

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1969 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
Japan.....																									
Jordan.....																									
Kuwait.....																									
Lebanon.....																									
Libya.....																									
Morocco.....																									
Pakistan.....																									
Philippines.....																									
Senegal.....																									
Sierra Leone.....																									
Sudan.....																									
United Arab Republic.....																									
United Republic of Tanzania.....																									
Latin American																									
Argentina.....																									
Brazil.....																									
Chile.....																									
Colombia.....																									
Costa Rica.....																									
Cuba.....																									
Dominican Republic.....																									
Ecuador.....																									
El Salvador.....																									
Guatemala.....																									
Mexico.....																									
Panama.....																									
Peru.....																									
Uruguay.....																									
Venezuela.....																									

Note: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were 18 seats on the Economic and Social Council. Although there was never any formal written or verbal agreement on their geographical distribution, in practice certain trends developed which set aside five seats for the permanent members of the Security Council on a continuing basis (although China lost its seat at the end of 1960) and which divided the remainder as follows: one seat in rotation to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and a second to Pakistan and India (as members of the Commonwealth); almost always two seats to the countries of Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia); usually three to Western Europe, but in some years only two; generally one to the Middle East; an average of one seat to the remaining Afro-Asian states; and four to Latin America. In 1963, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the size of the Council from 18 to 27 members and distributing the nine additional seats amongst four regional groups, with the Western European and Other States group receiving one, the Afro-Asian seven and the Latin American one. None of the additional seats was allotted to the Eastern European group. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, nine additional members were elected to the Council for terms of office beginning on January 1, 1966. Three of them were elected to three-year terms, three to two-year terms, and three to one-year terms, so that, from the twenty-first session on, nine members are elected for a three-year term at each session. This table has been organized so as to reflect the current division of the members into the four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated above, that prior to enlargement, such groups did not formally exist as far as the Economic and Social Council was concerned. It might also be noted that China, while listed with the other Afro-Asian countries, does not participate in the group's activities.