

(b) *Agreement Between the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization*

The Committee had before it a resolution of the Economic and Social Council recommending approval of the agreement and a draft resolution submitted by the *Indian* delegation approving the draft agreement, and urging members to ratify the Convention and thereby bring the Organization into being as early as possible.

All members of the Committee supported the first part of the *Indian* resolution, but while some gratification was expressed at the establishment of the Organization, the *United Kingdom* and *United States* pointed out that the inclusion of matters of substance was out of order. This position was adhered to by the *New Zealand* delegation. Representatives of *Chile*, *Argentina*, and *Brazil* referred to what they regarded as the unsatisfactory voting and tariff provisions in the Constitution.

Separate votes were taken on the first and second paragraphs of the resolution. The first paragraph, approving the agreement, was adopted by 34 votes (N.Z.), with 6 abstentions, and the second rejected by 2 votes for (*India* and *Belgium*) with 15 (N.Z.) against and 23 abstentions. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Assembly by 38 votes (N.Z.), with 4 abstentions.

(c) *Agreement Between the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization*

Approval of this agreement was recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

Representatives of the *Soviet Union*, *Byelorussia*, the *Ukraine*, and *Poland* spoke against the approval of the agreement, on the grounds that the Organization had not fulfilled its task of repatriating displaced persons, had supported war criminals, and fostered propaganda inimical to good relations between members of the United Nations. The question was also raised whether an organization charged with temporary functions should be given the status of a specialized agency.

Those supporting the conclusion of an agreement pointed out that large numbers of displaced persons had been repatriated since the war, and that those now remaining represented the most difficult cases who had not of their own accord sought repatriation or resettlement. For the United Nations to conclude an agreement with the Organization in no way altered its temporary status.

Those members who had opposed the agreement indicated that they intended to discuss the Organization under another agenda item, and considered that the decision regarding the agreement should be deferred until that debate had taken place. However, a vote was taken and by 28 votes (N.Z.) to 6 with 8 abstentions the Committee adopted a