



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ORGANIZING COUNCIL
HELD AT THE "VIRGEN DE LA PALOMA" TRADE UNION
INSTITUTION IN MADRID ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1975.

Participants

Sr. Perez Cornes
Sr. Power

Sr. Hamer
Sr. Kang

Sr. Spoelgen
Sr. Dressel
Sr. Nispel
Sr. Häusler-Angeli
Sr. Bammer
Sr. Vlaeminck
Sr. Vastiau
Sr. Chung
Sr. Wang
Sr. Liu
Sr. Maestu
Sr. Johnson
Sr. Lewis
Sr. Hibert
Sr. Poitevin
Sr. Lanan Trip
Sr. Sweeney
Sr. Ferrari
Sr. Ghedini
Sr. Furuya
Sr. Omata
Sr. Seger
Sr. Biedermann
Sr. Glaesener
Sr. Schneider
Sr. Hill
Sr. Clayton
Sr. Schürch
Sr. Gonthier

Sr. Revol

Sr. Attawiparkpaisan

The President, Mr. Valentín Gamazo y Cardenas, opened the proceedings by welcoming Mr. Revol, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Craft Industries of France, and Mr. Hibert, that country's official representative, both of whom he wished a pleasant stay.

The President then proposed a number of points for discussion at this meeting, these being approved and set forth in the following order.

1.- Approval, if deemed appropriate, of the Minutes of the previous meeting.

These were approved unanimously.

2.- Report of the Chairman of the Technical Committee, Mr. Hamer, on the results of the XXIII International Skill Olympics.

Mr. Hamer gave a detailed account of the points obtained by the competitors and of the trophies awarded them, indicating that the Technical Committee had followed the rulings agreed at Gijón in 1971 to the effect that no more than three Medals should be awarded and that a second Bronze Medal should only be awarded when the

Secretariat

Sr. Albert
 Sr. Capdepón
 Sr. Martinez

difference between the scores obtained by the competitors was of half a point or less.

A short discussion ensued as to the suitability of applying these rulings strictly, since cases might arise where it would be appropriate to award a fourth Medal, in addition to those officially established already.

It was decided that the rulings agreed in Gijón should be applied, but that a Subcommittee should be set up to carry out a thorough study as to the advisability of rectifying or maintaining the rulings agreed in that city.

Finally, it was considered that, in individual cases where it was suitable to bear in mind and reward human values, competitors might on this account be given Honorary Mentions but not Medals.

After hearing Mr. Hamer's report, the Council unanimously approved the proposals concerning marking and medals that had previously been studied by the Technical Committee. (See Appendix 1).

3.- Meeting the cost of simultaneous interpretation and translation and General Secretariat expenses.

The General Secretariat was encharged, at its meeting on the thirteenth of this month, with preparing a study of alternative ways and means by which the aforementioned costs might be covered. This study was given to the members of the Council in advance of this meeting. (See Appendix 2).

In the light of this study, it was considered that Proposal 2 was the fairest. This involves a formula based on the number of competitors and experts sent by each country to these XXII International Skill Olympics. The following modification was introduced, however:

25% of the cost of simultaneous interpretation and translation and of General Secretariat expenses shall be paid by the member countries equally and without distinction. The remaining 75% shall be paid according to the formula indicated in Proposal 2.

The General Secretariat was encharged with notifying each country of the amount it would have to pay in accordance with the aforementioned scheme (see Appendix 3).

As to the contribution of 45 dollars per competitor in order to reduce the burden of simultaneous interpretation and translation expenses in this year's International Skill Olympics, the proposal put forward by Mr. Seger and Mr. Laman Trip was accepted and the Council agreed that it was, in effect, right and proper that the Spanish Committee should be helped and that, for this purpose, each country should pay the 45 dollars mentioned above per competitor.

4.- Study of the New Constitution drafted on 3 July 1975.

After two years of study and the preparation of numerous drafts, Mr. Spoelgen, the official representative of Germany who had been encharged with the drafting of a New Constitution by the Subcommittee studying the "Future of the Skill Olympics", and the General Secretary, Mr. Arbert, met in Bonn on the above date accompanied by Mr. Crone, a German lawyer.

The President stated that, in view of this project and in order to obtain the correct registration of the new Organization at international level, he had requested Mr. Perez Gonzalez, Professor of International Law at the University of Madrid, to give his legal opinion.

Mr. Perez Gonzalez then read his legal opinion (see Appendix 4), which was favourably received by all those present.

Mr. Gamazo proposed that the Council should examine the New Constitution article by article. The proposal was approved.

The following rectifications were made:

Article 1.2. Changed to "the seat of the Organization is Madrid (Spain)."

- Article 1.4. The beginning and duration of the calendar year, understood as meaning from 1 January to 31 December, are to be specified.
- Article 2.1. This section to include the words: "friendly contact between young workers from trades connected with Industry, the Crafts, Companies and Services in the interested countries", the expression "member countries" being suppressed.
- Article 2.2.b) The following words to be included: "will organize seminars and research into the various existing and new methods and systems of Vocational Training".
- Article 2.2.d) The following words to be added: "and other objectives that are not opposed to this Constitution".
- Article 2.2.e) This section to become point 3 of Article 9.
- Article 4.2. To include the words: "the provisions affecting the responsibility of the governing members of the Organization shall be in accordance with those expressed in the Spanish Civil Code".
- Article 6.2. This section to be altered to read: "The Organization shall have three Vice-presidents".
- The first shall be that of the Administrative Committee.
 - The second shall be that of the Technical Committee.
 - The third shall be appointed by the country hosting the International Skill Olympics.

When the post of President falls to a person of a nationality different from that of the country in which the General Secretariat is located, the first vice-president shall automatically and necessarily possess the nationality of the country where the General Secretariat is set up.

Article 7.1. The Standing Commission shall be made up

of the "President of the Assembly of members and the three Vice-presidents", according to the provisions of Article 6.2.

Article 7.4. The expression "as far as possible" to be removed, it being specified that "the Assembly shall be convoked at least once a year and a minimum of 4 weeks in advance".

Article 9. The section figuring in Article 2.2.e) which states "It shall find means to finance the activities of the Organization apart from the income received in the form of membership fees" becomes point 9.3.

It is agreed that the authorization of the President to take steps leading to the appropriate legal inscription of the new Organization shall be placed on record in the minutes and that the President shall inform the Council of these steps.

With the rectifications referred to above, the New Constitution of the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SKILL OLYMPICS was approved unanimously. This title may be modified after prior agreement of the different language areas by the introduction or substitution of different wording from that given above, though such modification must faithfully express the exact meaning of this title.

It was also agreed that this new Constitution should come into force as from three months after the date of the meeting in progress.

5.- Report by Mr. Hamer on the meeting of the Subcommittee held in Luxemburg on 1 and 2 June 1975.

Mr. Hamer was not in a position to report on this meeting, but offered to send a report, which would be drafted with the help of Mr. Vastiau, to the member countries within 30 days at the latest

6.- Holding of the next meeting of the Organizing Council.

The date of the next meeting of the Organizing Council will be decided on 1 December.

The United Kingdom's offer to host this between 11 and 17 April in Bath, England, was duly noted.

7.- Holding of the next International Skill Olympics.

Mr. Power told the Council that, for purely economic reasons, it would be impossible to hold the XXIII International Skill Olympics in Ireland in 1976.

The Organizing Council unanimously offered the Irish representation its personal and economic assistance, if necessary, to mitigate the burden of organization expenses.

The Organizing Council urged that the Ministry of Education of Ireland be persuaded to reconsider its decision and try to organize the next International Skill Olympics, bearing in mind the readiness of the member countries to provide the maximum assistance possible.

In view of the insistence of the members of the Council that he make a last attempt to win the support of the Irish Ministry of Education, Mr. Power offered to give a final answer on the result of his efforts before 15 November of the present year.

8.- Other matters.

Mr. Schürch, the official representative of Switzerland, told the Council that he was retiring from active membership and announced his replacement by Mr. BOEGLI. He spoke in moving terms of his years with the Skill Olympics, describing how he began in 1961 as an Expert, continued as a Technical Representative and ended as an Official Representative.

Mr. Schürch said that he was glad to be

announcing his departure from the Council in Madrid, the capital of the country that had organized the International Skill Olympics, and he assured those present that he would always remember the many friends whom he was leaving behind on the Organizing Council, among the experts and in the General Secretariat. Mr. Vlaemmink, the official representative of Belgium, said that he too was leaving the Council and presented his successor, Mr. GROMMEN.

Finally, Dr. Häusler-Angeli, the official representative of Austria, announced his departure from the Organizing Council and his replacement by Mr. FINK.

Mr. Gamazo thanked the three Official Representatives for their deeply felt words and cordially welcomed the new official representatives of Switzerland, Belgium and Austria, wishing them every success in their new posts. Mr. Laman Trip spoke next to propose that Mr. Schürch, Mr. Vlaemmink and Mr. Häusler-Angeli should receive the highest distinction of our International Skill Olympics and be made Members of Honour.

The Council unanimously approved Mr. Laman Trip's proposal, as also his request that the Secretary General, Mr. Albert, be given the Medal of Honour of the International Skill Olympics, this being the first time that the Medal has been given to an active member of this Organizing Council.

Mr. Johnson expressed his interest in the inclusion of the trade of Automobile Mechanics in the International Skill Olympics and pointed out that in his country General Motors could provide valuable practical help with the new trade. He congratulated Mr. Meyer, the German expert, on the brilliant exhibition of Automobile Mechanics that he had organized during the course of this year's competition.

Mr. Hamer regretted that he had not informed the Technical Committee beforehand of the procedure to be followed for the inclusion of a new trade in the International Skill Olympics. He pointed out that once a description of the trade in question had been

submitted, the next step was to give a demonstration of it. On the basis of its results, a decision would then be reached as to whether the trade should be included or not.

Mr. Johnson presented Mr. Gamazo with a gift from the President of the United States, Mr. Ford, as a souvenir of the first occasion on which the United States had taken part in the International Skill Olympics. Mr. Gamazo warmly thanked Mr. Johnson and said he was very happy that the New World was now represented by young competitors from the United States.

Mr. Mirsanajeh, the official representative of Iran, expressed his gratitude for the welcome and hospitality shown to his country at its debut in the International Skill Olympics and said that he was very happy that an Iranian woman, from the world of heavy industry, had received an Honorary Mention.

Finally, Mr. Banner repeated his request that a Bronze Medal be awarded to the Austrian competitor in the Jewellery trade, urging that if the latter had not been unwell at the time his work would have been better finished and won an even better Medal. Since acceding to this request would run counter to the adopted decision that the procedure to be followed should be in accordance with the rulings established at Gijón, the President put the matter to the vote. The Council agreed that the medal should be awarded with 15 votes in favour. It was also agreed that the Luxemburg competitor in the trade of Wood Pattern Making should receive an Honorary Mention.

Other matters having been dealt with, the President thanked the Organizing Committee, the Experts, the Official Observers, the interpreters, the Spanish Committee and the General Secretariat for all the excellent work they had done to make this year's International Skill Olympics such a success. He also expressed his special gratitude to the Trade Union Vocational Training Organization, the "Virgen de la Paloma" Trade Union Institution, the Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Labour.

There being no further business, the President adjourned the meeting and directed that these minutes be drafted, which, as Secretary, I hereby submit and sign.

A N E X O N^o 1

Clasificación y puntuaciones obtenidas por los participantes en el XXII Concurso Internacional, con expresión de los galardones concedidos.

1.- Ajuste/Fitting/Maschinenschlosser/Ajustage

1. Choon Sik CHUNG	Corea/Korea	95.75	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Shinichi NAMIKI	Japón/Japan	88.63	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Yi Hsiung LIU	China	69.72	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Meinrad Anton ACKERMANN	Suiza/Switzerland	53.06	
5. Karl Heinz KLAUER	Alemania/Germany	49.87	
6. Hermanus H.J. MOORMAN	Holanda/Holland	47.53	
7. Thomas P. GALLAGHER	Irlanda/Ireland	43.08	
8. Ebrahim ESMAEILI	Irán	39.00	
9. Giuseppino SPONGA	Italia/Italy	36.11	
10. Ronald Michael HEMMINGS	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	33.40	
11. Ezequiel CUADRADO ANGUAS	España/Spain	30.80	
12. Jean MOHNEN	Luxemburgo	30.71	
13. Franz KLOCKER	Austria	26.44	

2.- Matricería/Press tool making/Werkzeugmacher/Matricage

1. Hermann RUMPEL	Alemania/Germany	80.16	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Hatsuichi DAIGUCHI	Japón/Japan	73.49	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Ja Bok KOO	Corea/Korea	72.50	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. José Ramón CUADRADO GARCIA	España/Spain	65.27	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Josef KATTINGER	Austria	45.52	
6. Hansueli STERCHI	Suiza/Switzerland	43.18	
7. Edy OHERI	Liechtenstein	41.59	
8. Brendan J. WALSH	Irlanda/Ireland	35.38	
9. Johannes P.L.E. HENDRIKX	Holanda/Holland	32.56	

3.- Mecánica de precisión/Instrument making/Feinmechanicker/Mécanique de précision

1. Hans Rudolf ANDRIST	Suiza/Switzerland	85.40	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Jong LEE	Corea/Korea	79.50	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Nobukatsu KOBAYASHI	Japón/Japan	72.25	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Manfred MEIER	Alemania/Germany	60.65	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Lambertus A.M. Van DIEST	Holanda/Holland	49.55	
6. Antonio ZAMORA GUERRERO	España/Spain	40.60	

4.- Relojería/Watch making/Uhrmacher/Horlogerie

1. Beat SCHAFER	Suiza/Switzerland	83.51	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Chang Mook CHAE	Corea/Korea	83.18	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
3. Akihiko YOSHIDA	Japón/Japan	82.04	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Luis VALLDENEU BIGAS	España/Spain	76.86	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Remy THIERRY	Bélgica/Belgium	55.86	
6. Ansgar KORBE	Alemania/Germany	51.23	

5.- Delineación/Engineering drawing/Technischer Zeichner/Dessin industriel

1. Cho Ming WANG	China	87.00	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Martin BRETSCHER	Suiza/Switzerland	82.00	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Leopoldo AÑO BELDA	España/Spain	80.50	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Ingrid FISCHER Srta.	Alemania/Germany	80.00	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Norbert WOHLWEND	Liechtenstein	75.00	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Yong Sang KIM	Corea/Korea	74.50	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
7. Motomi HIRAIISHI	Japón/Japan	73.00	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
8. Peter GASSER	Austria	67.00	
9. Massimo MASI	Italia/Italy	65.50	
10. Christopher FISHER	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	54.00	
11. Peter T. THOMPSON	Irlanda/Ireland	35.50	
12. Kurt J. LEGER	Estados Unidos/USA	14.00	

6.- Torno/Turning/Dreher/Ajustage

1. José Antonio ALONSO COMESAÑA	España/Spain	95.07	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Jong Sik WON	Corea/Korea	92.13	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Shozou KAI	Japón/Japan	85.63	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Ming Tong LEE	China	81.05	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Johann SCHMID	Alemania/Germany	73.52	
6. Jan W. VAN DEN BERG	Holanda/Holland	67.50	
7. Clive Peter DOUGLAS	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	62.43	
8. William P. CUMMINS	Irlanda/Ireland	62.34	
9. Aziz ASADOLLAHI ZOUDJ	Irán	58.16	
10. Stefan SPULER	Suiza/Switzerland	52.65	
11. Karl WARTINGER	Austria	52.62	
12. Serge HANSEN	Luxemburgo	51.17	
13. Giampaolo STEFANON	Italia/Italy	49.85	

7.- Fresa/Milling/Fräser/Fraisage

1. Marco TARABINI	Italia/Italy	85.50	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Pil Ku YOON	Corea/Korea	80.50	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Reinhold EISENREICH	Alemania/Germany	78.75	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. James E. QUIGLEY	Irlanda/Ireland	74.60	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Manuel TORRICO RODRIGUEZ	España/Spain	67.70	
6. Daniel REICHEN	Suiza/Switzerland	64.90	
7. Kenichi NUMAO	Japón/Japan	64.54	
8. Adrianus C.J. CASTELIJNS	Holanda/Holland	52.83	
9. Philip WALTER	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	44.17	
10. Shafigher MAHMOOD NAVEH-SI Srta. Irán		41.98	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention

8.- Construcciones metálicas/Constructional steel work/Stahlbauschlosser/Constructions métalliques

1. Fujio MIYABE	Japón/Japan	78.67	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Gérard DEFRANCE	Francia/France	74.37	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Wan Shu LIN	China	74.30	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Othmar HADORN	Suiza/Switzerland	73.71	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Norbert MUHS	Alemania/Germany	70.44	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Hyung Pil KIM	Corea/Korea	65.05	
7. Georg HASSLER	Liechtenstein	64.34	
8. John O. TWOHIG	Irlanda/Ireland	63.27	
9. Evert Van H. RSKAMP	Holanda/Holland	60.05	
10. Roger HOMPESCH	Bélgica/Belgium	55.27	
11. Antonio FERNANDEZ PEDROSA	España/Spain	54.67	

9.- Soldadura oxiacetilénica/Gas welding/Autogenschiesser/Soudure à l'oxyacétylène

1. Deuk Sung BAE	Corea/Korea	93.42	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Yee Tsao HUAN	China	88.57	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Shoichi TANPO	Japón/Japan	84.73	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. José Ignacio ARROYO MOLINA	España/Spain	83.80	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Michael J.K. HYDE	Irlanda/Ireland	71.94	
6. André KREBSER	Suiza/Switzerland	71.85	
7. Graham John ROUSE	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	67.98	
8. Mohamed Ali GHA-EM MAGHAMI	Irán	29.80	

10.- Soldadura eléctrica/Electric welding/Elektroschweisser/Soudure à l'arc électrique

1. Chin Chien TSAI	China	74.22	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Hee Chul HWANG	Corea/Korea	72.40	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Primitivo GALVAN FERNANDEZ	España/Spain	67.88	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Akira SUZUKI	Japón/Japan	63.57	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Alfred FALLEGGGER	Suiza/Switzerland	57.15	
6. Manfred NEUGEBAUER	Alemania/Germany	48.55	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
7. John GORSKI	Estados Unidos/USA	45.52	
8. Patrick G. MADDEN	Irlanda/Ireland	41.93	
9. Martin John CHATWIN	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	40.82	
10. Mirmohamad CHAPARINOVIN	Irán	27.51	

11.- Modelos de fundición/Wood Pattern making/Modelltischler/Modelage pour foudre

1. Niklaus KELLER	Suiza/Switzerland	84.00	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Alfons SCHIFF	Alemania/Germany	68.83	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Chi Wan SHEN	China	67.25	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Marco CORRADI	Italia/Italy	66.93	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Suck Hyun CHANG	Corea/Korea	65.59	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Shuji YAMAZAKI	Japón/Japan	60.17	
7. Friedrich POCHHACKER	Austria	51.08	
8. Robert Stephen McGAGHEY	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	44.75	
9. José Ramón PLAZA LOPEZ	España/Spain	43.75	
10. Hendrik BOS	Holanda/Holland	25.75	
11. Nasser SALEMI	Irán	23.75	
12. Jacques WASNAIRE	Bélgica/Belgium	-	No terminó/Did not finish
13. Valentín PLETGEN	Luxemburgo	-	No terminó/Did not finish
			Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention

13.- Chapistería/Panel beating/Karosserie-Klempner/Tôlerie

1. Juan Carlos SALCEDO RODEA	España/Spain	78.13	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Takeo FUJIKAWA	Japón/Japan	71.09	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Silvio GIOBELLINA	Suiza/Switzerland	68.87	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Jean-Gabriel GRONDIN	Francia/France	41.20	
5. Hyun Keun CHO	Corea/Korea	36.46	
6. Lambert KAHLES	Alemania/Germany	23.41	
7. Patrick J. ROBINSON	Irlanda/Ireland	-	Retirado/Retired

14.- Calderería/Sheet metal work/Blechslosser/Chaudronnerie

1. Masashi ITOHIYA	Japón/Japan	68.64	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Adolfo SANCHEZ FERRERAS	España/Spain	63.30	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Shin Keun SONG	Corea/Korea	58.56	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Jacky HALOTEL	Francia/France	57.85	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Wen Ching SU	China	46.45	
6. Alfred AURACHER	Alemania/Germany	31.72	
7. David T. LYN	Irlanda/Ireland	31.26	
8. Michael S. McLAUGHLIN	Estados Unidos/USA	-	Retirado/Retired
9. David HIGGINS	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	-	Retirado/Retired

15.- Fontanería/Plumbing/Klempner/Plomberie

1. Erwin DUBACH	Suiza/Switzerland	84.25	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Ki Mann JIN	Corea/Korea	76.50	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Takeshi YOCOTA	Japón/Japan	72.00	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Michael SMITH	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	69.00	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Eric PUGIEU	Francia/France	67.50	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Nico ROLLINGER	Luxemburgo	58.00	
7. Michael A. BENNETT	Irlanda/Ireland	55.00	
8. Jorge CORCUERA ORTIZ	España/Spain	53.00	
9. Jens KOCK	Alemania/Germany	50.50	
10. Alex WIJNS	Bélgica/Belgium	46.25	

16.- Electrónica industrial/Industrial electronics/Industrie-Elektroniker/Electronique industrielle

1. Bernhard FROMMELT	Liechtenstein	90.27	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Pirmin KNOBEL	Suiza/Switzerland	84.33	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. José Luis VILLABONA HORREO	España/Spain	82.68	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Luitpold HOSCH	Alemania/Germany	82.27	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Susumu NARITA	Japón/Japan	77.57	
6. Franco FERRARI	Italia/Italy	74.42	
7. Peter Alexander HEARN	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	71.30	
8. Glenn M. TREWITT	Estados Unidos/USA	68.48	
9. Rudolf FAWORKA	Austria	67.37	

17.- Reparación radio y TV/Radio and TV repairing/Radio-u.Fernseh-reparateur/Réparation radio et TV

1. Dae Hyun BAIK	Corea/Korea	99.65	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Jaime MARGAIX MUEDRA	España/Spain	99.37	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
3. Lan Chung HOU	China	94.92	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Lucio LANARI	Italia/Italy	92.85	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Toshio TANUMA	Japón/Japan	91.42	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Bernd HOEN	Alemania/Germany	88.40	
7. Johann WASSERMANN	Austria	85.55	
8. Philip BAKER	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	85.52	
9. Nicholas FEDIRKO	Estados Unidos/USA	75.40	
10. Wilfried STOFFELS	Bélgica/Belgium	67.95	
11. Willem Van Der SLUIS	Holanda/Holland	44.00	

18.- Instalación de construcción/House wiring/Elektro-Installateur/Installation electrique

1. Kisaji ABE	Japón/Japan	91.04	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Laureano FERNANDEZ PEREZ	España/Spain	90.60	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
3. June Hak LEE	Corea/Korea	85.95	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Chi Fan CHEN	China	83.65	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Jakob KUBLER	Suiza/Switzerland	82.93	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Gerd SCHLEIFENBAUM	Alemania/Germany	78.27	
7. Kieran MOONEY	Irlanda/Ireland	76.65	
8. Jan R.F. De JONGE	Holanda/Holland	73.72	
9. Hubert WOLF	Liechtenstein	70.89	
10. Eugene ELSER	Luxemburgo	53.02	
11. Adrian Stewart BUCK	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	51.19	
12. Silvano NARDIN	Italia/Italy	48.96	
13. John SHIPMAN	Estados Unidos/USA	45.74	
14. Jean JENCHENNE	Bélgica/Belgium	40.26	
15. Mahmoud MOMANI	Irán	18.00	

19.- Electromontaje/Industrial wiring/Starkstrom-Elektriker/Montage en courant fort

1. Carlo FRANCHINI	Suiza/Switzerland	93.20	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Hae Deuk LEE	Corea/Korea	92.50	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
3. David John HIRST	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	89.70	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Werner ECKART	Alemania/Germany	89.30	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Pao Chin KAO	China	88.85	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Antonio TORRIJOS ANADON	España/Spain	88.70	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
7. Massimo CALDERONI	Italia/Italy	87.95	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
8. Seijiro KAMEI	Japón/Japan	87.80	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
9. Michael A. MAHON	Irlanda/Ireland	85.15	
10. Jan W. Van Der VELDE	Holanda/Holland	72.05	
11. Bertram FRICK	Liechtenstein	47.00	

20.- Albañilería/Bricklaying/Maurer/Maçonnerie

1. Hans Jochen HEBER	Alemania/Germany	80.70	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Fabrizio VITALI	Suiza/Switzerland	79.30	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. José ROCA BLANCH	España/Spain	76.90	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. James M. ARCHBOLD	Irlanda/Ireland	75.70	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Gerard LEBOUCHER	Francia/France	73.80	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Guido VAN DRIESSCHE	Bélgica/Belgium	70.50	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
7. John Anthony GRANTHAM	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	68.10	
8. Gerard S. WOLF	Holanda/Holland	60.60	
9. John M. GRESSICK	Estados Unidos/USA	51.40	
10. Megerdich AYVAZIAN	Irán	39.30	

21.- Talla en piedra/Stone cutting/Steinmetz/Taille de la pierre

1. Robert HALL	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	69.50	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Nobukatsu KAWAMOTO	Japón/Japan	58.58	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Karl RANZ	Austria	58.24	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Jean-Paul FOUCHER	Francia/France	39.82	
5. Martin HAHN	Alemania/Germany	36.29	
6. Bernard DELREZ	Bélgica/Belgium	-	Sin calificar/Unqualified

22.- Pintura/Painting/Maler/Peinture

1. Pedro BAOS CASTELLANOS	España/Spain	76.75	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Willem GROOTVELD	Holanda/Holland	75.25	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Yasukiyo OOSAKI	Japón/Japan	63.25	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Rolf DEISS	Alemania/Germany	60.00	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Yan Hwa LIN	China	58.00	
6. David G. TOBIN	Irlanda/Ireland	54.25	
7. Kwang Hyun NA	Corea/Korea	51.00	
7. Giuseppe SPAGGIARI	Suiza/Switzerland	51.00	
9. Paul DE CONINCK	Bélgica/Belgium	49.00	

23.- Estuco/Plasterwork/Stukkateur/Plafonnage

1. Kiyoshi TAKAHASHI	Japón/Japan	72.25	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Anton DEBERLING	Alemania/Germany	70.62	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Alain GALOGER	Francia/France	64.50	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Patrick M. LYDON	Irlanda/Ireland	49.00	
5. Gary OWENS	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	42.75	
6. Jeannot HERZOG	Luxemburgo	41.50	
7. Jozef VERVECKEN	Bélgica/Belgium	37.42	
8. Nico EENHOORN	Holanda/Holland	34.75	

24.- Ebanistería/Cabinet making/Möbeltischler/Ebénisterie

1. Suck Jin CHO	Corea/Korea	90.14	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Bruno KELLER	Suiza/Switzerland	82.54	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Hermann JORG	Alemania/Germany	79.70	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Yoshiaki KOUMOTO	Japón/Japan	74.74	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Tao Chin CHI	China	72.80	
6. Johann AUER	Austria	68.50	
7. José Luis SANCHEZ SANCHEZ	España/Spain	49.48	
8. Jean-Claude RETAILLEAU	Francia/France	45.70	
9. Stewart Jeffrey LINFORD	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	44.80	
10. Patrick FARRELL	Irlanda/Ireland	30.88	
11. Antonius J.M. SWINKELS	Holanda/Holland	23.24	
12. Eugenio BONFANTI	Italia/Italy	11.54	

25.- Carpintería de taller/Joinery/Bau-u.Gerätetischler/Menuiserie

1. Hansueli SCHULTHEISS	Suiza/Switzerland	78.35	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Jean-Michel ARNOLD	Francia/France	71.29	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Jorge GARCIA DIAZ	España/Spain	70.34	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Yong Ho YOO	Corea/Korea	69.47	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Erich SCHAFER	Alemania/Germany	68.83	
6. Josef GUSSNIG	Austria	63.24	
7. Patrick FORDE	Irlanda/Ireland	62.73	
8. Bernardus J.M. TAKEN	Holanda/Holland	59.78	
9. Setsuo MATSUBAYASHI	Japón/Japan	59.03	
10. Vincent MESSERICH	Bélgica/Belgium	51.38	
11. Alan Edward GLEAVE	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	43.53	

26.- Carpintería de armar/Carpentry/Zimmerer/Charpentier

1. Françoise HIBERT	Francia/France	78.70	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Jakob OERTLE	Suiza/Switzerland	76.30	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. In Kyo CHUNG	Corea/Korea	72.60	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Johannes P. Van Der WEGEN	Holanda/Holland	67.10	
5. Liam M. McDEVITT	Irlanda/Ireland	65.30	
6. Eugen BAUERLE	Alemania/Germany	63.30	
7. Leopold SENTI	Liechtenstein	62.80	
8. Fumimaru TAKEMURA	Japón/Japan	59.80	
9. Kieran TUOHY	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	55.40	
10. Dany MAEREVOET	Bélgica/Belgium	55.20	
11. William Turner CARPER	Estados Unidos/USA	24.60	

27.- Joyería/Jewellery/Goldschmied/Bijouterie

1. Bernhard BLUM	Suiza/Switzerland	86.00	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. José Luis RODRIGUEZ REY	España/Spain	83.50	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Yong Suk JIN	Corea/Korea	82.90	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Manfred SCHLERITZKO	Austria	72.00	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Alan Leslie PITHER	Reino Unido/United Kingdom	67.75	
6. Richard DELANEY	Irlanda/Ireland	46.75	
7. Leandro VALLI	Italia/Italy	41.30	

28.- Sastrería/Tailoring/Herrenschneider/Métier de tailleur

1. Woon Hyun BAIK	Corea/Korea	92.40	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Chin Ho CHEN	China	82.00	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
2. Mamoru OUTSUKA	Japón/Japan	82.00	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Johanna GRUNEWALD Srta.	Austria	81.10	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Nicodème SCARFO	Bélgica/Belgium	76.40	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Gisela BOHM Srta.	Alemania/Germany	75.00	
7. Angel FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ	España/Spain	72.20	

29.- Peluquería de señoras/Ladies' hairdressing/Damenfriseur/Coiffure dames

1. Luciano POLCE	Suiza/Switzerland	76.10	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Iris KROLL Srta.	Alemania/Germany	73.80	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Moon Soon CHANG Srta.	Corea/Korea	71.90	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Rita SCHOUTEETEN Srta.	Bélgica/Belgium	71.50	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
5. Johanna M. BLOEMENDAAL Srta.	Holanda/Holland	69.20	
6. Rosa ARROYO HERNANDO Srta.	España/Spain	66.20	
7. Dorothee WEYLAND Srta.	Luxemburgo	63.60	
8. Diane E. O'BRIEN Srta.	Estados Unidos/USA	58.50	

30.- Peluquería de caballeros/Men's hairdressing/Herrenfriseur/Coiffure messieurs

1. Narseo VALLINA GARCIA	España/Spain	96.10	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Thomas BISSCHOP	Alemania/Germany	91.20	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Jean-Philippe ROSSY	Suiza/Switzerland	88.30	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Mario PHILIPPE	Bélgica/Belgium	81.90	
5. Karel G.C. DORUIJTER	Holanda/Holland	76.90	

31.- Modistería/Ladies' dressmaking/Damenschneider/Couture

1. Inn Soo HUH	Corea/Korea	91.60	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Ming Yun CHEN	China	77.60	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Tomiyo FURUYA Srta.	Japón/Japan	77.50	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
4. Christiane PORCHET Srta.	Suiza/Switzerland	76.50	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
5. Brigitta VOGELMANN Srta.	Austria	72.30	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
6. Piedad NAVARRO MARZA Srta.	España/Spain	57.10	
7. Maria SIMON Srta.	Bélgica/Belgium	53.10	
8. Renate BURKART Srta.	Alemania/Germany	49.90	

32.- Tapicería/Upholstery/Polsterer/Tapisserie

1. Heidi NIEDERHAUSER	Srta.	Suiza/Switzerland	92.75	Medalla de Oro/Gold Medal
2. Alfred RIED		Austria	84.05	Medalla de Plata/Silver Medal
3. Hendrikus A. OOSTENDORP		Holanda/Holland	82.00	Medalla de Bronce/Bronze Medal
4. Philippe DUTERTRE		Francia/France	69.50	

D E M O S T R A C I O N

33.- Construcción de tejados/Roofing construction/Dachdecker/Métier de couvreur

1. Jean-Pierre BARDIN	Francia/France	Mención de Honor/Honorary Mention
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APPENDIX No. 2

STUDY No. 1

FINANCING OF THE COST OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND
TRANSLATION AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT EXPENSES.

This study is based on three elements: the number of Experts per country and the number of inhabitants in each country.

We consider that the most important of these bases for calculation is the number of competitors, the the second most important the number of Experts and the third the number of inhabitants.

Establishing an overall total of 100, we break this down as follows: 55 for the number of Competitors, 30 for the number of Experts and 15 for the number of inhabitants.

The attached chart is thus to be understood in the light of the follow mathematical operation.

55	<u>Competitors of the country in question</u>
	Total No. of competitors
30	<u>No. of Experts of the country in question</u>
	Total No. of Experts present
15	<u>Inhabitants of the country in millions</u>
	648,682,000 inhabitants in all the competing countries.

We establish a proportional breakdown of the different costs according to the coefficients obtained and calculate as indicated. (We shall take Germany as an example)

GERMANY

Estimated cost of simultaneous interpretation and translation: 2.000.000 pesetas. Germany should pay:

$$\frac{2.000.000 \text{ pts} \times 10.798}{100} = 215.960 \text{ pesetas}$$

The same breakdown would be established for the expenses of the General Secretariat. If we estimate these as totalling 3.000.000 pesetas, the sum to to be paid by Germany would be 323.940 pesetas.

Madrid, 17 September 1975

The Secretary General

$$55 \frac{\text{Concursantes}}{\text{Total Concursantes}} + 30 \frac{\text{Expertos}}{\text{Total Expertos}} + 15 \frac{\text{Habitantes}}{\text{Total Habitantes}}$$

ALEMANIA	55	$\frac{28}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{15}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{61}{648.682}$	=	9.044
AUSTRIA	55	$\frac{14}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{6}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{7'8}{648.682}$	=	4.144
BELGICA	55	$\frac{16}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{5}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{9'8}{648.682}$	=	3.134
COREA	55	$\frac{25}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{11}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{31}{648.682}$	=	7.472
CHINA	55	$\frac{15}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{6}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{14'9}{648.682}$	=	4.332
ESPAÑA	55	$\frac{27}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{11}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{33'3}{648.682}$	=	7.848
ESTADOS UNIDOS	55	$\frac{9}{292}$	+			+	15	$\frac{186'5}{648.682}$	=	1.696
FRANCIA	55	$\frac{12}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{6}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{50}{648.682}$	=	3.769
HOLANDA	55	$\frac{19}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{9}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{12'8}{648.682}$	=	5.769
IRAN	55	$\frac{8}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{3}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{20'5}{648.682}$	=	2.260
IRLANDA	55	$\frac{20}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{8}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{2'9}{648.682}$	=	5.777
ITALIA	55	$\frac{11}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{7}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{54}{648.682}$	=	3.833
JAPON	55	$\frac{26}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{9}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{102}{648.682}$	=	7.158
LIECHTENSTEIN	55	$\frac{7}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{2}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{0'022}{648.682}$	=	1.820
LUXEMBURGO	55	$\frac{8}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{5}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{0'36}{648.682}$	=	2.764
REINO UNIDO	55	$\frac{21}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{3}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{55'5}{648.682}$	=	4.705
SUIZA	55	$\frac{26}{292}$	+	30	$\frac{13}{119}$	+	15	$\frac{6'3}{648.682}$	=	8.164

Distribución proporcional del costo total según el módulo obtenido de cada país (en tanto por ciento).

ALEMANIA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 9.044 = 10.798$
AUSTRIA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 4.144 = 4.947$
BELGICA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 3.134 = 3.741$
COREA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 7.472 = 8.921$
CHINA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 4.332 = 5.172$
ESPAÑA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 7.848 = 9.370$
ESTADOS UNIDOS	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 1.696 = 2.025$
FRANCIA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 3.769 = 4.500$
HOLANDA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 5.840 = 6.972$
IRAN	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 2.260 = 2.698$
IRLANDA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 5.776 = 6.896$
ITALIA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 3.833 = 4.576$
JAPON	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 7.158 = 8.546$
LIECHTENSTEIN	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 1.820 = 2.173$
LUXEMBURGO	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 2.764 = 3.300$
REINO UNIDO	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 4.704 = 5.616$
SUIZA	$\frac{100}{83.758}$	$\times 8.164 = 9.747$



Apart from the information already given in Study 1 concerning the distribution of costs for simultaneous interpretation and translation services and General Secretariat expenses, we have prepared three further studies, copies of which are attached herewith.

In Study 2 we refer only to Competitors and Technical Experts, who in this XXII Competition total 411 persons. It should be borne in mind that the expenses to which we refer increase or decrease according to the number of persons to whom documents have to be supplied in their respective languages. The amount of printed matter will vary too, as will also the number of persons (translators, interpreters, typists etc.) who have to be paid for their services.

We have prepared Studies 3 and 4 simply for purposes of clarification. They are to be considered in connection with Studies 1 and 2, together with which they provide an overall picture intended to establish the bases for breaking down these costs.

Madrid, 17 September 1975
The Secretary General



FINANCIACION DE LOS GASTOS DE TRADUCCION SIMULTANEA
E INTERPRETACION Y DE LA SECRETARIA GENERAL.

FINANCING OF THE COST OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION
AND TRANSLATION SERVICES AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT ---
EXPENSES.-

Personas implicadas en el desarrollo del Concurso (Concursantes más Ex-
pertos) 411.

Reparto proporcional en % entre los distintos paises.

Persons involved in the Competition (competitors and experts) Total: 411
Proportional breakdown in percent for the different countries.

ESTUDIO Nº 2 - STUDY Nº 2

ALEMANIA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 43 = 10'46\%$
AUSTRIA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 20 = 4'86\%$
BELGICA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 21 = 5'10\%$
COREA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 36 = 8'75\%$
CHINA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 21 = 5'10\%$
ESPAÑA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 38 = 9'24\%$
ESTADOS UNIDOS	$\frac{100}{411} \times 9 = 2'18\%$
FRANCIA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 18 = 4'37\%$
HOLANDA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 28 = 6'81\%$
IRAN	$\frac{100}{411} \times 11 = 2'67\%$
IRLANDA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 28 = 6'81\%$
ITALIA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 18 = 4'37\%$
JAPON	$\frac{100}{411} \times 35 = 8'51\%$
LIECHTENSTEIN	$\frac{100}{411} \times 9 = 2'18\%$
LUXEMBURGO	$\frac{100}{411} \times 13 = 3'16\%$
REINO UNIDO	$\frac{100}{411} \times 24 = 5'83\%$
SUIZA	$\frac{100}{411} \times 39 = 9'48\%$



FINANCIACION DE LOS GASTOS DE TRADUCCION SIMULTANEA
E INTERPRETACION Y DE LA SECRETARIA GENERAL

FINANCING OF THE COST OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION
AND TRANSLATION SERVICES AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT
EXPENSES.-

Distribución proporcional según el número de concursantes de cada país
(en tanto por ciento).

Proportional breakdown according to the number of competitors from each
country (in percent).

ESTUDIO Nº 3 - STUDY Nº 3

ALEMANIA	<u>100</u>	X 28 =	9'58
	292		
AUSTRIA	<u>100</u>		
	292	X 14 =	4'79
BELGICA	<u>100</u>	X 16 =	5'47
	292		
COREA	<u>100</u>	X 25 =	8'56
	292		
CHINA	<u>100</u>	X 15 =	5'13
	292		
ESPAÑA	<u>100</u>	X 27 =	9'24
	292		
ESTADOS UNIDOS	<u>100</u>	X 9 =	3'08
	292		
FRANCIA	<u>100</u>	X 12 =	4'10
	292		
HOLANDA	<u>100</u>	X 19 =	6'50
	292		
IRAN	<u>100</u>	X 8 =	2'73
	292		
IRLANDA	<u>100</u>	X 20 =	6'84
	292		
ITALIA	<u>100</u>	X 11 =	3'76
	292		
JAPON	<u>100</u>	X 26 =	8'90
	292		
LIECHTENSTEIN	<u>100</u>	X 7 =	2'39
	292		
LUXEMBURGO	<u>100</u>	X 8 =	2'73
	292		
REINO UNIDO	<u>100</u>	X 21 =	7'19
	292		
SUIZA	<u>100</u>	X 26 =	8'90
	292		



FINANCIACION DE LOS GASTOS DE TRADUCCION SIMULTANEA
E INTERPRETACION Y DE LA SECRETARIA GENERAL

FINANCING OF THE COST OF SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION
AND TRANSLATION SERVICES AND GENERAL SECRETARIAT
EXPENSES.

Distribución proporcional según el número de habitantes de cada país (en %)

Proportional breakdown according to the number of inhabitants in each country
(in percent).

ESTUDIO Nº 4 - STUDY Nº 4

ALEMANIA	100	X 61 = 9'39
	648.682	
AUSTRIA	100	X 7,8 = 1'20
	648.682	
BELGICA.....	100	X 9'8 = 1'50
	648.682	
COREA	100	X 31 = 4'77
	648.682	
CHINA	100	X 14'9 = 2'29
	648.682	
ESPAÑA	100	X 33'3 = 5'12
	648.682	
ESTADOS UNIDOS	100	X 186'5 = 28'72
	648.682	
FRANCIA	100	X 50 = 7'70
	648.682	
HOLANDA	100	X 12'8 = 1'97
	648.682	
IRAN	100	X 20'5 = 3'15
	648.682	
IRLANDA.....	100	X 2'9 = 0'44
	648.682	
ITALIA	100	X 54 = 8'31
	648.682	
JAPON	100	X 102 = 15'70
	648.682	
LIECHTENSTEIN	100	X 0'0 ₂ = 0'003
	648.682	
LUXEMBURGO	100	X 0'36 = 0'005
	648.682	
REINO UNIDO	100	X 55'5 = 8'54
	648.682	
SUIZA	100	X 6'3 = 0'97
	648.682	

FINANCIACION

FINANCING

Resumen comparativo de resultados en los cuatro estudios.- Los resultados figuran en miles de pesetas en redondeo, sobre la base de 2.000.000 Pts.

Comparative summary of the results of the four studies. The figures are given in thousands of pesetas, the grand total being 2.000.000 pesetas.

Países	estudio 1	estudio 2	estudio 3	estudio 4
Alemania	216	209	192	198
Austria	90	97	96	24
Belgica	75	102	100	30
Corea	178	175	171	95
China	103	102	103	46
España	187	185	185	102
Estados Unidos	40	44	62	574
Francia	90	87	82	154
Holanda	139	136	130	39
Iran	54	53	55	63
Irlanda	138	136	137	9
Italia	92	87	75	106
Japón	171	170	178	314
Liechtenstein	43	44	48	0.6
Luxemburgo	60	63	56	1
Reino Unido	112	117	144	171
Suiza	195	190	173	19

Appendix 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HYPOTHETICAL COST OF 2,000,000 PESETAS FOR SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION AND TRANSLATION, SUBMITTED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT TO THE ORGANIZING COUNCIL AT ITS MEETING OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1975. (25% of the two million is divided equally, according to the decision of the Council reached on 27 April 1973, and the remaining 75% in accordance with Proposal 2 submitted by the General Secretariat, which is based on the number of competitors and the number of experts participating in the XXII International Skill Olympics).

Country	25%	75% Coeff. C-E		Total
GERMANY	29,411	10.47	157,050	186,461
AUSTRIA	29,411	4.87	73,050	102,461
BELGIUM	29,411	5.10	76,500	105,911
KOREA	29,411	8.76	131,400	160,811
CHINA	29,411	5.10	76,500	105,911
SPAIN	29,411	9.25	138,750	168,161
U.S.A.	29,411	2.19	32,850	62,261
FRANCE	29,411	4.38	65,700	95,111
HOLLAND	29,411	6.81	102,150	131,561
IRAN	29,411	2.68	40,200	69,611
IRELAND	29,411	6.81	102,150	131,561
ITALY	29,411	4.38	65,700	95,111
JAPAN	29,411	8.51	127,650	157,061
LIECHTENSTEIN	29,411	2.19	32,850	62,261
LUXEMBURG	29,411	3.17	47,550	76,961
UNITED KINGDOM	29,411	5.85	87,750	117,161
SWITZERLAND	29,411	9.48	142,200	171,611
TOTAL	499,987	100%	1,500,000	1,999,987

LEGAL OPINION concerning the constitution and future status of an "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training".

By Doctor Pérez González,
Professor of International Law

At the request of Mr. Valentín Gamazo, on behalf of the Secretariat of the International Skill Olympics.

LEGAL OPINION given by the undersigned at the request of Mr. Valentín Gamazo on behalf of the Secretariat of the International Skill Olympics concerning the constitution of an "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training"

CONTENTS.

- Antecedents.
- Purpose of the Present Enquiry.
- Legal Opinion:
 - I. Formal constitution of the "Organizing Council of the International Skill Olympics" as the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training".
 - II. Nature, from the point of view of International Law, of the future "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training".
 - III. Law governing the constitution of the Organization.
 - IV. International status.

- Conclusions.

The client requests the Legal Opinion of the undersigned concerning the question submitted to him, which is set forth under the heading "Purpose of the Present Enquiry", bearing in mind the following

ANTECEDENTS.

The following documents were made available to the undersigned by the client:

- 1) Antecedents, origin and progress of the International Skill Olympics.
- 2) Bylaws of the International Skill Olympics.
- 3) List of Bodies represented in the "Organizing Council of the International Skill Olympics".
- 4) Draft Constitution of the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training".
- 5) Miscellaneous items supplied by the Secretariat of the Skill Olympics (loose papers).

PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT ENQUIRY.

The present enquiry concerns the possibility in International and National Law of formally constituting an "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" on the basis of the pre-existing institutional framework constituted by the Organizing Council and the International Secretariat of the International Skill Olympics, of which the headquarters is in Madrid, this institutional framework having been operative in fact since the year 1950, when it came into being as the natural result or development of the decision of the National Spanish Youth Delegation in the year 1947 to start Skill Olympics and eventually organize these on an international basis.

The enquiry, as this legal adviser sees it, involves the following points of Law, which will be studied and clarified under the heading "Legal Opinion":

- a) The possibility, in terms of International Law, of providing the Organization in question with a framework on the basis of the pre-existing institutional structure, which has been operative in fact
until

now on the international plane.

- b) The nature and features which, in accordance with International Law, the Organization should possess.
- c) The legislation - international or national and, in the latter case, specific National Law and its provisions - that should govern the constitution of the Organization and determine its legal statute.
- d) The rights and obligations that will fall to the Organization by virtue of its specific international status and possible guarantees of its functional autonomy on the part of the country in which the headquarters is established and of the other interested countries.
- e) The possibility of establishing legal links with certain intergovernmental Organizations, with the object of strengthening this international status.

LEGAL OPINION.

Bearing in mind the antecedents set forth above and the purpose of the present enquiry, the undersigned proceeds to give his advisory opinion concerning the following items:

I. FORMAL CONSTITUTION OF THE "ORGANIZING COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SKILL OLYMPICS" AS THE "INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING".

As stated in the antecedents, in 1950 the National Spanish Youth Delegation took the first steps towards organizing the Skill Olympics - held since 1947 on a national basis - at international level, establishing contacts, at first bilateral, with Portugal, and later with Latin American and other European countries, so that, by 1959, 14 European countries had become official competitors, the figure being successively increased with the membership of countries in other continents, and totalling 19 as from 1973. The need to ensure the efficiency and continuity of activities connected with the Olympics in the context of these trans-national relations (multilateral since 1954) had led to the creation, as far back as 1950, of an initial institutional structure

in the form of a Council (the "Organizing Council of the International Skill Olympics") provided with a Secretariat and two subsidiary bodies (the Official Committee and the Technical Committee); and on 8 October 1966 the Council Bylaws were approved, coming into effect on 1 January 1967. This simple institutional structure has been operative in fact until the present time, in a manner that satisfies the theoretical requirements for qualification as an international Organization, these requirements being, specifically, that it should possess:

- 1) An international structure, in that its members belong to different countries and its functions are on a trans-national plane, in accordance with the idea of international cooperation.
- 2) A permanent character assured by the existence of bodies equipped to pursue their activities in a continuous manner in the field entrusted to the competence of the Organization (REUTER).
- 3) The power of decision-making - that is to say, the capacity of the Organization to express, through its established voting procedure (which the "Council" possesses in casu), a decision legally different from that of its members (REUTER).

Bearing these antecedents in mind, we see that the present intention, rather than being one to create ex novo an institutional structure suitable for carrying out these activities, is formally to constitute the Organizing Council of the Olympics as an ad hoc international Organization ideal for carrying out the functions of vocational training promotion more efficiently and with greater assurance of success at international level. This gives the original structure a more institutional character through the signing by the bodies represented on the Council already in existence of an act constituting the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training", in the already prepared draft of which - referred to in Antecedents - figure in detail items such as aims and activities, Members, governing bodies (with their respective powers and rules of procedure), financing etc., of the new institutional structure.

The aforementioned process of development is, in the opinion of this adviser, legally in order from the point of view of International Law as this refers at the present time to international Organizations. In the field of non-governmental international Organizations

- the nature of which is described infra,II -, one might quote, among others, the examples of the International Association for the Legislation of Labour (organized in 1900), the International Commission for Agriculture (founded in 1891 to promote regular international congresses in this sphere and reorganized in 1926 and 1928 to serve as an international union of agricultural associations), the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (set up in 1930, with precedents dating back to the first International Congress of Administrative Sciences held in Brussels in 1910) and, more recently, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (formally constituted in 1966, after the creation of a Council and a Permanent International Secretariat, the precursors of the present body).

In these and many other cases, the course followed was substantially the same as that of the institution which is the object of the present analysis: a passage from periodical meetings (Congresses, Conferences, Competitions) to the establishment of permanent administrative bodies (basically international Secretariats), and from the establishment of these to the formal constitution of the corresponding international Organization or

Assóciation. In some cases this development has even been completed with a transition from non-governmental to intergovernmental status, of which an example is the conversion in 1929 of the Institute of Educational Sciences, set up in 1925 as an international institution of a private character, into the International Office of Education, which is intergovernmental.

Whether or not this last transition takes place is above all question of policy, the "non-governmental" pattern being advantageous for certain organizations because it obviates the need for each member-body to obtain constant approval from numerous official controlling bodies - this being the attitude of the aforementioned International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (I.N.T.O.S.A.I.), in view of the desirability of ensuring that the bodies encharged with controlling public expenditure mantain their freedom to exercise this function.

II. NATURE, FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, OF THE FUTURE "INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING".

In public international Law, the distinction between "intergovernmental" international Organizations and

"non-governmental" international Organizations has been generally accepted (cf. Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations).

A) The first are so described because:

- 1) They are in general made up of States which are officially represented by members or delegates of their respective Governments, and
- 2) because their constituent act is a treaty between States.

B) As to non-governmental Organizations:

a) These may, in principle, be distinguished according to the first of the two criteria referred to in A), that of their composition.

It is in this sense that they are defined, for example, by L.C.WHITE as Organizations composed of unofficial groups from different countries with the object of concurrently promoting common interests by means of an international activity. Nevertheless, in international practice non-governmental international Associations made up in part by States, represented in such cases by official bodies with specific competence in the question (or field of questions) with which the Organization's activities are concerned, are frequently

found. In this context one may quote the example of the already mentioned International Institute of Administrative Sciences, which among its component bodies included in 1971 - besides national and international sections, collective members (institutions or associations with aims related to those of the Institute) and members on a personal basis - 45 States in the capacity of members. One might also mention here the non-governmental nature of certain Organizations made up of persons designated and instructed by - and therefore responsible to - their respective Governments, these having signed no previous convention (example: International Organization of Criminal Police), as also of Organizations whose members are national civil servants - acting in their official capacities - or government institutions - state bureaux for education, etc. - (example: the International Union of Local Authorities). As regards mixed composition, the membership, together with private groups, of official bodies (or of persons belonging to them) takes on various forms, distinction having been made between "privately controlled mixed Organizations" and "officially controlled mixed Organizations" (WHITE), according to whether the nature

of the control is private or public. Precise definition of the status of such Organizations is thus difficult at times, requiring analysis of each one of the member bodies and of the capacity in which they act within the Organization. Apart from the aforementioned International Institute of Administrative Sciences, one could also quote as examples of non-governmental international Organizations of mixed composition: the International Council of Scientific Unions (1919), the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, the Standing Committee of Conferences on Social Welfare (1928), etc.

b) In view of the hybrid character that may emerge as the result of applying exclusively the criterion of composition, a further criterion should also be invoked as an important feature: the formal origin of the Organization. As opposed to the intergovernmental Organization, of which the constituent act is an intergovernmental agreement, the non-governmental international Organization originates with an agreement of purpose among the interested bodies - belonging to different countries - which does not take on that form. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in its Resolution 288 (X) of 27

February 1950 ("Revision of the procedure for consultation with non-governmental Organizations"), in fact applied this criterion on establishing that "any international Organization not set up by means of intergovernmental agreements shall be considered ... a non-governmental Organization". It should be clearly understood here, that the negative condition of non-assumption of the conventional form (agreement between governments) refers to the constituent act of the Organization, the non-governmental character of the latter being in no way affected by the eventual signing of later intergovernmental agreements concerning the Organization - regarding privileges, cooperation with interested Governments, preferential treatment etc. -; and this is applicable to the Organization with whose statute the present Legal Opinion is concerned.

Bearing in mind the criteria that have been set forth, one must conclude that the envisaged "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" should be seen as possessing, from the point of view of International Law, the characteristics of a non-governmental international Organization - in view of the antecedents provided by the client and the special nature of the corporate activity which constitutes

the central aim of the Organization--:

- 1) It is international on account of its structure (cf. the aforementioned Resolution 288 (X) of the E.S.C. of the United Nations) and on account of the scope of its functions and activities.
 - 2) Its composition, from the point of view adopted supra, is mixed, since, together with the State bodies which could be said to act in an official capacity in that they represent their respective States (Ministries of Labour and Education, etc), there also figure Member bodies of public interest (Chambers of Industry..) and private associations which, through their collaboration, participate in the carrying out of public activities (cultural bodies..) - see list of Members given in "Antecedents". With regard, even, to the Members of the first category - State bodies -, it is frequently found that in non-governmental international Organizations the nature of their participation does not take the shape of governmental representation but of special forms of international cooperation (influence on public opinion, pressure on State action, inducement to establish conventions, etc.) between bodies which, for this purpose, divest themselves of their official representative character.
- In the view of this adviser, the foregoing

is fully applicable to Membership in the Organization with which the present Legal Opinion is concerned.

3) Its constituent act is not an international treaty subject, as such, to ratification or approval by the competent State bodies, but an agreement of purpose between bodies of various countries that are willing to set up the Organization and endow it, on an international level, with specific functions and powers for the promotion of vocational training.

4) Another basic feature of every non-governmental international Organization is the absence of the profit-making principle (LADOR LEDERER). The very nature of the functions of the Organization which is the object of the present analysis, certainly excludes such a goal.

III. LAW GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Since intergovernmental Organizations - the United Nations and its specialized Agencies (I.L.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., F.A.O. etc.), the C.E.C.A. etc. - are born of conventions between States (represented for this purpose by their respective Governments), their statute is international and cannot be assigned any

nationality, since they are legal entities whose capacity is established directly by International Law and which do not owe their legal status to concession or recognition by any national legislation. One speaks, in this sense, of "supra-national" legal persons (MIAJA) - among which one could, in principle, include certain important bodies, whose purposes are economical, which enjoy a truly international statute (FRIEDMANN, ADAM).

Non-governmental international Organizations, on the other hand, which are born of an agreement or pact between groups and persons - generally private - of different countries, are subject, in principle, to the national statute of one or several States (the constituent act, in the case of a plural statute, subscribing and subjecting the members to a number of national legal systems), as is common practice in this field. The fact that a body of this kind is a legal entity in a given National Law does not disqualify it, however, from being an international legal entity - that is to say, from possessing rights and duties in accordance with International Law (See infra, IV).

Every non-governmental international Organization

is in principle constituted in accordance with one specific national legislation - plurinational statutes being infrequent --: generally speaking, that of the country in which the Organization is to set up its headquarters. Two examples will suffice: the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, which has its headquarters in Brussels, constituted as an international Association founded for scientific purposes in accordance with Belgian law; and the Hispano-Lusitanian-American Institute of International Law, another scientific institution devoted in this case to the study of International Law which has its seat in Madrid, that shall have -- according to Article 28 of its Bylaws -- "the character of a qualified legal entity in accordance with the laws of the country in which its headquarters are set up". Both institutions are non-governmental international Organizations with a B category consultative statute vis-à-vis the United Nations (see infra, IV).

Only in exceptional cases, like that of the institutions of the Red Cross, can one say that Organizations of this kind are subject to a truly international statute -- a statute, in this case, of delegated international authority as the result of agreements between Governments (LADOR-LEDERER).

In other, irregular cases of non-dependence on a national legislation, technical procedures have been adopted in order to establish the nature of their legal government. Thus, in the case of the Institute of International Law - a scientific Association with no fixed seat, not constituted as a moral person in accordance with any specific Law and therefore a legal entity of an "uncertain" nature (YANGUAS) -, government was assigned to an auxiliary Foundation set up in Lausanne (1947) of Swiss nationality, in accordance with the Swiss Civil Code of 1907.

Otherwise, these Organizations may be considered as recognized in the interested countries, either on account of the principle of the extraterritorial effect of the laws under which the Organization was constituted or on account of the existence of an intergovernmental agreement establishing rights and duties at international level as the result of the ratification of this agreement by the interested States or in any other appropriate internal manner (See infra, IV).

In view of all the foregoing, this adviser considers that the future "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training", which, according to its Draft Constitution will have its headquarters in Madrid (Article 1 - 2), should be constituted in

accordance with Spanish Law, bearing in mind the content of Article 28 in connection with Article 9-11, (new preliminary section of the Civil Code (C.C.)).

In this regard, and according to the general opinion of civil lawyers, associations of private interest are governed by the legislation contained in the C.C. (company contract, Articles 1665 and those following) or, where appropriate, in the Commercial Code, and those of public interest by the legislation which specifically applies to them - for example legislation cooperatives, trade union legislation-or by the Associations Act (Act 191/1964 of 24 December).

In the present case, in spite of the public interest of the Association under examination, the immediate application of this Act as a legal instrument for its constitution and working procedure, would not in principle be in order because Article 3-1 of this Act requires that the constitution agreement be reached by natural persons. It is true that cases do exist - exceptional cases and, in the opinion of the present adviser, irregular before the Law - of inscription, in the National Register of Associations of the Ministry of the Interior, of Associations made up at the same time of physical persons and legal persons. An

example is the Ibero-American Institute of Aeronautical, Space and Civil Aviation Law, as it is described in the latest edition of its Bylaws, whose headquarters is in Madrid, which was set up in 1960 as a scientific institution of an international character and has been operating since 1962, made up of both individual Members and collective Members - the latter (nearly fifty in all) comprising air lines, the Institute of Hispanic Culture, universities and aeronautical departments. The present adviser is, however, of the opinion that, in view of the aforementioned condition established by the Law, recourse should not be had to the latter in the present case, unless better or circumstantial reasons are put forward to the contrary (See infra).

One sees no more convincing grounds for applying the legislation affecting the Spanish body which forms part of the Organization (Organic Statute of the Movement, Section III of Decree 3170/1968 of 20 December - see Article 2-2 of the Associations Act), - since this body, within the Organization, does not act iure imperii (c f. supra, II); besides the aims and functions of the Organization relate to activities which are carried out through public and private channels of different kinds in the countries to which the various Members belong.

In view of the legal lacuna that emerges on consideration of the foregoing, and since the Organization whose statutes is being studied, here pursues the achievement of an aim that is recognized and protected by Spanish Law - the General Education Act, provisions of the Ministry of Labour and the Trade Union Organization in this field....., it is clear that the ends of the Organization in question qualify it to exercise the right to associate, defended by Article 16 of the Fuero de los Españoles (Charter of the Spaniards).

In this regard, in accordance with Article 35-1 of the C.C., one must here refer to the recognition in civil law of the basis of the Organization's status as a legal entity once the Members have expressed their intention according to the provisions for contractual freedom (Article 1255 of the C.C.)

As to the problem of the required constitution of the Organization in accordance with the Law (Article 35-1, paragraph 2 of the C.C.), this adviser considers that the appropriate solution lies in the recognition of the Organization - once the agreement to set it up has been reached (which only requires formalization by public deed if real estate or property tax is involved (Article 1667 of the C.C.) - by the Council of Ministers, which may be sought in a manner similar to

that described in the second additional Ruling of the Associations Act and developed in Article 18 of Decree 1440/1965 of 20 May, bearing in mind the structure and scope of the Organization.

By extension too, everything connected with the activity of the Organization as a legal entity would be governed by Section VIII of Book IV of the C.C.

The undersigned considers, furthermore, that the authorization of the Organization by agreement of the Council of Ministers excludes, where the activities of the former are concerned, the application of the Meetings Act of 18 June 1880 (cf. Article 7 of the Act).

The Organization shall, in accordance with the civil precepts referred to, be self-governing and independent (See Article 1-3 of the Draft Constitution), its autonomy being in no way affected by the reception of government subsidies, as international lawyer LADOR-LEDERER maintains.

The Organization shall be constituted for an indefinite time. In the case of dissolution, the legislation of the headquarters country shall be followed, the Members acting in accordance with the corresponding clause of the Draft Constitution (Article 10-3) in regard to the existing funds.

IV. INTERNATIONAL STATUS.

In legal theory it is not, in principle, proper to describe non-governmental international Organizations dependent, generally speaking, on a national statute, as international legal entities. There is a strong opposition in Law to such bodies qualifying as international legal entities except in those exceptional cases - certain religious organizations, workers' internationals, Red Cross institutions where they may be attributed the power of decision-making, contractual capacity or authority in certain fields on the international plane (MIAJA). Some authors opine, however, that non-territorial corporate bodies - the Organization in question among them - should be seen within the framework of International Law as entities depending upon the latter in as much as they personify international corporate functions which, today, would in great measure determine their international character (WHITE, LADOR-LEDERER). It is thus clear that no attempt should be made to draw up a general Convention based on the status of non-governmental international Associations, where such Associations depend on this or that national legislation (KOPELMANAS).

The question as to whether such bodies are or are not international legal entities is, without doubt, controversial - as has been and still is the international character of various State bodies -, it being bound up with the problem of recognition by already existing international legal entities: the States and the intergovernmental Organizations.

Without fully entering into the discussion here, one is obliged to acknowledge that non-governmental Organizations assume and fulfil, on a permanent basis, a number of functions in the context of international cooperation, that they enjoy a measure of continuous international competence and authority (LADOR-LEDERER), and that their authority and capacity to exercise certain rights or powers is recognized. They may - in the case of bodies considered of more general interest - accede, by agreement, to consultative status vis-à-vis intergovernmental Organizations such as the United Nations, the I.L.O. the Council of Europe, etc.; they may act, where appropriate, in the capacity of bodies dependent on intergovernmental Organizations; they may enjoy certain privileges in the States to which their members belong - at the discretion, nevertheless, of the Government of the territorial State in question-; they may attend, as observers, diplomatic

Conferences; they may enjoy a ius standi vis-à-vis international bodies like the European Commission for Human Rights; they may act in the capacity of amicus Curiae vis-à-vis the International Court of Justice; etc. All of which is tantamount to saying that Organizations of this kind do certainly enjoy a special international status of their own.

As such an Organization itself, the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" should secure this status, vis-à-vis both the group of States to which its Member bodies belong (and even third States) and the various intergovernmental Organizations.

1) In the first respect, and apart from the recognition resulting from the extraterritorial effect of the laws under which the Organization would be constituted (Spanish, in this case), it would be advisable for the various Member institutions to inform their respective national authorities of the existence, aims and activities of the Organization for purposes of public notification and possible recording where this would be appropriate - in France, for example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs keeps files on Organizations of this kind in its Direction des Affaires

Politiques, Service des Organisations Non Gouver-
mentales -, as also an eventual authorization, ge-
 neral or super casum, for the pursuit of relevant
 activities (Congresses, meetings, competitions ..)
 in the different countries represented in the insti-
 tution. As to the headquarters country, its Govern-
 ment should, as far as possible, facilitate inde-
 pendence of action and functional autonomy of the
 Organization and, in due time, grant it certain
 privileges and immunities. It should be established
 that the hypothetical withdrawal of this body from
 the headquarters country or any public decision affect-
 ing the Organization as the result of a hypothetical
 change in the established internal order shall in no
 way prevent the Organization from continuance as a
 legal entity.

2) As regards the second point, the undersigned
 is of the opinion that the "International Organization
 for the Promotion of Vocational Training" should ob-
 tain the consultative statute vis-à-vis two special-
 ized agencies of the United Nations: the International
 Labour Organization (I.L.O.) and the United Nations
 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 (U.N.E.S.C.O.), these possessing aims and competences

particularly connected with the sphere of activity of the Organization that is the object of the present analysis; and applications for this purpose should be sent to the competent bodies within both Organizations. The Organization in question is also advised to request a consultative arrangement with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned Resolution 288 (X) of the Economic and Social Council, sending the appropriate application for recognition as a consultative body to the Committee of this Council entrusted with non-governmental Organizations. This application should give: the name, headquarters country and address of the Organization; its antecedents and origin; its basic aims; a description of its organic structure, with a list of the names of those currently holding office or carrying out administrative functions; the manner in which it is financed; activities, publications and all other matters of interest; as well as an account of the reasons for requesting consultative status, explaining the possible contribution of the Organization to the tasks of the Economic and Social Council and to those of the U.N. generally.

As to the three categories of consultative statute - A, B and that of Organizations that are merely inscribed in an ad hoc Register of the Secretary General, the undersigned considers that the best course would be to apply for inclusion in the B category (Organizations which are competent in a particular field and are specially interested in certain spheres of the Council's activity).

In view of all the foregoing, the undersigned draws the following

CONCLUSIONS.

FIRST. The constitution of an "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" involves, not the setting up ex novo of a trans-national institution in the field of vocational training promotion, but a legal transition from a simple institutional structure (the "Council" and "Secretariat" of the International Skill Olympics), which has been operating in fact since 1950, to a corporate body of a more institutional nature and formally based on a constituent act, this transition being in accordance with the practice of International Organizations, which

sanctions the continuance of the institutional activity originally started by the Spanish Member body of the Future Organization.

SECOND. On the basis of the classification of international Organizations into "intergovernmental" and "non-governmental", from the points of view both of their composition and formal origin, one is forced to conclude that the envisaged "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" has its proper place among the non-governmental international Organizations, in view of the following features:

1) It is international both on account of its structure and on account of the scope of its functions and activities.

2) Although its composition is mixed, since it comprises, together with State bodies (divested, nevertheless, within the framework of the Organization of their imperium and hence of their official representative character), other bodies of various types, it does not lose its non-governmental character, there being in international practice many cases of mixed Organizations with such a character.

3) Its constituent act is not an intergovernmental treaty, but a private agreement between bodies of different countries that are willing to set up the Organization and endow it, on the international plane, with specific functions and attributes.

4) The profit-making motive is absent in the Organization - a feature which differentiates it, in this respect, from " legal entities with an economic purpose" operating in the international context.

THIRD. Inasmuch as it is a non-governmental Organization, the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" should be subject to a national statute: in this specific case it will be constituted according to the legislation of the headquarters country - Spain -, by virtue of the provision contained in Article 1-2 of its Draft Constitution and of the contents of Article 28 (in connection with Article 9-11 of the Spanish C.C.). In order to accomodate and apply ad hoc rulings within the aforementioned legislation, it shall be borne in mind:

a) That, although the future Organization is evidently of public interest - which in principle prevents it from being regulated by Articles 1665 and those following of the C.C. (corporate contract) or,

of course, by the provisions of the Commercial Code -, in principle it would be out of order for it to be legally governed by the Associations Act of 1964 (of which Article 3-1 requires that the constituent act be the work of natural persons) or by the legislation affecting the Spanish Member body of the Organization - that is to say, the Organic Statute of the Movement (in view of the special nature of this body's membership in the Organization, as also of the various specific public and private channels through which the activities that are the object of the Organization are conducted in the various interested countries).

b) That, for this reason, and on account of the legal vacuum involved in casu, it is regarded a valid solution - unless a better be put forward - to consider that there exists an untypical pattern of association (cf. the general ruling established in Article 35-1 of the C.C.) that enjoys the contractual freedom recognized in Article 1255 of the C.C., to which, by extension, the provisions of the C.C. regarding corporate contracts would be applicable (Section VIII of Book IV).

c) That, once agreement to set up the Organization, (called "association" in Spanish law) has been reached, "legal" recognition (CASTAN) should be obtained. This,

unless a better opinion be put forward, could, in this case, take the form of authorization by the Council of Ministers - through a process analogous (and a fortiori) to the provision contained in the additional second Ruling of the Associations Act (developed in Article 18 of the Decree of 20 May 1965). Such authorization excludes, with regard to the activities of the Organization, the application of the Meetings Act of 1880 (cf. Article 7 of the latter).

d) That the Organization shall be self-governing and independent - its autonomy being in no way affected by its reception of official aid -, and the procedure for its dissolution shall be in accordance with the legislation of the headquarters country and the provisions established in its Constitution (See Article 10-3 of the Draft Constitution).

FOURTH. With the object of confirming its status in the group of interested countries, the "International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training" should take, either in its own right or through each one of its Member bodies, the necessary steps to obtain from these countries, not only recognition of its capacity as a non-governmental Organization, but also guarantees of freedom to act as

a non-political institution and it is recommended that the respective national authorities be notified of the existence, aims and activities of the Organization with a view to obtaining the appropriate facilities.

FIFTH. As to the headquarters country, its Government should, as far as possible, respect the operational independence of the Organization, eventually granting it suitable privileges, without the hypothetical withdrawal of this body from the headquarters country or any hypothetical change in the established internal order preventing the Organization from continuance as a legal entity.

SIXTH. With regard to its status on the international plane, the Organization is advised to apply for access to the consultative statute vis-à-vis the International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.), it being also desirable that a consultative arrangement be secured with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations - following the procedure indicated in this Legal Opinion -, with a view to admittance to consultative status (B category) vis-à-vis the United Nations Organization itself.

This is my Legal Opinion, which I submit with great pleasure to the criticism of those better informed in the Law, and which I hereby give and sign in Madrid on the fifteenth day of the month of September of the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed:

Manuel Pérez González,
Doctor of Law.