled to vote on certain categories of questions, such as amendments to the Convention, membership in the organization or relations with the United Nations.

The Executive Committee is composed of the presidents of Regional Associations and an equal number of directors of the meteorological services of members, in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents of the WMO. It meets at least once a year. As the executive body of the organization, the Committee supervises the carrying out of Congress resolutions. Among its duties, the Executive Committee makes studies and recommendations and provides members with technical information, counsel and assistance in the field of meteorology. It has established two consultative committees, on administrative and financial questions, and programme and technical questions.

The Regional Associations, established by the Congress, are composed of members of WMO whose networks lie in or extend into the respective regions. The geographic limits of the various regions are defined by the Congress. Meeting as often as necessary, the Regional Associations promote the execution of Congress and Executive Committee resolutions in their respective regions. They consider and make recommendations to the Congress and the Executive Committee on matters of general meteorological interest, and co-ordinate meteorological and associated activities in their respective regions.

Six Regional Associations were established under the WMO as follows: (I) Africa, (II) Asia, (III) South America, (IV) North and Central America, (V) South West Pacific and (VI) Europe. The new Regional Associations differ slightly from the former six regional commissions of the IMO in that they now include ocean as well as land areas.

Eight Technical Commissions were established by the Congress and are composed of experts throughout the world who handle specific technical problems. They study and make recommendations in their respective fields to the Congress and the Executive Committee. The Technical Commissions are: Aerology (CAe), Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM), Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM), Bibliography and Publications (CBP), Climatology (CCI), Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO), Maritime Meteorology (CMM), and Synoptic Meteorology (CSM).

The Secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland, and consists of two divisions, one adminis-

trative and the other technical. The Secretariat serves as the administrative, documentary and information centre of the organization, carries out technical studies and organizes and performs secretariat duties at sessions of the Congress and the Executive Committee. It prepares or edits and arranges for the publication and distribution of the approved publications of the organization, carries out the routine procedures of maintaining records and files and prepares correspondence and manages the finances of the organization.

### 3. Activities during 1951

The membership of the World Meteorological Organization as of 31 December 1951 numbered 51 States and 23 territories, making a total of 74 members.<sup>3</sup> The following countries became members of the organization during the year: Argentina, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Spain, Surinam and Uruguay.

The first Congress of WMO was held in Paris from 19 March-28 April 1951, and the first and second sessions of the Executive Committee from 30 April-1 May in Paris and from 3-20 October in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Much of the work of these meetings was concerned with administrative questions arising from the establishment of the organization. Thus the Congress provided for the dissolution of IMO and its working bodies or the sponsorship of selected working bodies by WMO; established the Executive Committee, the six Regional Associations and eight Technical Commissions, and nominated their members; adopted general, financial and staff regulations for the new organization; decided that its headquarters should be in Geneva; and elected Dr. G. Swoboda, former Chief of the IMO secretariat, as Secretary-General of WMO.

The Congress also established relationships with the United Nations specialized agencies and other international organizations. The Agreement between the United Nations and WMO was approved by the Congress of the World Meteorological Organization on 10 April and came into force following its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December.<sup>4</sup>

The Executive Committee at its first session adopted the budget for the period 4 April-31

<sup>3</sup> For list, see pp. 955-56.

<sup>4</sup> For text, see pp. 957-60.

December 1951, and, at its second session, it adopted the budget for 1952 and revised the scale of contributions. It also asked the Secretariat to study a system of criteria permitting automatic allocation of contributions.

The Committee also took decisions concerning the reorganization of the Secretariat, the appointment of staff, participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the adoption of internal staff rules, the transfer of WMO headquarters to Geneva and its new headquarters building. A draft convention between WMO and the Swiss Government governing the legal status of the organization in Switzerland was adopted at the Committee's second session.

With regard to the structure of WMO, the Executive Committee at its first session established two consultative committees to deal with administrative and financial questions, and programme and technical questions. At its second session, it adopted directives for the presidents of technical commissions and regional associations on meteorological networks and telecommunications, and established two technical bodies, a working group for climatological summaries and a working group on the qualifications and training of meteorologists.

The first Congress adopted a work programme of general projects to be undertaken during the first financial period ending 31 December 1955. The programme was aimed at: combining into a co-ordinated network all stations making meteorological observations; ensuring the exchange of observations between nations so as to cover all requirements in the most efficient and economical manner; and standardizing procedures and information to be supplied to various users of meteorology.

The Congress referred the following pressing technical problems to the competent technical commissions for study: research on vertical and oblique visibility; comparison of barometers; indication of the topographical situation and definition of the altitude of meteorological stations; and revision of meteorological codes.

Four major technical questions were considered by WMO during 1951:

(1) Provisional Technical Regulations in Meteorology. Numerous technical resolutions had been adopted by IMO for the guidance of meteorological services on such matters as procedures, codes and communications. As IMO was an informal association of directors of meteorological ser-

vices, its resolutions were not binding on members. Further, the resolutions were for the most part adopted to solve individual operational problems and did not attempt to cover all ramifications of the work in any one field. The first Congress authorized the Executive Committee to develop and implement Provisional Technical Regulations pending adoption by the next Congress. The Committee, at its second session, developed certain procedures for the Secretariat to follow in preparing the Regulations. The new Regulations will be subject to final approval by Congress. They are intended to correct the incomplete and disorganized state of the existing resolutions. The Secretariat has developed a plan which will provide for the preparation of complete technical regulations in the field of each of the WMO Technical Commissions. This will be done through the sorting of all existing resolutions, eliminating those which are out of date, and assigning each valid resolution to a particular Commission. These will be forwarded to the Presidents of the Technical Commissions for examination by working groups of experts who will then develop the first draft Provisional Technical Regulations.

(2) Observing Manual for Aircrews, The preparation of this publication was begun by the working groups in the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology. The Manual will contain information concerning measurements aboard aircraft of temperature, pressure and humidity at various levels.

(3) International Cloud Atlas, IMO had instructed the Committee of Experts on Clouds and Hydrometers to revise the Cloud Atlas which was published in 1932. This group met from 16-24 August 1951, and presented a plan to the second session of the Executive Committee. It began preparing the three editions recommended: a general atlas, a reduced atlas for observers on the ground, and an abridged atlas for observers in the air.

(4) World Maps of Thunderstorm Activity. WMO and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) of the International Telecommunication Union are interested in obtaining accurate data concerning the frequency and distribution of thunderstorm activity throughout the world. A new instrument for the detection of lightning flashes is being developed by the CCIR. Following a resolution passed by the WMO Executive Committee at its second session, all meteorological services of the world were requested by the WMO Secretariat to transmit charts showing frequency of thunderstorms and statistical data

for their respective territories to the Secretariat where they will be utilized in constructing world maps of thunderstorm activity.

The first Congress indicated that WMO would like to participate in the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance, and, in particular, to study the case of Libya. A plan for technical assistance to Libya was developed by WMO, and the Executive Committee at its second session asked the Secretary-General of WMO to offer the organization's assistance to the Provisional Government of Libya; a formal request was later received from the Libyan Government. The main emphasis, according to the plan, will be placed upon establishing a nucleus of trained personnel, technically qualified for the operation of a meteorological service.

In December 1951, WMO received a request from Yugoslavia for technical assistance in meteorology including the training of personnel to be conducted within the country and for fellowships for studying abroad. It was planned that a qualified meteorologist would go to Yugoslavia to survey the situation and make first-hand recommendations on the necessary features of an economical yet effective programme.

Israel presented a somewhat special request for assistance, in that it specified certain areas in which its service might be considered deficient, and at the same time offered to provide assistance in fields in which it has well qualified experts, such as Eastern Mediterranean weather forecasting. As Israel also specified certain places for the training of its personnel, WMO began to assemble information concerning the availability of training facilities in the countries requested.

In anticipation of future requests for technical assistance in the field of meteorology and in the hope of pooling available facilities and personnel (for technical assistance programmes), especially in aeronautical meteorology, close working arrangements were established between the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and WMO. Under these arrangements, each organization will keep the other advised of all activities in aeronautical meteorology as regards technical assistance programmes. This co-operation envisages the carrying out of joint surveys to determine the deficiencies in meteorological facilities affecting international aviation and the need for technical assistance programmes, and the desirability of establishing regional training centres.

The first Congress decided that WMO would participate in the programme of research on the

Arid Zone. Accordingly, WMO was represented at meetings of the Consultative Committee on Arid Zone Research (United Nations—UNESCO) in Algiers from 5-7 April and in Paris from 3-5 September. It was expected that WMO would in this field be concerned particularly with: sources of energy of arid and semi-arid areas (wind and sun in particular); use of dew; and artificial rain.

WMO also collaborated with other specialized agencies, in particular with ITU and ICAO. For example, it participated in meetings of ICAO bodies which discussed a definition of meteorological information necessary for an aircraft having to attempt a forced landing on water, and deficiencies in networks of stations making meteorological observations and in exchanges of observations. It collaborated with ITU on preparing thunderstorm charts (see above) and perfecting a lightning counter.

The first Congress of WMO decided that the question of the creation of an International Meteorological Institute should be studied. This question was discussed at the General Assembly of the International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics, held in Brussels from 20 August-1 September, at which WMO was represented. Although two proposals on the subject were submitted to the Congress, no recommendations were made. The Union asked WMO to participate in the organization of a Third International Polar Year in 1957-58, and this was agreed to by the WMO Executive Committee at its second session.

The Executive Committee decided that an Information Bulletin of WMO, which would at first be quarterly, would be issued in the two working languages, English and French. A publication Specifications for Meteorological Services for International Air Navigation was published in September 1951 in English, French and Spanish.

#### 4. Budget

A maximum figure of \$1,273,000 was adopted for the expenditures of WMO during the first financial period, 4 April 1951-31 December 1955. A working fund was established, the maximum of which was limited to 10 per cent of the expenditures voted. The scale of contributions which was agreed upon by the members is given below. The salaries of international and local staff employed in the Secretariat was fixed on the basis of scales adopted by the United Nations.

The Executive Committee at its first session fixed the expenditures of the organization for the period 4 April-31 December 1951 at \$190,000. The advance to the working capital fund was fixed at 7 per cent of this sum. It was decided to ask for a loan of \$20,000 from the United Nations until contributions of members were received.

Subsequent to the fixing of assessments for the financial year 1951, new members were admitted whose contributions were assessed at \$5,249 raising the total from \$190,000 to \$195,249. By the end of December, almost 50 per cent of the contributions had been received.

The budget for the full second financial year, 1952, was adopted at \$272,379, as follows (in U.S. dollars):

REVENUE	
Sale of publications .....	\$ 4,000
Other revenue .....	1,000
Contributions .....	267,379
	\$272,379
EXPENDITURE	
Appropriations approved .....	\$272,379
PART I—MEETINGS	
Executive Committee, Regional Associations and Technical Commissions .....	\$ 17,772
PART II—PERSONAL SERVICES	
Salaries, wages and other pay items .....	\$108,847
Recruitment and termination expenses .....	11,387
Staff benefits and allowances .....	24,690
	144,924
PART III—GENERAL SERVICES .....	91,683
PART IV—SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES .....	3,500
PART V—EQUIPMENT PURCHASE .....	5,500
PART VI—OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS .....	9,000
	\$272,379

The proportional contribution of members for 1951 and 1952 is as follows:

Members	Units
United States .....	120
United Kingdom .....	65
France .....	50
USSR .....	45
India .....	32
Italy .....	30
Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China ..	25
Belgium, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa .....	20
Spain .....	18
Ukrainian SSR .....	17
Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Portugal, Turkey ..	15
Denmark, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland ..	12
Norway .....	11
Belgian Congo, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Indochina, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia .....	10
Byelorussian SSR, British Malaya-Borneo Territories, Romania .....	9
British East African Territories, British West African Territories, French West Africa, Ireland, Venezuela .....	8
Burma, Ceylon, Hungary, Thailand .....	7
British Central African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands, Morocco (French Protectorate), Greece, Israel .....	6
Portuguese East Africa .....	5
French Equatorial Africa, Iraq .....	4
Ecuador, Iceland, Lebanon, Madagascar, Portuguese West Africa, Tunisia .....	3
French Camerouns, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Hong Kong, Paraguay .....	2
Bermuda, French Oceania, French Somaliland, Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao), New Caledonia, Netherlands New Guinea, Surinam, French Togoland .....	1
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## ANNEX I. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1951)

### A. MEMBERS OF WMO<sup>5</sup>

Argentina	British West African Territories	France	Hong Kong
Australia	Burma	French Camerouns	Hungary
Belgian Congo	Byelorussian SSR	French Equatorial Africa	Iceland
Belgium	Canada	French Oceania	India
Bermuda	Ceylon	French Somaliland	Indochina
Brazil	China	French Togoland	Indonesia
British Central African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands	Czechoslovakia	French West Africa	Iraq
British East African Territories	Denmark	Greece	Ireland
British Malaya-Borneo Territories	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Israel
	Ecuador		
	Egypt		
	Finland		

<sup>5</sup> Members are designated in the nomenclature in use by WMO, which in some cases differs from the official nomenclature of the United Nations.

Italy	Portuguese East Africa
Lebanon	Portuguese West Africa
Madagascar	Romania
Mexico	Spain
Morocco, French Protec- torate	Surinam
Netherlands	Sweden
Netherlands Antilles	Switzerland
New Caledonia	Thailand
Netherlands New Guinea	Tunisia
New Zealand	Turkey
Norway	Ukrainian SSR
Pakistan	Union of South Africa
Paraguay	USSR
Peru	United Kingdom
Philippines	United States
Poland	Uruguay
Portugal	Venezuela
	Yugoslavia

#### B. MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

F. W. Reichelderfer	Eng. J. Lugeon
A. Viaut	L. De Azcarraga
N. P. Sellick	M. Aslam
D. A. Davies	A. A. Solotoukhine
V. V. Sohoni	Sir Nelson Johnson
F. X. R. de Souza	Th. Hesselberg
A. Thomson	H. A. Ferreira
M. A. F. Barnett	

#### OFFICERS OF WMO:

President:	F. W. Reichelderfer
First Vice President:	A. Viaut
Second Vice President:	N. P. Sellick
Secretary-General:	G. Swoboda
Deputy Secretary-General:	J. R. Rivet

#### C. HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS:

Avenue de la Paix  
Campagne Rigot  
Geneva, Switzerland

#### REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

##### I. Africa

President:	Mr. D. A. Davies President RA I East African Met. Department P. O. Box 931 NAIROBI, Kenya, Br. East Africa
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Vice-President:	Mr. H. Fahmy Vice-President RA I Meteorological Department Kasr El Doobara P. O. CAIRO, Egypt
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##### II. Asia

President:	Mr. V. V. Sohoni President RA II Meteorological Department Lodi Road NEW DELHI, India
Vice-President:	Mr. A. A. Solotoukhine Vice-President RA II Chief Adm. of Hydro-Met. Serv. under the Council of Ministers of the USSR MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

##### III. South America

President:	M. F. X. R. de Souza, Ing. Président AR III Serviço de Meteorologia Praça 15 de Novembre No 2, 5º Pav. RIO DE JANEIRO, Brésil
Vice-President:	Monsieur C. N. Monasterio Vice-Président AR III Servicio Meteorológico Nacional Paseo Colón 317, 2me étage BUENOS AIRES, Argentine

##### IV. North and Central America

President:	Dr. Andrew Thomson President RA IV Meteorological Division 315 Bloor Street West TORONTO 5, Ontario, Canada
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Vice-President:	Monsieur F. I. Pena Aquirre Vice-Président AR IV, Serv. Meteorológico Mexicano, Dirección de Geografía y Meteorología, 192, Av. del Observatorio TACUBAYA D. F., Mexique
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##### V. South West Pacific

President:	Dr. M. A. F. Barnett President RA V New Zealand Met. Service P. O. Box 722 WELLINGTON, New Zealand
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Vice-President	Dr. Casimiro del Rosario Vice-President RA V Weather Bureau Marsman Building MANILA, Republic of the Philippines
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VI. Europe

President

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Président AR VI  
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Vice-President

Dr. Ing. J. Lambor  
Vice-Président AR VI  
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TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS:

AEROLOGY:

President

Monsieur le Prof. J. Van Mieghem  
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Mr. S. Basu  
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President CSM  
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Vice-President

Dr. E. Björkdal  
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ANNEX II. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 25 of the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization agree as follows:

Article I

The United Nations recognizes the World Meteorological Organization (hereinafter called "the Organi-

zation") as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

Article II

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of all the congresses and meetings of the Executive Committee and regional associations. It shall

also, after appropriate consultation, be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the technical commissions or any other meetings convened by the Organization with the right to participate, without vote, in the discussion of items of interest to the United Nations.

2. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Council"), of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Organization may be concerned.

3. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend the meetings of the General Assembly during which questions within the competence of the Organization are under discussion for purposes of consultation, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the main committees of the General Assembly with respect to items concerning the Organization.

4. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives and to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof, with respect to items on its agenda relating to meteorological matters.

5. Written statements presented by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to its members.

### Article III

#### PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization shall include on the agenda of its congresses and meetings of the Executive Committee, regional associations and technical commissions or, as the case may be, shall submit to its members items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council, its commissions and committees and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the Organization.

### Article IV

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Organization, having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, and the functions and power of the Economic and Social Council under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission as soon as possible to its appropriate

organ or to its members for such action as may seem proper, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Organization agrees to co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to co-operate with any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

### Article V

#### EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization to meet the requirements of each.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

(a) The Organization shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

(b) The Organization shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in article XIII.

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the Secretary-General of the Organization regarding the provision to the Organization of such information as may be of special interest to it.

### Article VI

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Organization agrees to co-operate with and to render all possible assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the World Meteorological Convention, taking fully into account the particular position of the individual members of the Organization which are not members of the United Nations.

### Article VII

#### RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the



scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization with the United Nations or with other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the Congress or by the Executive Committee acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Congress.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Council of the request.

#### Article VIII

##### HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

1. The Organization agrees to consult with the United Nations before making any decision concerning the location of its permanent headquarters.

2. Having due regard to the special needs of world meteorology, any regional or branch office which the Organization may establish shall so far as is practicable be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations or other specialized agencies may establish.

#### Article IX

##### PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop as far as practicable common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and to consult in regard to the participation of the Organization in the work of the International Civil Service Advisory Board and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

3. The United Nations and the Organization agree further to consult as to the desirability of concluding a special agreement extending the competence of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal to the Organization.

#### Article X

##### STATISTICAL SERVICES

1. The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. In view of the fact that meteorological statistics of universal application to scientific research, aviation, shipping, agriculture, health and other human activities can best be derived from data collected and compiled by or through the Organization, the United Nations recognizes the Organization as the specialized agency responsible, in conformity with article 2 of its Convention, for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics in the field of meteorology and its applications, and for the supply of such statistics to other specialized agencies, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as it may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world. All decisions as to the form in which its service documentation shall be compiled rest with the Organization.

4. The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Organization, and with the other specialized agencies where appropriate, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and among the specialized agencies themselves.

5. It is recognized as important that the collection of meteorological statistical information shall not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of its other specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or material which the Organization has or can make available.

6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations upon request.

7. It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations by other sources than that of the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports or for other purposes should, so far as practicable and appropriate, be made available to the latter upon request.

#### Article XI

##### ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment of competitive or overlapping services, and agree when necessary to consult thereon to achieve these ends.

2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

3. Officials of the Organization shall have the right to use the *Laissez-Passer* of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authorities of the Organization.

#### Article XII

##### BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships

with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall, if it appears expedient to both Organizations, consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangement shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two Organizations.

3. Pending the conclusion of any such agreement, the following arrangement shall govern budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the Organization:

(a) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Secretariat of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies for the purpose of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(b) The Organization agrees to transmit its budget or budgetary estimates to the United Nations by 1 July of the preceding year or such other date as may be agreed upon by the United Nations and the Organization. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or budgetary estimates of the Organization and may make such recommendations as it may consider necessary.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof or established by it, at all times when the budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Organization are under consideration.

(d) The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

(e) The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

(f) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

#### Article XIII

##### FINANCING OF SPECIAL SERVICES

1. In the event of the Organization being faced with the necessity for incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with article VI or with any other provisions of

this agreement, the Organization shall consult with the United Nations prior to incurring such expense with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance requested by the Organization and provided by the United Nations.

#### Article XIV

##### INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENTS

1. The Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated between the Organization and any other specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization or international non-governmental organization, and further to inform the Council of the details of any such agreement when concluded.

2. The United Nations agrees to inform the Organization of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated by any other specialized agencies on matters which might be of concern to the Organization and further will inform the Organization of the details of any such agreement, when concluded.

#### Article XV

##### LIAISON

1. The United Nations and the Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to this end.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as appropriate, to the relations between such branch and regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central headquarters.

#### Article XVI

##### IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate authority of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable.

#### Article XVII

##### REVISION

On six months' notice given on either part, this agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

#### Article XVIII

##### ENTRY INTO FORCE

This agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly, of the United Nations and by the Organization in accordance with article 25 of the World Meteorological Convention.