



UNITED NATIONS
HANDBOOK
2017–18



AN ANNUAL GUIDE FOR THOSE WORKING WITH AND WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS



UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2017–18**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Country names

The following abbreviations of the names of UN Member States are used throughout this Handbook.

Andorra	Principality of Andorra
Bahrain	Kingdom of Bahrain
Bolivia	State of Bolivia
Congo	Republic of the Congo
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DR Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia
Monaco	Principality of Monaco
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco
Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands
Oman	Sultanate of Oman
ROK	Republic of Korea
Sahrawi Republic	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Syrian AR	Syrian Arab Republic
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK or United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UR of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
Venezuela	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Other abbreviations

ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
GA	UN General Assembly
Res.	Resolution
SC	UN Security Council
UN	United Nations

HON GERRY BROWNLEE

FOREWORD

New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs

I present the 2017–18 edition of the *United Nations Handbook* and mobile app. New Zealand is proud to produce this essential guide, which I view as invaluable to navigating the UN system.

The past year has highlighted the role the UN can play in facilitating global partnership and advancing peace and security. Under the leadership of Secretary-General António Guterres, the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly holds the promise of further valuable cooperation.

While the UN General Assembly has reached agreements on environment and sustainable development, further global challenges loom.

The world is, unfortunately, in an insecure place at the moment, with conflict in many regions and some major nations changing their international perspectives.

The need for a collective international platform for discussions about matters that affect our global community remains strong.

The way we respond to challenges and change defines us and while there are difficulties ahead, we can lessen their effects by working together for a peaceful and stable future.



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'G' and 'B' followed by a long horizontal line and a small flourish.

Hon Gerry Brownlee
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WHAT THIS BOOK DOES

The United Nations Handbook is published by the New Zealand Government as a ready reference guide. It provides current information about all the UN family organisations, including their purpose, evolution, structure and membership, where applicable. It is not intended to be a historical record.

The book has at its heart information about the six principal UN organs established by the UN Charter: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

It also contains information about subsidiary organs established in accordance with the Charter, related UN organs and programmes, specialised agencies and autonomous bodies related to the UN, and various ad hoc organs and programmes. Some bodies are shown as subsidiary to or associated with one or other of the principal organs, while others are shown under the heading 'Other Bodies Subsidiary or Related to the UN'. The specialised agencies of the UN are included under this heading.

Non-governmental organisations with UN connections are not included; neither, generally, are other inter-governmental (but non-UN) organisations or political groupings.

All money values are in US dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Website, email and postal/physical addresses are included where possible, along with telephone and fax numbers. Agencies without specified contact details can be reached through UN Headquarters in New York:

United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 212 963 1234
Fax: +1 212 963 4879

The main UN website is www.un.org; many UN websites are indexed at www.unsystem.org; and many documents including resolutions can be found at www.undocs.org.

The publishers are indebted to the UN bodies and agencies that provide considerable assistance each year to ensure the Handbook is as up to date and comprehensive as possible.

The UN Handbook app is available free from the Play Store (Android) or Apple Store (iOS). The app is integrated with your device and includes a search function, links to other sites, maps and the ability to bookmark information. A PDF version can be downloaded from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website: www.mfat.govt.nz.

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS

SECURITY COUNCIL

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committee

UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (UNMICT)

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Military Staff Committee

Peacekeeping operations and missions

Sanctions committees (ad hoc)

Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees

Disarmament Commission

Human Rights Council

International Law Commission

Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Related Organisations

CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

IAEA^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency

IOM¹ International Organization for Migration

OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

WTO^{1,4} World Trade Organization

Funds and Programmes¹

UNCTAD UN Conference on Trade and Development

- **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)

UNDP UN Development Programme

- **UNCDF** UN Capital Development Fund

- **UNV** UN Volunteers

UNEP UN Environment Programme

UNFPA UN Population Fund

UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF UN Children's Fund

UNODC UN Office on Drugs and Crime

UNRWA² UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UN-Women UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes

UNICRI UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

UNIDIR² UN Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR UN Institute for Training and Research

UNRISD UN Research Institute for Social Development

UNSSC UN System Staff College

UNU UN University

Other UN Entities

UNAIDS Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNISDR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNOPS UN Office for Project Services

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁶

Notes

- 1 The UN, its Funds and Programmes, Specialised Agencies, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) are all members of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- 2 UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly (GA).
- 3 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the GA.
- 4 WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA but contributes on an ad hoc basis to the GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work, inter alia, on finance and developmental issues.
- 5 Specialised Agencies are autonomous organisations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (inter-governmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- 6 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

As illustrated, some UN organisations have linkages to more than one principal organ. For example, General Assembly Programmes and Funds, Research and Training Institutes, and Other Entities also have linkages with ECOSOC.

This is not an official UN document, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Specialised Agencies^{1, 5}

ILO International Labour Organization

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

UNESCO UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WHO World Health Organization

World Bank Group

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation
- **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IMF International Monetary Fund

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

UPU Universal Postal Union

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

UNIDO UN Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Narcotic Drugs

Population and Development

Science and Technology for Development

Social Development

Statistics

Status of Women

UN Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

SECRETARIAT

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DFS Department of Field Support

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DM Department of Management

DPA Department of Political Affairs

DPI Department of Public Information

DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCT Office of Counter-Terrorism

OHCHR Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services

OLA Office of Legal Affairs

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

OSRSG-CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

OSRSG-SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict

OSRSG-VAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Violence against Children

PBSO Peacebuilding Support Office

UNOAU UN Office to the African Union

UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNOG UN Office at Geneva

UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

UNON UN Office at Nairobi

UNOV UN Office at Vienna

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga

CHARTER PROVISIONS

The General Assembly was established in 1945 under the [Charter](#) of the United Nations. The Assembly consists of all UN Member States and may discuss any questions or matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organ provided for in the Charter. It may make recommendations to UN members or the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters, except disputes or situations in respect of which the Security Council is currently exercising its functions.

General Assembly decisions are generally made by consensus. Where decisions are voted, they are made by a majority of the members present and voting unless it is considered an important question. Decisions on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Important questions requiring a two-thirds majority are listed in [article 18](#) of the Charter. This article also provides that decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, are made by a simple majority. Each country has one vote. Members may be suspended in some circumstances, and members in [arrears](#) of payment may lose their right to vote.

The General Assembly receives and considers reports from the other organs of the UN. It elects the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council and the 54 members of the Economic and Social Council. Together with the Security Council, but voting independently, it elects the members of the International Court of Justice. On the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General. The General Assembly considers and approves the regular budgets of the UN and apportions expenses among members.

The [Charter](#) provisions concerning the General Assembly are contained in chapter IV (articles 9–22), which defines its composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures. Other provisions relating to the General Assembly are contained in articles 1, 2, 4–7, 23, 24, 35, 60–64, 66, 85–88, 93, 96, 97, 98, 101, 105, 108 and 109 of the Charter, and articles 4, 7–15, 32, 33 and 69 of the [Statute](#) of the International Court of Justice.

MEMBERSHIP

As at 31 July 2017, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

Afghanistan.....	19 Nov 1946 ¹	Azerbaijan.....	2 Mar 1992
Albania.....	14 Dec 1955	Bahamas.....	18 Sep 1973
Algeria.....	8 Oct 1962	Bahrain.....	21 Sep 1971 ²
Andorra.....	28 Jul 1993	Bangladesh.....	17 Sep 1974
Angola.....	1 Dec 1976	Barbados.....	9 Dec 1966
Antigua and Barbuda.....	11 Nov 1981	Belarus.....	24 Oct 1945*
Argentina.....	24 Oct 1945*	Belgium.....	27 Dec 1945*
Armenia.....	2 Mar 1992	Belize.....	25 Sep 1981
Australia.....	1 Nov 1945*	Benin.....	20 Sep 1960
Austria.....	14 Dec 1955	Bhutan.....	21 Sep 1971

Bolivia	14 Nov 1945*	Germany	18 Sep 1973 ⁶
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992 ³	Ghana	8 Mar 1957
Botswana	17 Oct 1966	Greece	25 Oct 1945*
Brazil	24 Oct 1945*	Grenada	17 Sep 1974
Brunei Darussalam	21 Sep 1984	Guatemala	21 Nov 1945*
Bulgaria	14 Dec 1955	Guinea	12 Dec 1958
Burkina Faso	20 Sep 1960	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep 1974
Burundi	18 Sep 1962	Guyana	20 Sep 1966
Cabo Verde	16 Sep 1975	Haiti	24 Oct 1945*
Cambodia	14 Dec 1955	Honduras	17 Dec 1945*
Cameroon	20 Sep 1960	Hungary	14 Dec 1955
Canada	9 Nov 1945*	Iceland	19 Nov 1946
Central African Republic	20 Sep 1960	India	30 Oct 1945*
Chad	20 Sep 1960	Indonesia	28 Sep 1950 ⁷
Chile	24 Oct 1945*	Iran	24 Oct 1945*
China	24 Oct 1945* ⁴	Iraq	21 Dec 1945*
Colombia	5 Nov 1945*	Ireland	14 Dec 1955
Comoros	12 Nov 1975	Israel	11 May 1949
Congo	20 Sep 1960	Italy	14 Dec 1955
Costa Rica	2 Nov 1945*	Jamaica	18 Sep 1962
Côte d'Ivoire	20 Sep 1960	Japan	18 Dec 1956
Croatia	22 May 1992 ³	Jordan	14 Dec 1955
Cuba	24 Oct 1945*	Kazakhstan	2 Mar 1992
Cyprus	20 Sep 1960	Kenya	16 Dec 1963
Czech Republic	19 Jan 1993* ⁵	Kiribati	14 Sep 1999
DPRK	17 Sep 1991	Kuwait	14 May 1963
DR Congo	20 Sep 1960	Kyrgyzstan	2 Mar 1992
Denmark	24 Oct 1945*	Lao PDR	14 Dec 1955
Djibouti	20 Sep 1977	Latvia	17 Sep 1991
Dominica	18 Dec 1978	Lebanon	24 Oct 1945*
Dominican Republic	24 Oct 1945*	Lesotho	17 Oct 1966
Ecuador	21 Dec 1945	Liberia	2 Nov 1945*
Egypt	24 Oct 1945*	Libya	14 Dec 1955 ⁸
El Salvador	24 Oct 1945*	Liechtenstein	18 Sep 1990
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov 1968	Lithuania	17 Sep 1991
Eritrea	28 May 1993	Luxembourg	24 Oct 1945*
Estonia	17 Sep 1991	Madagascar	20 Sep 1960
Ethiopia	13 Nov 1945*	Malawi	1 Dec 1964
Fiji	13 Oct 1970	Malaysia	17 Sep 1957
Finland	14 Dec 1955	Maldives	21 Sep 1965
France	24 Oct 1945*	Mali	28 Sep 1960
Gabon	20 Sep 1960	Malta	1 Dec 1964
Gambia	21 Sep 1965	Marshall Islands	17 Sep 1991
Georgia	31 Jul 1992	Mauritania	27 Oct 1961

Mauritius	24 Apr 1968	Seychelles	21 Sep 1976
Mexico	7 Nov 1945*	Sierra Leone	27 Sep 1961
Micronesia	17 Sep 1991	Singapore	21 Sep 1965
Monaco	28 May 1993	Slovakia	19 Jan 1993* ⁵
Mongolia	27 Oct 1961	Slovenia	22 May 1992 ³
Montenegro	28 Jun 2006 ³	Solomon Islands	19 Sep 1978
Morocco	12 Nov 1956	Somalia	20 Sep 1960
Mozambique	16 Sep 1975	South Africa	7 Nov 1945*
Myanmar	19 Apr 1948	South Sudan	14 July 2011 ¹⁰
Namibia	23 Apr 1990	Spain	14 Dec 1955
Nauru	14 Sep 1999	Sri Lanka	14 Dec 1955
Nepal	14 Dec 1955	Sudan	12 Nov 1956
Netherlands	10 Dec 1945*	Suriname	4 Dec 1975
New Zealand	24 Oct 1945*	Swaziland	24 Sep 1968
Nicaragua	24 Oct 1945*	Sweden	19 Nov 1946
Niger	20 Sep 1960	Switzerland	10 Sep 2002
Nigeria	7 Oct 1960	Syrian AR	24 Oct 1945* ¹¹
Norway	27 Nov 1945*	Tajikistan	2 Mar 1992
Oman	7 Oct 1971	Thailand	16 Dec 1946
Pakistan	30 Sep 1947	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8 Apr 1993 ³
Palau	15 Dec 1994	Timor-Leste	27 Sep 2002
Panama	13 Nov 1945*	Togo	20 Sep 1960
Papua New Guinea	10 Oct 1975	Tonga	14 Sep 1999
Paraguay	24 Oct 1945*	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep 1962
Peru	31 Oct 1945*	Tunisia	12 Nov 1956
Philippines	24 Oct 1945*	Turkey	24 Oct 1945*
Poland	24 Oct 1945*	Turkmenistan	2 Mar 1992
Portugal	14 Dec 1955	Tuvalu	5 Sep 2000
Qatar	21 Sep 1971	Uganda	25 Oct 1962
ROK	17 Sep 1991	Ukraine	24 Oct 1945*
Republic of Moldova	2 Mar 1992	UAE	9 Dec 1971
Romania	14 Dec 1955	UK	24 Oct 1945*
Russian Federation	24 Oct 1945* ⁹	UR of Tanzania	14 Dec 1961 ¹²
Rwanda	18 Sep 1962	USA	24 Oct 1945*
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Sep 1983	Uruguay	18 Dec 1945*
Saint Lucia	18 Sep 1979	Uzbekistan	2 Mar 1992
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep 1980	Vanuatu	15 Sep 1981
Samoa	15 Dec 1976	Venezuela	15 Nov 1945*
San Marino	2 Mar 1992	Viet Nam	20 Sep 1977
São Tomé and Príncipe	16 Sep 1975	Yemen	30 Sep 1947 ¹³
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct 1945*	Zambia	1 Dec 1964
Senegal	28 Sep 1960	Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1980
Serbia	1 Nov 2000 ³		

Notes

- * Original members, that is, those that participated in the UN Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco or had previously signed the UN Declaration of 1 January 1942, and that signed and ratified the Charter. Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.
- 1 On 22 December 2001, the Islamic State of Afghanistan informed the UN it had changed its name to Afghanistan.
 - 2 On 14 February 2002, the State of Bahrain informed the UN it had changed its name to the Kingdom of Bahrain.
 - 3 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the UN (the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified on 19 October 1945) until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not automatically succeed to memberships held by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the UN that it had changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. On 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia notified the UN that the membership of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in the UN, including all organs and organisations of the UN system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The Republic of Montenegro was admitted as a member of the UN on 28 June 2006. In February 2008, the Assembly of Kosovo declared independence although it has yet to seek UN membership.
 - 4 By GA res. [2758](#) (XXVI) (1971), the General Assembly decided to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognise the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the UN.
 - 5 Formerly part of Czechoslovakia, an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945.
 - 6 Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German states united to form one sovereign state. As from the date of reunification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the UN under the designation 'Germany'.
 - 7 Indonesia withdrew from membership of the UN in 1965, but resumed full participation in 1966.
 - 8 In September 2011, the UN recognised the change of state name from 'Libyan Arab Jamahiriya' to 'Libya'.
 - 9 The USSR was an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945. In 1991, the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other UN organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
 - 10 The Republic of South Sudan was admitted as the 193rd UN member on 14 July 2011.
 - 11 Syria withdrew in 1958 to unite with Egypt as the United Arab Republic but resumed its independent status and separate membership of the UN in 1961.
 - 12 Tanganyika was a member of the UN from 1961 and Zanzibar from 1963. After 1964, they continued as a single member, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which later became the United Republic of Tanzania.
 - 13 On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen became a single sovereign state called the Republic of Yemen. Both had previously been members of the UN, Democratic Yemen since 14 December 1967 and the Arab Republic of Yemen since 30 September 1947.

Member States of the General Assembly and non-member states with permanent observer missions at UNHQ arranged in current regional groups

African states

Algeria	Chad	Ethiopia
Angola	Comoros	Gabon
Benin	Congo	Gambia
Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana
Burkina Faso	DR Congo	Guinea
Burundi	Djibouti	Guinea-Bissau
Cabo Verde	Egypt	Kenya
Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho
Central African Republic	Eritrea	Liberia

Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia

Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa

South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
UR of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Asia-Pacific states

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cyprus
DPRK
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kuwait

Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
ROK
Samoa

Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Syrian AR
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
UAE
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen

State of Palestine¹

Eastern European states

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic

Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Poland
Republic of Moldova

Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
The former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia
Ukraine

Latin American and Caribbean states

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica

Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Western European and Other states²

Andorra	Iceland	Norway
Australia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Israel ³	San Marino
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Canada	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Finland	Malta	Turkey ⁴
France	Monaco	UK
Germany	Netherlands	
Greece	New Zealand	Holy See ⁵

Notes

- 1 The State of Palestine was granted non-Member Observer State status in the UN following the passage of GA res. [67/19](#) (2012). It has observer state status in the General Assembly but is a full member of the Asia-Pacific group.
- 2 The USA is not a member of any regional group but attends meetings of the Western European and Other states group (WEOG) as an observer and is considered to be a member of that group for electoral purposes.
- 3 Israel became a full member of WEOG on a temporary basis on 28 May 2000.
- 4 Turkey participates fully in both the Asia-Pacific group and WEOG but, for electoral purposes, is considered a member of WEOG only.
- 5 The Holy See became a Permanent Observer State at the UN on 6 April 1964. Its rights and privileges were expanded by GA res. [58/314](#) (2004). It is an observer of WEOG.

SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

RULES GOVERNING SESSIONS

The General Assembly meets in regular session each year starting on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day (GA res. [57/301](#) (2002) amendment to rule 1 of the Assembly's [Rules of Procedure](#)). The general debate usually opens the following Tuesday and is held without interruption for nine working days. Sessions are held at UN Headquarters in New York, unless the General Assembly decided at a previous session to change the location or a majority of UN members has requested a change.

Special sessions may be summoned by the General Assembly at the request of the Security Council, or at the request or concurrence of a majority of UN members. Unless the date for a special session has been fixed by the General Assembly, it must be held within 15 days of the Secretary-General receiving the request or notification of concurrence. The Secretary-General must notify members at least 14 days in advance of the opening of a special session summoned at the request of the Security Council; otherwise 10 days' notice is required.

Emergency special sessions must be convened within 24 hours of the Secretary-General receiving a request from the Security Council, on the vote of any nine of its members or after a request or notification of concurrence from a majority of UN members. Members must be given at least 12 hours' notice.

The General Assembly elects its President and 21 Vice-Presidents in the months prior to the beginning of each annual regular session. Election is with regard to equitable geographical representation, as detailed in the Assembly's [Rules of Procedure](#). The President and Vice-Presidents hold office from the start and until the close of the session they were elected for.

The Assembly's Rules of Procedure established its General Committee (a procedural committee comprising the President and Vice-Presidents) and six Main Committees, and provide for other committees and subsidiary organs as the Assembly deems necessary.

SESSIONS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE 1946

1st Regular, 1946:
Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium

1st Special, Apr 1947
Question of Palestine:
Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil

2nd Regular, 1947:
Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil

2nd Special, Apr 1948
Question of Palestine:
Jose Arce, Argentina

3rd Regular, 1948–49:
H V Evatt, Australia

4th Regular, 1949:
Brigadier-General Carlos P Romulo,
Philippines

5th Regular, 1950–51:
Nasrollah Entezam, Iran

6th Regular, 1951–52:
Luis Padilla Nervo, Mexico

7th Regular, 1952–53:
Lester B Pearson, Canada

8th Regular, 1953:
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India

9th Regular, 1954:
E N van Kleffens, Netherlands

10th Regular, 1955:
Jose Maza, Chile

1st Emergency Special, Nov 1956
Suez Canal:
Rudecindo Ortega, Chile

2nd Emergency Special, Nov 1956
Situation in Hungary:
Rudecindo Ortega, Chile

11th Regular, 1956–57:
Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thailand

12th Regular, 1957:
Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand

3rd Emergency Special, Aug 1958
Situation in Lebanon:
Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand

13th Regular, 1958:
Charles Malik, Lebanon

14th Regular, 1959:
V A Belaunde, Peru

4th Emergency Special, Sep 1960
Situation in the Congo (Leopoldville):
V A Belaunde, Peru

15th Regular, 1960–61:
Frederick Boland, Ireland

3rd Special, Aug 1961
Grave Situation in Tunisia:
Frederick Boland, Ireland

16th Regular, 1961–62:
Mongi Slim, Tunisia

17th Regular, 1962:
Sir M Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan

4th Special, May 1963
*Consideration of the Financial
Situation of the Organisation:*
Sir M Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan

18th Regular, 1963:
C Sosa Rodriguez, Venezuela

19th Regular, 1964–65:
Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana

20th Regular, 1965:
Amintore Fanfani, Italy

21st Regular, 1966:
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan

5th Special, Apr 1967
*South West Africa and the Postponement to
1968 of the UN Conference on the Exploration
and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:*
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan

5th Emergency Special, Jun 1967
*Humanitarian Assistance: Question
of the Middle East:*
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan

22nd Regular, 1967–68:
Corneliu Manescu, Romania

23rd Regular, 1968:
E Arenales, Guatemala

24th Regular, 1969: Angie Brooks, Liberia	7th Emergency Special, Jul 1980 <i>Question of Palestine:</i> Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania
25th Regular, 1970: Edvard Hambro, Norway	11th Special, Aug 1980 <i>Critical Economic Situation of Many Developing Countries:</i> Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania
26th Regular, 1971: Adam Malik, Indonesia	35th Regular, 1980–81: Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany
27th Regular, 1972: Stanislaw Trepczynski, Poland	8th Emergency Special, Sep 1981 <i>Question of Namibia:</i> Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany
28th Regular, 1973: Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador	36th Regular, 1981–82: Ismat T Kittani, Iraq
6th Special, Apr 1974 <i>New International Economic Order:</i> Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador	9th Emergency Special, Jan 1982 <i>Situation in the Occupied Arab Territories, the Syrian Golan:</i> Ismat T Kittani, Iraq
29th Regular, 1974: Abdelaziz Boutefliika, Algeria	7th Emergency Special (resumed), Apr, Jun, Aug, Sep 1982 <i>Question of Palestine:</i> Presided over by: Ismat T Kittani, Iraq, Apr, Jun, Aug 1982 Imre Hollai, Hungary, Sep 1982
7th Special, Sep 1975 <i>Development and International Economic Cooperation and Establishment of a New International Economic Order:</i> Abdelaziz Boutefliika, Algeria	12th Special, Jun 1982 <i>Disarmament:</i> Ismat T Kittani, Iraq
30th Regular, 1975: Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg	37th Regular, 1982–83: Imre Hollai, Hungary
31st Regular, 1976: H Shirley Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka	38th Regular, 1983–84: Jorge E Illueca, Panama
32nd Regular, 1977: Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia	39th Regular, 1984–85: Paul J F Lusaka, Zambia
8th Special, Apr 1978 <i>Financing of UN Interim Force in Lebanon:</i> Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia	40th Regular, 1985–86: Jaime de Pinies, Spain
9th Special, Apr 1978 <i>Namibia:</i> Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia	13th Special, May 1986 <i>Critical Economic Situation in Africa:</i> Jaime de Pinies, Spain
10th Special, Jun 1978 <i>Disarmament:</i> Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia	41st Regular, 1986–87: H R Choudhury, Bangladesh
33rd Regular, 1978–79: I Lievano, Colombia	14th Special, Sep 1986 <i>Namibia:</i> H R Choudhury, Bangladesh
34th Regular, 1979–80: Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania	
6th Emergency Special, Jan 1980 <i>Situation in Afghanistan:</i> Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania	

42nd Regular, 1987–88: Peter Florin, German DR	19th Special, Jun 1997 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of Agenda 21:</i> Razali Ismail, Malaysia
15th Special, May–Jun 1988 <i>Disarmament:</i> Peter Florin, German DR	10th Emergency Special (resumed), Jul, Nov 1997, Mar 1998, Feb 1999, Oct 2000 <i>Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:</i> Presided over by: Razali Ismail, Malaysia, Jul 1997 Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine, Nov 1997, Mar 1998 Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay, Feb 1999 Harri Holkeri, Finland, Oct 2000
43rd Regular, 1988–89: Dante M Caputo, Argentina	52nd Regular, 1997–98: Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine
44th Regular, 1989–90: Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	20th Special, Jun 1998 <i>Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together:</i> Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine
16th Special, Dec 1989 <i>Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	53rd Regular, 1998–99: Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay
17th Special, Feb 1990 <i>Question of International Cooperation Against Illicit Production, Supply, Demand, Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	21st Special, Jun–Jul 1999 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development:</i> Didier Opertti Badan, Uruguay
18th Special, Apr 1990 <i>Devoted to International Economic Cooperation, in particular to the Revitalisation of Economic Growth and Development of Developing Countries:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	54th Regular, 1999–2000: Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
45th Regular, 1990–91: Guido de Marco, Malta	22nd Special, Sep 1999 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
46th Regular, 1991–92: Samir Shihabi, Saudi Arabia	23rd Special, Jun 2000 <i>Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
47th Regular, 1992–93: Stoyan Ganev, Bulgaria	24th Special, Jun 2000 <i>World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalising World:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
48th Regular, 1993–94: Samuel R Insanally, Guyana	
49th Regular, 1994–95: Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire	
50th Regular, 1995–96: Diogo Freitas do Amaral, Portugal	
51st Regular, 1996–97: Razali Ismail, Malaysia	
10th Emergency Special, Apr 1997 <i>Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:</i> Razali Ismail, Malaysia	

55th Regular, 2000–01:
Harri Holkeri, Finland

25th Special, Jun 2001
Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Outcome of the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II):
Harri Holkeri, Finland

26th Special, Jun 2001
HIV/AIDS:
Harri Holkeri, Finland

56th Regular, 2001–02:
Han Seung-Soo, ROK

10th Emergency Special (resumed), Dec 2001,
May 2002, Aug 2002
Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:
Han Seung-Soo, ROK

27th Special, May 2002
Children:
Han Seung-Soo, ROK

57th Regular, 2002–03:
Jan Kavan, Czech Republic

58th Regular, 2003–04:
Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

10th Emergency Special (resumed), Sep, Oct,
Dec 2003
Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:
Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

59th Regular, 2004–05:
Jean Ping, Gabon

28th Special, Jan 2005
Commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps:
Jean Ping, Gabon

60th Regular, 2005–06:
Jan Eliasson, Sweden

61st Regular, 2006–07:
Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

62nd Regular, 2007–08:
Srgjan Kerim, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

63rd Regular, 2008–09:
Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

64th Regular, 2009–10:
Ali Abdussalam Treki, Libya

65th Regular, 2010–11:
Joseph Deiss, Switzerland

66th Regular, 2011–12:
Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Qatar

67th Regular, 2012–13:
Vuk Jeremić, Serbia

68th Regular, 2013–14:
John William Ashe, Antigua and Barbuda

69th Regular, 2014–15:
Sam Kutesa, Uganda

29th Special, Sep 2014
Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014:
Sam Kutesa, Uganda

70th Regular, 2015–16:
Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

30th Special, Apr 2016
World Drug Problem:
Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

71st Regular, 2016–17:
Peter Thomson, Fiji

72nd Regular, 2017–18:
Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

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72ND REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Session dates

From 12 September 2017. The General Debate was scheduled to open on 19 September 2017.

President

Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

Vice-Presidents

Representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, UK and USA) and:

Afghanistan	Guatemala	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Indonesia	UAE
Chile	Israel	Vanuatu
Finland	Liberia	Zimbabwe
Gabon	Madagascar	
Ghana	Morocco	

71ST REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Session dates

From 13 September 2016. The General Debate was held from 20 to 26 September 2016.

President

Peter Thomson, Fiji

Vice-Presidents

Representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, UK and USA) and:

Armenia	Cote d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Bahamas	Djibouti	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Turkmenistan
Belgium	Germany	Zambia
Belize	Mauritania	
Congo	Nepal	

STRUCTURE

- Main committees
- Procedural committees
- Standing committees
- Subsidiary bodies

Treaty bodies established by human rights conventions also report to the General Assembly on their activities.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees

Purpose

The Main Committees consider agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly and prepare recommendations and draft resolutions for submission to the General Assembly plenary. The Committees correspond with the General Assembly’s major fields of responsibility:

- First Committee: Disarmament and International Security
- Second Committee: Economic and Financial
- Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural
- Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
- Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary
- Sixth Committee: Legal.

Although it is usual practice to refer most items to a committee, the General Assembly may decide to deal with certain items without doing so.

Membership

All UN members have the right to be represented on each of the Main Committees. Each committee elects its chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting. A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum.

Office holders 72nd Regular Session (2017–18)

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Chair

Mouayed Saleh,
Iraq

Vice-Chairs

Georg Sparber, Liechtenstein
Terje Taadik, Estonia
Alfredo Toro Carnevali,
Venezuela

Rapporteur

Martin Ngundze,
South Africa

Second Committee: Economic and Financial

Chair

Sven Jürgenson,
Estonia

Vice-Chairs

Valérie Bruell-Melchior,
Monaco
Kimberly Louis,
Saint Lucia
Menelaos Menelaou, Cyprus

Rapporteur

Chipulu Luswili Chanda,
Zambia

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

Chair

Einar Gunnarsson,
Iceland

Vice-Chairs

Alanoud Qassim M A
Al-Temimi, Qatar
Nebil Idris, Eritrea
Dóra Kaszás, Hungary

Rapporteur

Mariá José del Águila,
Guatemala

24 Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Chair

Rafael Darió Ramírez Carreño,
Venezuela

Vice-Chairs

Ahmed al-Mahmoud, UAE
Yasser Halfaoui, Morocco
Ceren Hande Özgür, Turkey

Rapporteur

Angel Angelov, Bulgaria

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Chair

Tommo Monthé,
Cameroon

Vice-Chairs

Anda Grinberga, Latvia
Julie O'Brien, Ireland
Abbas Yazdani, Iran

Rapporteur

Felipe García Landa,
Mexico

Sixth Committee: Legal

Chair

Burhan Gafoor,
Singapore

Vice-Chairs

Angel Horna, Peru
Carrie McDougall, Australia
Duncan Muhumuza Laki,
Uganda

Vice-Chair/Rapporteur

Peter Nagy, Slovakia

Office holders 71st Regular Session (2016–17)

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Chair

Sabri Boukadoum, Algeria

Vice-Chairs

Kamapradipta Isnomo,
Indonesia
María Soledad Urruela
Arenales, Guatemala
Rene Zeleny, Czech Republic

Rapporteur

Darren Hansen, Australia

Second Committee: Economic and Financial

Chair

Dian Triansyah Djani,
Indonesia

Vice-Chairs

Arthur Andambi, Kenya
Ignacio Díaz de la Guardia
Bueno, Spain
Galina Nipomica, Republic of
Moldova

Rapporteur

Glauco Seoane, Peru

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

Chair

María Emma Mejía Vélez,
Colombia

Vice-Chairs

Masni Eriza, Indonesia
Andreas Glossner, Germany
Karina Wgrzynowska, Poland

Rapporteur

Cécile Mbala Eyenga,
Cameroon

Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Chair Vladimir Drobnyak, Croatia	Vice-Chairs Juan Antonio Benard, Guatemala Hossein Maleki, Iran Wouter Poels, Belgium	Rapporteur Awale Ali Kullane, Somalia
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Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Chair Rhonda King, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Vice-Chairs Marcio Burity, Angola Marina Nikodijevic, Serbia Stefan Pretterhofer, Austria	Rapporteur Diana Lee, Singapore
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Sixth Committee: Legal

Chair Danny Danon, Israel	Vice-Chairs Bilal Ahmad, Pakistan Kaswamu Katota, Zambia Zoltán Turbék, Hungary	Rapporteur Isaías Arturo Medina Mejías, Venezuela
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PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

General Committee

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/general/general

Purpose

The Committee considers the General Assembly’s provisional agenda, supplementary list and requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda, and the allocation of items to the Main Committees. It submits its recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The Committee assists the President in drawing up the agenda for plenary meetings, determining the priority of agenda items, coordinating the proceedings of the Main Committees and in the general conduct of the General Assembly’s work that falls within the President’s competence. It also makes recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the recess and closing dates of the session.

When discussing the inclusion or rejection of inclusion of an item in the agenda of the General Assembly, the Committee may not discuss the substance of any item unless it has a direct bearing on the inclusion or rejection of the item. It may not decide any political question.

The Committee meets periodically to review the progress of the General Assembly and its committees. It also meets at such times as the President deems necessary or upon the request of any other of its members.

Membership

The Committee comprises the President of the General Assembly, as Chair of the Committee, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the six Main Committee Chairs. The General Committee is constituted to ensure its representative character, and no two members can be members of the same delegation.

Credentials Committee

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/credentials/credentials.shtml

Purpose

The Committee examines and reports to the General Assembly on the credentials of UN Member State representatives. The credentials of representatives and the names of members of the delegation of each Member State are submitted to the Secretary-General and are issued either by the Head of the State or government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Any representative to whose admission a member has objected is seated provisionally in the General Assembly, with the same rights as other representatives, until the Committee has reported and the Assembly has given its decision. The Committee elects its own officers.

Membership

The Committee consists of nine members. They are appointed at the beginning of each session by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

Members appointed for the 71st session (2016–17)

Cameroon	Netherlands	Russian Federation
China	Paraguay	Saint Lucia
Malawi (Chair)	ROK	USA

STANDING COMMITTEES

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)

Internet: www.un.org/ga/acabq

Purpose

ACABQ examines and reports on the UN's regular and peacekeeping budgets, the administrative budgets of the specialised agencies, and auditors' reports on the accounts of the UN and its specialised agencies. The Committee also advises the General Assembly on other administrative and financial matters referred to it. ACABQ was set up at the first session of the General Assembly (GA res. 14(I) A (1946)).

Membership

The Committee has 16 members. They are appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience. The Committee includes at least three financial experts who may not retire simultaneously (GA [Rules of Procedure](#), rules 155 and 156). Members serve for three calendar years, retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment. Membership has been expanded several times, most recently by GA res. [32/103](#) (1977).

Members (16)

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Pavel Chernikov, Russian Federation	Dietrich Lingenthal, Germany	David Traystman , USA
Ali Ali Kurer, Libya	Fernando de Oliveira Sena, Brazil	

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Ihor Humennyi, Ukraine
Conrod Hunte, Antigua and Barbuda
Mutaz Hyassat, Jordan¹
Babou Sene, Senegal (Vice-Chair)
Tesfa Alem Seyoum, Eritrea

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Takeshi Akamatsu, Japan
Marcel Jullier, Switzerland
Mahesh Kumar, India
Olivier Myard, France
Carlos G Ruiz Massieu, Mexico (Chair)
Ye Xuenong, China

Note

1 Appointed on 8 March 2017 to serve a term beginning 8 March 2017 and ending 31 December 2018.

Committee on Contributions

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/

Purpose

The Committee advises the General Assembly on the apportionment of UN expenses among members (article 17 of the UN [Charter](#)), assessments for new members, appeals by members for a change of assessment and application of article 19 in cases of arrears in the payment of assessments.¹ The Committee was established by GA res. [14\(I\)](#) (1946).

Meetings

The Committee meets annually for three to four weeks, usually in New York in June.

Membership

The Committee has 18 members. They are selected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience. They serve for three calendar years, retire by rotation and are eligible for reappointment.

Membership has been expanded several times, most recently by GA res. [31/96](#) (1976). The Committee elects a chair, one or more vice-chairs and a rapporteur (GA [Rules of Procedure](#), rule 103). Election is on the basis of equitable geographical representation, experience and personal competence.

Members (18)

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Nikolay Lozinskiy, Russian Federation
Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto, Brazil
Thomas Schlesinger, Austria
Steven Townley, UK
Wei Zhang, China
Seongmee Yoon, ROK

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Syed Yawar Ali, Pakistan
Jasminka Dini, Croatia
Edward Faris, USA
Toshiro Ozawa, Japan
Tõnis Saar, Estonia
Josiel Motumisi Tawana, South Africa

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Cheikh Tidiane Deme, Senegal
Gordon Eckersley, Australia
Bernardo Greiver, Uruguay
Baudelaire Ndong Ella, Gabon
Alejandro Torres Lepori, Argentina
Ugo Sessi, Italy

Note

1 A UN member in arrears has no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

28 SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Secretariat of the Human Rights Council
OHCHR
Palais Wilson
52 Rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220
Fax: +41 22 917 9011
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org
Email: hrcouncil@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNHRC

Twitter: [@UN_HRC](https://twitter.com/UN_HRC)

Extranet: <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc> (password required – see link on HRC home page)

Purpose

The HRC is responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner. It is mandated to consider violations of human rights, including gross and systemic violations, and to make recommendations. The HRC also promotes the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system.

The HRC was established by GA res. [60/251](#) (2006) and replaced the Commission on Human Rights.

Structure

The HRC is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly. Among its elements are the:

- Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a peer review mechanism that assesses the human rights situations in all 193 UN Member States
- Advisory Committee, which serves as the HRC's 'think tank' to provide it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues
- Complaint Procedure mechanism, which allows individuals and organisations to bring complaints about human rights violations to the HRC's attention
- Special Procedures, which are expert groups and individuals who have fact-finding and reporting mandates to provide global coverage of major human rights issues.

Meetings

The HRC meets for at least 10 weeks a year over three regular sessions, which take place in March, June and September. It is able to convene special sessions at the request of a member and with the support of a third of members.

Membership

The HRC comprises 47 [members](#) elected by a majority of General Assembly members (97 votes, whether or not members are present and voting). In order for the rights of membership to be suspended, two-thirds of the full electorate is needed. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution. The standard term is three years, beginning 1 January and ending 31 December since 2013. Prior to that, terms were usually three years, beginning and ending in mid-June. Terms that were to expire in June 2012 were extended until 31 December of that year. After two consecutive terms, members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The [Bureau](#) consists of a president and four vice-presidents, representing the five regional groups. They are usually elected by the HRC in December for one calendar year.

Members (47)

	Previous	Current
African states (13 seats)		
Algeria	2006-07 14-16	
Angola	2007-13	
Benin	2011-14	
Botswana	2011-14	2015-17
Burkina Faso	2008-14	
Burundi		2016-18
Cameroon	2006-12	
Congo	2011-14	2015-17
Côte d'Ivoire	2013-15	2016-18
Djibouti	2006-12	
Egypt	2007-10	2017-19
Ethiopia	2013-15	2016-18
Gabon	2006-11 13-15	
Ghana	2006-11	2015-17
Kenya	2013-15	2016-18
Libya ¹	2010-13	
Madagascar	2007-10	
Mauritania	2010-13	
Mali	2006-08	
Mauritius	2006-12	
Morocco	2006-07 14-16	
Namibia	2014-16	
Nigeria	2006-12	2015-17
Rwanda		2017-19
Senegal	2006-12	
Sierra Leone	2013-15	
South Africa	2006-10 14-16	2017-19
Togo		2016-18
Tunisia	2006-07	2017-19
Uganda	2010-13	
Zambia	2006-08 09-11	
Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)		
Bahrain	2006-07 08-11	
Bangladesh	2006-12	2015-17
China	2006-12 14-16	2017-19
India	2006-14	2015-17
Indonesia	2006-14	2015-17
Iraq		2017-19
Japan	2006-11 13-15	2017-19
Jordan	2006-12	
Kazakhstan	2013-15	
Kyrgyzstan	2009-12	2016-18
Kuwait	2011-14	
Malaysia	2006-09 10-13	
Maldives	2010-13 14-16	
Mongolia		2016-18
Pakistan	2006-11 13-15	
Philippines	2006-14	2016-18

Qatar	2007-13	2015-17
ROK	2006-11 13-15	2016-18
Saudi Arabia	2006-12 14-16	2017-19
Sri Lanka	2006-08	
Thailand	2010-13	
UAE	2013-15	2016-18
Viet Nam	2014-16	

Eastern European states (6 seats)

Albania		2015-17
Azerbaijan	2006-09	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007-10	
Croatia		2017-19
Czech Republic	2006-07 11-14	
Estonia	2013-15	
Georgia		2016-18
Hungary	2009-12	2017-19
Latvia		2015-17
Montenegro	2013-15	
Poland	2006-07 10-13	
Republic of Moldova	2010-13	
Romania	2006-08 11-14	
Russian Federation	2006-12 14-16	
Slovakia	2008-11	
Slovenia	2007-10	2016-18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2014-16	
Ukraine	2006-11	

Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Argentina	2006-07 08-11 13-15	
Bolivia	2007-10	2015-17
Brazil	2006-11 13-15	2017-19
Chile	2008-14	
Costa Rica	2011-14	
Cuba	2006-12 14-16	2017-19
Ecuador	2006-07 10-13	2016-18
El Salvador		2015-17
Guatemala	2006-08 10-13	
Mexico	2006-12 14-16	
Nicaragua	2007-10	
Panama		2016-18
Paraguay		2015-17
Peru	2006-08 11-14	
Uruguay	2006-12	
Venezuela	2013-15	2016-18

Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Austria	2011-14	
Belgium	2009-12	2016-18
Canada	2006-09	
Finland	2006-07	
France	2006-11 14-16	
Germany	2006-09 13-15	2016-18
Ireland	2013-15	
Italy	2007-14	
Netherlands	2006-10	2015-17
Norway	2009-12	

Portugal	2015–17
Spain	2010–13
Switzerland	2006–13
UK	2006–11 14–16
USA	2009–12 13–15
	2016–18
	2017–19
	2017–19

Bureau 2017

President

Joaquín Alexander Maza Martelli,
El Salvador

Vice-Presidents

Amr Ahmed Ramadan, Egypt
Mouayed Saleh, Iraq
Shalva Tsiskarashvili, Georgia
Valentin Zellweger, Switzerland

Note

- 1 The rights of membership to the Human Rights Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were suspended by the General Assembly on 1 March 2011 and restored on 18 November 2011 to Libya.

Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx

Purpose

The UPR is a process for reviewing the human rights records of all UN Member States (GA res. 60/251 (2006)). Under the auspices of the Human Rights Council (HRC), the UPR provides the opportunity for each Member State to declare what actions it has taken to improve human rights in its country and to fulfil its human rights obligations.

Structure

The reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group, which consists of the 47 HRC members. Each state review is assisted by groups of three states, known as ‘troikas’, serving as rapporteurs selected by the drawing of lots. Each review is a three-and-a-half hour interactive dialogue, which is open to participation by all UN Member States and may be observed by other stakeholders.

Reviews are based on information prepared by the state under review. In addition, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) compiles information from UN documents and a summary of information provided by other relevant stakeholders. Working Group reports are submitted to the HRC for its consideration in plenary. The HRC plenary adopts an outcome report in respect of each state.

The first review cycle of all 193 UN members was completed in March 2012. The second cycle started in May 2012, with 42 states to be reviewed each year. The order of review remained the same as in the first cycle, but the number of states reviewed at each session was 14 instead of 16. The third cycle started in April/May 2017 (HRC decision 31/116). The order of review remains the same as in the first and second cycles.

The HRC adopted the UPR modalities in June 2007 (HRC res. 5/1), updating them for the second cycle (HRC res. 16/21 and decision 17/119).

Meetings

The Working Group convenes three two-week sessions a year.

Human Rights Council Advisory Committee (HRCAC)

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/AdvisoryCommittee/Pages/HRCACIndex.aspx

Purpose

The HRCAC provides thematic expertise to the Human Rights Council (HRC), mainly through studies and research-based advice. It is intended to function as a think tank to the HRC and work at its direction, and does not adopt resolutions but makes recommendations to the HRC. The HRC established the Advisory Committee in 2007 (HRC res. 5/1) to replace the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which was a subsidiary body of the former Commission on Human Rights. The Committee first met in 2008. The Committee’s annual report is submitted to the HRC at its September session and is the subject of an interactive dialogue with the Committee Chair (HRC res. 16/21).

Meetings

The Committee convenes two sessions a year for a maximum of 10 days a year. Additional sessions may be scheduled on an ad hoc basis with the HRC’s prior approval. Its annual session is convened immediately prior to the HRC’s March session, while the second session is held in August.

Membership

The Committee is composed of 18 experts, acting in their personal capacities, from different professional backgrounds and representing the regions of the world. Experts are nominated by governments and elected by the HRC, usually in September. Members serve for three years and may be re-elected once. Terms start on 1 October of the year of election. The geographic distribution of experts is: Africa five, Asia–Pacific five, Eastern Europe two, Latin America and Caribbean three, Western European and Others three.

Members (18)*

Term ends 30 Sept 2017

Mohamed Bennani, Morocco
(Vice-Chair 2017)

Laurence Boisson de
Chazournes, France
(Vice-Chair 2017)

Anantonia Reyes Prado,
Guatemala (Vice-Chair 2017)

Changrok Soh, ROK

Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Pakistan

Term ends 30 Sept 2018

Ibrahim Abdulaziz Alsheddi,
Saudi Arabia

Mario Luis Coriolano,
Argentina

Katharina Pabel, Austria

Imeru Tamrat Yigezu, Ethiopia

Term ends 30 Sept 2019

Lazhari Bouzid, Algeria

Karla Hananía de Varela,
El Salvador

Mikhail Lebedev, Russian
Federation (Chair 2017)

Liu Xinsheng, China

Kaoru Obata, Japan
(Vice-Chair and
Rapporteur 2017)

Mona Omar, Egypt

Jean Ziegler, Switzerland

Note

* Two seats vacant (one from African states and one from Eastern European states) as at July 2017.

Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ComplaintProcedure/Pages/HRCComplaintProcedureIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) Complaint Procedure addresses consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of all human rights and all fundamental freedoms occurring in any part of the world and under any circumstances. It is based on the former

Commission on Human Rights' 1503 procedure, improved to ensure that it is impartial, objective, efficient, victim-oriented and conducted in a timely manner.

The procedure is the only universal complaint procedure covering all human rights and fundamental freedoms in all states. Communications under it are not tied to the acceptance of treaty obligations by the country concerned or the existence of a special procedures mandate.

Structure

The Complaint Procedure comprises two working groups that were established in June 2007:

- The Working Group on Communications (WGC) decides on the admissibility of communications (HRC res. 5/1) and assesses allegations. It examines complaints and replies from governments with a view to bringing them to the attention of the Working Group on Situations (WGS).
- The WGS, on the basis of information and recommendations provided by the WGC, presents a report and makes recommendations for action to the HRC. Like the WGC, it can decide to keep a situation under review or to dismiss a case.

Both groups work on the basis of consensus, as far as possible. In the absence of consensus, decisions are taken by simple majority vote. The complaint procedure is confidential and this feature ensures greater cooperation of the state concerned with the procedure.

Meetings

Both working groups meet in private for five days twice a year. The HRC considers situations brought to its attention by the WGS in two closed meetings at least once a year.

Membership

The WGC comprises five independent experts, geographically representative of the five regional UN groups, who are usually appointed for three years, renewable once. In the years when terms end, the Human Rights Advisory Council usually appoints new members in August to take up terms starting on 1 October. The WGS comprises five members appointed by the HRC regional groups, who serve in their personal capacity. Appointments are for one year, renewable once. Terms start on 1 January.

Members

Working Group on Communications (WGC) 2016–17

Mario Luis Coriolano, Argentina	Changrok Soh, ROK
Mikhael Lebedev, Russian Federation	Imeru Tamrat Yigezu, Ethiopia
Katharina Pabel, Austria	

Working Group on Situations (WGS) 2017

Juan Esteban Aguirre Martínez, Paraguay	Nozipho Joyce Mxakato-Diseko, South Africa
Fu Cong, China	Rochus J.P. Pronk, Netherlands
Filloreta Kodra, Albania	

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Email: expertmechanism@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/Pages/EMRIPIndex.aspx

Purpose

EMRIP was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2007 under resolution 6/36 as a subsidiary body of the Council. Its mandate was then amended in September 2016 by HRC res. 33/25. The Expert Mechanism provides the HRC with expertise and advice on the rights of indigenous peoples as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and assists Member States, upon request, in achieving the ends of the Declaration through the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous people.

EMRIP has completed studies or reports on indigenous peoples' right to education; indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision making; the role of languages and culture in the promotion and protection of the rights and identity of indigenous peoples; indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision making with a focus on extractive industries; access to justice in the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights; promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in disaster risk reduction initiatives; the rights of indigenous peoples with respect to their cultural heritage; and the right to health and indigenous peoples, with a focus on children and youth.

Meetings

Meetings are held annually for up to five days, usually in July. Representatives from states, indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples' organisations, civil society, inter-governmental organisations and academia take part.

Membership

EMRIP is composed of seven independent experts, one from each of the seven indigenous sociocultural regions. Members are appointed by the HRC with due regard to recognised competence in the rights of indigenous peoples, indigenous origin and gender balance.

Members (7)

Albert Kwokwo Barume, DR Congo (term ends 2018)	Alexey Tsykarev, Russian Federation (term ends 2019)
Kristen Carpenter, USA (term ends 2018)	Laila Vars, Norway (term ends 2020)
Megan Davis, Australia (term ends 2019)	Erika Yamada, Brazil (term ends 2019)
Edtami Mansayagan, Philippines (term ends 2020)	

Forum on Minority Issues

Email: minorityforum@ohchr.org
Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Minority/Pages/ForumIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Forum provides a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation on issues relating to the human rights of people belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. It provides thematic contributions and expertise to the work of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, and identifies best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives for implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Forum in its resolution [6/15](#) (2007) and renewed its mandate by resolution [19/23](#) (2012).

Meetings

The Forum meets for two days each year, usually in November, for thematic discussions. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues, currently Rita Izsák-Ndiaye, Hungary, is required by resolution [19/23](#) to guide the Forum's work and prepare its annual meetings. In addition, the Special Rapporteur is invited to report on the Forum's thematic recommendations, along with recommendations for future thematic subjects, for consideration by the HRC.

The Forum is open to a range of participants including: UN Member States; UN mechanisms, bodies and specialised agencies, funds and programmes; inter-governmental organisations, regional organisations and mechanisms in the field of human rights; national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies; academics; and non-governmental organisations, including minority groups. Experts in the thematic areas covered by the Forum who are members of minorities are particularly encouraged to attend.

A chair, who is an expert on minority issues, is appointed by the HRC President for each session on the basis of regional rotation and in consultation with regional groups. The Chair is also responsible for preparing a summary of the Forum's discussion. The Chair of the ninth session (2016) was Mario Yutzis, Argentina, a retired professor of philosophical anthropology and an expert on the elimination of discrimination and racism.

Social Forum

Email: socialforum@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/SForum/Pages/SForumIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Social Forum of the Human Rights Council (HRC) is a space for dialogue between the UN human rights machinery and Member States and all other interested stakeholders, on contemporary thematic issues related to human rights. Stakeholders include inter-governmental organisations; different components of the UN system; representatives of the private sector; non-governmental organisations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and representatives of other non-governmental organisations whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

The issue of poverty in all its aspects has dominated the Forum's theme and focus since it began operating in 2002. Since 2008, the Forum has focused on emerging topics such as human rights and climate change, the right to development, people-centred development and globalisation, the rights of older persons, access to medicines and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities.

The Forum was initially a subsidiary body of the former Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which was the main subsidiary body of the former Commission on Human Rights. The HRC decided to preserve the Forum and upgrade its status to be a subsidiary body of the HRC, not of its Advisory Committee that replaced the former Sub-Commission (HRC res. [6/13](#) (2007)).

Meetings

The HRC Social Forum meets annually in Geneva for three working days. Through its resolution 32/27, the HRC decided that the 2017 meeting of the Social Forum should focus on "the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic and other communicable diseases and epidemics". The 2017 Social Forum will take place in Geneva from 2 to 4 October 2017.

Membership

The Forum is open to a wide range of participants, as listed in HRC res. [6/13](#) (2007).

The Chair–Rapporteur is appointed for each session by the HRC President from candidates nominated by regional groups.

UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/ForumonBusinessandHumanRights.aspx

Purpose

The Forum's role is to discuss trends and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights under the UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework. It also promotes dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights, including challenges faced in particular sectors, operational environments or in relation to specific rights or groups, as well as identifying good practices.

The Forum was established in 2011 by the Human Rights Council (res. [17/4](#)) and operates under the guidance of the UN Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

Meetings

The annual [Forum](#) is held in November in Geneva. It brings together more than 2000 representatives from more than 130 countries. Participation is open to all relevant stakeholders, including states, the wider UN system, inter-governmental and regional organisations, business enterprises, labour unions, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organisations and affected stakeholders (HRC res. [17/4](#)).

Thematic working groups of the Human Rights Council

Working Group on the Right to Development

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/WGRightToDevelopment.aspx

Purpose

The Working Group was set up to:

- Monitor and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development
- Review reports and any other information submitted by states, UN agencies, other relevant international organisations and non-governmental organisations on the relationship between their activities and the right to development
- Present a report on its deliberations to the Human Rights Council (HRC), including advice to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The Working Group was established by the Commission on Human Rights (res. [1998/72](#)) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (decision [1998/269](#)). The HRC, which replaced the Commission in 2006, renewed the Working Group's mandate until it completes the tasks entrusted to it in HRC res. [4/4](#) of 2007 (HRC res. [9/3](#) (2008)). Resolution [4/4](#), amongst other things, foresees that the draft right to development criteria, once endorsed by the Working Group, should be used in the elaboration of a set of standards for the implementation of the right to development. It also directs the Working Group to take steps for ensuring respect for and practical application of these standards, which could evolve into a basis for consideration of a binding international legal standard.

Expert assistance was provided to the Working Group by the Independent Expert on the Right to Development from 1998 to 2004, followed by a five-member High-level Task Force on the Implementation of the Right to Development until May 2010. The mandate of the new Special Rapporteur on the right to development includes contributing to the work of the Working Group with a view to supporting the accomplishment of its overall mandate (HRC res. [33/14](#) of 29 September 2016).

Meetings

The Group meets once a year for five working days in Geneva, usually in May. It elects the Chair–Rapporteur at each session, usually a government representative.

Membership

Working Group public meetings are open to all UN Member States and observers, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations with ECOSOC consultative status.

Inter-governmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/IntergovWG/Pages/IWGIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Working Group was created in 2002 as a follow-up mechanism to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, 2001). It is mandated to:

- Review progress made in the implementation of the DDPA, including progress made in the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–24)
- Present a report on its deliberations, including conclusions and recommendations to the Human Rights Council (HRC).

The Group's mandate was transferred from the Commission on Human Rights to the HRC in June 2006 (GA res. [60/251](#)). Its mandate was most recently renewed for three years in March 2017 by HRC res. [34/34](#).

The DDPA records a commitment by governments, inter-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations, including non-governmental organisations, to work together to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Meetings

The Group usually meets once a year, usually in October.

Membership

Membership is open to all UN Member States and observers. The Chair–Rapporteur is elected annually by the group.

Group of Independent Eminent Experts (IEE)

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/Pages/IndependentEminentExperts.aspx

Purpose

The mandate of the independent eminent experts is to follow the implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), adopted at the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. This document embodies the commitment of the international community to tackle racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at the national, regional and international level. The DDPA is a comprehensive, action-oriented document that includes concrete measures and a victim-oriented approach.

38 The DDPA, paragraph 191(b), requested the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to cooperate with five independent eminent experts, one from each region, appointed by the UN Secretary-General. GA res. [56/266](#) (2002) requested the UN Secretary-General, in accordance with the DDPA, to appoint the experts from among candidates proposed by the (then) Commission on Human Rights Chair, after consultation with the regional groups. The Secretary-General appointed the five experts on 16 June 2003, with the Commission defining their terms of reference in its resolution [2002/68](#). The terms of reference were later readjusted by res. [2003/30](#).

In various resolutions, including [59/177](#), [60/144](#), [61/149](#), [62/220](#), [63/242](#), [64/148](#), [65/240](#), [66/144](#) and [67/155](#), the General Assembly has emphasised the importance of the Group's mandate, especially in mobilising the necessary political will for the successful implementation of the DDPA. The General Assembly, in the same resolutions, has also requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of all the follow-up mechanisms, including the Group, on implementation of the DDPA.

Meetings

The Group has met four times: in 2003, 2005, 2014 and April 2015. At the third meeting, which was private, the independent eminent experts discussed their mandate, working methods and future initiatives. The individual members have also participated in various meetings and events at international, regional and national level in the field of human rights and non-discrimination.

Members (5)

Martti Oiva Kalevi Ahtisaari, former President of Finland	Edna Maria Santos Roland, Brazil, General Rapporteur of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
Salim Ahmed Salim, former Prime Minister of the UR of Tanzania, former Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and former President of the UN General Assembly	Hanna Suchocka, former Prime Minister of Poland
	Vacant, Asia-Pacific states ¹

Note

1 In April 2015, Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan resigned as independent eminent expert on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/AdHocCommittee/Pages/AdHocIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Ad Hoc Committee was established by Human Rights Council (HRC) decision [3/103](#) of 2006. Its mandate is “to elaborate, as a matter of priority and necessity, complementary standards in the form of either a convention or additional protocol(s) to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, filling the existing gaps in the Convention and also providing new normative standards aimed at combating all forms of contemporary racism, including incitement to racial and religious hatred”. The HRC reiterated the Committee’s mandate in its resolution [6/21](#) of 2007. The Ad Hoc Committee engages with thematic experts in the field of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and considers the contemporary issues of racism in different contexts.

Meetings

The Committee held its first session in February 2008 and has subsequently met annually in Geneva. The ninth session was held from 24 April to 5 May 2017.

Membership

Membership is open to all Member States and observers. The Committee elects the Chair-Rapporteur annually.

Open-ended Inter-Governmental Working Group to Consider the Possibility of Elaborating an International Regulatory Framework on the Regulation, Monitoring and Oversight of the Activities of Private Military and Security Companies

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/WGMilitary/Pages/OEIWGMilitaryIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Inter-Governmental Working Group is mandated to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework, amongst other things. This includes the option of a legally binding instrument on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, including their accountability, taking into consideration the principles, main elements and draft text as proposed by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Working Group in 2010 (res. [15/26](#)) for two years, extending this in 2013 for a further two years (res. [22/33](#)), and in March 2015 for a further period of two-and-a-half years (res. [28/7](#)).

Meetings

The Working Group usually meets annually for five working days in Geneva. Its [sixth session](#) took place from 22 to 24 May 2017. The discussion document 'Elements for an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies' can be found on the [website](#).

Membership

All UN Member and Observer States, inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations with ECOSOC consultative status may attend public meetings.

Open-ended Inter-Governmental Working Group on a United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RuralAreas/Pages/WGRuralAreasIndex.aspx

Purpose

The Working Group is mandated to negotiate, finalise and submit a draft UN declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas on the basis of the draft submitted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) Advisory Committee and without prejudging relevant past, present and future views and proposals.

The HRC established the Working Group in October 2012 (res. [21/19](#)) following two studies by the Advisory Committee on ways and means to further advance the rights of people working in rural areas, including women and particularly including smallholders engaged in the production of food and/or other agricultural products.

Meetings

The Working Group's first session was held in July 2013 in Geneva, the second in February 2015, the third session in May 2016, and the fourth in May 2017.

Membership

The Working Group is open-ended. This means all UN Member and Observer States, inter-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organisations with ECOSOC consultative status, and all relevant stakeholders may attend Working Group public meetings.

Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx

Purpose

The UN Human Rights Council's (HRC's) Special Procedures are independent human rights experts who investigate and report on thematic or country-specific human rights issues. They cover all rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social, and are core to the UN human rights machinery.

The mandate holders – Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts or Working Group members – serve in their personal capacities. They are not UN staff members and do not receive salaries or other financial remuneration for their work.

Mandate holders conduct studies, visit countries, provide advice, engage in advocacy, raise public awareness and work in partnership with non-governmental organisations. They regularly prepare written submissions, or 'communications', addressed to states and others, drawing attention to individual cases or situations where human rights have allegedly been violated. They interact regularly with actual and potential victims of human rights violations and constitute a unique link between states, national institutions and civil society.

The HRC establishes the mandates and they are supported by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The Coordination Committee of Special Procedures promotes greater coordination among the various mandates.

OHCHR's Special Procedures Branch provides direct support for all but one of the thematic mandates. It also works closely with other parts of OHCHR that support the country mandates and other thematic Special Procedures, and supports their work in the field. OHCHR provides thematic, fact-finding, policy and legal expertise, conducts research and analysis, and provides assistance with logistical and administrative matters.

All mandate holders report annually to the HRC and the majority also report to the General Assembly.

As at June 2017, there were 44 [thematic](#) and 13 [country](#) mandates.

Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx

Country mandates

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

Miklós Haraszti, Hungary

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/13](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/27](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

Rhona Smith, UK (since May 2015)

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/6](#); most recently extended in 2015 by HRC res. [30/23](#) for two years

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, Côte d'Ivoire

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/34](#), for one year, and HRC res. [S-20/1](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/27](#) for one year

Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

Mohammed Ayat, Morocco

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [23/22](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/30](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Marzuki Darusman, Indonesia

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [28/22](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/24](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

Sheila Keetharuth, Mauritius

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/20](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/35](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Asma Jilani Jahangir, Pakistan

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [16/9](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/23](#) for one year

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali

Suliman Baldo, Sudan

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [22/18](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/39](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

Yanghee Lee, ROK (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 1992 by CHR res. [1992/58](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/22](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

Michael Lynk, Canada (since March 2016)

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/2](#) until the end of the Israeli occupation

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

Bahame Nyanduga, UR of Tanzania (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/86](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/17](#) for one year

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

Aristide Nononsi, Benin (since December 2014)

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/60](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/26](#) for one year

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Brazil, to start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends

Mandate established in 2011 by the 18th Special Session of the HRC [S-18/1](#)

Working Group of Experts on people of African descent

Michał Balcerzak, Poland

Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France, France

Sabelo Gumedze, South Africa (Chair)

Ahmed Reid, Jamaica

Ricardo Sunga III, Philippines

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/68](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [27/25](#)

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism

Ikponwosa Ero, Nigeria

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/6](#)

Working Group on arbitrary detention

Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi, Benin

José Guevara, Mexico (Chair-Rapporteur)

Seong-Phil Hong, ROK

Elina Steinerte, Latvia (Vice-Chair on communications)

Leigh Toomey, Australia (Vice-Chair on follow-up)

Mandate established in 1991 by CHR res. [1991/42](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/30](#)

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

Michael K Addo, Ghana (Chair-Rapporteur)

Surya Deva, India

Dante Pesce, Chile

Anita Ramasastry, USA

Pavel Sulyandziga, Russian Federation

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [17/4](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/7](#)

Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

Karima Bennouna, USA

Mandate established in 2009 by HRC res. [10/23](#); most recently extended in 2015 by HRC res. [28/9](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

Saad Alfarargi, Egypt

Mandate established in 2016 by HRC res. [33/14](#)

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

Catalina Devandas Aguilar, Costa Rica

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [26/20](#); extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/6](#)

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

Tae-Ung Baik, ROK

Bernard Duhaime, Canada

Houria Es Slami, Morocco

Luciano Hazan, Argentina

Henrikas Mickevicius, Lithuania

Mandate established in 1980 by CHR res. [20 \(XXXVI\)](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [27/1](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

Koumbou Boly Barry, Burkina Faso

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/33](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/2](#)

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

John Knox, USA

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [19/10](#); extended in 2015 by HRC res. [28/11](#)

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Agnes Callamard, France

Mandate established in 1982 by CHR res. [1982/35](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/15](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Hilal Elver, Turkey

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/10](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/8](#)

Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of states on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

Juan Bohoslavsky, Argentina

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/82](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/3](#)

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

David Kaye, USA

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/45](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/18](#)

Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

Annalisa Ciampi, Italy

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/21](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/32](#)

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

Baskut Tuncak, Turkey

Mandate established in 1995 by CHR res. [1995/81](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [27/23](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

Dainius Pūras, Lithuania

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/31](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/9](#)

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Leilani Farha, Canada

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/9](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/9](#)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Michel Forst, France

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/61](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/5](#)

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

Diego Garcia-Sayan, Peru

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res. [1994/41](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/11](#)

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz, Philippines

Mandate established in 2001 by CHR res. [2001/57](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/12](#)

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

Cecilia Jimenez, Philippines

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/55](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/11](#)

Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

Alfred de Zayas, USA

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/6](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/3](#)

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

Obiora Okafor, Nigeria

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/55](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/3](#)

Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

Appointment pending

Mandate established in 2017 by HRC res. [35/9](#)

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

Patricia Arias, Chile

Elzbieta Karska, Poland

Anton Katz, South Africa

Saeed Mokbil, Yemen

Gabor Rona, USA/Hungary (Chair-Rapporteur)

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/2](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [26/19](#)

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Felipe Gonzales Morales, Chile

Mandate established in 1999 by CHR res. [1999/44](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/21](#)

Special Rapporteur on minority issues

Fernand de Varennes, Canada

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/79](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/6](#)

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons

Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, Chile

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/20](#); extended in 2016 by HRC res [33/5](#)

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

Philip Alston, Australia

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/25](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/19](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

Joseph Cannataci, Malta

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/16](#)

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Mutuma Ruteere, Kenya

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/20](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/35](#)

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Ahmed Shaheed, Maldives

Mandate established in 1986 by CHR res. [1986/20](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [31/16](#)

Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, Netherlands

Mandate established in 1990 by CHR res. [1990/68](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/16](#)

Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

Vitit Muntarbhorn, Thailand

Mandate established in 2016 by HRC res. [32/2](#)

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences

Urmila Bhoola, South Africa

Mandate established in 2007 by HRC res. [6/14](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/1](#)

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Fionnuala Ni Aolain, Ireland

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/80](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [31/3](#)

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Nils Melzer, Switzerland

Mandate established in 1985 by CHR res. [1985/33](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [34/19](#)

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, Italy

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/110](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [35/5](#)

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

Pablo de Greiff, Colombia

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/7](#); extended in 2014 by HRC res. [27/3](#)

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

Idriss Jazairi, Algeria

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [27/21](#)

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

Dubravka Šimonovic, Croatia

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res.

[1994/45](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/19](#)

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Léo Heller, Brazil

Mandate established in 2008 by HRC res. [7/22](#);

most recently extended in 2016 by

HRC res. [33/10](#)

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

Emna Aouij, Tunisia

Kamala Chandrakirana, Indonesia (Chair)

Alda Facio, Costa Rica

Frances Raday, Israel/UK (Vice-Chair)

Eleonora Zielinska, Poland

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/23](#);

most recently extended in 2016 by

HRC res. [32/4](#)

Human Rights Council International Commissions of Inquiry, Commissions on Human Rights, Fact-Finding Missions and other Investigations

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/COIs.aspx

Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

Email: coisyrria@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/IIICISyria/Pages/IndependentInternationalCommission.aspx

Purpose

The Commission of Inquiry's role is to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is also tasked with establishing the facts and circumstances that may amount to such violations and of the crimes perpetrated; and, where possible, to identify those responsible with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations, including those that may constitute crimes against humanity, are held accountable. The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on 22 August 2011 (res. [S-17/1](#)). Its mandate has been extended several times, most recently in March 2017 for a further year (HRC res. [34/26](#)).

The Commission presented its first report to the HRC in December 2011, and has presented several reports since then detailing human rights and humanitarian law violations committed throughout the country. At the 25th special session of the HRC in October 2016, the HRC requested the Commission of Inquiry to conduct a comprehensive, independent special inquiry into the events in Aleppo, and to present a full report of the findings of its special inquiry no later than the 34th session (res. [S-25/1](#)). The Commission presented its report in March 2017 [A/HRC/34/64](#).

Members

Karen Koning AbuZayd, USA
(appointed by the
HRC President in 2011)

Carla Del Ponte, Switzerland
(appointed by the
HRC President in
September 2012)

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Brazil
(Chair) (appointed by the
HRC President in
September 2011)

International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011

The Mechanism was established by GA res. [71/248](#) in December 2016. It has two main tasks: to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses; and to prepare files to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings in national, regional or international courts, in accordance with international law. The Mechanism will work closely alongside the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic. The Head of the Mechanism, Catherine Marchi-Uhel, France, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 3 July 2017.

Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ColBurundi/Pages/ColBurundi.aspx

Purpose

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in September 2016 for one year (res. [33/24](#)). Its mandate is to conduct a thorough investigation into human rights violations and abuses in Burundi since April 2015, including their extent and whether they may constitute international crimes, with a view to contributing to the fight against impunity. It is tasked to identify alleged perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses in Burundi with a view to ensuring full accountability; to formulate recommendations on steps to be taken with a view to guaranteeing that the perpetrators are held accountable; and to engage with the Burundian authorities and all other stakeholders in order to provide the support and expertise for the immediate improvement of the situation of human rights and the fight against impunity.

The Commission began operations in November 2016. It presented its first [oral briefing](#) to the HRC at its 34th session and its [second](#) at its 35th session. It is scheduled to present a final report to the HRC at its 36th session.

Members

Reine Alapini Gansou, Benin

Francoise Hampson, UK

Fatsah Ouguerouz, Algeria
(President)

Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/CoHSouthSudan/Pages/Index.aspx

Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan on 23 March 2016 (res. [31/20](#)) for one year. The Commission's role is to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in South Sudan and make recommendations for its improvement. The Commission is tasked to assess the human rights situation in the country since December 2013 in order to establish a factual basis for transitional justice and reconciliation; to provide guidance to the Government of South Sudan on transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing issues; and to engage with other international and regional mechanisms to promote accountability for human rights violations and abuses.

The Commission began operations in July 2016. It presented its first report to the HRC at its 34th session in March 2017 ([A/HRC/34/63](#)), and its mandate was renewed for an additional year by HRC res. [34/25](#) of 20 March 2017.

Members

Godfrey M Musila, Kenya

Kenneth Scott, USA

Yasmin Sooka, South Africa
(Chair)

Independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/MyanmarFFM/Pages/Index.aspx

Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the fact-finding mission in March 2017 (res. 34/22). The Commission's role is to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by military and security forces, and abuses, in Myanmar, in particular in Rakhine State, including but not limited to arbitrary detention, torture and inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, enforced disappearances, forced displacement and unlawful destruction of property, with a view to ensuring full accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims.

The mission is scheduled to present an oral update to the HRC at its 36th session in September 2017 and a full report at its 37th session in March 2018.

Members

Radhika Coomaraswamy,
Sri Lanka

Marzuki Darusman,
Indonesia (Chair)

Christopher Dominic Sidoti,
Australia

Technical Assistance Mission of Team of Experts to the Kasai Regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Purpose

On 23 June 2017 the Human Rights Council (HRC) passed a resolution on technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in Kasai provinces (res. 35/33). The Council requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to dispatch a team of international experts, including experts from the region, to collect and preserve information, to determine the facts and circumstances concerning alleged human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law in the Kasai regions. It requested an oral update at the 37th session and a comprehensive report at the 38th session.

Members

Luc Côté, Canada

Fatimata M'Baye, Mauritania

Bacre Ndiaye, Senegal

Recently Completed Commissions of Inquiry, Commissions on Human Rights, Fact-Finding Missions and other Investigations

UN Independent Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza Conflict

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in July 2014 for one year (res. S-21/1). Its role was to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, in the context of the military operations conducted since June 2014. The Commission was tasked with establishing the facts and circumstances of such violations and crimes perpetrated, identifying those responsible and making recommendations, in particular, on accountability measures. The Commission presented its reports to the HRC in March 2015 (A/HRC/28/79) and June/July 2015 (A/HRC/29/52). HRC res. 31/35, adopted in March 2016, requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to conduct a comprehensive review detailing the status of implementation of the recommendations addressed to all parties since 2009 by the relevant HRC mechanisms. The OHCHR presented a report at the 35th session of the Council in June 2017 (A/HRC/35/19).

OHCHR Investigation on Libya

The OHCHR Investigation on Libya was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in March 2015 (res. [28/30](#)). Its role was to investigate violations and abuses of international human rights law committed in Libya since the beginning of 2014, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability, in coordination with the UN Support Mission in Libya and relevant experts. The Investigation was also tasked with reporting on technical assistance, capacity-building and cooperation with the Government of Libya, and to make recommendations for future capacity-building needs including but not limited to the justice system and accountability. The Investigation concluded its work in January 2016 and presented its report in March 2016 ([A/HRC/31/47](#)). Since then, the Council has concluded its consideration of Libya. HRC res. [31/27](#), adopted in March 2016, requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to present a written report on, among other things, measures needed to implement the report of the Investigation. That report ([A/HRC/34/42](#)) was presented at the 34th session in March 2017, and the Council also adopted HRC res. [34/38](#), which requested the High Commissioner to present an oral update to the HRC (this took place during the 36th session in June 2017). The High Commissioner will present a written report during an interactive dialogue with the Council at its 37th session.

Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Eritrea

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in June 2014 (res. [26/24](#)) for one year. Its role was to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law in Eritrea committed since the country became an independent state, as outlined in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Eritrea. In July 2015, the HRC (res. [29/18](#)) extended the Commission's mandate for an additional year to investigate systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights in Eritrea with a view to ensuring full accountability, including where violations might amount to crimes against humanity. The Commission presented its first [report](#) to the HRC in June 2015 and to the General Assembly (GA) in October 2015. Its second and final [report](#) was presented to the HRC in June 2016 and to the GA in October 2016.

UN Independent Investigation on Burundi (UNIIB)

The UNIIB was established by the Human Rights Council on 17 December 2015 (res. [S-24/1](#)). The UNIIB investigated violations and abuses of human rights committed in the country since April 2015, with a view to preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation. The Independent Investigation was tasked to make recommendations on the improvement of the human rights situation and on technical assistance to support reconciliation and the implementation of the Arusha Agreement. It was tasked to help the state to fulfil its human rights obligations, to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses, including by identifying alleged perpetrators, to adopt appropriate transitional justice measures and to maintain the spirit of the Arusha Agreement. The Investigation presented its final [report](#) to the HRC at the Council's 33rd session in September 2016.

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees

Purpose

The Ad hoc Committee was established by GA res. [2992](#) (XXVII) (1972) to study the implications of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (GA res. [2832](#) (XXVI) (1971)).

Following GA res. [32/86](#) (1977), a meeting of the Indian Ocean coastal and hinterland states was held in New York in 1979 as a step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean.

However, efforts at reaching a consensus on when the conference should be held have not been successful. GA res. [46/49](#) (1991) decided the conference should be structured in more than one stage and that the first stage should be convened in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1993 or as soon as possible. The Committee has not yet been able to reach consensus on the implementation of the Declaration.

GA res. [68/24](#) (2013) requested the Committee Chair to continue informal consultations with members and report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its 70th session (A/70/29).

Membership

Originally 15 members, the Committee has been progressively enlarged, most recently by GA res. [34/80](#) (1979). Further changes to membership were brought about by the reunification of Germany; General Assembly resolutions regarding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and the 6 April 1990 withdrawal from the Committee of France, UK and USA. The Committee now comprises 43 members.

Meetings

The Committee holds biennial formal sessions. Its most recent formal session was scheduled to be held in July 2017 in New York.

Members (43)

Australia (Vice-Chair)	Japan	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	Kenya	Seychelles
Bulgaria	Liberia	Singapore
Canada	Madagascar (Rapporteur)	Somalia
China	Malaysia	Sri Lanka (Chair)
Djibouti	Maldives	Sudan
Egypt	Mauritius	Thailand
Ethiopia	Mozambique (Vice-Chair)	Uganda
Germany	Netherlands	UAE
Greece	Norway	UR of Tanzania
India	Oman	Yemen
Indonesia (Vice-Chair)	Pakistan	Zambia
Iran	Panama	Zimbabwe
Iraq	Poland	
Italy	Romania	

Observers

Nepal	South Africa	Sweden
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Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/committees/terrorism/>

The Committee was established in 1996 to develop an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism (GA res. [51/210](#) (1996)). It negotiated several texts, resulting in the adoption of three treaties, the: International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997); International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999); and International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005).

The Ad Hoc Committee last met in 2013 (A/68/37). At this meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on outstanding issues. Taking this into account, the General Assembly recommended (res. [68/119](#) (2013)) that the Sixth Committee, at the 69th session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalising the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (see GA res. [54/110](#) (2000)). The Working Group was established by the Sixth Committee to continue work at its 69th, 70th and 71st sessions of the General Assembly (see GA resolutions [68/119](#), [69/127](#) and [70/120](#)) and work would continue in the framework of a Working Group of the Sixth Committee at the 72nd session (GA res. [71/151](#) (2016)).

UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

1 United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4134

Fax: +1 212 963 4199

Email: ctitf-uncct@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en

Under-Secretary-General, Chair: Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov, Russian Federation
(designate; appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 21 June 2017)

Officer-in-Charge and Director: Jehangir Khan

Purpose

The CTITF was established by the Secretary-General in 2005 and endorsed by the General Assembly through the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was adopted by consensus in 2006 (GA res. [60/288](#)). It was institutionalised in the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs in December 2009 through GA res. [64/235](#). The institutionalisation provided the Task Force with a dedicated secretariat in the form of the CTITF Office.

As suggested by Secretary-General António Guterres in his April 2017 report on the Capability of the United Nations to Assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/71/858](#)), the CTITF was moved into the new UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT), established on 15 June 2017 by GA res. [71/291](#).

The mandate of the CTITF is to strengthen coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the UN system (see GA resolutions [62/272](#), [64/297](#), [66/282](#), [68/276](#), [70/291](#)). CTITF has 36 UN and 2 non-UN members (INTERPOL and World Customs Organization) across the UN peace and security, sustainable development, human rights and humanitarian pillars. The various CTITF bodies provide counter-terrorism needs assessments and gap analysis and deliver counter-terrorism capacity-building and technical assistance.

The primary goal of CTITF is to maximise each entity's comparative advantage by delivering as one to help Member States implement the four pillars of the Strategy. The four pillars are:

- Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
- Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN system in that regard
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

Structure

CTITF organises its work through working groups and counter-terrorism-related projects and initiatives. The topics to which the groups are dedicated reflect key priority counter-terrorism areas of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The working groups focus on:

- Border management and law enforcement related to counter-terrorism
- Preventing violent extremism
- Countering the financing of terrorism

- Foreign terrorist fighters
- National and regional counter-terrorism strategies
- Preventing and responding to weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) terrorist attacks
- Promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism
- Protection of critical infrastructure including internet, vulnerable targets and tourism security
- Supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism
- Legal and criminal justice responses to counter-terrorism
- Gender-sensitive approach to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism
- Communications.

Membership

The UN Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes, and affiliated organisations contribute to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy both through their individual mandates and through their membership in the CTITF.

The Task Force consists of 38 international entities, which by virtue of their work have a stake in multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. Each entity makes contributions consistent with its own mandate. A recent compilation of activities undertaken by CTITF entities in implementing the Strategy was issued in the report of the Secretary-General in April 2016 ([A/70/826](#)).

CTITF Entities

Al Qaida/Taliban Monitoring Team	Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism
Department of Political Affairs (DPA)	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)
Department of Public Information (DPI)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Department of Safety and Security (DSS)	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Group of Experts of the 1540 Committee	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	UN Rule of Law Unit (UNROL)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	UN-Women
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	World Bank
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	World Customs Organization (WCO)
Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)	World Health Organization (WHO)
Office of the Secretary-General (OSG)	
Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide	
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)	

Observers

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN Alliance of Civilizations
	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

The UNCCT was established in 2011 with an initial contribution from Saudi Arabia, within the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) office in the Department of Political Affairs, to assist in meeting capacity-building needs of Member States, while strengthening UN counter-terrorism expertise. It became operational in April 2012 following the first meeting of its Advisory Board. UNCCT has received contributions totalling \$132 million from more than 20 contributors over the past five years. In 2017, along with the other CTITF staff and resources, the UNCCT was moved into the new Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT), established in June 2017 by GA res. [71/291](#).

The UNCCT seeks to contribute to the full implementation of all four pillars of the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy through the CTITF. It implements and supports capacity-building projects at global, regional and national levels. The UNCCT undertakes initiatives aimed at fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promoting collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and organisations. Through collaboration with CTITF working groups, the UNCCT serves a critical role in building capacity of Member States to strengthen their counter-terrorism capability.

The CTITF Chair is also the UNCCT Executive Director. An [advisory board](#) of 21 Member States and the European Union, representing all regions of the world, provides advice to the Executive Director. The Advisory Board Chair is Abdallah Yahya A Al-Mouallimi, Saudi Arabia.

Advisory Board members (22)

Algeria	France	Russian Federation
Argentina	Germany	Saudi Arabia (Chair)
Belgium	India	Spain
Brazil	Indonesia	Switzerland
China	Morocco	Turkey
Egypt	Nigeria	UK
European Union	Norway	USA
(guest member)	Pakistan	

Committee on Conferences

Internet: <http://coc.dgacm.org>

Purpose

The Committee advises the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organisation of UN conferences. Its mandate includes:

- Planning and coordinating conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies, and avoiding overlapping of meetings in the same sector of activity, wherever possible
- Recommending to the General Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and dealing with administrative and financial implications of departures from the approved calendar
- Recommending the best use of conference-servicing resources, including the introduction of new technology for interpretation, translation, meetings and documentation
- Advising on current and future conference-servicing requirements and means to insure improved coordination of conferences within the UN system
- Monitoring the organisation's policy on publications.

The Committee was established by GA res. [3351](#) (XXIX) (1974). GA res. [43/222](#) (B) (1988) retained the Committee as a permanent subsidiary organ, set the membership at 21 and contains the Committee's terms of reference.

Meetings

The Committee meets in New York, holding an annual organisational session in the northern hemisphere spring and an annual substantive session in the northern hemisphere autumn. Additionally, the Committee is entitled to meet on an ‘as required’ basis to consider matters that may be deemed urgent.

Membership

Members are appointed by the General Assembly President, after consultations with the regional group Chairs, for three-year terms. The 21 members are appointed on the basis of geographical distribution: six members from African states, five from Asia–Pacific states, four from Latin American and Caribbean states, two from Eastern European states, and four from Western European and Other states. One-third of the Committee’s membership retires annually. Retiring members are eligible for reappointment. The Committee’s Bureau consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing all UN regional groups. The Committee agreed at its 1999 substantive session to a procedure for the participation of observers in its work.

Members (21)*

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Bahrain
Central African Republic
France
Namibia
Paraguay
Russian Federation
Sri Lanka

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Germany
Ghana
Guyana
Hungary
Iran
Liberia

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Austria
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Morocco
USA

Bureau (2017–18)

Chair

Lewis G Brown,
Liberia

Vice-Chairs

Christine Renee Bailey,
Jamaica

Fabrice Fize, France
Abbas Yazdani, Iran

Rapporteur

Rita Le Diffard,
Hungary

Note

* Two seats vacant (one from Asia–Pacific states and one from Latin American and Caribbean states) as at 23 June 2017.

Committee on Information

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/coi

Purpose

The Committee was established by the General Assembly to deal with questions relating to public information. It is responsible for overseeing the work of the Department of Public Information and providing it guidance on policies, programmes and activities.

Evolution

The Committee was originally established by GA res. [33/115C](#) (1978) to review UN public information policies and activities. It comprised 41 Member States appointed by the General

54 Assembly President, after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It was mandated to report to the General Assembly on the policies and activities of the UN public information services.

GA res. [34/182](#) (1979) changed the Committee's name to the UN Committee on Information, and its membership was increased to 66. Membership has increased further over the years and now stands at 116.

Meetings

The Committee usually meets annually in New York in April/May.

Membership

The Committee is an open-ended body, and any UN Member State can request membership by applying through the Secretariat. The Committee reached an agreement in 1980 to apply the principle of geographical rotation to all officers and that they would be elected for two-year terms.

Members (116)

African states

Algeria	Gabon	Senegal
Angola	Ghana	Sierra Leone
Benin	Guinea	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Kenya	South Africa
Burundi	Liberia	Sudan
Cabo Verde	Libya	Togo
Congo	Madagascar	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	UR of Tanzania
DR Congo	Mozambique	Zambia
Egypt	Niger	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Nigeria	

Asia-Pacific states

Bangladesh	Jordan	ROK
China	Kazakhstan	Saudi Arabia
Cyprus	Lebanon	Singapore
DPRK	Mongolia	Solomon Islands
India	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Oman	Syrian AR
Iran	Pakistan	Thailand
Iraq	Philippines	Viet Nam
Japan	Qatar	Yemen

Eastern European states

Armenia	Czech Republic	Romania
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Russian Federation
Belarus	Hungary	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Poland	Ukraine
Croatia	Republic of Moldova	

Latin American and Caribbean states

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominican Republic	Peru
Argentina	Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	El Salvador	Suriname
Brazil	Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Guyana	Uruguay
Colombia	Jamaica	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Mexico	
Cuba	Paraguay	

Western European and Other states

Austria	Iceland	Netherlands
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Denmark	Israel	Spain
Finland	Italy	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	Turkey
Germany	Malta	UK
Greece	Monaco	USA

Observers

European Union	State of Palestine	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
Holy See	League of Arab States	UNESCO

Office holders 2017–19

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Jan Kickert, Austria	Jakub Chmielewski, Poland Carla Rivera, El Salvador	Hajime Kishimori, Japan

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees

Purpose

The Committee deals with questions related to the relationship between the UN and the host country, including, amongst other things, the implementation of the Agreement between the UN and USA regarding UN Headquarters (the 'Headquarters Agreement'); privileges and immunities, including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN ('the Convention'); and the security of missions accredited to the UN and the safety of their staff. The Secretary-General may also bring to the Committee's attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention.

The Committee was established by GA res. [2819](#) (XXVI) (1971), which determined its terms of reference, and replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, which had been reconvened under GA res. [2618](#) (XXIV) (1969). In May 1992, the Committee adopted a detailed list of topics for its consideration, which was modified slightly in March 1994. The list of topics is set out in annex I to the Committee's annual report.

Meetings

The Committee holds meetings throughout the year.

Membership

The Committee originally comprised the host country and 14 Member States chosen by the General Assembly President. GA res. [53/104](#) (1998) increased the Committee’s membership by four (one each from African, Asia–Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean, and Eastern European states), bringing the total membership to 19. The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Representative of Cyprus.

Members (19)

African states

Côte d'Ivoire (Vice-Chair)
Libya
Mali
Senegal

Asia–Pacific states

China
Cyprus (Chair)
Iraq
Malaysia

Eastern European states

Bulgaria (Vice-Chair)
Hungary
Russian Federation

Latin American and Caribbean states

Costa Rica (Rapporteur)
Cuba
Honduras

Western European and Other states

Canada (Vice-Chair)
France
Spain
UK
USA

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Internet: <http://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/com.htm>

Purpose

The Committee is the sole UN body exclusively devoted to the question of Palestine. It is mandated by the General Assembly to promote the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the peace process for the achievement of the two-state solution on the basis of pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilise assistance to the Palestinian people.

The Committee was established by GA res. [3376](#) (XXX) (1975) to consider and recommend a programme that would enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognised in GA res. [3236](#) (XXIX) (1974).

The Committee's mandate was most recently renewed in November 2016 by GA res. [71/20](#) (2016). The General Assembly requested the Committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, support the Middle East peace process and mobilise international support for, and assistance to, the Palestinian people (GA res. [69/20](#) (2014)). The General Assembly authorised the Committee to adjust its approved work programme as it considered appropriate and necessary, and report to the General Assembly. It requested the Committee continue to keep under review the question of Palestine, and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General as appropriate.

The General Assembly also requested the Committee continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organisations in order to mobilise international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people’s achievement of their inalienable rights and a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, and to involve additional civil society organisations in its work.

Meetings

The Committee holds several meetings over the course of the year, including an annual opening session in New York at the beginning of the year. The Committee organises four international conferences annually, which bring together diplomatic representatives of UN Member States, parliamentarians, international experts, scholars and civil society. Additionally, the Committee supports various General Assembly-mandated annual capacity-building programmes for staff of the Palestinian Government, in consultation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN in New York.

The Committee also organises an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN, and encourages Member States to continue to give the widest support and publicity to the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November.

Membership

The Committee originally had 20 members. It now consists of 26 Member States and 24 observers. The State of Palestine participates in the work of the Bureau as an observer.

Members (26)

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Pakistan
Belarus	Lao PDR	Senegal
Bolivia	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Cuba	Malaysia	South Africa
Cyprus	Mali	Tunisia
Ecuador	Malta	Turkey
Guinea	Namibia	Ukraine
Guyana	Nicaragua	Venezuela
India	Nigeria	

Observers (24)

African Union	League of Arab States	Saudi Arabia (since 2011)
Algeria	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	Libya	State of Palestine
Bulgaria	Mauritania	Syrian AR
China	Morocco	UAE
Egypt	Niger	Viet Nam
Iraq	Organization of Islamic	Yemen
Jordan	Cooperation	
Kuwait	Qatar	

Bureau (elected 16 February 2017)

Chair

Fodé Seck, Senegal

Vice-Chairs

Dian Triansyah Djani,
Indonesia

Neville Melvin Gertze, Namibia

Anayansi Rodríguez Camejo,
Cuba

María Rubiales de Chamorro,
Nicaragua

Mahmoud Saikal, Afghanistan

Rapporteur

Carmelo Inguanez, Malta

Division for Palestinian Rights

As mandated by the General Assembly, the Division for Palestinian Rights of the UN Department of Political Affairs serves as a secretariat to the Committee and substantively supports it. This includes the planning and organisation of international meetings and conferences, maintaining liaison with civil society organisations, planning and organising the annual observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, as well as numerous annual capacity-building programmes for staff of the Palestinian Government, in consultation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN in New York. The Division for Palestinian Rights also monitors political and other relevant developments in the occupied Palestinian Territory, and develops and maintains the UN Information System on the Question of Palestine (UNISPAL) and the website 'The Question of Palestine'.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
(UNOOSA)
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4950
Fax: +43 1 26060 5830
Email: ooosa@unoosa.org

Internet: www.unoosa.org/ooosa/en/ourwork/copuos/current.html

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOOSA

Twitter: [@unoosa](https://twitter.com/unoosa)

Director: Simonetta Di Pippo, Italy (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2014)

Purpose

COPUOS is mandated to review the scope of international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space; devise programmes in this field that would be undertaken under UN auspices; encourage continued research and disseminate information on research; and study legal problems arising from the exploration of outer space.

The General Assembly established COPUOS as a permanent body by GA res. [1472](#) (XIV) (1959). It succeeded the 18-nation ad hoc committee of the same name established by GA res. [1348](#) (XIII) (1958).

The General Assembly has authorised the convening of three conferences on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. All were held in Vienna, in 1968, 1982 and 1999. The third, UNISPACE III, adopted The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in GA res. [54/68](#) (1999).

At its June 2015 session, COPUOS decided to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first conference with [UNISPACE+50](#), to be held in Vienna in June 2018 as a special segment of the 61st session of COPUOS.

The Committee has two standing sub-committees: Scientific and Technical; and Legal.

Meetings

The Committee usually meets annually in Vienna, Austria, in June. The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee meets annually, usually in February, and the Legal Subcommittee meeting takes place each year, usually in April.

Membership

The Committee originally comprised 24 members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1961. The General Assembly decided to continue the Committee and increase its membership to 28 (GA res. [1721](#) (XVI) (1961)). Membership has since increased further, most recently from 83 to 84 (GA res. [71/90](#) (2016)).

Members (84)

African states

Algeria	Ghana	Senegal
Benin	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Libya	South Africa
Cameroon	Morocco	Sudan
Chad	Niger	Tunisia
Egypt	Nigeria	

Asia-Pacific states

China	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
India	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Mongolia	Syrian AR
Iran	Oman	Thailand
Iraq	Pakistan	UAE
Japan	Philippines	Viet Nam
Jordan	Qatar	
Kazakhstan	ROK	

Eastern European states

Albania	Bulgaria	Romania
Armenia	Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Slovakia
Belarus	Poland	Ukraine

Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina	Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Cuba	Peru
Brazil	Ecuador	Uruguay
Chile	El Salvador	Venezuela
Colombia	Mexico	

Western European and Other states

Australia	Israel	Sweden
Austria	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	Luxembourg	Turkey
Canada	Netherlands	UK
France	New Zealand	USA
Germany	Portugal	
Greece	Spain	

Bureau 2017 (60th session)

Chair

David Kendall, Canada

First Vice-Chair

Vladimír Galuška,
Czech Republic

**Second Vice-Chair and
Rapporteur**

Omar Shareef Hamad Eisa,
Sudan

**Chair of the Scientific and
Technical Subcommittee**

Chiaki Mukai, Japan

**Chair of the Legal
Subcommittee**

Hellmut Lagos Koller,
Chile

Bureau 2018 (61st session)*

Chair

Rosa María del Refugio
Ramírez de Arellano y Haro,
Mexico

Second Vice-Chair and Rapporteur

Keren Shahar Ben-Ami, Israel

Chair of the Legal Subcommittee

Andrzej Miszał,
Poland

First Vice-Chair

Thomas Djamaluddin,
Indonesia

Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee

Pontsho Maruping,
South Africa

Note

* The incoming members of the Bureau for the 61st session will be formally elected at relevant sessions in 2017.

Conference on Disarmament (CD)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2281

Fax: +41 22 917 0034

Email: cd@unog.ch

Internet: www.unog.ch/cd

Secretary-General and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the CD:
Michael Møller, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2015)

Purpose

The Conference was established in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum of the international community. It was established as a result of the UN General Assembly's first Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD I), which was held in 1978. The Conference succeeded other Geneva-based negotiating fora, which included the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960), Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962–68) and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969–78).

The Conference committed itself to promoting general and complete disarmament under effective international control. It also decided that it would deal with the arms race and disarmament in 10 areas (the 'Decalogue'): nuclear weapons in all aspects; chemical weapons; other weapons of mass destruction; conventional weapons; reduction of military budgets; reduction of armed forces; disarmament and development; disarmament and international security; collateral measures, confidence-building measures and effective verification methods in relation to appropriate disarmament measures, acceptable to all parties concerned; and a comprehensive programme of disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The Conference annual agenda ([CD/2085](#)) continues to draw from the Decalogue. Now the Conference focuses on: cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; prevention of an arms race in outer space; effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons including radiological weapons; a comprehensive programme of disarmament and transparency in armaments.

The Conference adopts its own Rules of Procedure ([CD/8/Rev.9](#)) and own agenda, taking into account General Assembly recommendations and proposals from its members. It is funded from the UN regular budget, holds its meetings on UN premises and is supported by the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. It conducts its work by consensus and submits its annual report to the UN General Assembly.

Meetings

The Conference's annual session is divided into three parts of 10, seven and seven weeks under a presidency that rotates among the membership every four working weeks, following the English alphabetical list of membership. The Conference pursues its mandate in plenary meetings, as well as under any additional arrangements agreed by the Conference. The Conference meets in Geneva, Switzerland.

Membership

The Conference originally had 40 members. Membership has gradually expanded to 65. Rules 33–35 of the Rules of Procedure provide that states not members of the Conference may request, in writing through the President, to participate in its work.

Members (65)

Algeria	Germany	Peru
Argentina	Hungary	Poland
Australia	India	ROK
Austria	Indonesia	Romania
Bangladesh	Iran	Russian Federation
Belarus	Iraq	Senegal
Belgium	Ireland	Slovakia
Brazil	Israel	South Africa
Bulgaria	Italy	Spain
Cameroon	Japan	Sri Lanka
Canada	Kazakhstan	Sweden
Chile	Kenya	Switzerland
China	Malaysia	Syrian AR
Colombia	Mexico	Tunisia
Cuba	Mongolia	Turkey
DPRK	Morocco	Ukraine
DR Congo	Myanmar	UK
Ecuador	Netherlands	USA
Egypt	New Zealand	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Nigeria	Viet Nam
Finland	Norway	Zimbabwe
France	Pakistan	

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/ctte/CTTEE

Purpose

The Committee was established by GA res. 2006 (XIX) (1965) to conduct a comprehensive review of all issues relating to peacekeeping. It reports to the General Assembly on its work through the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee).

Meetings

The Committee usually holds an annual substantive session in New York beginning in February.

Membership

The Committee comprises 153 Member States, mostly past or current contributors to peacekeeping operations. Other Member States, inter-governmental organisations and entities participate as observers.

Members (153)

Afghanistan	Germany	Norway
Albania	Ghana	Pakistan
Algeria	Greece	Palau
Angola	Grenada	Papua New Guinea
Argentina	Guatemala	Paraguay
Armenia	Guinea	Peru
Australia	Guyana	Philippines
Austria	Haiti	Poland
Azerbaijan	Honduras	Portugal
Bangladesh	Hungary	Qatar
Belarus	Iceland	ROK
Belgium	India	Republic of Moldova
Benin	Indonesia	Romania
Bhutan	Iran	Russian Federation
Bolivia	Iraq	Rwanda
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Samoa
Brazil	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Brunei Darussalam	Italy	Senegal
Bulgaria	Jamaica	Serbia
Burkina Faso	Japan	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Jordan	Singapore
Cambodia	Kazakhstan	Slovakia
Cameroon	Kenya	Slovenia
Canada	Kuwait	South Africa
Central African Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Spain
Chad	Lao PDR	Sri Lanka
Chile	Latvia	Sudan
China	Lebanon	Swaziland
Colombia	Lesotho	Sweden
Congo	Liberia	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Libya	Syrian AR
Côte d'Ivoire	Lithuania	Thailand
Croatia	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cuba	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Cyprus	Malawi	Togo
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Tunisia
DR Congo	Mali	Turkey
Denmark	Mauritania	Uganda
Djibouti	Mauritius	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Mexico	UK
Ecuador	Mongolia	UR of Tanzania
Egypt	Montenegro	USA
El Salvador	Morocco	Uruguay
Eritrea	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Estonia	Myanmar	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Namibia	Viet Nam
Fiji	Nepal	Yemen
Finland	Netherlands	Zambia
France	New Zealand	Zimbabwe
Gabon	Nicaragua	
Gambia	Niger	
Georgia	Nigeria	

Observers (12)

Botswana	International Criminal Court	International Organization of la
Panama	International Criminal Police	Francophonie
African Union	Organization (INTERPOL)	Organization of the Islamic
European Union	International Institute for	Conference
Holy See	Democracy and Electoral	Sovereign Military Order
International Committee of the	Assistance	of Malta
Red Cross		

Bureau for 2017

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Anthony Bosah, Nigeria	Takeshi Akahori, Japan	Mohammed Halima, Egypt
	Mateo Estrémé, Argentina	
	Michael Grant, Canada	
	Margareta Kassangana-	
	Jakubowska, Poland	

Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/committees/charter/>

Purpose

The Special Committee was initially established in 1974 under GA res. 3349 (XXIX) as an ad hoc committee to consider, amongst other things, any specific proposals that governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the UN to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the UN that might not require amendments to the Charter. It was reconvened under GA res. 3499 (XXX) (1975) as the Special Committee on the Charter. The Committee's mandate has been renewed annually by the General Assembly since then. Its current mandate includes the consideration of proposals concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Meetings

The Committee holds one session a year over seven days in New York in the first half of the year.

Membership

Under GA res. 50/52 (1995), the Committee's membership was expanded to include all Member States. It has a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing the UN regional groups, and an open-ended working group with the same chair and officers as the Committee.

Bureau (elected in February 2017)

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Ruslan Varankov, Belarus	Elsadig Ali Sayed Ahmed, Sudan	Isaías Arturo Medina Mejías, Venezuela
	Christian Karstensen, Denmark	
	Shaharussin Onn, Malaysia	

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Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee of 24 or C24)

Internet: www.un.org/en/decolonization/specialcommittee.shtml

Purpose

The Committee was established by the General Assembly in 1961 to monitor the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (GA res. 1514 (XV) (1960)). The Committee annually reviews the list of territories to which the Declaration is applicable and makes recommendations on its implementation and on the dissemination of public information on decolonisation. It also hears statements from Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs), dispatches visiting missions and organises seminars on the political, social and economic situation in the territories.

The Committee is also known as the Special Committee on Decolonisation, Committee of 24 or C24, although it now has 29 members.

Territories on the Committee’s agenda

American Samoa	French Polynesia	St Helena
Anguilla	Gibraltar	Tokelau
Bermuda	Guam	Turks and Caicos Islands
British Virgin Islands	Montserrat	United States Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands	New Caledonia	Western Sahara
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Pitcairn Islands	

Meetings

The Committee holds its main session in New York in June and an annual seminar in the Caribbean and Pacific in alternate years. In 2017, the seminar was held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Membership

Originally comprising 17 members, GA res. 1810 (XVII) (1962) enlarged the membership to 24. The membership increased again in 2004, 2008 and 2010 and now stands at 29.

Members (29)

Antigua and Barbuda	Fiji	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bolivia	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Chile	India	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
China	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
Congo	Iran	Syrian AR
Côte d'Ivoire	Iraq	Timor-Leste
Cuba	Mali	Tunisia
Dominica	Nicaragua	UR of Tanzania
Ecuador	Papua New Guinea	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Russian Federation	

Bureau

Chair

Rafael Darío Ramírez Carreño,
Venezuela

Vice-Chairs

Dian Triansyah Djani,
Indonesia

Anayansi Rodríguez Camejo,
Cuba

Adikalie Foday Sumah,
Sierra Leone

Rapporteur

Bashar Ja'afari,
Syrian AR

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Purpose

GA res. [2443](#) (XXIII) (1968) established the Special Committee, composed of three Member States appointed by the General Assembly President. The occupied territories are considered those remaining under Israeli occupation since 1967, namely, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Palestinian territory, which comprises the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. The Special Committee's mandate has been renewed annually, most recently by GA res. [71/95](#) (December 2016).

Members

Aboubacar Sadikh Barry, Senegal	Ramlan Bin Ibrahim, Malaysia	Amrith Rohan Perera, Sri Lanka (Chair)
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UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Purpose

GA res. [194](#) (III) (1948) established the Commission to:

- Help with the repatriation of refugees
- Arrange for compensation for the property of those choosing not to return
- Assist Israel and the Arab states to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding.

GA res. [71/94](#) (2016) requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel.

Membership

The Commission members are France, Turkey and the USA. As set out in GA res. [194](#) (III) (1948), they were selected by a committee of the General Assembly consisting of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/

Purpose

The UNDC was created under the Security Council by GA res. 502 (VI) in 1952, and re-established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly in 1978 at its 10th special session, the first devoted to disarmament (GA res. [S-10/2](#) para. 118). It was created as a deliberative body to consider and make recommendations on disarmament problems, and to follow up decisions and recommendations of the 10th Special Session.

GA res. [37/78H](#) (1982) requested the UNDC to direct its attention to specific subjects, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and to make concrete recommendations to each General Assembly session.

In 1998, the General Assembly decided that, from 2000, the UNDC's agenda would normally comprise two substantive items, including one on nuclear disarmament, which are then debated for three consecutive years (decision [52/492](#)).

The UNDC operates by way of plenary meetings and working groups. The number of working groups depends on the number of substantive items on its agenda. The Commission's agenda items for the 2015–17 substantive sessions are: (a) Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and (b) Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons. In April 2017 the UNDC's Working Group II adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 5 and a text entitled 'Recommendations on practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons'.

Meetings

The UNDC meets for three weeks annually, usually in New York.

Membership

All UN Member States are members of the UNDC, and the five regional groups take turns as the Chair. Working group chairs are selected in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation.

Office holders for the 2017 session

Chair

Gabriela Martinic, Argentina

Vice-Chairs

Antigua and Barbuda
Austria
Latvia
Libya
Lithuania
Pakistan
Turkey

Rapporteur

Ali Robatjazi, Iran

Chair of Working Group I

Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

Wilmer Mendez, Venezuela

Chair of Working Group II

Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons

Lachezara Stoeva, Bulgaria

**UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
(UNSCEAR)**

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4330
Fax: +43 1 26060 5902

Internet: www.unscear.org
Secretary: Malcolm Crick, UK (selected by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Director in 2005)

Purpose

UNSCEAR was established by GA res. 913 (X) (1955). The resolution requested the Committee receive and evaluate radiological information furnished by UN Member States or members of the specialised agencies, and summarise reports received on radiation levels and radiation effects.

The Committee submits annual progress reports to the General Assembly and periodically publishes comprehensive reports. These contain systematic assessments of all the major sources of exposure to ionising radiation. They have prompted significant worldwide reductions in unnecessary radiation exposure, and continue to underpin the risk management programmes of international bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Committee also conducts systematic evaluations of the evidence for radiation-induced health effects from survivors of the atomic bombings in Japan in 1945 and other exposed groups. It has published landmark reports on the levels and effects of exposure to ionising radiation following the accidents at Chernobyl and Fukushima. It has evaluated advances in scientific understanding of the mechanisms by which radiation effects can occur. These assessments provide the scientific foundation used by the relevant agencies in the UN system in formulating international radiation protection standards and other instruments.

Meetings

UNSCEAR usually meets annually in Vienna during the second quarter for about five days.

Membership

Originally 15, the membership of UNSCEAR has gradually increased, most recently by GA res. 66/70 (2011), to 27 scientists representing their Member States.

Members (27)

African states

Egypt
Sudan

Asia-Pacific states

China
India
Indonesia
Japan
Pakistan
ROK

Eastern European states

Belarus
Poland
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Ukraine

**Latin American and
Caribbean states**

Argentina
Brazil
Mexico
Peru

**Western European and
Other states**

Australia
Belgium
Canada
Finland
France
Germany
Spain
Sweden
UK
USA

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Working Group on the Financing of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Purpose

The General Assembly established the Working Group (GA res. [2656](#) (XXV) of 7 December 1970) to study all aspects of the financing of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Working Group to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in reaching solutions to problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis.

Each year, the General Assembly has endorsed the Working Group's efforts and requested it to continue, most recently in GA res. [71/93](#) (2016).

Membership

There are nine members designated by the Secretary-General.

Members (9)

France	Lebanon	Turkey (Chair)
Ghana	Norway (Rapporteur)	UK
Japan	Trinidad and Tobago	USA

UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (Informal Consultative Process)

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Office of Legal Affairs	Fax: +1 917 367 0560
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450	Email: doalos@un.org
New York, NY 10017	
United States of America	

Internet: www.un.org/depts/los/consultative_process/consultative_process.htm

Purpose

The purpose of the Informal Consultative Process is to facilitate the UN General Assembly's annual review of developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea by considering the Secretary-General's report on oceans and the law of the sea and by suggesting particular issues to be considered by the General Assembly, with an emphasis on identifying areas where coordination and cooperation at the inter-governmental and inter-agency levels should be enhanced.

The General Assembly created the Informal Consultative Process in 1999 (GA res. [54/33](#)), consistent with the legal framework provided by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the goals of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, following a review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of 'Oceans and Seas'.

GA resolutions [57/141](#) (2002) and [60/30](#) (2005) extended the Informal Consultative Process for further three-year periods. GA resolutions [63/111](#) (2008), [65/37 A](#) (2010), [67/78](#) (2012), [69/245](#) (2014) and [71/257](#) (2016) extended the Process for further two-year periods.

Meetings

The Informal Consultative Process meets once a year to consider a topic or topics identified in the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea. The 18th meeting, held in New York in May 2017, focused on the effects of climate change on oceans.

Membership

The Informal Consultative Process is open to all UN Member States, states members of the specialised agencies and parties to the Convention. It is also open to entities that have a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and to inter-governmental organisations with competence in ocean affairs. The format of the Informal Consultative Process provides the opportunity to receive input from representatives of the major groups identified in Agenda 21, particularly through discussion panels.

Co-Chairs

Appointed by the President of the General Assembly for the 18th meeting (May 2017)

Kornelios Korneliou, Cyprus

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru

Preparatory Committee established by GA Res. 69/292: Development of an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction

Division for Ocean Affairs and the
Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Fax: +1 917 367 0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/depts/los/biodiversity/prepcom.htm

Purpose

In its resolution [69/292](#) of 19 June 2015, the General Assembly decided to develop an international legally binding instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

To that end, it decided to establish, prior to holding an inter-governmental conference, a Preparatory Committee to make substantive recommendations to the General Assembly on the elements of a draft text of an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS, taking into account the various reports of the Co-Chairs on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction.

A special voluntary trust fund was established pursuant to resolution [69/292](#) for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular, the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, in attending the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and the inter-governmental conference.

The Preparatory Committee will report to the Assembly on its progress by the end of 2017.

Meetings

The Preparatory Committee met for two sessions of 10 working days each in 2016. Its third session took place from 27 March to 7 April 2017 and its fourth session took place from 10 to 21 July 2017.

Membership

The Preparatory Committee is open to all Member States, members of the specialised agencies and parties to the Convention, with others invited as observers. The Chair is appointed by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States. A bureau of 10 members, two from each regional group, assists the Chair.

Chairs

First and second sessions (2016)

Eden Charles, Trinidad and Tobago

Third and fourth sessions (2017)

Carlos Sergio Sobral Duarte, Brazil

Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects

Division for Ocean Affairs and the
Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962

Fax: +1 917 367 0560

Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/Depts/los/rp

Purpose

The General Assembly established the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, both current and foreseeable (Regular Process), following the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa (GA res. [57/141](#)).

The Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process (the Working Group) was initially established in 2008 (GA res. [63/111](#)). Its role is to oversee and guide the Regular Process. The General Assembly also established a Group of Experts to be an integral part of the Process. The Group of Experts is assisted by a wider Pool of Experts, composed of several hundred members nominated by states through the regional groups of the General Assembly.

The summary of the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment (World Ocean Assessment) was issued as an official document of the General Assembly ([A/70/112](#)) on 22 July 2015, and approved by the Assembly in December 2015 (GA res. [70/235](#) (2015)). The second cycle of the Regular Process, covering the five years from 2016 to 2020, was launched by GA res. [70/235](#) (2015)).

As well as producing the second World Ocean Assessment(s), the Regular Process supports other ocean-related inter-governmental processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; GA res. [69/292](#) on the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

Evolution

The General Assembly launched the ‘Assessment of Assessments’ as the start-up phase of the Regular Process (GA resolutions [58/240](#) (2003) and [60/30](#) (2005)). In December 2009, it endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole that proposed a framework for the Regular Process (GA res. [64/71](#)). In December 2010, the General Assembly endorsed recommendations that proposed modalities for implementing the Regular Process, including the key features, institutional arrangements, capacity-building and financing (GA res. [65/37A](#)). The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea was designated to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process.

In December 2011, the Assembly adopted criteria for the appointment of experts and guidelines for regional workshops to assist the Regular Process (GA res. [66/231](#)). Workshops in support of the first cycle of the Regular Process were hosted by Chile, China, Belgium, USA, Mozambique, Australia, Côte d’Ivoire and India between 2011 and 2014. The first five regional workshops in support of the second cycle are being held in 2017, with another five planned for 2018. Guidelines for the first round of regional workshops to assist the second cycle are available on the [website](#).

The programme of work for the second cycle was approved by GA res. [71/257](#) (2016). As at June 2017, the Group of Experts for the second cycle had been constituted and a mechanism had been established to establish a Pool of Experts for the second cycle. Pursuant to GA res. [71/257](#), National Focal Points were also being designated by states to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the second cycle.

More detailed information is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The Working Group has held eight meetings between February 2011 and April 2017. All meetings have been held in New York.

Membership

Working Group meetings are open to UN Member States and observers, relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and relevant scientific institutions and major groups identified in Agenda 21 that request an invitation to participate. The Working Group has two co-chairs and a 15-member bureau. The Co-Chairs represent developed and developing countries and are appointed by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with regional groups.

Co-Chairs (as at April 2017)

Carolyn Schwalger, New Zealand

Juliette Babb-Riley, Barbados

Bureau (as at April 2017)

African states

Ghana
Kenya
UR of Tanzania

Asia-Pacific states

China
ROK
Sri Lanka

Eastern European states

Bulgaria
Estonia
Ukraine

Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina
Chile
Ecuador

Western European and Other states

Greece
Spain
USA

Open-ended Working Group on Ageing for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons

Secretariat: Division for Social Policy
and Development

Department for Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Plaza, Room S-2981
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5090

Fax: +1 917 367 5102

Email: dspd-ageing@un.org

Internet: <http://social.un.org/ageing-working-group>

Focal Point on Ageing: Rosemary Lane, UK

Purpose

The Working Group's role is to consider the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identify possible gaps and how best to address them, including the feasibility of further instruments and measures. By GA res. [67/139](#) (2012), the mandate also includes consideration and drafting of proposals to be included in an international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons.

The Working Group was established in December 2010 by GA res. [65/182](#). To date, it has met once or twice a year.

Bureau members (eighth session, July 2017)

Chair

Martín García Moritán,
Argentina

Vice-Chairs

Alanoud Qassim M A
Al-Temimi, Qatar

Lidija Dravec, Slovenia

Katharina Konzett-Stoffl,
Austria

Rapporteur

Lahya Itedhimbwa Shikongo,
Namibia

Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council

GA res. [48/26](#) (1993) established an open-ended working group to consider all aspects of the question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council. The Working Group's mandate was renewed in 2016 for the General Assembly's 71st session (GA decision 70/559), but the Group was only to convene if Member States so decided.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Purpose

The General Assembly, at its 60th session and continuously since its 62nd session, has annually established an Ad Hoc Working Group tasked with identifying ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly. The Ad Hoc Working Group's mandate was most recently renewed by GA res. [70/305](#) (2016) for the General Assembly's 71st session.

Co-chairs

Vladimir Drobnjak, Croatia

Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, UAE

ADVISORY BODIES

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations
405 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 3596
Email: kim12@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/advisoryboard
Secretary: Soo-Hyun Kim (since June 2016)

Purpose

The functions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters are to:

- Advise the Secretary-General on arms limitation and disarmament matters, including studies and research under the auspices of the UN or institutions within the UN
- Serve as the Board of Trustees of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- Advise the Secretary-General on implementation of the UN Disarmament Information Programme.

The Board was established in 1978 pursuant to paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly (GA res. [S-10/2](#)). It received its current mandate pursuant to GA decision [54/418](#) (1999).

Meetings

The Board holds two sessions a year, alternating between Geneva and New York.

Membership

The Secretary-General chooses the Board’s members from all regions of the world for their knowledge and experience in the field of disarmament and international security. There are currently 15 members. The UNIDIR Director is an ex officio member. Terms are generally for four years. The Chair rotates by region on a yearly basis.

Members, 68th session, 2017 (15)

Wael Al-assad, Jordan	Anita E Friedt, USA	Enkhtsetseg Ochir, Mongolia
Mely Caballero Anthony, Philippines	Fu Cong, China	Vladimir Orlov, Russian Federation
Choi Sung-joo, ROK	Vicente Garrido Rebolledo, Spain	Ex Officio Member: Jarmo Sareva, Finland (UNIDIR Director)
Lucia Dammert, Peru	Camille Grand, France	
Vladimir Drobnjak, Croatia	Pervez Hoodbhoy, Pakistan	
Trevor Findlay, Australia (Chair 2017)	Eboe Hutchful, Ghana	
	Steffen Kongstad, Norway	

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0547
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 6008
Fax: +1 212 963 1963
Email: morrisv@un.org

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/poa/>
Secretary: Virginia Morris

Purpose

The General Assembly established a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law through GA res. [2099](#) (XX) (1965). This resolution set up the Committee to advise the Secretary-General on substantive aspects of the Programme. The Committee was given its current title by GA res. [2204](#) (XXI) (1966).

The Programme of Assistance was established to contribute to a better knowledge of international law. It provides direct assistance by means of the:

- [International Law Fellowship Programme](#)
- [Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Audiovisual Library of International Law](#), which was launched in October 2008
- [Preparation and dissemination of publications and other information relating to international law.](#)

The General Assembly authorised the Programme's continuation annually until its 26th session, then every two years, then again annually since its 64th session in 2009–10 (GA res. 64/113). The Secretary-General reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme and is then authorised to carry out activities in subsequent years.

The Codification Division of the UN Office of Legal Affairs is responsible for implementing the Programme of Assistance.

Membership

GA res. 70/116 (2015) appointed 25 Member States to serve on the Committee for the four years 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2019.

Members (25)

African states

Ethiopia
Ghana
Kenya
Nigeria
Sudan
UR of Tanzania

Asia-Pacific states

Cyprus
Lebanon
Malaysia
Pakistan
Singapore

Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina
Chile
Mexico
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay

Eastern European states

Czech Republic
Russian Federation
Slovakia

Western European and Other states

Canada
France
Germany
Italy
Portugal
USA

Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC)

United Nations
405 East 42nd Street
Secretariat Building
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 0788
Fax: +1 212 963 0600
Email: bamuwamy@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/ga/iaac/

Executive Secretary: Moses Bamuwamy

Purpose

The IAAC was established by GA res. [60/248](#) (2005) as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly to serve in an expert advisory capacity and assist the General Assembly in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities.

The Committee's responsibilities are to provide independent advice to the General Assembly on: the scope, results and effectiveness of audit as well as other oversight functions, especially the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS); measures to ensure the compliance of management with audit and other oversight recommendations; and on various risk management, internal control, operational, accounting and disclosure issues.

The terms of reference for the IAAC were established in GA res. [61/275](#) (2007) and the new body started functioning in January 2008. The General Assembly reviewed the terms of reference in 2011 and 2015 and no changes were made (GA res. [65/250](#) and [70/111](#)).

Meetings

The IAAC meets up to four times a year, usually in New York.

Membership

The IAAC consists of five members, who serve three-year terms, renewable at least once. Members are appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, and serve in their personal capacities as experts in financial, audit and/or other oversight-related activities.

Members

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

J Christopher Mihm, USA (Vice-Chair)
Richard Quartei Quartey, Ghana

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Patricia X Arriagada Villouta, Chile
Natalia Bocharova, Russian Federation
Maria Gracia M Pulido Tan (Chair), Philippines

EXPERT BODIES

Board of Auditors

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1-2680A
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5623
Fax: +1 212 963 3684
Email: dasa@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/auditors/board/
Executive Secretary: Anjana Das

Purpose

The General Assembly established the Board to audit the accounts of the UN and its funds and programmes, and to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). It submits reports to the General Assembly annually or every two years, depending on the financial regulations and rules adopted by the respective organisations. The Board was established in 1946 by GA res. [74\(I\)](#).

The Board is responsible for the audit of 25 UN organisations and four Special Projects. With the concurrence of ACABQ, the Board allocates and rotates assignments among individual members. However, responsibility for the Board's reports is collegial.

Structure

The Board is composed of the Auditors-General (or officers holding the equivalent title) of three UN Member States. To enable the Board to carry out its mandate, an Audit Operations Committee was established at UN Headquarters. This comprises three full-time Directors of External Audit, each representing a member of the Board. In addition to a full-time director and deputy director stationed in New York, each member provides audit staff from their national audit office to conduct audits at various UN locations. For the purpose of making a local or special examination, or for economies in the audit cost, the Board may engage the services of any national Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title), commercial public auditors of known repute or any other person or firm that, in the opinion of the Board, is technically qualified.

Meetings

The Board meets twice a year, in a regular session in New York in July and in a special session in November/December, which alternates between New York and elsewhere.

Membership

The three Board members are appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and retire by rotation. GA res. [55/248](#) (2001) approved a change in the term of office to a non-consecutive six years, beginning 1 July 2002. Previously, members were appointed for three-year terms, which were renewable.

Board members

Term ends 30 June 2018

Mussa Juma Assad,
Comptroller and Auditor
General of the UR of Tanzania
(Chair from 1 January 2015
to 31 December 2016)

Term ends 30 June 2020

Shashi Kant Sharma,
Comptroller and Auditor
General of India

Term ends 30 June 2022

Kay Scheller, President of
the German Supreme Audit
Institution

Panel of External Auditors

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1–2680A
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5623
Fax: +1 212 963 3684
Email: dasa@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/auditors/panel/
Executive Secretary: Anjana Das

Purpose

The main objectives of the Panel of External Auditors of the UN, the UN's specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are to further the coordination of the audits for which its members are responsible and to exchange information on audit methods and findings. The Panel was established by GA res. [1438](#) (XIV) (1959).

The Panel may submit to the executive heads of the organisations audited any observations or recommendations it may wish to make in relation to the accounts and financial procedures of the organisation concerned. The executive heads of the participating organisations may also, through their auditors, submit requests to the Panel for its opinion or recommendation on any matter within its competence.

Membership

The Panel comprises the members of the UN Board of Auditors and the external auditors of the UN specialised agencies and IAEA. The current members, their term of office expiry and organisations audited are listed on the [website](#).

Chair and Vice-Chair (terms end December 2017)

Chair: Mussa Juma Assad, Controller and
Auditor General of the UR of Tanzania

Vice-Chair: Didier Migaud, First President
of the Cour des comptes of France

International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

ICSC Headquarters
2 United Nations Plaza, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3294
Fax: +1 212 963 0159

Internet: <http://icsc.un.org>
Executive Secretary: Regina Pawlik, Germany

Purpose

The ICSC is responsible for the regulation and coordination of staff conditions of service within the UN, the specialised agencies and other international organisations that participate in the UN common system and accept the Commission's Statute.

The Commission also has some decision-making functions with respect to post-adjustment indices, daily subsistence allowances, methodologies to determine salary levels and job classification standards. For other compensation issues and on human resource matters, it makes recommendations to the General Assembly or the executive heads of the participating organisations. The ICSC was established by GA res. [3357](#) (XXIX) (1974).

Meetings

The full Commission meets twice a year.

Membership

The Commission comprises 15 independent experts, appointed in their individual capacities by, and answerable as a body to, the General Assembly. Due regard is given to broad geographical representation. Members are appointed for four years, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, from a list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General. Members may be reappointed. The Chair and Vice-Chair serve in a full-time capacity and are based in New York.

Members (15)

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Minoru Endo, Japan

Luis Mariano Hermosillo,
Mexico

Aldo Mantovani, Italy

Curtis Smith, USA

Wolfgang Stöckl, Germany
(Vice-Chair)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Marie-Françoise Bechtel,
France

Emmanuel Oti Boateng, Ghana

Carleen Gardner, Jamaica

Kingston P Rhodes, Sierra
Leone (Chair)

Eugeniusz Wyzner, Poland

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Larbi Djacta, Algeria

Mohammed Farashuddin,
Bangladesh

Vladimir Storozhev, Russian
Federation

Xiaochu Wang, China

El Hassane Zahid, Morocco

International Law Commission (ILC)

323 East 42nd Street, Room DC2–50234

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5331

Fax: +1 212 963 1963

Email: ilcweb@un.org

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/ilc/>

Purpose

The ILC was established by GA res. 174 (II) (1947) to encourage the progressive development and codification of international law. The substantive items on its programme of work, as at June 2017, are:

- Identification of customary international law¹
- Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties¹
- Immunity of state officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction
- Provisional application of treaties
- Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts
- Protection of the atmosphere
- Crimes against humanity
- *Jus cogens*
- Succession of states in respect of state responsibility.²

The ninth edition of the publication *Work of the International Law Commission*, issued in 2017, reviews the Commission's work over nearly seven decades.

Meetings

The Commission meets in Geneva in a split session each year, starting in the northern hemisphere spring and concluding in the autumn.

Membership

The Commission's membership has been increased several times, most recently by GA res. 36/39 (1981), and now stands at 34.

By GA res. [36/39](#) (1981), the General Assembly decided the members should be elected according to the following pattern: eight from African states, seven from Asia–Pacific states, three from Eastern European states, six from Latin American and Caribbean states, and eight from Western European and Other states; plus one from African or Eastern European states in rotation, and one from Asia–Pacific or Latin American and Caribbean states in rotation.

The regional group allocation for the current five-year term is: eight from African states, seven from Asia–Pacific, four from Eastern Europe, seven from Latin American and the Caribbean, and eight from Western European and Other states.

Commission members are elected by the General Assembly for five-year terms and are eligible for re-election. They are elected on a personal basis and sit in their personal capacities as experts. Casual vacancies during the term following resignation or death are filled by the Commission.

Members (34) 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Ali bin Fetais Al-Marri, Qatar	Charles C Jalloh, Sierra Leone	Ernest Petrič, Slovenia
Carlos J Argüello-Goméz, Nicaragua	Roman Anatolyevitch Kolodkin, Russian Federation	Aniruddha Rajput, India
Bogdan Aurescu, Romania	Ahmed Laraba, Algeria	August Reinisch, Austria
Yacouba Cissé, Côte d'Ivoire	Marja Lehto, Finland	Juan José Ruda Santolaria, Peru
Concepción Escobar Hernández, Spain	Shinya Murase, Japan	Gilberto Vergne Saboia, Brazil
Patrícia Galvão Teles, Portugal	Sean David Murphy, USA	Pavel Šturma, Czech Republic
Juan Manuel Gómez-Robledo, Mexico	Hong Thao Nguyen, Viet Nam	Dire D Tladi, South Africa
Claudio Grossman Guiloff, Chile	Georg Nolte, Germany	Eduardo Valencia-Ospina, Colombia
Hussein A Hassouna, Egypt	Nilüfer Oral, Turkey	Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez, Ecuador
Mahmoud Daifallah Hmoud, Jordan	Hassan Ouazzani Chahdi, Morocco	S Amos Wako, Kenya
Huang Huikang, China	Ki Gab Park, ROK	Michael Wood, UK
	Chris Maina Peter, UR of Tanzania	

Notes

- 1 Not scheduled to be considered at the 69th session (2017) as the Commission completed first reading in 2016
- 2 Added to the current programme of work in 2017

Investments Committee

Internet: <http://imd.unjspf.org>

Purpose

The Investments Committee was established by GA res. [155](#) (II) (1947) to advise the Secretary-General on the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund and UN University Endowment Fund investments.

Meetings

The Committee meets four times a year, including one meeting held in conjunction with the UN Pension Board. The meetings are normally held in New York or, on occasion, in another UN member country.

Membership

Committee members are appointed by the Secretary-General usually for three-year terms, following consultation with the UN Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Appointments are recommended by the Fifth Committee and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. In addition to the regular members, the Secretary-General may appoint additional members to ensure geographical representation and expertise in specific sectors and markets. Such additional members are referred to as ad hoc members. The regular members are eligible for reappointment with a limit of five terms of three years each, while the ad hoc member appointments are renewed every year. Membership has been expanded several times and now stands at eight, plus ad hoc members if required (see GA res. [31/196](#) (1976)).

Members (8)

Madhav Dhar, India (Chair)	Nemir Kirdar, Iraq	Gumersindo Oliveros, Spain
Simon Jiang, China	Michael Klein, USA	Luciane Ribeiro, Brazil
Achim Kassow, Germany	Linah Mohohlo, Botswana	

Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

Palais des Nations
Room D-507
CH 1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3044
Fax: +41 22 917 0627
Email: jiu@unog.ch

Internet: www.unjiu.org
Executive Secretary: Susanne Frueh, Germany

Purpose

The JIU began its work in 1968 following recommendations by the Ad hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (GA res. [2150](#) (XXI) (1966) and as further confirmed in GA res. [2360](#) (XXII) (1967)). After eight years, the General Assembly approved the JIU [Statute](#) as the annex of GA res. [31/192](#) (1976).

The JIU's mandate covers the UN, its separately administered funds and programmes, and the specialised agencies that have accepted the Statute. It reports to the General Assembly and is responsible to the competent legislative organs of its participating organisations.

Articles 5 and 6 of the Statute include that the JIU shall satisfy itself that activities undertaken by the organisations are carried out in the most economical manner and that optimum use is made of the resources available. The Statute also includes that inspectors: have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency and proper use of funds; provide an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management and methods and achieving greater coordination between organisations; may propose reforms or make recommendations to the competent organs of the organisations; and, acting singly or in small groups, may make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which may be without prior notification, in any of the organisations' services.

The JIU's budget is included in the regular UN budget as a jointly financed activity, with expenditure shared by its 28 participating organisations.

Meetings

The JIU holds an annual winter session, usually in two parts, one in December and the second in January as well as a summer session in early July.

Membership

In accordance with chapter II of the JIU [Statute](#), the Unit consists of no more than 11 inspectors, including a chair and vice-chair elected by the Unit each year. Inspectors are nominated by the General Assembly President and appointed by the Assembly based on their experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and reasonable rotation. They serve in their personal capacities for five-year terms that can be renewed once.

Inspectors (11)

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Jean Wesley Cazeau, Haiti

Achamkulangare Gopinathan,
India

Sukai Elie Prom-Jackson,
Gambia

Gennady Tarasov, Russian
Federation

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Rajab Sukayri, Jordan

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Aicha Afifi, Morocco

Petru Dumitriu, Romania

Jeremiah Kramer, Canada
(Chair 2017)

Gönke Roscher, Germany

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Eileen Cronin, USA

Jorge Flores Callejas,
Honduras (Vice-Chair 2017)

UN Appeals Tribunal (UNAT) and UN Dispute Tribunal (UNDT)

UN Appeals Tribunal Registry
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2405
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 212 963 2293
Email: unat1@un.org

UN Dispute Tribunal Registry Geneva
Palais des Nations
Office S.102 8-14
Avenue de la Paix 1211
Geneva 10, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 917 2256
Email: undt.geneva@unog.ch

Internet: www.un.org/en/oaj

UN Dispute Tribunal Registry Nairobi
UN Avenue, Gigiri
Room CW-202
PO Box 67578 (00200)
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: +254 20 762 1073
Email: undt.nairobi@unon.org

UN Dispute Tribunal Registry New York
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2440
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 917 367 9883
Email: undt-newyork@un.org

Purpose

UNAT and UNDT were established by the General Assembly (res. [63/253](#) (2008)) to adjudicate applications by current or former UN staff members regarding alleged non-compliance with their employment contracts or conditions.

The system of administration of justice at the UN underwent significant reform in 2009. GA res. [62/228](#) (2007) reaffirmed the intention to establish a “new, independent, transparent, professionalized, adequately resourced and decentralized system of administration of justice”. The resolution established a two-tier formal system comprising a first instance [UNDT](#), located in New York, Geneva and Nairobi, and an appellate instance, the [UNAT](#), the registry of which is based in New York.

The Statutes for the new bodies were adopted by the General Assembly in res. [63/253](#) (2008). This resolution also abolished the former UN Administrative Tribunal as of 31 December 2009. The two new bodies became operational from 1 July 2009. The Statutes for UNAT and UNDT were subsequently amended in GA resolutions [66/237](#) (2011), [69/203](#) (2014), [70/112](#) (2015) and [71/266](#) (2016).

Judges

Judges are appointed to both tribunals by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council.

UNAT Judges

Deborah Thomas-Felix, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed 2016, three-year term ending 30 June 2019) (President)	Sabine Knierim, Germany (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Dimitrios Raikos, Greece (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)
Rosalyn M Chapman, USA (non-renewable seven-year term starting 1 July 2012, ending 30 June 2019) (Second Vice-President)	Richard Lussick, Samoa (non- renewable seven-year term starting 1 July 2012, ending 30 June 2019) (First Vice-President)	
Martha Halfeld Furtado de Mendonça Schmidt, Brazil (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	John Raymond Murphy, South Africa (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	

UNDT full-time Judges

Nairobi: Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart, Poland (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Geneva: Teresa Maria da Silva Bravo, Portugal (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	New York: Memooda Ebrahim- Carstens, Botswana (initial three-year term, reappointed for a non-renewable seven-year term starting 1 July 2012, ending 30 June 2019)
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UNDT half-time Judges

Alexander W Hunter Jr, USA (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran, UK (initial three-year term, reappointed for a non-renewable seven-year term starting 1 July 2012, ending 30 June 2019)
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UNDT full-time ad litem Judges

New York: Alessandra Greceanu, Romania (elected 16 April 2012 for an initial six-month term, which has been renewed several times, most recently until 31 December 2017)	Geneva: Rowan Downing, Australia (elected 18 December 2014 for an initial one-year term, which has been renewed twice, most recently until 31 December 2016) (President)	Nairobi: Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako, Nigeria (elected 31 March 2009 for an initial one-year term, which has been renewed several times, most recently until 31 December 2016)
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United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4060
Fax: +43 1 26060 5813
Email: uncitral@uncitral.org

Internet: www.uncitral.org
Secretary: Renaud Sorieul, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2008)

Purpose

The General Assembly established UNCITRAL to promote the harmonisation and unification of the law of international trade (GA res. [2205](#) (XXI) (1966)). The Commission has since become the core legal body in the UN system in the field of international trade law. It pursues its mandate through preparation of texts dealing with the substantive law that governs trade transactions or other aspects of business law that have an impact on international trade.

The Commission also undertakes technical assistance activities to promote the use and adoption of the texts it has developed, and it ensures coordination of the work of organisations active in the international trade law field to encourage cooperation, avoid duplication of effort and promote efficiency, consistency and coherence.

Structure

UNCITRAL's work is organised and conducted at three levels. The first level is the Commission itself. The second is inter-governmental working groups, which to a large extent undertake the development of the topics on UNCITRAL's work programme. The third is the Secretariat, which assists the Commission and its working groups in the preparation and conduct of their work.

Meetings

UNCITRAL holds an annual plenary session, usually in June/July, alternating between New York and Vienna. The Working Groups usually hold one or two sessions a year, also alternating meetings between New York and Vienna.

Membership

Originally 29 states, membership increased to 36 in 1973 and to 60 in 2003 (GA res. [57/20](#)). Members take office at the beginning of the first day of the Commission's regular annual session immediately following their election (GA res. [31/99](#) (1976)). Terms are usually six years, with the terms of half the members expiring every three years. The Commission has observed the geographical distribution of seats, as noted in the list of members, since the first day of its 37th session (14 June 2004).

Members (60) and year term ends

African states (14 seats)

Burundi	2022	Mauritania	2019
Cameroon	2019	Mauritius	2022
Côte d'Ivoire	2019	Namibia	2019
Kenya	2022	Nigeria	2022
Lesotho	2022	Sierra Leone	2019
Liberia	2019	Uganda	2022
Libya	2022	Zambia	2019

Asia-Pacific states (14 seats)

China.....	2019	Malaysia.....	2019
India.....	2022	Pakistan.....	2022
Indonesia.....	2019	Philippines.....	2022
Iran.....	2022	ROK.....	2019
Japan.....	2019	Singapore.....	2019
Kuwait.....	2019	Sri Lanka.....	2022
Lebanon.....	2022	Thailand.....	2022

Eastern European states (8 seats)

Armenia.....	2019	Hungary.....	2019
Belarus.....	2022	Poland.....	2022
Bulgaria.....	2019	Romania.....	2022
Czech Republic.....	2022	Russian Federation.....	2019

Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

Argentina.....	2022	El Salvador.....	2019
Brazil.....	2022	Honduras.....	2019
Chile.....	2022	Mexico.....	2019
Colombia.....	2022	Panama.....	2019
Ecuador.....	2019	Venezuela.....	2022

Western European and Other states (14 seats)

Australia.....	2022	Israel.....	2022
Austria.....	2022	Italy.....	2022
Canada.....	2019	Spain.....	2022
Denmark.....	2019	Switzerland.....	2019
France.....	2019	Turkey.....	2022
Germany.....	2019	UK.....	2019
Greece.....	2019	USA.....	2022

UN Joint Staff Pension Fund

PO Box 5036
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 212 963 6931
Fax: +1 212 963 3146
Email: unjspfp@un.org

Internet: www.unjspfp.org

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 022 928 8800
Fax: +41 022 928 9099
Email: unjspfp.gva@unjspfp.org

Purpose

The Pension Fund was established under regulations adopted by the General Assembly in GA res. 248 (III) (1948) to provide retirement, death, disability and related benefits for staff upon cessation of their services with the UN. The regulations, which have been amended at various times, provide for the admission of other organisations to the Fund.

The member organisations jointly administer the Fund through the UN Joint Staff Pension Board, a staff pension committee for each member organisation and a secretariat. The Board reports to the General Assembly every two years on the operations of the Fund and investment of its assets, and, when necessary, recommends amendments to the regulations governing its activities.

Expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the Fund, principally the cost of its central Secretariat at UN Headquarters in New York and the management expenses of its investments, are met by the Fund.

Membership

Twenty-three organisations, including the UN, are members of the Fund (listed on the [website](#)). The Board has 33 members, of which 12 are from the UN (four chosen by the General Assembly, four by the Secretary-General and four by the participants in the Fund) and 21 are from the other member organisations. The UN Staff Pension Committee, which serves the UN participants in the Fund, consists of 12 members and their alternates.

UN Committee members and alternates

Appointed by the General Assembly (four-year terms ending 31 Dec 2020)

Members/alternate members

Dmitry S Chumakov, Russian Federation	Pia Poroli, Argentina
Hitoshi Kozaki, Japan	Md Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh
Lovemore Mazemo, Zimbabwe	Thomas Repasch, USA
Philip Richard Okanda Owade, Kenya	Jörg Stosberg, Germany

Appointed by the Secretary-General (no terms)

Members

Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas
Victor Kisob
Christophe Monier
Dennis Thatchaichawalit

Alternate members

Kathryn Alford
Wiryanto Sumitro

Representatives of UN participants (four-year terms ending 31 Dec 2020 or until election of successors)

Members

Mary Abu Rakabeh, UNICEF
Bernadette Nyiratunga, UNICEF
Ian Richards, UNCTAD

Alternate member

Ndeye Aissatou Ndiaye, UNHCR

UN Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (UNRoD)

Vienna International Centre
Wagramer Strasse 5
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Internet: www.unrod.org

Executive Director: Vladimir Goryayev, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2007)

Purpose

GA res. [ES-10/17](#) (2007) established UNRoD to serve as a record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the Wall by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. UNRoD is not a compensation commission, claims-resolution facility, judicial or quasi-judicial body.

To fulfil its mandate, UNRoD undertakes outreach activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to inform potential claimants of the existence and purpose of UNRoD and the procedure for filing a claim for registration of damage. UNRoD also assists claimants in completing the official UNRoD claim forms and collects completed claims forms for processing in Vienna. UNRoD's three-member Board has the ultimate authority to decide, based on criteria established by it, whether or not a loss or damage claimed is to be included in the UN Register of Damage.

As at 9 May 2017, over 61,745 claim forms and more than 1 million supporting documents had been collected in 253 out of 273 affected Palestinian municipalities, with almost 1,177,000 affected Palestinians. Claim intake activities had been completed in seven out of nine affected governorates – Tubas, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Hebron, Ramallah – and were currently at an advanced stage in Bethlehem as well as East Jerusalem. As at 9 May 2017, 26,706 of the collected claims had been reviewed by the Board of UNRoD for inclusion in the Register.

UNRoD is a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly and operates under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General.

Membership

Board members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General. The Executive Director is an ex officio member.

Members

Ronald Bettauer, USA (since 2008)

Harumi Hori, Japan (since 2007)

Matti Pellonpää, Finland (since 2007)

Ex officio: Executive Director Vladimir Goryayev, Russian Federation (since 2007)

United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP)

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1–1330

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 1000

Fax: +1 212 963 1486

Email: partnerships@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/partnerships

Officer-in-Charge and Chief of Operations: Will Kennedy, USA (since 2017)

Purpose

UNOP promotes alliances and partnerships with the UN. It seeks ways to leverage corporate, philanthropic and civil society organisations' skills and resources to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other UN objectives. It also plays a convening role for policy dialogues to address global challenges.

UNOP oversees three areas:

- The UN Fund for International Partnerships ([UNFIP](#)), established by the UN Secretary-General in March 1998 to serve as the interface for the partnership between the UN system and the United Nations Foundation – the public charity responsible for administering Ted Turner's \$1 billion contribution in support of UN causes. The UNFIP Advisory Board comprises Member States, UN high-level representatives and outside experts from the fields of philanthropy and academia.
- The UN Democracy Fund ([UNDEF](#))
- Partnership Advisory Services and Outreach to a variety of entities, including academic institutions, companies, foundations, government agencies and civil society organisations.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1–1300
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3399
Fax: +1 212 963 1486
Email: democracyfund@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/democracyfund

Executive Head: Annika Savill, UK (since 2014)

Purpose

The UN Secretary-General established UNDEF in July 2005 as a UN trust fund to support democratisation efforts in developing countries and societies in transition. UNDEF finances and manages projects implemented by civil society organisations that build and strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights and ensure the participation of all groups in democratic processes.

The UNDEF Advisory Board is appointed by the UN Secretary-General. It comprises 13 Member States (the seven largest contributors to UNDEF and six countries representing geographical diversity and a commitment to democratic principles); two representatives of non-governmental organisations; and two representatives serving in their individual capacities. Members serve for two years. [Members](#) are listed on the UNDEF website under 'Governance and Partners'.

SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL

Internet: www.un.org/en/sc

CHARTER PROVISIONS

Under article 24 of the UN [Charter](#), the members of the UN conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The functions of the Council fall mainly under two headings:

- Pacific settlement of disputes
- Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of any nine members. Decisions on other matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Council. Parties to a dispute must abstain from voting on measures for the pacific settlement of that dispute.

The [Charter](#) provisions relating to the Security Council are contained in chapter V (articles 23–32), chapter VI (articles 33–38), chapter VII (articles 39–51), chapter VIII (articles 52–54) and articles 76 and 82–84 of chapter XII. Other provisions are found in articles 1, 2, 4–7, 10–12, 15, 18, 20, 65, 93, 94, 96–99, 106, 108 and 109 of the Charter and articles 4, 7–15, 35, 41 and 69 of the [Statute](#) of the International Court of Justice.

MEMBERSHIP

The Security Council consists of five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. Five of the non-permanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for a term of two years. Terms for each non-permanent member end on 31 December of the year indicated in the membership list.

In electing the Security Council's non-permanent members, the General Assembly is required by the Charter to pay due regard, in the first instance, to the contribution of UN members to the maintenance of international peace and security, the other purposes of the organisation and also to equitable geographical distribution. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

The [Presidency](#) is held in turn by Security Council members in the English alphabetical order of their country names, each holding office for one month.

By GA res. [1991A](#) (XVIII) (1963), the General Assembly adopted and submitted for ratification by UN Member States amendments to the [Charter](#) provisions relating to membership of the Security Council (articles 23 and 27). It was decided to increase the number of non-permanent members from six to 10, and that the 10 non-permanent members should be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asia-Pacific states, one from Eastern European states, two from Latin American and Caribbean states, and two from Western European and Other states. These amendments took effect in 1965, having been ratified by more than two-thirds of UN Member States, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The first expanded Council was elected in 1965.

Security Council permanent members (5)

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

Security Council non-permanent members* (10)

	Previous	Current
African and Asia-Pacific states (5 non-permanent seats)		
Algeria	1968–69 88–89 2004–05	
Angola	2003–04 15–16	
Bahrain	1998–99	
Bangladesh	1979–80 2000–01	
Benin	1976–77 2004–05	
Botswana	1995–96	
Burkina Faso	1984–85 2008–09	
Burundi	1970–71	
Cameroon	1974–75 2002–03	
Cabo Verde	1992–93	
Chad	2014–15	
Congo	1986–87 2006–07	
Côte d'Ivoire	1964–65 90–91	
DR Congo	1982–83 90–91	
Djibouti	1993–94	
Egypt	1946 49–50 61–62 84–85 96–97	2016–17
Ethiopia	1967–68 89–90	2017–18
Gabon	1978–79 98–99 2010–11	
Gambia	1998–99	
Ghana	1962–63 86–87 2006–07	
Guinea	1972–73 2002–03	
Guinea-Bissau	1996–97	
India	1950–51 67–68 72–73 77–78 84–85 91–92 2011–12	
Indonesia	1973–74 95–96 2007–08	
Iran	1955–56	
Iraq	1957–58 74–75	
Japan	1958–59 66–67 71–72 75–76 81–82 87–88 92–93 97–98 2005–06 09–10	2016–17
Jordan	1965–66 82–83 2014–15	
Kazakhstan		2017–18
Kenya	1973–74 97–98	
Kuwait	1978–79	
Lebanon	1953–54 2010–11	
Liberia	1961 ¹	
Libya	1976–77 2008–09	
Madagascar	1985–86	
Malaysia	1965 ¹ 89–90 1999–2000 15–16	
Mali	1966–67 2000–01	
Mauritania	1974–75	
Mauritius	1977–78 2001–02	
Morocco	1963–64 92–93 2012–13	
Namibia	1999–2000	
Nepal	1969–70 88–89	
Niger	1980–81	
Nigeria	1966–67 78–79 94–95 2010–11 14–15	

Oman	1994-95
Pakistan	1952-53 68-69 76-77 83-84 93-94 2003-04 12-13
Philippines	1957 ¹ 63 ¹ 80-81 2004-05
Qatar	2006-07
ROK	1996-97 2013-14
Rwanda	1994-95 2013-14
Senegal	1968-69 88-89 2016-17
Sierra Leone	1970-71
Singapore	2001-02
Somalia	1971-72
South Africa	2007-08 11-12
Sri Lanka	1960-61
Sudan	1972-73
Syrian AR ²	1947-48 70-71 2002-03
Thailand	1985-86
Togo	1982-83 2012-13
Tunisia	1959-60 80-81 2000-01
Uganda	1966 81-82 2009-10
UAE	1986-87
UR of Tanzania	1975-76 2005-06
Viet Nam	2008-09
Yemen	1990-91
Zambia	1969-70 79-80 87-88
Zimbabwe	1983-84 91-92

Eastern European states^{3, 4} (1 non-permanent seat)

Azerbaijan	2012-13
Belarus	1974-75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010-11
Bulgaria	1966-67 86-87 2002-03
Czech Republic	1994-95
Croatia	2008-09
Hungary	1968-69 92-93
Lithuania	2014-15
Poland	1946-47 51-52 54-55 63-64 67-68 88-89 93-94 98-99 2004-05 10-11
Romania	1962 ¹ 76-77 90-91 2004-05
Slovakia	2006-07
Slovenia	1998-99
Ukraine	1948-49 84-85 2000-01 2016-17

Latin American and Caribbean states (2 non-permanent seats)

Argentina	1948-49 59-60 66-67 71-72 87-88 94-95 1999-2000 05-06 13-14
Bolivia	1964-65 78-79 2017-18
Brazil	1946-47 51-52 54-55 63-64 67-68 88-89 93-94 98-99 2004-05 10-11
Chile	1952-53 61-62 96-97 2003-04 14-15
Colombia	1947-48 53-54 57-58 69-70 89-90 2001-02 11-12
Costa Rica	1974-75 97-98 2008-09
Cuba	1949-50 56-57 90-91
Ecuador	1950-51 60-61 91-92
Guatemala	2012-13
Guyana	1975-76 82-83
Honduras	1995-96
Jamaica	1979-80 2000-01

Mexico	1946 80–81 2002–03 09–10	
Nicaragua	1970–71 83–84	
Panama	1958–59 72–73 76–77 81–82 2007–08	
Paraguay	1968–69	
Peru	1955–56 73–74 84–85 2006–07	
Trinidad and Tobago	1985–86	
Uruguay	1965–66	2016–17
Venezuela	1962–63 77–78 86–87 92–93 2015–16	

Western European and Other states (2 non-permanent seats)

Australia	1946–47 56–57 73–74 85–86 2013–14	
Austria	1973–74 91–92 2009–10	
Belgium	1947–48 55–56 71–72 91–92 2007–08	
Canada	1948–49 58–59 67–68 77–78 89–90 1999–2000	
Denmark	1953–54 67–68 85–86 2005–06	
Finland	1969–70 89–90	
Germany ⁵	1977–78 87–88 95–96 2003–04 11–12	
Greece	1952–53 2005–06	
Ireland	1962 ¹ 81–82 2001–02	
Italy	1959–60 71–72 75–76 87–88 95–96 2007–08	2017–18 ⁶
Luxembourg	2013–14	
Malta	1983–84	
Netherlands	1946 51–52 65–66 83–84 1999–2000	
New Zealand	1954–55 66 ⁷ 93–94 2015–16	
Norway	1949–50 63–64 79–80 2001–02	
Portugal	1979–80 97–98 2011–12	
Spain	1969–70 81–82 93–94 2003–04 15–16	
Sweden	1957–58 75–76 97–98	2017–18
Turkey	1951–52 54–55 61 ¹ 2009–10	

Notes

* On 2 June 2017 the General Assembly elected the following five members to the Security Council for a two-year term from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018: Côte d'Ivoire and Equatorial Guinea (African states), Kuwait (Asia-Pacific states), Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states) and Poland (Eastern European states). In a separate by-election, the Assembly voted in favour of the Netherlands assuming the Council seat that Italy was due to vacate on 31 December. Countries that have never served on the Security Council are not listed.

1 Split term.

2 The United Arab Republic served on the Council in 1961.

3 Czechoslovakia served on the Council in 1964 and 1978–79.

4 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council in 1950–51, 1956 (split term), 1972–73 and 1988–89. It was not succeeded by any of the new states following its dissolution.

5 The German Democratic Republic served a term on the Council in 1980–81.

6 On 30 June 2016, after Italy and the Netherlands agreed to share the remaining Western European and Other states group seat, the General Assembly elected Italy to a two-year term, with that country's representative saying it would cede its place to Netherlands after one year.

7 One-year term pursuant to elections held in accordance with article 23(2) of the Charter.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Security Council has three standing committees:

- Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure
- Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters
- Committee on the Admission of New Members.

Each of these committees comprises representatives of all Security Council members.

The Chair is the Council President, rotating monthly.

WORKING GROUPS

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgcaac

The Working Group, established in July 2005 by SC res. [1612](#) (2005), is mandated to:

- Review reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of res. [1612](#), on violations against children affected by armed conflict committed by parties that are listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict
- Review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 5(a) of res. [1539](#) (2004), paragraph 7 of res. [1612](#) (2005), paragraph 5 of res. [1882](#) (2009) and paragraph 6 of res. [1998](#) (2011)
- Consider other relevant information presented to it
- Make recommendations to the Security Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to parties to the conflict
- Address requests to other bodies within the UN system for action to support implementation of res. [1612](#) in accordance with their respective mandates.

Security Council resolutions [1882](#) (2009) and [1998](#) (2011), paragraphs 7 and 9 respectively, requested enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council sanctions committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict.

Membership

The Working Group consists of representatives of all 15 Security Council members. The Chair for the year to 31 December 2017 is Olof Skoog, Sweden. The Vice Chair for 2017 is Senegal.

AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgdocs

Established in June 1993, the Informal Working Group is concerned with the Security Council's documentation and other procedural questions. It comprises representatives of all Security Council members.

The Chair for 2017 is Koro Bessho, Japan. The Vice-Chair for 2017 is Ukraine.

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgpk

Established on 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3), the Working Group addresses both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibility of the Security Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations. This is done without prejudice to the competence of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

The Working Group's joint meetings with relevant troop-contributing countries, as agreed by the Council on 22 January 2002, complement the format of public and private meetings provided for by SC res. 1353 (2001).

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members and normally troop- and police-contributing countries. For the year to 31 December 2017, the Chair is Fodé Seck, Senegal, and the Vice-Chair is the UK.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg

The Working Group was established on 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207) to monitor and implement the recommendations contained in Presidential Statement 2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. The Group is mandated to examine regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Security Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution, and to propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation on conflict prevention and resolution among the UN, regional (African Union) and sub-regional organisations. The Group has also been asked to follow up on the communiqués of the annual consultative meetings between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. For the year to 31 December 2017, the Chair is Tekeda Alemu, Ethiopia, and the Vice-Chair is Senegal.

Working Group Established Pursuant to SC Res. 1566 (2004)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/1566

By res. 1566 (2004), the Security Council established the Working Group to examine:

- Practical measures to be imposed on individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee (now two committees)
- The possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families.

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. The Chair for the year to 31 December 2017 is Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta, Egypt. The Vice-Chairs for the same year are Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation.

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

The Informal Working Group was established in June 2000 to deal with a specific issue pertaining to the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (ICTY). It was subsequently mandated to deal with other

legal issues pertaining to the ICTY as well as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (ICTR). It also deals with the UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (UNMICT), which was established by the Security Council on 22 December 2010 to perform a number of essential functions previously carried out by the ICTR and the ICTY.

The Chair for 2017 is Elbio Rosselli, Uruguay, and the Vice-Chair is Italy.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/msc

The Committee was established under article 47 of the UN Charter and consists of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Its function is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the:

- Military requirements for maintaining international peace and security
- Employment and command of forces placed at its disposal
- Regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

The Committee's advice and assistance is expected to be sought for:

- Actions requiring the use of military forces under article 42
- Agreements to provide military forces to the Security Council under articles 43 and 44
- The readiness of immediately available air force contingents for combined international enforcement action under article 45
- Planning for the application of armed force under article 46. The Committee's task in assisting the Security Council in formulating plans for the regulation of armaments is addressed under article 26.

In April 2012, the Committee published a Working Methods Handbook, which was updated in July 2015. In accordance with the Working Methods Handbook, the Committee meets every fortnight. Since 2010, Committee members have invited military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council to participate in its informal sessions..

COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/ctc/

The CTC was established by SC res. 1373 (2001), which was adopted unanimously on 28 September 2001 in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the USA. It comprises all 15 Security Council members.

The Committee was tasked with monitoring implementation of the resolution, which requested countries to implement measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home, in their regions and around the world, including taking steps to:

- Criminalise the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism
- Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups
- Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
- Share information with other governments on any groups practising or planning terrorist acts
- Cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts

- Criminalise active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.

The resolution also calls on states to become parties, as soon as possible, to the relevant international counter-terrorism legal instruments.

In 2005, the Security Council directed the CTC to include resolution 1624 (2005), on the incitement to commit acts of terrorism, in its ongoing dialogue with countries on their efforts to counter terrorism.

Under resolution 1535 (2004), the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as a special political mission to assist the CTC. CTED's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. 2129 (2013) until 31 December 2017. The tasks given to CTED include monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of SC res. 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), in addition to working within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) framework to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and engaging with international organisations, civil society and academic institutions on promoting the implementation of the two resolutions.

SC res. 2178 (2014), adopted unanimously under chapter VII of the UN Charter, requires Member States to take certain steps to address the threat of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), including preventing suspected FTFs from entering or transiting their territories and to implement legislation to prosecute FTFs. It also calls on states to take various steps to improve international cooperation in this field, including sharing information on criminal investigations, interdictions and prosecutions. The resolution is the first in which the Council stresses that countering violent extremism (CVE) is an essential element of an effective response to the FTF phenomenon. Pursuant to the resolution, the CTC has strengthened its focus on FTFs, providing a framework for long-term monitoring and assistance to states in their efforts to address the threat.

The CTED Executive Director is Michèle Coninx of Belgium (since August 2017).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members. The office holders are normally elected by the Security Council in early January for terms that run to 31 December of that year and may be renewed.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta,
Egypt

Vice-Chairs

Ethiopia
France
Russian Federation

SC RES. 1540 COMMITTEE – NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Internet: www.un.org/en/sc/1540

Purpose

The Committee was established by SC res. 1540 (2004) para. 4 to report to the Security Council on implementation of the same resolution, which is aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their means of delivery to non-state actors. The resolution, adopted unanimously by the Security Council under chapter VII

of the UN Charter, obliges states, amongst other things, to refrain from supporting by any means non-state actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

The resolution also imposes binding obligations on all states to adopt legislation to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, and to establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking.

The Security Council called on Member States to report to the Committee on steps they have taken, or intend to take, to implement the resolution. The Committee is assisted by experts appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Committee.

Evolution

By SC res. [1673](#) (2006), the Security Council reiterated its call to Member States to present reports on their implementation of resolution [1540](#) and encouraged them to provide additional information. The Council decided the Committee should intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of the resolution.

By SC res. [1810](#) (2008), the Security Council extended the Committee's mandate until 25 April 2011. The Council also requested the Committee to consider a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution [1540](#). The 'Final document on the 2009 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004): Key findings and recommendations' was issued on 1 February 2010 ([S/2010/52](#)).

In 2009, the Committee established four working groups on a trial basis to focus on important and recurring issues:

- Monitoring and national implementation
- Assistance
- Cooperation with international organisations, including the Security Council committees established pursuant to resolutions [1267](#) (1999) and [1373](#) (2001)
- Transparency and media outreach.

By SC res. [1977](#) (2011), the Security Council further extended the Committee's mandate for a period of 10 years until 25 April 2021. The Council also decided the Committee would: conduct a comprehensive review on implementation of resolution [1540](#), both after five years (before December 2016) and prior to the renewal of its mandate; include, if necessary, recommendations on adjustment to the mandate; and submit a report on the conclusion of these reviews to the Security Council. A highlight of the comprehensive review was the formal open consultations held in June 2016 in New York, with the participation of Member States, as well as representatives of international, regional and sub-regional organisations and other entities, and appropriate sectors of civil society.

On 15 December 2016, the Security Council adopted resolution [2325](#) (2016), calling on all states to strengthen national non-proliferation regimes in implementation of resolution [1540](#) (2004) and submit timely reports on their efforts. The resolution further requests the 1540 Committee to undertake additional consideration of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Political Mission that supports the Committee and encourages the Committee to report to the Security Council on the findings of this evaluation, within 2017 as appropriate.

Further by SC res. [1977](#) (2011), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the 1540 Committee, a group of nine experts (SC res. [2055](#) (2012)) to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions [1540](#) (2004), [1673](#) (2006), [1810](#) (2008) and [1977](#) (2011).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of all 15 Security Council members. Working groups are open to all members of the Committee.

Bureau for 2017

Chair

Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz, Bolivia

Vice-Chairs

Senegal

Sweden

UK

Coordinators of working groups for 2017

Monitoring and national implementation:

Japan

Assistance: France

Cooperation with international organisations, including the Security Council committees established pursuant to resolutions [1267](#) (1999) and [1373](#) (2001): Egypt

Transparency and media outreach: USA

SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/information

Under Chapter VII of the UN [Charter](#), the Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such measures include comprehensive economic and trade sanctions and/or more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, financial or diplomatic restrictions.

As at June 2017, there were 13 Security Council sanctions committees, each comprising all 15 Security Council members and meeting in closed session. The office holders (chairs and vice-chairs) are normally elected by the Security Council in early January for terms that run to 31 December of that year and may be renewed.

The 13 Committees are detailed here. However, there are frequent changes to the various sanctions regimes and the most recent information, as well as more detail, should be sought from the Committee [web pages](#) and applicable Security Council resolutions.

UN sanctions lists

The sanctions lists comprise individuals and entities subject to targeted measures and designated by sanctions committees. Committee-specific sanctions lists may be found on the respective web pages of the relevant sanctions committees.

In addition, the UN Security Council [Consolidated Sanctions List](#), comprising all Committee-specific sanctions lists, was made available online on 29 October 2014. As at 23 June 2017, there were 637 individuals and 367 entities on the Consolidated List.

The inclusion of all names on the Consolidated List is to facilitate implementation of the measures. This neither implies that all names are listed under one regime, nor that the criteria for listing names are the same.

Focal point for de-listing

In 2006, the Security Council adopted res. [1730](#) to try to ensure fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.

The resolution requested the Secretary-General establish a focal point to receive de-listing requests and perform the tasks described in the annex to that resolution.

More information and contact details for the focal point are available on the [website](#).

Office of the Ombudsperson

In 2009, the Security Council established the Office of the [Ombudsperson](#) (para. 20 of SC res. [1904](#) (2009)) to assist the SC res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida) when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities.

More information about the Office of the Ombudsperson is included in the entry 'SC res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)'. Further information and contact details for the Office are available on the [website](#).

Interagency Working Group on UN Sanctions

The Interagency Working Group on UN Sanctions is a standing working group in the UN Secretariat, which brings together 20 UN departments and offices, agencies, funds and programmes working on sanctions issues from peace and security, humanitarian, human rights, legal, protection and development perspectives. The Interagency Working Group was originally formed to consolidate UN system-wide inputs for submission to the High Level Review.

SC Res. 751 and 1907 Sanctions Committee (Somalia and Eritrea)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/751

The Committee was initially established by SC res. [751](#) (1992) to oversee the arms embargo imposed on Somalia under SC res. [733](#) (1992). A series of resolutions has since modified the sanctions, including expanding the Committee's mandate, imposing targeted sanctions, a travel ban and an assets freeze, and providing some exemptions.

Following the adoption of SC res. [1907](#) (2009), which imposed a sanctions regime on Eritrea and expanded the Committee's mandate, the Committee changed its full name in February 2010 to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751](#) (1992) and [1907](#) (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea'.

Sanctions continue to include, for Somalia, an arms embargo, a travel ban, an assets freeze and a ban on charcoal import and export. For Eritrea, sanctions continue to include a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze.

In SC res. [2093](#) (2013), the Security Council partially lifted the arms embargo for the development of the Federal Government of Somalia's security forces and most recently renewed it in SC res. [2317](#) (2016).

In SC res. [2317](#), the Security Council renewed the provisions set out in SC res. [2182](#) (2014), which authorised the maritime interdiction of charcoal and weapons or military equipment being shipped in violation of the charcoal ban and the arms embargo, until 15 December 2017.

The Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) was initially established in 2002 as a panel of experts to generate information on violations of the arms embargo on Somalia with a view toward strengthening it (SC res. [1425](#) (2002)). The Panel changed its name in 2003. In SC res. [2317](#), the Council extended the mandate of the SEMG until 15 December 2017.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of all 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

Vice-Chairs

Egypt

Japan

SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267

The 'ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee' was first established by SC res. 1267 on 15 October 1999 to oversee aviation and financial sanctions imposed on the Taliban regarding Taliban-controlled territory in Afghanistan. The aim was to secure the surrender of Osama bin Laden to the appropriate authorities for prosecution and to close down terrorist camps in Afghan territory.

The regime has since expanded considerably. Under SC res. 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the Committee was split to form the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban). This split was to reflect the disassociation of many of the Taliban from Al-Qaida and a focus on encouraging peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. Further expansion came with the adoption of SC res. 2253 (2015), when the mandate of the Committee was broadened to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) as well as Al-Qaida.

In SC res. 2331 (2016), the Council expressed its intention to consider targeted sanctions for individuals and entities involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and in sexual violence in conflict. In SC res. 2347 (2017) the Council condemned the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and requested the Secretary-General to report on the resolution's implementation. In SC res. 2368 (2017) the Council reaffirmed the sanctions measures and urged Member States to improve cooperation to address the issue of the return of foreign terrorist fighters.

A list of the individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo sanctions is maintained by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee on the basis of information provided by Member States and regional organisations. The key criterion for listing of individuals or entities is an association with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida.

Since 2011, listed entities and individuals can submit a de-listing request to an ombudsperson appointed by the UN Secretary-General. See 'Office of the Ombudsperson' for more information.

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

'The Monitoring Team' was established under SC res. 1526 (2004) to operate under the direction of the Committee, providing an analytical function and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures.

The Monitoring Team's mandate covers both the ISIL (Da'esh) Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1988 Sanctions Committee (see the following entry on the SC res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)). The Monitoring Team and its mandate have expanded since the team's inception. Resolution 2253 (2015) authorises the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. Its mandate is set out fully in annex I of SC res. 2253 (2015) and the annex of SC res. 2255 (2015).

The Monitoring Team has also been tasked to work on the issue of foreign terrorist fighters and on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and the Al Nusrah Front.

Experts in the Monitoring Team are appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with both the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban) (see following entry). The mandate of the Monitoring Team expires in December 2019.

Office of the Ombudsperson

The Office of the Ombudsperson was established under SC res. [1904](#) (2009) to assist the Committee when it considers requests for removal from the 'Al-Qaida Sanctions List' (de-listing). The Office is unique to this Committee, and the Ombudsperson is independent and impartial. The Ombudsperson can receive requests from individuals or groups seeking to be removed from the list. The Ombudsperson can either recommend the listing is retained or recommend that the Committee consider de-listing. Where the Ombudsperson recommends a petitioner is delisted, under SC res. [2253](#) (2015), the recommendation will be approved unless all 15 members of the Committee decide otherwise, or in the absence of consensus at the request of a Committee member, the Chair refers the matter to the Security Council and the Security Council decides not to follow the Ombudsperson's recommendation.

The mandate of the Ombudsperson is set out in annex II of SC res. [2253](#) (2015), as is the process and allocated timeframe for action once a de-listing request is received.

The Ombudsperson is appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Committee. The mandate of the Ombudsperson expires in December 2019.

Further information and contact details for the Ombudsperson are available on the [website](#).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

Vice-Chairs

Russian Federation

Uruguay

SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1988

The Security Council established the Committee on 17 June 2011 when, by resolutions [1988](#) (2011) and [1989](#) (2011), it split the work of the SC Res. 1267 Sanctions Committee (Al-Qaida and the Taliban) into two committees (see SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)).

SC res. [1988](#) (reaffirmed in SC res. [2082](#) (2012)) requires all states to implement an assets freeze, travel ban and an arms embargo against individuals, groups and entities listed. The general criterion for designation on the Sanctions List is membership or association with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. The sanctions measures are due for review in the second half of 2017, as provided for in SC res. [2255](#) (2015).

The Committee oversees the implementation of these three sanctions measures and, amongst other things, establishes and maintains the Sanctions List of individuals and entities to whom these measures apply (SC res. [1988](#), para. 30).

The Sanctions List is reviewed annually. The Committee considers the appropriateness of the continued listing of deceased, reconciled individuals or those lacking identifiers. Any Member State can request an individual or entity be listed or delisted. Petitioners seeking de-listing without the sponsorship of a Member State are eligible to submit such requests to the Focal Point mechanism established under SC res. 1730 (2006). Exemption requests to the travel ban and asset freeze can also be submitted.

Under SC res. 2255, the Government of Afghanistan can submit for the Committee's consideration the names of listed individuals for whom travel to specific locations is necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation. The Committee can grant exemptions from the travel ban to these individuals up to a duration of nine months.

Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

'The Monitoring Team' was established under SC res. 1526 (2004) to operate under the direction of the Committee, providing an analytical function and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures.

The Monitoring Team's mandate covers both the 1988 Sanctions Committee and the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee (see the previous entry on the SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)).

The Monitoring Team and its mandate have expanded. Resolution 2255 (2015) authorises the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. Its mandate with regard to the 1988 Sanctions Committee is set out fully in the annex of SC res. 2255 (2015). The mandate of the Monitoring Team expires in December 2019. The Monitoring team cooperates closely with the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (see below).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

Vice-Chairs

Russian Federation

Uruguay

SC Res. 1518 Sanctions Committee (Iraq)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1518

The Committee was established by SC res. 1518 on 24 November 2003 as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established by SC res. 661 (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. The 1518 Committee's role is to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, and including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf, who are subject to the assets freeze and transfer measures imposed in 2003 by SC res. 1483.

By SC res. 1546 (2004), the Security Council exempted the Government of Iraq and multi-national force from the embargo on arms and related materiel but noted that the exemption did not include chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or missiles or materials related to these.

As of June 2017, a partial arms embargo and an assets freeze were in effect.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta, Egypt

Vice-Chair

Kazakhstan

SC Res. 1533 Sanctions Committee (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1533

The Committee was established by SC res. 1533 on 12 March 2004 to oversee the sanctions originally imposed by SC res. 1493 (2003). It has subsequently been modified by further resolutions. The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and Ituri, and on groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 28 July 2003. Security Council resolutions that have modified the sanctions include 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1799 (2008), 1952 (2010), 2078 (2012) and 2136 (2014).

The regime was most recently extended until 1 July 2018 by SC res. 2360 on 21 June 2017, renewing measures on arms, transport and finance, and expanding the sanctions to cover individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for attacks against the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) peacekeepers or UN personnel, including members of the Group of Experts. The resolution extended the mandate of the Group of Experts that assists the Committee until 1 August 2018.

The arms embargo continues to apply to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in eastern DR Congo, and all Member States are under an obligation to notify the Committee in advance about any shipment of arms and related materiel or provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta, Egypt

Vice-Chairs

Ukraine

Uruguay

SC Res. 1591 Sanctions Committee (Sudan)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1591

The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed militias, operating in the states of North, South and West Darfur on 30 July 2004 (SC res. 1556 (2004)).

SC res. 1591 (2005) broadened the scope of the arms embargo to include all parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the aforementioned states. The same resolution imposed a travel ban and/or assets freeze on designated individuals and entities. It also established a committee to oversee the measures and a panel of experts to assist the Committee.

Subsequent resolutions have tightened and updated the measures and extended the Panel of Experts' mandate, most recently by SC res. [2340](#) of 8 February 2017 until 12 March 2018.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Volodymyr Yelchenko, Ukraine

Vice-Chairs

Italy

Senegal

SC Res. 1636 Sanctions Committee (Lebanon)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1636

The Committee was established by SC res. [1636](#) of 31 October 2005 to register individuals suspected of involvement in the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon – which killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others – as subject to a travel ban and assets freeze. In the year to 23 June 2017, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Koro Bessho, Japan

Vice-Chairs

Sweden

Ukraine

SC Res. 1718 Sanctions Committee (Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK))

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718

The Security Council decided by resolution [1718](#) (2006) that the DPRK should suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme, abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The Committee was established by the same resolution, on 14 October 2006, to oversee a regime that includes an arms embargo, ban on trade and transfer of luxury goods, an assets freeze and a travel ban for designated individuals or entities.

In 2009, the Security Council expanded the scope of its arms embargo, authorising Member States to inspect vessels that might carry prohibited cargo as well as to seize and dispose of prohibited items (SC res. [1874](#) (2009)). It also prohibited financial services or transfer of funds that might contribute to the DPRK's nuclear, ballistic missile or other WMD-related activities. By the same resolution, the Security Council created a panel of experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

By resolutions [2087](#) (2013) and [2094](#) (2013), the Security Council further strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions against the DPRK, especially by designating additional individuals and entities, imposing new financial sanctions and reinforcing states' authority to inspect suspicious cargo.

By SC res. [2270](#) (2016), the Security Council significantly strengthened and expanded existing sanctions by extending the arms embargo and non-proliferation measures, expanding financial sanctions and instituting a ban on DPRK banks, along with prohibitions on foreign banks operating in the DPRK. The resolution also broadened interdiction measures by enforcing new cargo inspections and maritime procedures. States are also required to expel DPRK diplomats and foreign nationals if they are involved in activities prohibited by the resolutions. Sectoral bans (including coal, minerals and fuel) were introduced for the first time, and additional individuals, entities and vessels were designated and subject to assets freezes and/or travel bans.

SC. Res [2321](#) (2016) further expanded the arms embargo to include a new conventional arms dual-use list and clarified provisions around inspection of personal baggage entering or departing the DPRK. Maritime provisions were expanded to cover the leasing, chartering, provision of crew services, provision of insurance or use of DPRK vessels (flagged or otherwise). The supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of new helicopters and vessels was also restricted. A ban on the sale of copper, nickel, silver and zinc was added to sectoral sanctions, as well as an annual cap on the amount/value of coal exports by the DPRK and restrictions on aircraft fuel. The resolution strengthened the proliferation-network-related measures by requiring Member States to reduce the number of staff at DPRK diplomatic missions and consular posts, limiting the number of bank accounts and restricting property ownership. It imposed entry and transit restrictions for DPRK government officials and members of the armed forces, further strengthened financial measures around banking in the DPRK and clarified restrictions around specialised teaching and training as well as restricting scientific and technical cooperation. It also expanded the luxury goods ban and prohibited the DPRK from supplying, selling or transferring statues, unless an exemption is granted. Additional individuals and entities were designated both by SC res. [2321](#) (2016) and SC res. [2356](#) (2017).

Sanctions were further strengthened by SC res. [2371](#) of 5 August 2017. This resolution introduced a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore, and added seafood, lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions. It authorised the 1718 Committee to designate vessels related to activities prohibited by relevant resolutions, prohibited port calls by designated vessels and chartering of DPRK flagged vessels, and banned the hiring and paying of additional DPRK labourers used to generate foreign export earnings. It expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting new or expanded joint ventures and cooperative commercial entities with the DPRK. It also designated additional individuals and entities. More detailed information is available on the website under '[Resolutions](#)'.

The Panel of Experts' mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2345](#) (2017) until 24 April 2018. In a previous mandate renewal (SC res. [2094](#) (2013)), the Security Council decided to increase the number of experts from seven to eight. The Panel members have specialised backgrounds in the following areas: nuclear issues, air transport, customs and export controls, finance, maritime transport, WMDs and non-proliferation policy, conventional arms and other WMDs, and missile technology.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Sebastiano Cardi, Italy

Vice-Chairs

Egypt

Ukraine

SC Res. 1970 Sanctions Committee (Libya)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1970

SC res. [1970](#) (2011) responded to violence perpetrated by Muammar Qadhafi on the Libyan people. It imposed immediate measures, including an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze on key regime figures, including Muammar Qadhafi's family and certain government officials.

The Committee, established on 26 February 2011 by SC res. [1970](#) (2011), was mandated to monitor the implementation of measures imposed in relation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; take action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures; and to designate additional individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze. SC res. [1973](#) (2011) imposed additional measures, including a ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and expanded the Committee's mandate to oversee them. The resolution also established a panel of experts to assist the Committee.

Subsequent Security Council resolutions have updated existing measures, introduced new measures and broadened or further elaborated the designation criteria. SC res. [2009](#) (2011) terminated the ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and SC res. [2040](#) (2012) amended a provision related to the enforcement of the arms embargo and modified the mandate of a slimmed-down panel of experts. SC res. [2146](#) (2014) authorised Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee as attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya and imposed a number of measures on such designated vessels. The resolution also extended the mandate and size of the Panel of Experts. SC res. [2278](#) (2016) requested the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) to appoint and notify the Committee of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee on these measures.

SC res. [2292](#) (2016) authorised, for a period of 12 months, inspections on the high seas off the coast of Libya, of vessels that are believed to be carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, and requested a report by the Secretary-General on the threat posed to Libya and neighbouring countries, including off the coast of Libya, by Foreign Terrorist Fighters recruited by or joining ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and their associates. The Secretary-General submitted his report on 18 July 2016 ([S/2016/627](#)). Most recently, SC res. [2357](#) (2017) extended for one year the authorisations set out in SC res. [2292](#) (2016), and SC res. [2362](#) (2017) expanded the crude oil measures to petroleum and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

More detailed information is available on the website under 'Resolutions'.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Olof Skoog, Sweden

Vice-Chair

Italy

SC Res. 2048 Sanctions Committee (Guinea-Bissau)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2048

The Committee was established on 18 May 2012 by SC. res. [2048](#), following the military coup in Guinea-Bissau on 12 April 2012. Its role is to oversee travel restrictions imposed on certain members of the military leadership. As at June 2017, there were 11 individuals subject to the travel restrictions.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Elbio Rosselli, Uruguay

Vice-Chair

Ethiopia

SC Res. 2127 Sanctions Committee (Central African Republic)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2127

The Security Council established the Committee on 5 December 2013 under SC res. 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic (CAR). The resolution included imposing an arms embargo, initially for one year.

SC res. 2134 of 28 January 2014 imposed a travel ban and an assets freeze, and extended the arms embargo for one year. The Committee's role is to oversee the measures imposed under resolutions 2127 and 2134. It is assisted by a Panel of Experts comprising five members.

SC res. 2127 (2013) authorised the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA, the French acronym) and requested the UN Secretary-General to undertake contingency preparations for the possible transformation of MISCA into a UN peacekeeping operation. SC res. 2134 (2014) authorised the European Union to deploy an operation in the CAR. SC res. 2149 (2014) included the establishment of the UN Multidimensional Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA, the French acronym) and provided it with the mandate to assist the Committee in the implementation of its tasks.

The regime was most recently extended until 31 January 2018 by SC res. 2339 (27 January 2017), renewing the measures on arms, travel and assets, and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts that assists the Committee until 28 February 2018.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Volodymyr Yelchenko, Ukraine

Vice-Chair

Japan

SC Res. 2140 Sanctions Committee (Yemen)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2140

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen on 26 February 2014 (SC res. 2140 (2014)).

The resolution also established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures, currently composed of five members. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended to 28 March 2018, and the sanctions regime extended until 28 February 2018, by SC res. 2342 (2017).

SC res. 2216 (2015) broadened the scope of the measures to include a targeted arms embargo and increased the number of individuals subject to the measures from three to five. The same resolution also refined the designation criteria to include violations of the arms embargo and obstruction of the delivery, access to and distribution of humanitarian assistance.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Koro Bessho, Japan

Vice-Chair

Ukraine

SC Res. 2206 Sanctions Committee (South Sudan)

Internet: www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2206

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan on 3 March 2015 (SC res. [2206](#) (2015)).

The work of the Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

SC res. [2353](#) (2017) extended the sanctions measures until 31 May 2018 and the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 June 2018.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members and makes its decisions by consensus.

Office holders for 2017

Chair

Fodé Seck, Senegal

Vice-Chairs

Kazakhstan

Sweden

Terminated sanctions committees

SC Res. 1521 Sanctions Committee (Liberia)

The Committee was established by SC res. [1521](#) (2003) to oversee sanctions measures against Liberia. It is the successor to two previous committees, the Committee established by SC res. [1343](#) (2001) and the Committee established by SC res. [985](#) (1995).

The sanctions regime was terminated on 25 May 2016 by SC res. [2288](#) (2016).

SC Res. 1572 Sanctions Committee (Côte d'Ivoire)

The committee was established by SC res. [1572](#) (2004) to oversee sanctions imposed against Côte d'Ivoire.

The sanctions regime was terminated on 28 April 2016 by SC res. [2283](#) (2016).

SC Res. 1737 Sanctions Committee (Non-proliferation – Iran)

The Committee was established by SC res. [1737](#) (2006) to oversee the sanctions imposed under the same resolution. It also oversaw the extended sanctions imposed by resolutions [1747](#) (2007), [1803](#) (2008) and [1929](#) (2010).

In addition, by SC res. [1929](#) (2010) the Security Council established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

The sanctions regime was terminated pursuant to SC res. [2231](#) (20 July 2015).

Other past sanctions committees

A list of terminated sanctions committees can be found on the [website](#).

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping

Seventy-one UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed since 1948. There are 15 current peacekeeping operations. As at 31 May 2017, there were 95,301 uniformed personnel (troops, police, military observers and staff officers) along with 1587 UN Volunteers and, as at 31 December 2016, 15,319 international and local civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations. There have been in excess of 3592 fatalities in all UN peace operations since 1948, of which 1810 have occurred in current operations.

The budget for UN peacekeeping operations for the year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was about \$7.87 billion.

Two operations, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), are funded from the UN regular budget, while the other 13 peacekeeping missions are financed from their own separate accounts on the basis of legally binding assessments on all states.

The mandates of most operations are renewed periodically or are subjected to reviews. Figures for operational strength, which may include military, police and civilian personnel, vary from month to month because of the rotation of contingents and personnel. Monthly figures are listed on the [website](#).

Operations follow here in chronological order of establishment.

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/untso/ or <http://untso.unmissions.org>

Head of Mission and Chief of Staff: Major-General Arthur David Gawn, New Zealand (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in July 2015)

SC res. 50 (1948) called for the cessation of hostilities in Palestine. To support this effort, the Security Council called for the UN Mediator to supervise the truce with the assistance of military observers. The first group of military observers formed the basis of what would become UNTSO in June 1948. In 1949, the military observers stayed to supervise observance of the Armistice Agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Since then, UNTSO has performed various tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council, including supervision of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 and observation of the ceasefire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan following the Arab–Israeli war of June 1967.

UNTSO military observers are today attached to the peacekeeping forces in the area: the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). A group of observers remains in Sinai to maintain a UN presence in that peninsula. Currently, UNTSO maintains its headquarters in Jerusalem with its liaison offices in Beirut (Lebanon), Ismailia (Egypt) and Damascus (Syria).

As at 31 May 2017, UNTSO comprised 152 military observers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 76 international civilians and 134 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Headquarters:

Nov–Apr Islamabad, Pakistan

May–Oct Srinagar, India

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip

Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission: Major-General Per Gustaf Lodin, Sweden (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

SC res. 39 (1948) established a three-member UN Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and mediate the dispute over the status of Kashmir. Following the adoption of SC res. 47 (1948), the Security Council enlarged UNCIP to include the use of observers to stop the fighting. UNCIP subsequently recommended the deployment of a military adviser and military observers, who eventually formed the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in January 1949 to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Kashmir in 1965, the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to strengthen UNMOGIP (SC res. 210 (1965)), and a number of other governments agreed to provide additional observers. As a result, the UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) was created as a temporary measure to supervise the ceasefire called for in SC res. 211 (1965) and to supervise withdrawals. After fulfilling its function, UNIPOM was disbanded and UNMOGIP reverted to its original strength.

UNMOGIP has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971.

As at 31 May 2017, UNMOGIP comprised 41 military observers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 23 international civilians and 48 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Headquarters: Nicosia, Cyprus

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unficypr

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Elizabeth Spehar, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

Force Commander: Major-General Mohammad Humayun Kabir, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2016)

In consultation with the governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the UK, SC res. 186 (1964) established a peacekeeping force in Cyprus. The Force was declared operational on 27 March 1964. SC res. 186 recommended stationing of the Force for three months. There have been successive extensions to this, most recently by SC res. 2369 (2017) for a further six months to 31 January 2018, which also requested a strategic review of the mission by 30 November 2017.

The principal functions of UNFICYP are to supervise the ceasefire and control the buffer zone in which civilian activities continue under escort. It also undertakes humanitarian work for Greek Cypriots and the small Maronite community, and assists Turkish Cypriots.

In earlier years, the cost of UNFICYP was met by the governments that provided military contingents and by voluntary contributions. GA res. 47/236 (1993) decided UNFICYP costs not covered by voluntary contributions should be financed from contributions assessed on the entire membership.

As at 31 May 2017, UNFICYP comprised 956 uniformed personnel, and, as at 31 December 2016, 34 international civilian personnel and 119 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

112 UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Headquarters: Camp Faouar, Syrian AR

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/

Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Jai Shanker Menon, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2016)

By SC res. [350](#) (1974), and following a ceasefire agreement between Syria and Israel, the Security Council established UNDOF for an initial six months. It was deployed in the Golan in June 1974, with membership drawn from UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) observers in the area.

The UNDOF mandate has been renewed by successive Security Council resolutions, most recently by SC res. [2361](#) (2017), which extended the mandate to 31 December 2017.

The strength of UNDOF is prescribed by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement as about 1250. As at 31 May 2017, UNDOF comprised 828 total uniformed personnel, and, as at 31 December 2016, 45 international civilian and 86 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Headquarters: Naqoura, South Lebanon

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/

Force Commander: Major-General Michael Beary, Ireland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2016)

In the early 1970s, tension along the Israel–Lebanon border increased, particularly with the relocation of Palestinian armed elements from Jordan to Lebanon. On 15 March 1978, the Lebanese Government submitted a strong protest to the Security Council against the Israeli invasion. The Security Council subsequently decided by resolution [425](#) (1978) to set up under its authority a UN interim force for Southern Lebanon. SC res. [426](#) (1978) established UNIFIL for an initial period of six months. The Force's mandate has since been extended for varying periods by successive resolutions, most recently by SC res. [2373](#) (2017) to 31 August 2018. Resolution 2305 also requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of UNIFIL by February 2017. The review's findings were presented in March 2017 ([S/2017/202](#)).

In July 2006, conflict broke out between Israel and Lebanon. On 11 August 2006, SC res. [1701](#) was adopted, providing a new and enhanced mandate for UNIFIL, including monitoring the cessation of hostilities; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon; and extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons. The new mandate also increased UNIFIL troop levels from 2000 to 15,000, including a Maritime Task Force capability. UNIFIL is supported by UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) military observers of the Observer Group Lebanon.

As of 31 May 2017, UNIFIL comprised 10,378 total uniformed personnel, and, as at 31 December 2016, 229 international civilian and 580 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

SC res. [1757](#) (2007) established a Special Tribunal for Lebanon (listed at the end of the Security Council section).

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Headquarters: Laayoune, Western Sahara

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minurso/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Kim Bolduc, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2014)

Force Commander: Major-General Muhammad Tayyab Azam, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

MINURSO (a French acronym) was established by SC res. [690](#) (1991) in accordance with settlement proposals that provided for a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The resolution also agreed a plan for a referendum involving MINURSO civilian, security and military units supervising the repatriation of Western Saharans identified as eligible to vote.

By SC res. [973](#) (1995), the MINURSO Identification Commission was expanded to accelerate the voter identification and registration process. By SC res. [995](#) (1995), and in the context of concern at practices hampering progress towards the implementation of the Settlement Plan, the Security Council decided to send a mission to the region.

The Mission's mandate has since been extended, most recently by SC res. [2351](#) (2017), until 30 April 2018. This was done with the expectation that all parties would continue to show political will to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations to resolve the territorial dispute over Western Sahara.

The mandated strength of MINURSO is 245 military personnel. As at 31 May 2017, MINURSO comprised 229 total uniformed personnel and 13 UN Volunteers on the ground, and, as at 31 December 2016, 70 international civilian personnel and 159 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Headquarters: Pristina, Kosovo

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Zahir Tanan, Afghanistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2015)

UNMIK was established by SC res. [1244](#) (1999) for an initial period of 12 months, but to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise.

Its mandate included: promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; performing basic civilian administrative functions; holding elections; facilitating a political process to determine Kosovo's future status; supporting reconstruction; maintaining civil law and order; protecting and promoting human rights; and assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

In 2008, after the Kosovo Constitution was adopted, the UN reconfigured UNMIK to focus on the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights. Many of the UNMIK roles and tasks were transferred to the Government of Kosovo, the International Security Force in Kosovo (KFOR), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).

EULEX is the largest civilian mission launched under the European Security and Defence Policy. The central aim of the Mission is to assist and support the Kosovo authorities in the rule of law, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs areas. EULEX is a technical mission that monitors, mentors and advises while retaining a limited number of executive powers. EULEX and the OSCE work under the general framework of SC res. [1244](#) (1999).

The initially authorised number of civilian police officers was up to 4718 and 38 military liaison officers. As at 31 May 2017, UNMIK comprised 16 total uniformed personnel (eight military liaison officers; eight police officers) and 22 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 93 international civilian personnel and 215 local staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Headquarters: Kinshasa, DR Congo

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monusco/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Maman Sambo Sidikou, Niger (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2015)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Derick Mbuyiselo Mgwebi, South Africa (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015)

Police Commissioner: Awale Abdounasir, Djibouti (since February 2016)

DR Congo and five regional states signed the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999. SC res. [1258](#) (1999) authorised the deployment of UN military liaison personnel and other staff following the signing of the agreement.

To maintain liaison with the parties and carry out other tasks, the Security Council set up the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, a French acronym) on 30 November 1999 (SC res. [1279](#)), incorporating UN personnel authorised in earlier resolutions.

In May 2010, the Security Council decided that, in view of the new phase reached in DR Congo, MONUC would be renamed the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) from 1 July 2010 (SC res. [1925](#)).

In March 2013, faced with recurrent waves of conflict in eastern DR Congo threatening the overall stability and development of the country and wider Great Lakes region, the Security Council decided to create a specialised 'force intervention brigade'. The Brigade is mandated to carry out targeted offensive operations in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner with the responsibility of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DR Congo and to make space for stabilisation activities. MONUSCO's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2348](#) (2017) to 31 March 2018.

The authorised strength of MONUSCO is 16,215 military personnel, 660 military observers, 391 police, 1050 personnel of formed police units, and an appropriate civilian, judiciary and correction component. As at 31 May 2017, MONUSCO comprised 18,494 total uniformed personnel (16,436 military personnel; 481 military observers; 2329 police) and 389 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 791 international civilian personnel and 2525 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Headquarters: Monrovia, Liberia

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmil/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Farid Zarif, Afghanistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2015)

Force Commander: Major-General Salihu Zaway Uba, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

Police Commissioner: Greg Hinds, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2013)

UNMIL was established under SC res. [1509](#) (2003). It succeeded the UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), which had been established in November 1997 following consultations with the Government of Liberia and the Security Council. UNOL's role was to support the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace, promote national reconciliation and strengthen its democratic institutions, as well as to strengthen the engagement of the UN system in post-conflict peacebuilding. As the fighting between government forces and various warring factions intensified, the UN Secretary-General outlined a three-phased deployment of international troops to Liberia ([S/2003/769](#)), subsequently creating a multi-national UN peacekeeping operation (SC res. [1497](#) (2003)).

UNMIL was initially established for 12 months. Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2333](#) (2016) for a final period until 30 March 2018. UNMIL's mandate, as per SC res. [2190](#) (2014) and SC res. [2215](#) (2015), involves: the protection of civilians; humanitarian assistance support; reform of justice and security institutions; human rights and protection; and protection of UN personnel.

SC res. [2066](#) (2012) decided to decrease UNMIL's military strength in three phases between August 2012 and July 2015, to about 3750 personnel. The Security Council also decided to increase the number of formed police units by some 420 personnel for a new authorised ceiling of 1795. SC res. [2215](#) (2015) resumed UNMIL's drawdown, which had been placed on hold during the Ebola threat to Liberia's peace and stability, bringing UNMIL's authorised military and police strength to 3590 and 1515 personnel respectively by September 2015. SC res. [2239](#) (2015) reset the troop ceiling to 1240 military personnel and 606 police personnel (including immigration and police advisers) by 30 June 2016. SC res. [2333](#) (2016) reduced the Mission's 1240 military personnel to a ceiling of 434, and its police strength to 310 personnel.

As at 31 May 2017, UNMIL comprised 740 total uniformed personnel (404 troops; 14 military observers; 307 police) and 136 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 259 international civilian personnel and 499 local staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Sandra Honoré, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Ajax Porto Pinheiro, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2015)

Police Commissioner: Georges-Pierre Monchotte, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2016)

MINUSTAH was established on 1 June 2004 by SC res. [1542](#). The mission succeeded a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) authorised by the Security Council in February 2004 after President Bertrand Aristide departed Haiti for exile in the aftermath of an armed conflict that spread to several cities across the country.

Following the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, SC res. [1908](#) (2010) increased MINUSTAH's overall force levels to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country. Since the completion of presidential elections in 2016, MINUSTAH has continued working to fulfil its original mandate to restore a secure and stable environment, promote the political process, strengthen Haiti's government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, and promote and protect human rights.

MINUSTAH's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2350](#) (2017) for a final six months. In SC res. [2350](#) (2017) the Council decided that MINUSTAH would close by 15 October 2017 and be replaced by a follow-up peacekeeping mission, to be known as the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), which would help the Government of Haiti strengthen rule-of-law institutions, further develop and support the Haitian National Police and engage in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. MINUJUSTH will be composed of up to seven Formed Police Units (or 980 Formed Police Unit personnel) and 295 individual police officers. It will have a mandate for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018.

SC res. [2350](#) (2017) decided that MINUSTAH's military component would gradually draw down during the final six-month period, with a view to its complete withdrawal by 15 October 2017. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

Headquarters: Juba, South Sudan

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: David Shearer, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2016)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2017)

UNMISS was established on 9 July 2011 by SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the same day that South Sudan became the newest country in the world. It replaced the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), which had been established by SC res. [1590](#) (2005).

Under SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the Mission was mandated to undertake a range of state-building and peacebuilding activities. Following the outbreak of violence in Juba on 15 December 2013, and the ensuing political and security crisis in the country, on 27 May 2014, SC res. [2155](#) (2014) ceased the Mission's functions related to state building and peacebuilding and limited its tasks to the protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; contributing to the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. In that resolution, the Council also formally increased the UNMISS uniformed strength to 12,500 military and 1323 police personnel, respectively. It authorised the Mission to 'use all necessary means' to perform the tasks outlined in the resolution, including an additional responsibility to protect the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

The Mission was established for an initial period of one year. Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2327](#) (2016) until 15 December 2017. This resolution strengthened the Mission's mandate with additional powers to protect civilians while expressing the Security Council's intention to consider sanctions against those whose actions undermined peace, stability and security in the country. It also increased the authorised strength of UNMISS by

maintaining the troop ceiling of 17,000 military personnel, including 4000 for a Regional Protection Force (RPF) (as set by SC res. [2304](#) (2016)), and increasing the police ceiling to 2101 police personnel. It authorised the RPF to use all necessary means – including robust action where necessary – to accomplish its mandate.

As at 31 May 2017, UNMISS comprised 13,347 total uniformed personnel and 397 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 815 international civilian personnel and 1314 local civilian staff. The UNMISS authorised strength is up to 12,500 military personnel and a police component of up to 1323 personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under ‘[Facts and Figures](#)’.

African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

Headquarters: El Fasher, Sudan

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid

Joint African Union (AU)–UN Special Representative: Jeremiah Mamabolo, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General and African Union Commission Chairperson in April 2017)

Acting Force Commander: Major-General Fida Hussain Malik, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General and African Union Commission Chairperson in June 2017)

Police Commissioner: Priscilla Makotose, Zimbabwe (appointed in March 2016)

UNAMID is a hybrid peacekeeping operation mounted by the African Union (AU) and UN in response to the continuing violence in Sudan’s Darfur region. It was established by SC res. [1769](#) (2007) and superseded the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS).

The Operation’s strategic priorities are: the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of Sudan and armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and support to the mediation of community conflict.

UNAMID’s mandate was initially for one year from 31 July 2007. SC res. [2148](#) (2014) endorsed revised strategic priorities for the mission. UNAMID’s mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2363](#) (2017) until 30 June 2018, which endorsed the recommendations contained in the 18 May 2017 special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the UN Secretary-General ([S/2017/437](#)) for restructuring UNAMID in two six-month phases while closely monitoring the situation on the ground.

UNAMID had an initial authorised strength of 19,555 military and 6432 police personnel. SC res. [2173](#) (2014) reset the troop ceiling to 15,845 military, 1583 police and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each. SC res. [2363](#) (2017) outlined a drawdown in two phases: by 31 December 2017, the authorised numbers of troops and police would be 11,395 and 2888 respectively; by 30 June 2018, 8735 troops and 2500 police. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under ‘[Facts and Figures](#)’.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Headquarters: Abyei Town

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unisfa

Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Tesfay Gidey Hailemichael, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2017)

SC res. [1990](#) (27 June 2011) established UNISFA for an initial period of six months following renewed violence, escalating tensions and population in the Abyei region, which straddles Sudan and South Sudan. The Mission’s mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2352](#) (2017) to 15 November 2017.

UNISFA monitors and verifies the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and South Sudan People's Liberation Army forces from the Abyei area. UNISFA also supports implementation of the security aspects of the 20 June 2011 Abyei Agreement more generally and provides support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM). The Mission is authorised to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei.

In SC res. [2352](#) (2017) the Council urged the two sides to resume direct negotiations in order to agree on a final settlement of the Abyei question. It noted that no progress had been made on establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council and the Abyei Police Service in accordance with their commitments in the 20 June 2011 Agreement. In addition, on the JBVMM, the Council expressed concern over the delays and stalled efforts to fully operationalise the Mechanism and stated that it shall be the final extension unless both parties demonstrate through their actions clear commitment and steadfast guarantees for implementation of the JBVMM.

The initial authorised strength was up to 4200 military personnel, 50 police and appropriate civilian support. The authorised troop ceiling increased to 5326 with the adoption of SC res. [2104](#) (2013). SC res. [2352](#) (2017) reduced UNISFA's authorised troop ceiling from 5326 to 4791, marking the first change in the Force's troop levels since 2013. As at 31 May 2017, UNISFA comprised 4538 total uniformed personnel (including 4292 troops; 119 military observers; 23 police officers) and 29 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 125 international civilian personnel and 78 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UNISFA website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

Headquarters: Bamako, Mali

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusma

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINUSMA: Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015)

Force Commander: General Jean-Paul Deconinck, Belgium (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2017)

MINUSMA was established by SC res. [2100](#) (25 April 2013), initially until 30 June 2014, to support political processes in Mali and carry out security-related tasks under chapter VII of the UN Charter. SC res. [2364](#) (2017) extended MINUSMA's mandate until 30 June 2018. Its mandate focuses on security, stabilisation and protection of civilians; support to national political dialogue and reconciliation; and support to the re-establishment of state authority, the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and the support for humanitarian assistance.

MINUSMA initially assumed responsibility for the mandated tasks of the preceding UN Office in Mali (UNOM). It commenced its tasks in full on 1 July 2013, taking over authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA).

The authorised strength is 15,209 total uniformed personnel, including 13,289 military and 1920 police, and a civilian component. As at 31 May 2017, MINUSMA comprised 12,553 total uniformed personnel, and, as at 31 December 2016, 633 international civilian personnel and 696 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Headquarters: Bangui, Central African Republic

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusca/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Balla Keita, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2014)

The UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, known by its French acronym MINUSCA, is mandated to protect civilians and support political transition processes in the Central African Republic. The Security Council established MINUSCA by its resolution 2149 of 10 April 2014 and requested the UN Secretary-General to subsume the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), operational since January 2010, in the new mission as of the same date. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA.

SC res. 2149 also transferred authority from the African-led peacekeeping operation, the International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA, the French acronym), to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. Until that date, MINUSCA was to implement the mandated tasks through its civilian component, while MISCA continued to implement its tasks as mandated by SC res. 2127 of 5 December 2013. Acting under chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council authorised MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and its areas of deployment.

Pursuant to SC res. 2301 (2016), MINUSCA's mandate was extended until 15 November 2017. This resolution adapted MINUSCA's mandate to new circumstances prevailing in the country, where the goal was stabilisation, after a successful transition.

The Mission's priority is the protection of civilians. Its other initial tasks include support for the political transition process; facilitating humanitarian assistance; promotion and protection of human rights; support for justice and the rule of law; support for the extension of state authority; and disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation processes. Additional tasks include support to security sector reform; support in reinstating the criminal justice system; mine action, monitoring of weapons and ammunition trafficking; promotion of national dialogue, mediation and reconciliation; coordination of international efforts in support of enhancing good governance; and institution-building in order to promote long-term socioeconomic recovery.

Pursuant to SC res. 2301 (2016), the authorised uniformed strength of MINUSCA is 10,750 military personnel (including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers), 2080 police (including 400 individual police officers and 108 corrections officers). As at 31 May 2017, MINUSCA comprised 12,334 total uniformed personnel (10,125 military personnel; 1806 police; 403 military observers) and 220 UN Volunteers, and, as at 31 December 2016, 643 international civilian personnel and 481 local civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

Past peacekeeping operations

UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

UNOCI formally ended on 30 June 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/8](#)). The mission was established by SC res. [1528](#) (2004), replacing the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), a political mission set up by the Security Council in May 2003 with a mandate to facilitate implementation of the peace agreement signed in January 2003.

Other past missions

See www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/past

POLITICAL MISSIONS

Internet: www.un.org/undpa/en/in-the-field/overview

Twitter: [@UN_DPA](#)

UN peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts include special envoys and advisers of the Secretary-General, sanctions panels and monitoring groups, as well as field-based political missions, including regional offices established for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and to facilitate long-term peacebuilding. Field-based missions are headed by special representatives of the Secretary-General.

In most cases, these missions and offices are established either by a decision of the Security Council or the General Assembly. In some cases, they are created by the Secretary-General following an exchange of letters with the Security Council. Special political missions are generally managed by the UN Department of Political Affairs.

As of 16 June 2017, the UN supported 11 field-based special political missions, comprising 1543 international and 2196 local civilian personnel, 1041 uniformed personnel and 142 UN Volunteers.

An overview of current missions, including strength numbers, is available on the 'In the Field' webpage. Information about past political and peacebuilding missions is also available on the [website](#).

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Headquarters: Kabul, Afghanistan

Internet: unama.unmissions.org

Head of Assistance Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Tadamichi Yamamoto, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

UNAMA was established under SC res. [1401](#) (2002) at the request of the Afghan Government to assist it in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development in the country. It succeeded the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSM), which was established by GA res. [48/208](#) (1993). UNAMA's original mandate was aimed at supporting the process of rebuilding and national reconciliation outlined in the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 ([S/2001/1154](#)). Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2344](#) (2017) to 17 March 2018.

The Mission's priorities now include: providing good offices; supporting elections and regional cooperation; promoting international coherence in support of national development; human rights monitoring and assistance; and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Headquarters: Libreville, Gabon

Telephone: +241 74 14 01

Fax: +241 74 14 02

Email: piounoca@un.org

Internet: <http://unoca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Office: François Louncény Fall, Guinea (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2017)

UNOCA was inaugurated on 2 March 2011 initially with a mandate for two years, which was most recently renewed on 21 July 2015 until 31 August 2018 ([S/2015/554](#) and [S/2015/555](#)). The Office is designed to support the efforts of Central African nations to consolidate peace and prevent conflict, as well as to tackle cross-border challenges such as organised crime, in particular, trafficking of small arms and light weapons, the presence of armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, terrorism, particularly by Boko Haram, and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.

The Office works closely with sub-regional organisations such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which comprises Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe as well as the Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). It also works with the rotating chair (every six months) of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC), and has served as the UNSAC Secretariat since June 2011.

UNOCA is the third regional political office set up by the UN to promote preventive diplomacy through good offices and assist the Central Africa region in managing shared problems and crises. The two others are the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA).

UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Headquarters: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Telephone: +993 12 48 16 12/13/14

Fax: +993 12 48 16 07

Email: unrcca-dpa@un.org

PO Box 4747

New York, NY

10163-4747

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 9312

Internet: <http://unrcca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Petko Draganov, Bulgaria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General; took office in May 2015)

UNRCCA is an initiative of the UN and all five Central Asian countries. Its goal is to assist and support the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in building their conflict-prevention capacities through enhanced dialogue, confidence-building measures and genuine partnership in order to respond to existing threats and emerging challenges in the Central Asian region. The Regional Centre was inaugurated in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 10 December 2007.

UN Mission in Colombia

Headquarters: Bogota, Columbia

Internet: <http://colombia.unmissions.org/en>

Head of Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Jean Arnault, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2016)

The UN Mission in Colombia was established on 25 January 2016 under SC res. [2261](#) (2016) following a joint communiqué from the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP). The joint communiqué asked the Security Council to create a political mission composed of unarmed international observers to assist as part of a tripartite mechanism that will monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Colombia, following the signing of a final peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP.

On 13 September 2016 under SC res. [2307](#) (2016) the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission. The UN Mission in Colombia was established to participate for 12 months as the international component and coordinator of the tripartite mechanism that will monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire, laying down of weapons and cessation of hostilities, consistent with the joint communiqué, beginning all monitoring and verification activities following the signing of the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP. The Security Council expressed its willingness to consider extending the Mission upon the joint request of the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP.

After the Security Council visited Colombia in May 2017, a presidential statement was issued ([S/PRST/2017/6](#)) which reiterated the Council's determination to support Colombia's implementation of the final peace agreement in accordance with res. [2261](#) (2016) and to continue to play a constructive and active role in the months ahead.

On 10 July 2017 the Security Council adopted res. [2366](#) (2017) which established the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. The Verification Mission will commence its activities on 26 September 2017, immediately after completion of the mandate of the UN Mission in Colombia. The Verification Mission is tasked with verifying implementation of certain aspects of the Final Peace Agreement, including the process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP; the implementation of personal and collective security guarantees; and comprehensive programmes on security and protection measures for communities and organisations in the territories.

UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

Headquarters: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau

Telephone: +1 212 963 1976/3756/8174

Fax: +1 212 963 1758

Internet: <http://uniogbis.unmissions.org>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/ONUGuineBissau/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS: Modibo Touré, Mali (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2016)

UNIOGBIS was established by SC res. [1876](#) (2009). UNIOGBIS succeeded the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) from 1 January 2010, for an initial 12 months. After a coup d'état in April 2012, the Security Council in SC res. [2048](#) (2012) called for the restoration of constitutional order. Its mandate was most recently extended until 28 February 2018 (SC res. [2343](#) of 23 February 2017).

UNIOGBIS is mandated to support the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau, in close coordination with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners, in the areas of: inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process to strengthen democratic governance; rule of law; security sector reform; reform of civilian and military justice systems; promotion and protection of human rights as well as human rights monitoring and reporting; incorporating a gender perspective into peacebuilding; the fight against drug trafficking and transnational organised crime; and mobilisation, harmonisation and coordination of international assistance, in cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission. It also continues to promote efforts at strengthening democratic institutions and civic education outreach, in conjunction with key international partners and civil society organisations.

UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Headquarters: Baghdad, Iraq
Telephone: +39 083 105 2600
Email: unami-information@un.org

Internet: www.uniraq.org

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General on 24 February 2015)

UNAMI was established by SC res. 1500 (2003), with an initial 12-month task of supporting the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate under SC res. 1483 (2003). The position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq was established by SC res. 1483. Security Council resolutions 1546 (2004) and 1770 (2007) have modified and expanded the scope of UNAMI's mandate and have led to the expansion of UNAMI's presence and activities in Iraq. In June 2013, the Security Council adopted resolution 2107 transferring the mandate of the High-Level Coordinator on missing Kuwaiti nationals and property to UNAMI.

Most recently, SC res. 2367 (14 July 2017) extended the mandate until 31 July 2018, emphasising the importance of efforts to support the country's stabilisation, particularly those areas liberated from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL (Da'esh)), and requesting an external assessment of UNAMI's efficiencies by October 2017.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Headquarters: Beirut, Lebanon
Telephone: +961 1 962 052
Fax: +961 5 428 045
Email: unscol-website@un.org

Internet: <http://unscol.unmissions.org>

Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

The Special Coordinator for Lebanon is the senior UN official responsible for following up and reporting on the implementation of SC res. 1701 (2006) on Lebanon–Israel. He or she is also the primary interlocutor with Lebanese authorities on all political matters and confers on a regular basis with the different political parties, Lebanese civil society and the diplomatic community.

The Office was established in February 2007. UNSCOL's work includes the coordination of UN country team activities with the Government of Lebanon, the international donor community and international financial institutions in line with the overall UN objectives in Lebanon, with emphasis on humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, development and reform. UNSCOL also provides overall political guidance to the UN country team and UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) peacekeeping operation.

UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Headquarters: Tripoli, Libya

Telephone: +218 91 222 0086, +218 92 307 0209 (Public Information and Communications Office)

Mobile (Tunis): +216 97 408 051

Internet: <http://unsmil.unmissions.org>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unsmil

Twitter: @UNSMILibya

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/UNSMILPICS

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Martin Kobler, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

UNSMIL was established by SC res. 2009 (2011), initially for three months, to support the country's new authorities in their post-conflict efforts. Its mandate has since been regularly extended, most recently by SC res. 2323 of December 2016 until 15 September 2017.

UNSMIL's current mandate focuses on supporting the Libyan political process and security arrangements, through mediation and good offices. UNSMIL also undertakes: human rights monitoring and reporting; support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; support for key Libyan institutions; assistance with the provision of essential services and delivery of humanitarian assistance; and support for the coordination of international assistance.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem

Telephone: +972 2 568 7289

Fax: +972 2 568 7288

Internet: www.unsco.org

Twitter: @UNSCO_MEPP

Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority: Nickolay Mladenov, Bulgaria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2015)

The Special Coordinator represents the Secretary-General in discussions with the parties and international community on all matters relating to continuing UN support for the Middle East Peace Process. He or she is also the Secretary-General's Envoy to the Middle East Quartet (the UN, USA, European Union and Russian Federation). The Special Coordinator acts as a focal point for UN assistance relevant to the Middle East Peace Process for Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Syrian Arab Republic, and supports UN agencies in their contacts with donors in this regard.

UNSCO was established in June 1994 at the same time as the first UN Special Coordinator was appointed. The Office's work includes coordination of all UN humanitarian and development work in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia

Internet: <http://unsom.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM: Michael Keating, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015; took up post January 2016)

UNSOM was established on 3 June 2013 (SC res. 2102 (2 May 2013)) for an initial 12 months to accompany Somalia's state-building and peacebuilding process following the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in September 2012.

SC res. [2221](#) of 26 May 2015 renewed UNSOM's mandate for a 10-week period until 7 August 2015, pending consideration of a review of regional and international efforts in the country. This allowed stakeholders to consider fully the recommendations of the joint African Union and UN review of the temporary surge in deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including recommendations connected to the mandate of UNSOM. Most recently, SC res. [2358](#) of June 2017 extended UNSOM's mandate until 31 March 2018.

UNSOM's mandate includes providing policy advice to the FGS and AMISOM in the areas of governance, security sector reform and rule of law (including the disengagement of combatants), development of a federal system (including preparations for elections in 2021) and coordination of international donor support. Its mandate also includes helping build the FGS's capacity to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, promote child protection, prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and strengthen justice institutions.

Further, UNSOM monitors, helps investigate and reports to the Security Council on any abuses or violations of human rights or of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, or any abuses committed against children or women.

The Security Council decided that UNSOM would be based in Mogadishu and deployed across Somalia, as requested by the FGS and as conditions permitted, in line with arrangements set out by the Secretary-General in his letter to the Council ([S/2017/404](#)).

As at 30 April 2017, international staff figures averaged 519 across Somalia, while national staff figures averaged 1149. For more recent information, see the [website](#).

UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Headquarters: Dakar, Senegal

Telephone: +221 33 869 8585

Fax: +221 33 820 4638

Internet: unowas.unmissions.org

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Mohammed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

The UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was the UN's first regional conflict-prevention and peacebuilding office established, with an overall mandate to enhance the contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa.

Following the Secretary-General's letter to the Council dated 14 January 2016 ([S/2016/88](#)) on the strategic review of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES), the Council requested the Secretary-General through a letter dated 28 January 2016 ([S/2016/89](#)) to merge UNOWA and the OSES into a single entity, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS). The Council also encouraged UNOWAS to make further progress toward the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and to continue to work closely with the states of the region to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel as well as their root causes. In addition, the Council approved the establishment of an UNOWAS Liaison Cell in Nouakchott, Mauritania, to strengthen UN engagement with the secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5-Sahel).

The reconfigured office builds upon the existing mandates of UNOWA and the OSES. Its mandate includes continuing to exercise its good offices and preventive diplomacy efforts, as well as continuing to implement the UNISS. In January 2017, Presidential statement [S/PRST/2017/2](#) extended the mandate for three years until 31 December 2019.

UNOWAS also works closely with sub-regional organisations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), G5-Sahel, the Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the African Union to enhance their capacities in: promoting good governance; respecting the rule of law and human rights; mainstreaming gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives; and addressing cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, including terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organised crime, drug trafficking, other illicit forms of trafficking, piracy and maritime insecurity.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel is also the Chair of the Cameroon Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC), which facilitates the implementation of the International Court of Justice ruling of 10 October 2002 on the land and maritime boundary dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria.

COMMISSIONS

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/

Purpose

Leaders at the UN World Summit in September 2005 agreed to establish the PBC as an inter-governmental advisory body to assist countries emerging from conflict.

The PBC's key objectives are to:

- Bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict
- Promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding
- Serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the UN by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities
- Serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the UN, including from Member States, national authorities, UN missions and country teams, international, regional and sub-regional organisations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organisations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution-building, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding.

The Commission discusses country situations (including Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia and others) and regional peacebuilding challenges and opportunities in West Africa and the Sahel, as well as thematic and cross-cutting issues.

Structure

The PBC's institutional structures, including its membership and procedures, were established by GA res. [60/180](#) (2005) and Security Council resolutions [1645](#) (2005) and [1646](#) (2005). These resolutions provided for a review of the PBC's founding arrangements after five years to ensure they were appropriate to fulfil the agreed functions. Such a review took place in 2010 ([A/64/868 – S/2010/393](#)). The General Assembly and Security Council requested the PBC reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the review (GA res. [65/7](#) (2010) and SC res. [1947](#) (2010)). Broadly, the review focused

on the impact of the PBC in the countries on its agenda and its role and performance at headquarters. The General Assembly and Security Council also called for a further comprehensive review of peacebuilding efforts in a further five years' time (by the end of 2015).

In this regard, on 15 December 2014, the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council addressed a letter to the Secretary-General formally launching the 2015 review of the 'peacebuilding architecture', communicating its Terms of Reference and requesting the Secretary-General to nominate a seven member Advisory Group of Experts (AGE). On 22 January 2015, the Secretary-General nominated the seven members, and the AGE submitted its report, 'The Challenge of Sustaining Peace', on 29 June 2015.

Welcoming the AGE report, on 27 April 2016 the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted substantively identical resolutions on the UN Peacebuilding Architecture (GA res. [70/262](#) (2016) and SC res. [2282](#) (2016)), providing renewed momentum for the work of the PBC, by bringing sustained attention to 'sustaining peace', which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. As mandated by these resolutions, the General Assembly will convene a high-level meeting on 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace' during its 72nd session.

Membership

The PBC Organisational Committee is composed of 31 members who usually serve for two calendar years: seven selected by the Security Council, including the five permanent members; seven elected by the General Assembly to redress geographical imbalance and include countries with post-conflict experience; seven elected by ECOSOC; five of the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to UN budgets and voluntary contributions to UN funds, programmes and agencies; and five of the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions.

Organisational Committee members for 2017 (31)

Selected by the Security Council

China	Senegal	USA
France	UK	Uruguay
Russia		

Elected by the General Assembly

Colombia	Kenya	Mexico
Egypt	Indonesia	Montenegro
El Salvador		

Elected by ECOSOC

Argentina	Nigeria	South Africa
Belgium	ROK	Sweden
Estonia		

Top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions

Brazil	Germany	Norway
Canada	Japan	

Top providers of military personnel and civilian police

Bangladesh	India	Rwanda
Ethiopia	Pakistan	

Office holders for 2017

Chair

ROK

Vice-Chairs

Kenya

Mexico

Configuration Chairs

Brazil: for Guinea-Bissau

Canada: for Sierra Leone

Luxembourg: for Guinea

Morocco: for the Central African Republic

Sweden: for Liberia

Switzerland: for Burundi

UN Compensation Commission (UNCC)

Villa la Pelouse

Palais des Nations

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3600

Fax: +41 22 917 0069

Email: unccwebmaster@uncc.ch

Internet: www.uncc.ch

Executive Head: Irene Muchira (Acting Head, effective June 2014)

Purpose

The UNCC was mandated to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It was created in 1991 as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council (SC res. [687](#) (1991)).

SC res. [687](#) (1991) reaffirmed Iraq's liability under international law for any direct loss or damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. SC res. [692](#) (1991) established the UN Compensation Fund to pay compensation for claims that fell within these categories, and the Commission to administer the Fund. The Fund receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, which was set at 5 percent under SC res. [1483](#) (2003), and reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions, most recently under SC res. [1956](#) (2010).

About 2.7 million claims, with an asserted value of \$352.5 billion, were filed with the Commission. The Commission concluded claims processing in 2005, and the total compensation awarded was \$52.4 billion to about 1.5 million successful claimants. Nineteen panels of commissioners reviewed and evaluated the claims submitted by governments, international organisations, companies and individuals. The panels reported their recommendations to the Governing Council for approval.

The mandate under the UNCC environmental programme was declared fulfilled by the Governing Council in 2013. This programme was set up in 2005 to monitor the environmental remediation and restoration work by the participating governments of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, using \$4.3 billion in funds awarded for environmental damages.

As at 23 June 2017, the Commission had paid out about \$47.8 billion in compensation awards to successful claimants. There remained only one claim that had not been paid in full, with a balance of about \$4.6 billion outstanding. This claim was awarded \$14.7 billion in 2000 for production and sales losses as a result of damages to Kuwait's oil-field assets and represents the largest award by the Commission's Governing Council. The adoption of successive decisions [272](#) (2014), [273](#) (2015) and [274](#) (2016) by the Governing Council postponed Iraq's obligation under SC res. [1956](#) (2010) to deposit 5 percent of oil proceeds and 5 percent of the value of any non-monetary payments to service providers into the Compensation Fund.

Deposits to the Compensation Fund are scheduled to resume in January 2018, with quarterly payments also resuming in 2018. In light of these postponements, the Council is considering future options to ensure the resolution of the \$4.6 billion that remains to be paid to the Commission's only outstanding claim.

Membership

The membership of the Governing Council is the same as the 15-member Security Council. A small Secretariat provides support and assistance to the Council.

Members (15)

Permanent members

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2017

Egypt	Senegal	Uruguay
Japan	Ukraine	

Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2018

Bolivia	Italy ¹	Sweden
Ethiopia	Kazakhstan	

Note

- 1 Italy will vacate its seat on 31 December 2017, and the Netherlands will serve the remainder of the term from 1 January to 31 December 2018.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Churchillplein 1	Telephone: +31 70 512 5000
2517 JW The Hague	Fax: +31 70 512 5355
The Netherlands	Email: press@icty.org

Internet: www.icty.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/ICTYMKSJ

Registrar: John Hocking, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2009)

Purpose

The ICTY was established to prosecute people responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991. It was established in 1993 by SC res. 827, under chapter VII of the UN Charter. The same resolution adopted the Tribunal's Statute. It is estimated that trials will be completed in 2017.

As part of the completion strategy, the United Nations Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (UNMICT) was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (and also the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda). Information about the Mechanism is in the following entry.

Structure

The ICTY is made up of three main branches: the Chambers, Registry and Office of the Prosecutor. It discharges its judicial functions through three Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber.

There were usually up to 16 permanent ICTY judges. They were elected by the UN General Assembly or, in the event of a vacancy arising, appointed directly by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and General Assembly. The judges usually served a four-year term and could be re-elected. The Tribunal President and Vice-President are elected by a majority of the permanent judges for concurrent two-year terms, renewable once.

In addition to the permanent judges, the Security Council decided by SC res. [1329](#) (2000) to establish a pool of ad litem (short-term) judges, elected by the General Assembly. Ad litem judges were appointed by the Secretary-General, on the request of the International Tribunal President, to serve in the Trial Chambers for specific trials.

The Tribunal is currently reducing in size in preparation for closure in 2017 on completion of its mandate. As at June 2017, there were seven permanent judges and one ad hoc judge.

The Prosecutor is nominated by the Secretary-General and appointed by the Security Council for a four-year term. Serge Brammertz, Belgium, was appointed Prosecutor in November 2007. In 2016, his term was extended to 30 November 2017.

Judges

Permanent Judges¹

Carmel A Agius, Malta (President, since November 2015)
Liu Daqun, China (Appeals Chamber) (Vice-President, since November 2015)
Alphons Martinus Maria Orie, Netherlands

Fausto Pocar, Italy (Appeals Chamber)
Theodor Meron, USA
Bakone Justice Moloto, South Africa
Christoph Flügge, Germany

Ad hoc Judge

Burton Hall, Bahamas

Note

1 SC res. [2329](#) (2016) extended the final terms of office of all ICTY judges until 30 November 2017 or until completion of their cases, if sooner. Additionally, the resolution extends the term of office of Judge Carmel Agius as President of the Tribunal until 31 December 2017 or until one month after the completion of the remaining ICTY cases.

United Nations Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (UNMICT)

Arusha Branch
Arusha International Conference Centre
PO Box 6016
Arusha
UR of Tanzania
Telephone: +255 27 256 5791
Email: mict-registryarusha@un.org

The Hague Branch
Churchillplein 1
2517 JW The Hague
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 70 512 5000
Fax: +31 70 512 5355
Email: mict-registrythehague@un.org

Internet: www.unmict.org

President: Theodor Meron, USA (reappointed by the Secretary-General in March 2016)
Prosecutor: Serge Brammertz, Belgium (appointed by the Security Council in February 2016)
Registrar: Olufemi Elias, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

Purpose

The Mechanism was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. It will continue both tribunals' jurisdiction, rights, obligations and essential functions after they have closed, with a temporary overlap until then.

The Mechanism was established by SC res. [1966](#) (2010), adopted under chapter VII of the UN Charter. The same resolution adopted the Mechanism’s Statute. The Security Council determined that the Mechanism would continue to operate until it decided otherwise, but that progress would be reviewed in 2016 and every two years after that.

Structure

The Mechanism has two branches:

- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), which began operations on 1 July 2012 in Arusha, UR of Tanzania, gradually assuming the responsibilities of the ICTR until that tribunal closed on 31 December 2015¹
- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), which began operations on 1 July 2013 in The Hague, Netherlands.

The Mechanism consists of three organs:

- The Chambers, comprising a Trial Chamber for each branch and an Appeals Chamber common to both
- The Prosecutor – in charge of investigations and prosecutions
- The Registry – to provide judicial, legal and administrative services for the Mechanism, including the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

The Mechanism has a roster of 25 independent judges elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council. They are initially selected from a list of nominees submitted by UN Member States and non-member states maintaining permanent observer missions at UN Headquarters. Judges are elected for four-year terms and may be reappointed by the Secretary-General. No more than two judges may be nationals of the same state. The first group of 25 judges was elected on 20 December 2011.

The Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz, Belgium, was appointed by the Security Council in SC res. [2269](#) (2016) for a term of four years from 1 March 2016. The Mechanism’s President, Judges, Prosecutor and Registrar may hold the same office with the ICTY.

Judges (on the roster as at June 2017)

Theodor Meron, USA (President)	Vagn Prüsse Joensen, Denmark
Jean-Claude Antonetti, France	Aydin Sefa Akay, Turkey
Joseph E Chiondo Masanche, UR of Tanzania	Liu Daqun, China
William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania	Prisca Matimbe Nyambe, Zambia
Bakone Justice Moloto, South Africa	Aminatta Lois Runeni N'gum, Gambia
Lee G Muthoga, Kenya	Seon Ki Park, ROK
Carmel A Agius, Malta	Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda
Christoph Flügge, Germany	José Ricardo de Prada Solaesa, Spain
Alphons M M Orie, Netherlands	Gberdao Gustave Kam, Burkina Faso
Burton Hall, Bahamas	Ben Emmerson, UK
Florence Arrey, Cameroon	Graciela Susana Gatti Santana, Uruguay
Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson, Madagascar	Ivo Nelson de Caires Batista Rosa, Portugal
	Seymour Panton, Jamaica

Note

1 The Mechanism maintains the legacy website of the ICTR as part of its mission to preserve and promote the legacy of the UN International Criminal Tribunals.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

UN Command in Korea

UNIT #15259, APO AP 96205--0032
Seoul, ROK

Telephone: +82 2 7913 1110

Internet: www.usfk.mil/About/UnitedNationsCommand.aspx

Commander: General Vincent K Brooks, US Army

The UN Command (UNC) is the international structure, under United States command, that provided forces to assist the Republic of Korea during the Korean War and continues to maintain the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953.

As a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, the UNC Commander-in-Chief accepted responsibility (with the other signatories, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers) for implementing and maintaining the Armistice until such time as it was expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions, or by an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

The UNC's composition is not restricted or limited, except that the United States designates the Commander. The 17 UN Member States that provided combat forces during the war (the Sending States) are not obligated to provide support to the UNC Commander-in-Chief.

Sending States actively participate in Armistice maintenance activities, primarily through the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), a discrete and subordinate structure within UNC Headquarters. In July 2016, the UNC Commander expanded the UNC's investigative mechanisms to empower the ROK Military to investigate potential Armistice violations that involve ROK forces and do not involve actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since the inception of the new approach, the UNCMAC Secretariat led two special investigation teams to investigate incidents and the ROK military investigated five incidents. The UNCMAC Secretariat conducts routine "advise and assist" visits and Armistice education presentations to ROK units and inspections of areas within the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) including 143 UNC guard and observation post inspections in the DMZ, the Han River Estuary (HRE) and on the North West Islands to ensure Armistice Agreement compliance. During 2016, UNCMAC conducted 42 inspections. UNCMAC established an Armistice education programme to ensure compliance through educating front-line forces on the Armistice Agreement and the Armistice rules of engagement. In 2016, UNCMAC provided 62 Armistice education classes, an increase of 40 percent over the previous year. In addition, Liaison Officers from Sending States joined UNCMAC staff on Special Investigation Teams to investigate incidents that occurred in the DMZ, the HRE and the sea and air areas of UNC responsibility.

Some Sending States also provide personnel to augment the UNCMAC in the conduct of Armistice maintenance duties. These countries include Canada, Colombia, Denmark and New Zealand. Australia and Canada provided officers to serve as Commander and UN Forces representative at Headquarters, UN Command (Rear), Yokota Air Base, Japan. In addition, Australia, Canada and the UK have several officers serving on the UNC Headquarters staff.

Eighteen liaison group states are accredited to the UNC. Liaison group responsibilities include formulating policies and procedures for integration of the contingents into the UNC and acting as their states' senior representatives to coordinate administrative, logistical and fiscal matters with the UNC. They also carry out UNCMAC duties.

Liaison group states

Australia	Greece	ROK
Belgium	Italy	South Africa
Canada	Netherlands	Thailand
Colombia	New Zealand	Turkey
Denmark	Norway	UK
France	Philippines	USA

Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

Dokter van Stamstraat 1
2265 BC, Leidschendam
PO Box 115
2260 AC, Leidschendam
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 800 3410
Fax: +31 70 800 3440
Email: stl-pressoffice@un.org

Internet: www.stl-tsl.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/STLebanon
Twitter: [@STLebanon](https://twitter.com/STLebanon)
Registrar: Daryl A Mundis, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 24 July 2013)

Purpose

The STL is mandated to prosecute people responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut that killed the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others. In addition, the Tribunal has jurisdiction over other attacks that occurred in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005, if the Tribunal finds them connected to the attack of 14 February 2005 because of their gravity or nature.

The STL was formed after the Government of Lebanon requested the UN establish a tribunal to try those responsible for the 14 February 2005 attack and negotiated an agreement to establish the STL (SC res. [1664](#) (2006)).

The Tribunal's Statute entered into force on 10 June 2007 (SC res. [1757](#) (2007)) and the Tribunal began functioning on 1 March 2009. The UN Secretary-General announced in January 2015 that he had decided to extend the Tribunal's mandate for three years to February 2018.

Structure

The STL has four organs: Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor, the Defence Office and the Registry.

The STL Chambers are composed of one international pre-trial judge, a Trial Chamber (three judges: one Lebanese and two international), an Appeals Chamber (five judges: two Lebanese and three international) and two alternate judges (one Lebanese and one international). The Secretary-General appoints the judges in consultation with the Lebanese Government and on the recommendation of a selection panel made up of two judges sitting on or retired from an international tribunal and a representative of the Secretary-General.

The four Lebanese judges are appointed by the Secretary-General from a list of 12 nominees presented by the Government of Lebanon on the proposal of the Lebanese Supreme Council of the Judiciary.

The seven international judges are appointed by the Secretary-General from nominations received from Member States or competent persons. The judges serve for three years and are eligible for reappointment. The names of judges who are appointed to the STL are only made public when they are called upon to undertake judicial activity.

The Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) is led by a prosecutor appointed by the UN Secretary-General, after consultation with the Government of Lebanon and on the recommendation of a selection panel, for a renewable three-year term. The current prosecutor is Norman Farrell, Canada, whose appointment was announced in February 2012.

The Defence Office is headed by Francois Roux of France, and the current registrar is Daryl Mundis, USA. The Head of the Defence Office and Registrar are also appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term.

STL Judges

Ivana Hrdličková, Czech Republic (President, Appeals Chamber Presiding Judge)	Afif Chamseddine, Lebanon (Appeals Chamber)
Ralph Riachi, Lebanon (Vice-President, Appeals Chamber)	Daniel Nsereko, Uganda (Appeals Chamber)
David Re, Australia (Trial Chamber, Presiding Judge)	Janet Nosworthy, Jamaica (Trial Chamber)
Daniel Fransen, Belgium (Pre-Trial)	Walid Akoum, Lebanon (Trial Chamber alternate)
David Baragwanath, New Zealand (Appeals Chamber)	Micheline Braidy, Lebanon (Trial Chamber)
	Nicola Lettieri, Italy (Trial Chamber alternate)



UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2017–18**



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Internet: www.un.org/en/ecosoc/

CHARTER PROVISIONS

The UN is charged by its [Charter](#) with promoting in the economic and social fields:

- Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development
- Solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation
- Universal respect for, and observance of, rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Responsibility for discharging these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

ECOSOC makes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It makes recommendations on these to the General Assembly, members of the UN and the specialised agencies concerned. It also makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights. ECOSOC prepares draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly and convenes international conferences when necessary. It enters into agreements with specialised agencies and makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organisations.

The [Charter](#) provisions relating to ECOSOC are contained in chapter IX (articles 55–60), which sets forth the objectives and functions of the UN in the sphere of international economic and social cooperation, and chapter X (articles 61–72), which defines the composition, functions and powers, and voting and procedure of the Council. Other provisions are to be found in articles 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 91, 96, 98 and 101.

MEMBERSHIP

ECOSOC has 54 members. It originally had 18 members, increasing to 27 on 31 August 1965 following amendment to article 61 of the UN [Charter](#) in accordance with GA res. [1991B](#) (XVIII) (1963); then to 54 on 12 October 1973 following further amendment to article 61 in accordance with GA res. [2847](#) (XXVI) (1971).

The pattern for geographical distribution of seats was established in GA res. [2847](#): 14 members from African states, 11 from Asia–Pacific states, six from Eastern European states, 10 from Latin American and Caribbean states, and 13 from Western European and Other states.

Eighteen members of ECOSOC are elected each year. Members generally serve three-year terms, ending on 31 December.

Members* (54)

Countries that have never served on the Council are not listed. The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme. Terms in the list reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2017.

Previous

Current

137

African states (14 seats)

Algeria	1964-66 73-81 83-85 90-92	
	1998-2000 07-09	2016-18
Angola	1992-94 2000-02 06-08	
Benin	1966-67 82-84 92-94 2000-08 13-15	2017-19
Botswana	1983-85 91-93 2014-16	
Burkina Faso	1968-70 77-79 90-92 2000-02 12-14	2015-17
Burundi	1972-74 81-83 2002-04	
Cabo Verde	1997-99 2007-09	
Cameroon	1966-67 78-83 89-91 2000-02 08-13	2017-19
Central African Republic	1978-80 96-98	
Chad	1968-70 2005-07	2017-19
Comoros	1998-2000 10-12	
Congo	1968-70 74-76 83-85 95-97 1999-2001	
	03-05 08-10 14-16	
Côte d'Ivoire	1974-76 95-97 2009-11	
DR Congo	1971-77 80-82 84-95 1999-2001 05-07 14-16	
Djibouti	1983-88 97-99	
Egypt	1952-57 74-76 86-88 94-96 2001-03 10-12	
Ethiopia	1961-63 74-77 80-82 92-94 2001-03 12-14	
Gabon	1965-67 75-77 86-88 93-98 2011-13	
Gambia	1997-99	
Ghana	1970-72 79-81 88-90 94-96 2002-04 10-12	2015-17
Guinea	1974-75 85-93 2005-07	
Guinea-Bissau	1999-2001 06-08 09-11	
Kenya	1970-72 74-77 81-83 89-91 2003-05	
Lesotho	1978-80 88-90 1998-2000 12-14	
Liberia	1974-76 82-84 88-90	
Libya	1967-69 80-82 88-90 93-95 2002-04 12-14	
Madagascar	1971-73 92-94 2006-08	
Malawi	1980-82 2007-09 11-13	
Mali	1973-75 82-84	
Mauritania	1977-79 2006-08	2015-17
Mauritius	1998-2000 04-06 09-11 13-15	
Morocco	1966-68 79-81 85-87 91-93 1999-2001 09-11	
Mozambique	1986-88 97-99 2003-05 08-10	
Namibia	2004-06 09-11	
Niger	1971-73 89-91 2008-10	
Nigeria	1976-78 80-82 85-87 93-95	
	2001-06 12-14	2016-18
Rwanda	1977-79 84-92 1999-2001 10-12	2016-18
Senegal	1962-64 74-75 79-81 85-87 94-96	
	2003-05 11-13	
Sierra Leone	1966-69 83-88 1998-2000	
Somalia	1977-79 84-89 91-93 2007-09	2016-18
South Africa	1995-97 2001-03 05-07 13-15	2016-18
Sudan	1958-60 69-71 77-79 81-83 87-89 95-97	
	2000-02 07-09 13-15	
Swaziland	1982-84 92-94	2017-19
Togo	1976-78 91-98 2014-16	
Tunisia	1970-72 76-78 82-84 89-91 96-98	
	2004-06 13-15	
Uganda	1973-78 84-86 95-97 2001-03	2015-17
UR of Tanzania	1966-69 78-80 94-96 2004-06	
Zambia	1974-76 79-81 89-91 97-99 2010-12	
Zimbabwe	1985-87 94-96 2002-04	2015-17

Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

Afghanistan	1959-61 76-78	2016-18
Bahrain	1990-92 2000-02	
Bangladesh	1976-78 81-83 85-87 92-94 96-98	
	2004-06 10-12 14-16	
Bhutan	1993-95 2002-04	
China	1946-60 1972-2004 05-07 08-10 14-16	2017-19
Cyprus	1979-81	
Fiji	1974-75 81-83 2000-02	
India	1946-47 53-55 62-64 66-70 74 78-83 85-90	
	1992-2000 02-04 05-07 09-11 12-14	2015-17
Indonesia	1956-58 69-71 74-75 79-81 84-86 89-91	
	94-96 1999-2000 04-09 12-14	
Iran	1950-52 66-68 74-79 87-92 2001-03	
Iraq	1964-66 77-82 86-91 2007-09 10-12	2016-18
Japan	1960-65 68-70 72-80 1982-2005 06-11 12-14	2015-17
Jordan	1961-63 74-76 80-82 89-91 96-98	
Kazakhstan	2007-09 14-16	
Kuwait	1967-69 92-94 13-15	
Kyrgyzstan	2013-15	
Lebanon	1946-49 71-73 83-85 96-98	2016-18
Malaysia	1971-73 76-78 83-85 91-93 95-97	
	2003-05 08-10	
Mongolia	1973-75 2010-12	
Nepal	1980-82 2001-03 13-15	
Oman	1987-89 1998-2000	
Pakistan	1954-59 65-67 69-71 74-77 79-84 86-88	
	90-92 94-96 1998-2003 05-07 08-13	2015-17
Papua New Guinea	1984-86	
Philippines	1951-53 66-68 77-79 86-88 92-97	
	2007-09 10-12	
Qatar	1982-84 2002-04 11-13	
ROK	1993-95 97-99 2003-06 08-10 14-16	2017-19
Saudi Arabia	1983-85 88-90 1999-2001 03-05 06-11	
Sri Lanka	1970-72 84-89 93-95 97-99 2006-08	
Syrian AR	1977-79 86-88 91-93 1999-2001	
Tajikistan		2017-19
Thailand	1974-76 80-85 89-91 95-97 2005-07	
Turkmenistan	2013-15	
UAE	1978-80 2004-06	2017-19
Viet Nam	1998-2000	2016-18

Eastern European states¹ (6 seats)

Albania	2005-07 13-15	
Armenia	2004-06	
Azerbaijan	2003-05	2017-19
Belarus	1947-49 81-83 86-88 1992-2000 07-09 12-14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2017-19
Bulgaria ³	1959-61 68-70 75-77 80-85 87-92 94-96	
	1999-2001 12-13	
Croatia	2000-02 13-15	
Czech Republic	1996-2001 06-08	2016-18
Estonia	2009-11	2015-17
Georgia	2001-03 14-16	
Hungary ²	1971-73 78-80 2002-04 11	
Latvia	1997-99 2011-13	

Lithuania	2005-07	
Poland	1948-53 57-62 72-74 77-79 81-89	
	1992-2000 04-06 08-10	
Republic of Moldova	2008-10	2016-18
Romania	1965-67 74-76 78-80 82-87 90-98	
	2001-03 07-09	
Russian Federation	1947-2007 08-10 14-16	2017-19
Serbia	2014-16	
Slovakia	2010-12	
Ukraine	1946 77-79 89-91 93-95 2002-04 10-12	

Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	2014-16	
Argentina	1952-57 63-65 68-70 74-86 91-93 96-98	
	2001-03 10-12	2015-17
Bahamas	1980-82 89-91 93-95 2010-12	
Barbados	1979-81 2007-09	
Belize	1987-89 2004-06	
Bolivia	1972-74 76-78 87-89 1999-2001 07-09 13-15	
Brazil	1948-50 56-58 60-62 70-87	
	1989-2003 05-07 08-10 12-14	2015-17
Chile	1946-47 58-60 64-66 72-74 80-82 91-99	
	2002-04 10-12	2016-18
Colombia	1946 62-64 74-79 82-90 1992-2000	
	04-06 13-15	2017-19
Costa Rica	1958-60 84-86 94-96 2000-02 05-07	
Cuba	1946-47 52-54 76-78 88-90 93-95	
	1997-2008 12-14	
Dominican Republic	1955-57 78-80 2012-14	
Ecuador	1954-56 64-66 79-81 83-85 90-92	
	2003-05 11-13	
El Salvador	1961-63 97-99 2002-04 07-09 12-14	
Guatemala	1967-69 74-75 2002-04 09-11 14-16	
Guyana	1984-86 96-98 2006-08	2016-18
Haiti	1971-73 85-87 2006-08 13-15	
Honduras	1999-2001	2015-17
Jamaica	1969-71 74-79 86-88 90-92 95-97 2003-05	
Mexico	1950-52 57-59 67-69 74-85 90-95	
	1997-2002 05-07 11-13	
Nicaragua	1981-83 89-91 96-98 2003-05 11-13	
Panama	1966-68 86-88 2004-06 14-16	
Paraguay	1994-96 2006-08	
Peru	1946-51 65-67 70-72 75-77 81-83 86-88	
	91-93 2001-03 09-11	2016-18
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009-11	
Saint Lucia	1982-84 1998-2000 08-10	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2017-19
Suriname	1983-85 92-94 2000-02	
Trinidad and Tobago	1973-75 78-80 88-93	2015-17
Uruguay	1951-53 61-63 69-71 87-89 2008-10	
Venezuela	1947-49 53-55 59-61 66-68 74-90 94-96	
	1999-2001 09-11	2017-19

Western European and Other states (13 seats)

Andorra	2001-03	2017-19
Australia	1948-50 53-55 62-64 74-76 80-82 86-88	
	92-97 2002-06 08-12 15	2016-18

Austria	1963–65 76–78 82–84 91–93 2000–02 06–08 13–14 15	
Belgium	1946 49–54 67–69 74–76 80–82 86–88 92–94 1998–2000 04–06 10–11	2016–18
Canada	1946–48 50–52 56–58 65–67 74–77 1981–2001 04–09 10–14	
Denmark	1948–50 60–62 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 05–07 13–14	
Finland ³	1957–59 72–74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–12 15–16	
France	1946–2005 06–11 12–14	2015–17
Germany	1974–2005 06–07 09–12 14	2015–17
Greece ³	1946 56–58 66 70–72 76–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000 03–05 07–09 14–16	
Iceland	1985–87 97–99 2005–07	
Ireland	1968–70 79–81 88–90 94–96 2003–05 12–13	2016–17
Italy	1961–63 70–72 74–82 86–94 1998–2003 04–06 10–12 14–15	2016–18
Liechtenstein	2008 09–10	
Luxembourg	1964–66 83–85 95–97 2007–09	
Malta	1978–80 2001–02 09–11	
Netherlands	1947–48 55–60 73–75 77–79 83–85 89–91 95–97 2001–03 07–09 12–13	
New Zealand	1947–49 59–61 71–73 77–79 83–85 89–91 1998–2000 07–09 13–14	
Norway	1946–47 54–56 69–71 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 08–11	2017–19
Portugal ³	1976–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000–01 07–09 14–16	
San Marino	2013–15	
Spain ³	1959–61 73–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2002–06 11–13	2017
Sweden	1951–53 66–68 74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–09 13 14–16	2017–19
Switzerland ³	2011–12 15–16	
Turkey ³	1947–49 53–55 67–69 74–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2003–06 09–10 12–13	2017
UK	1947–2004 05–07 08–13 14–16	2017–19
USA	1946–2009 10–12 13–15	2016–18

Notes

- * On 15 June 2017 the General Assembly elected the following 18 members of ECOSOC, to hold three-year terms beginning 1 January 2018: Ghana, Malawi, Morocco, Sudan and Togo (African states); India, Japan and Philippines (Asia-Pacific states); Belarus (Eastern European states); Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and France, Germany, Ireland, Spain and Turkey (Western European and Other states).
- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on ECOSOC for the following periods: 1946, 1962–64, 1969–71, 1974–78, 1980–82, 1984–86 and 1988–92. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on ECOSOC from 1946–47, 1950–52, 1954–56, 1963–68, 1974–77 and 1989–91.
- 2 Hungary had a one-year term in 2011 and was replaced by Bulgaria.
- 3 Finland and Switzerland each served two-year terms for 2015–16. Turkey and Spain replaced Greece and Portugal for 2017.

SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

In recent years, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has held one substantive four-week session annually in July, alternating between New York and Geneva, and an organisational session of not more than four days in late January/early February. Under GA res. [68/1](#) of September 2013, ECOSOC continues to have one substantive and one organisational session each year, but has shifted its work programme to a July–July cycle.

An operational activities for development segment is now held immediately following the first regular sessions of the executive boards of the UN system funds and programmes. Through this segment, the Council provides overall coordination and guidance for operational development funds and programmes on a system-wide basis.

A humanitarian affairs segment is held in June, through which the Council continues to contribute to strengthening the coordination and effectiveness of UN humanitarian assistance and support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, in order to promote an improved, coordinated response by the UN.

A high-level segment is held in July. It continues to discharge the functions of the Council's high-level segment as provided for in General Assembly resolutions [45/264](#) (1991), [48/162](#) (1993), [50/227](#) (1996) and [61/16](#) (2006). Dedicated coordination and management meetings are held regularly to perform the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in the same General Assembly resolutions. The Council will also schedule elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to fill vacancies in its subsidiary bodies during the coordination and management meetings of the session.

An integration segment is held annually, the timing and modalities of which are decided by the Council. The main functions of the segment are to consolidate all the inputs of Member States, Council subsidiary bodies, the UN system and other relevant stakeholders, and to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The Council holds the regular meetings of its substantive sessions in New York. The humanitarian affairs segment continues to alternate between New York and Geneva.

In July 2017, the Council President convened the annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for 10 days, including a three-day ministerial segment held in the framework of the substantive session of the Council (GA res. [67/290](#) of July 2013). The 2017 High-level Political Forum is the second since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015.

ECOSOC decisions are taken by a simple majority of members present and voting. The Bureau is elected by ECOSOC at the beginning of each annual session.

Bureau

President

Frederick Makamure Shava, Zimbabwe

Vice-Presidents

Cristián Barros Melet, Chile

Marie Chatardova, Czech Republic

Nabeel Munir, Pakistan

Jürgen Schulz, Germany

142 SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF ECOSOC

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 50
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600
Email: sgb@unodc.org

Internet: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/
Secretary: Jo Dedeysne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

Purpose

The CND was established in 1946 as the central UN policy-making body for addressing drug-related matters (ECOSOC res. [9 \(I\)](#)). The CND and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) are the governing bodies of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The CND monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to Member States and to UNODC to combat the world drug problem, in line with the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see GA res. [64/182](#)). The CND led the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016, which took place in New York (19–21 April 2016) and negotiated its outcome document (GA res. [S-30/1](#)). Acting in an open-ended setting, the CND also carries out functions assigned to it by international drug control treaties and serves as the governing body of the Fund of the UN International Drug Control Programme, which is administered by UNODC.

Meetings

Members usually meet in Vienna in March, with a shorter reconvened session in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision [2009/251](#)). Since 2011, the CND and CCPCJ have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision [2011/259](#)).

Membership

ECOSOC res. [1991/49](#) enlarged the membership of the Commission from 40 to 53 members, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 11 for African states; 11 for Asian states; 10 for Latin American and Caribbean states; six for Eastern European states; 14 for Western European and Other states. One seat rotates between Asia-Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean states every four years.

Elections are held at two-year intervals, usually in April. Members serve four-year terms. In accordance with Council resolutions [845 \(XXXII\)](#) and [1147 \(XLI\)](#), members are elected from among UN Member States and members of the specialised agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of countries that are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries that are important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem; and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Memberships expire on 31 December of each term.

The Bureau is composed of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. The Commission elects its Bureau for the following session at the end of its reconvened session in the second half of the year.

Members* (53)

	Previous	Current
African states (11 seats)		
Algeria	1978-81 84-87 96-99 2004-07 12-15	
Angola	2000-03	2014-17
Benin	2000-03	2014-17
Botswana	2008-11	
Burkina Faso	2002-05	
Cameroon	2004-11 12-15	2016-19
Côte d'Ivoire	1984-85 88-91 1994-2001 10-13	
DR Congo	1982-85 2004-15	2016-19
Egypt	1946-77 1988-2003 12-15	
Ethiopia	2008-11	
Gabon	1992-95	
Gambia	1990-93 2002-05	
Ghana	1964-71 1990-2001 10-13	
Guinea	1994-97	
Kenya	1973-79	2016-19
Lesotho	1992-95	
Liberia	1994-97	
Libya	1990-93 2000-03	
Madagascar	1962 76-95 2004-07	
Malawi	1980-83	
Mali	1986-89	
Mauritania		2016-19
Mauritius	1997-2001	
Morocco	1962-65 67-77 84-87 92-99 2008-11	
Mozambique	2000-03	
Namibia	2006-09 12-15	
Niger	2006-09	
Nigeria	1966-68 72-75 82-89 92-99 2002-09	2014-17
Senegal	1982-93 2006-09	
Sierra Leone	1997-2001 10-13	
South Africa	1996-99 2002-05	2016-19
Sudan	1996-2011	2016-19
Swaziland	2000-03 10-13	
Togo	1970-81	2014-17
Tunisia	1978-81 92-99	
Uganda	2004-11	2016-19
UR of Tanzania	2012-15	
Zambia	1986-89 2004-07 12-15	
Zimbabwe	2012-15	
Asia-Pacific states (11/12 seats, one rotating)		
Afghanistan	2012-15	
China	1946-69 1986-2005 08-15	2016-19
India	1946-85 1988-2007 10-13	2014-17
Indonesia	1973-81 86-93 96-99 2002-05	2014-17
Iran	1946-72 74-81 84-87 1992-2015	2016-19
Japan	1962-2009 12-15	2016-19
Kazakhstan	2000-03 08-11	2014-17

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Kyrgyzstan	2000-03	
Lao PDR	1997-2001 04-07 10-13	
Lebanon	1970-73 88-91 1994-2001 04-07	
Malaysia	1982-93 96-99 2004-07	
Myanmar	2004-07 10-13	
Pakistan	1969-99 2002-05 08-15	2016-19
Philippines	1992-95 2000-03	
Qatar		2016-19
ROK	1963-68 82-85 1992-2003 06-09 12-15	2016-19
Saudi Arabia	2006-13	
Sri Lanka	1984-87 94-97	
Syrian AR	1992-99	
Tajikistan	2006-09	2014-17
Thailand	1973-2015	2016-19
Turkmenistan	2012-15	
UAE	2004-11	
Yemen	2008-11	

Eastern European states (6 seats)^{1, 2}

Belarus	2002-05 10-13	2016-19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004-07	
Bulgaria	1982-93 96-99	
Croatia	2004-07	2014-17
Czech Republic	1993-2003 08-11	2014-17
Hungary	1957-93 2004-07 12-15	2016-19
Lithuania	2008-11	
Macedonia	2000-03	
Poland	1946-56 62-63 88-99 2006-09 12-15	
Republic of Moldova	2008-11	
Romania	1973-77 1994-2001 10-13	
Russian Federation	1946-2013	2014-17
Slovakia	2000-03	2016-19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2000-03	
Ukraine	1994-2009 12-15	

Latin American and Caribbean states (10/11 seats, one rotating)

Argentina	1965-67 72-89 2000-11	2016-19
Bahamas	1982-85 90-97	
Bolivia	1988-2003 06-09 10-13	2014-17
Brazil	1962-64 67-81 84-91 1996-2007 10-13	2014-17
Chile	1973-77 92-95 1997-2001 04-07 10-13	
Colombia	1976-87 1990-2013	2014-17
Cuba	1996-2011	2014-17
Dominican Republic	1968-71	
Ecuador	1986-93 1996-2003	2016-19
El Salvador	2008-11	2016-19
Guatemala	2004-07 12-15	2016-19
Jamaica	1967-77 92-99 2002-09	
Mexico	1946-2009 12-15	2016-19
Nicaragua	1992-95 2002-05	
Panama	1978-85	
Paraguay	1994-97	
Peru	1946-75 84-95 2000-15	2016-19
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012-15	

Suriname.....	2012–15	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2008–11	
Uruguay.....	1992–95 1997–2001 08–15	2016–19
Venezuela.....	1986–89 1992–2003 08–11	

Western European and Other states (14 seats)

Australia.....	1973–2013	2014–17
Austria.....	1957–59 84–85 2000–11 12–15	2016–19
Belgium.....	1978–97 2006–13	2014–17
Canada.....	1946–79 1984–2003 06–13	2014–17
Denmark.....	1988–91 2000–03 12–15	
Finland.....	1984–87 94–97 2008–11	
France.....	1946–2007 10–13	2014–17
Germany.....	1963–2011 12–15	2016–19
Greece.....	1954–56 84–87 1996–2003	
Israel.....	2004–11 12–15	2016–19
Italy.....	1976–2011 12–15	2016–19
Netherlands.....	1946–53 60–62 84–99 2002–05 08–11 12–15	2016–19
Norway.....	1980–83 92–95 2004–07	2016–19
Portugal.....	1996–2003	
Spain.....	1980–83 1986–2005 08–15	2016–19
Sweden.....	1969–79 90–93 96–99 2004–07	
Switzerland.....	1961–75 88–95 1997–2001 04–11	
Turkey.....	1946–89 92–95 1997–2009 12–15	2016–19
UK.....	1946–2013	2014–17
USA.....	1946–2015	2016–19

Notes

* On 15 June 2017 ECOSOC elected the following 20 members to serve a four-year term beginning 1 January 2018: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Algeria (African states); Afghanistan, India, Iraq and Kyrgyzstan (Asia-Pacific states); Croatia, Czech Republic and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states) and Belgium, Australia, Canada, Switzerland and France (Western European and Other states).

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the CND from 1946 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the states created following its dissolution.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the CND in 1992.

Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Internet: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies_Index.html

The Subcommission was established in 1973 to serve as a consultative body that would provide the Commission with a regional perspective on dealing with illicit drug activity in the Near and Middle East.

The Subcommission's functions are to facilitate cooperation and coordination in regional activities directed against illicit drug traffic and to identify priority issues in the area and formulate recommendations to the Commission for addressing these issues. The Subcommission meets annually for four days. It reports directly to the Commission.

The Subcommission was established as a subsidiary body of the Commission by ECOSOC res. 1776 (LIV) (1973) and CND res. 6 (XXV) (1973). The members are listed on the [website](#).

Regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)

Internet: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies_Index.html

The Commission has four additional regional subsidiary bodies known as the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA):

- [Asia and the Pacific](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1845/LVI](#) (1974)
- [Africa](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1985/11](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1987/34](#)
- [Europe](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1990/30](#).

ECOSOC established the HONLEA as subsidiary bodies of the Commission to further cooperation in drug law enforcement activities at the regional level. Meetings usually take place annually to identify salient policy and enforcement issues in their regions, establish working groups to analyse the issues, and then bring their reports and recommendations to the attention of the Commission.

Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

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New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3209
Fax: +1 212 963 2147
Email: population@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml

Population Division Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: John R Wilmoth, USA

Purpose

The Commission's role is to follow up on the implementation of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. It assists ECOSOC by:

- Arranging for studies and advising on: population issues and trends; integrating population and development strategies; population and related development policies and programmes; population assistance, upon request, to developing countries and, on a temporary basis, to countries with economies in transition; and any other population and development questions referred to it by either the principal or subsidiary UN organs or specialised agencies
- Monitoring, reviewing and assessing implementation of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action
- Providing recommendations on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to implementation of the Programme of Action.

Evolution

The Commission was originally named the Population Commission, which was established by ECOSOC res. [3 \(III\)](#) (1946) and tasked with studying and advising ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions. It was renamed following the International Conference on Population and Development (GA res. [49/128](#) (1994)).

GA res. [49/128](#) also charged the Commission with monitoring and assessing implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels. In line with its new mandate, new terms of reference for the Commission were endorsed by ECOSOC res. [1995/55](#). The CPD's current methods of work were the object of ECOSOC decision [2005/213](#) and CPD res. [2006/1](#).

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division acts as the CPD Secretariat. The Secretary is provided by the General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management.

Meetings

Members meet annually in New York (less frequently than prior to 1994).

Membership

Originally 12, membership has increased several times and now stands at 47 (GA res. [50/124](#) (1995)). Members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members) and are expected to have a relevant background in population and development. ECOSOC decided ([2005/213](#)) members' terms of office should run for four regular sessions of the Commission, beginning after the conclusion of a regular session and ending at the conclusion of a regular session held after 1 January. The Commission elects a bureau at the start of each regular session. The Bureau usually consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

Members* (47)

	Previous	Current
African states (12 seats)		
Algeria.....	1996-98 2000-03 11-15	
Angola.....	2010-14	
Benin.....	2007-11	2014-18
Botswana.....	1990-93 2002-06	
Burkina Faso.....	1969-72	
Burundi.....	1986-89 1999-2002	2015-19
Cameroon.....	1966-69 85-88 1993-2009	2017-21
Central African Republic.....	1968-71	
Chad.....	2013-17	
Congo.....	1996-98	
Comoros.....	2005-09	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1997-2000 09-13	
DR Congo.....	1977-84 2003-07 09-13	
Egypt.....	1968-75 78-81 84-87 89-92 96-99	
	2001-04 12-16	
Equatorial Guinea.....	2007-11	
Ethiopia.....	1997-2000	
Gabon.....	1970-73 2011-15	
Gambia.....	2002-10	
Ghana.....	1962-79 2001-04 10-14	
Guinea.....	1999-2002	
Kenya.....	1969-72 1996-2003 04-12	
Lesotho.....	1996-97	
Liberia.....		2014-18
Libya.....	2004-08	
Madagascar.....	1992-95 2004-08 13-17	2017-21
Malawi.....	1967-68 78-81 86-89 1998-2001 10-14	
Mali.....		2017-21
Mauritania.....	1974-77 2003-07	
Mauritius.....	1985-88	
Morocco.....	1972-75 80-83 2005-09	2016-20
Niger.....	1967 73-76 1998-2001	
Nigeria.....	1967-68 80-91 1996-2006 14-17	
Rwanda.....	1967-69 73-84 88-95 2009-13	
Senegal.....	2010-14	
Sierra Leone.....	1976-83 2007-10	2015-19
South Africa.....	1998-2001 07-10	2014-18

Sudan	1982-85 92-99	2016-20
Togo	1984-91	
Tunisia	1964-67 70-77 94-97 2008-12	
Uganda	1976-79 89-92 96 2000-03 08-16	2016-20
UR of Tanzania	1993-96 2012-16	
Zambia	1982-85 90-93 96-97 2002-10	2014-18

Asia-Pacific states (11 seats*)

Bangladesh	1989-2017	
China	1947-67 1982-2006 07-14	2014-18
India	1965-72 74-81 84-87 1994-2006 07-14	
Indonesia	1952-54 68-69 76-83 96-99 2001-13	
Iran	1953-55 70-73 86-93 1996-2015	2015-19
Iraq	1988-91 2015-17 ¹	
Japan	1958-85 1988-2016	2017-21
Kazakhstan	2008-12	
Lebanon	2002-06 07-10	
Malaysia	1984-87 1997-2009 10-14	2014-18
Mongolia		2014-18
Nepal	1996	
Oman	2007-10 14-17	
Pakistan	1967-71 92-96 2008 09-13	2014-18
Philippines	1967-69 72-79 1996-2001 03-07 10-14	2015-19
Qatar		2016-20
ROK	1996-2001	
Sri Lanka	1961-64 80-83 2007-11	
Syria	1950-52 54-56 62-65 96-98	
Thailand	1973-88 1997-2000 02-06	
Turkmenistan	2011-15	2016-20
Yemen	1999-2002	

Eastern European states (5 seats)

Armenia	2004-08	
Belarus	2000-03 09-13	2015-19
Bulgaria	1984-87 96-99 2005-09	
Croatia	1999-2002 08-12	
Georgia	2011-15	
Hungary	1977-84 1993-2000 03-07 10-14	
Lithuania	2001-04	
Poland	1988-95 2002-06 07-11	
Republic of Moldova	2012-16	2016-20
Romania	1973-76 2013-17	2017-21
Russian Federation	1947-2006 07-14	2014-18
Serbia		2014-18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ²	1996-98	
Ukraine	1947-83 85-92 1996-2001 07-10	

Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

Argentina	1954-60	2014-18
Barbados	1970-73 78-81	
Bolivia	1982-85 88-91 2003-07	2015-19
Brazil	1947-60 69-80 85-92 1996-2003 05-17	2017-21
Chile	1967-68 1999-2002	2016-20
Colombia	1985-96 2008-12	

Costa Rica	1954-57 73-76 84-87 1999-2000	
Cuba	1986-89 96 2009-13	2017-21
Dominican Republic	1977-80	2014-18
Ecuador	1967-69 74-77 80-83 2011-15	
El Salvador	1958-65 1996-2001 03-07 11-15	
Grenada	2007-11	
Guatemala	2010-14	
Guyana	2002-09	
Haiti	1970-73 1999-2002 05-08 09-13	
Honduras	1981-84 92-95 2007-11	
Jamaica	1967-71 1994-2006 07-14 ¹	2015-19
Mexico	1961-64 76-79 1982-2006 07-10 13-17	2017-21
Nicaragua	1993-96 2002-06	
Panama	1965-68 74-81 90-93 1997-2000	
Paraguay	1999-2000	
Peru	1966-69 72-75 81-84 96-98 2001-09	2014-18
Saint Lucia	2010-14	
Uruguay	1961-64 2007-10 13-17	
Venezuela	1969-72 96-97	

Western European and Other states (10 seats*)

Australia	1947-49 52-53 65-68	
Austria	1965-68 2001-04	
Belgium	1951-64 1989-2017	2017-21
Canada	1947-49 54-60 1993-2000 05-09	2017-20
Denmark	1969-76 2013-17	2017-21
Finland	1976-83 96 2008-12	2016-20
France	1947-2008	2017-21
Germany	1985-2013	2014-18
Greece	1962-64 81-84	
Ireland	2002-06	
Israel	1956-59 2009-13	2015-19
Italy	1960-63 96-97 1999-2002	
Luxembourg	2003-07 10-14	
Malta	1996-98	
Netherlands	1947-50 65-68 73-88 1992-2012 13-17	
New Zealand	1969-72	
Norway	1950-61 77-84 2002-05 12-16	
Portugal	2011-15	
Spain	1969-72 77-80 2007-11 12-16	
Sweden	1950-55 64-75 84-91 1998-2001 05-10	
Switzerland	2005-17	
Turkey	1973-76 85-92 1997-2004	
UK	1947-2001 07-14	2014-18
USA	1947-2006 07-14	2014-18

Bureau (51st session, 2018)

Chair

Ion Jinga, Romania

Vice-Chairs

Nokulunga Zandile, South Africa

Vacant, Asia-Pacific states

Vacant, Latin American states

Vacant, Western European and Other states

Notes

* On 16 April 2017, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 11 members to four-year terms, beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 52nd session in 2018 and expiring at the close of the Commission's 55th session in 2022: Burkina Faso and Mauritania (African states), Bangladesh, China and Vanuatu (Asia-Pacific states); Bulgaria and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Argentina, Colombia and Haiti (Latin American and Caribbean states); and USA (Western European and Other states). The Council also elected by acclamation Canada and Denmark (Western European and Other States), filling outstanding seats, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring as noted. It postponed the election of three outstanding seats.

As at 23 June 2017, there were two vacancies in the Asia-Pacific states group and one vacancy in the Western European and Other states group for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 54th session, in 2021.

Terms shown in the list that appear for more than the usual four years are due to the ECOSOC decision [2005/213](#) and rule 15 of the rules of the functional commissions of the Council, which request the Commission to hold the first meeting of the next session immediately after the closure of the previous session for the sole purpose of electing a new chair and other members of the Bureau.

- 1 On 8 April 2015, ECOSOC elected Iraq, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 50th session in 2017; as well as Jamaica, also by acclamation, for a term beginning on the first meeting of the Commission's 49th session in 2015 and expiring at the close of the Commission's 52nd session in 2019.
- 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1947–53 and 65–68. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Palais de Nations
8–14, Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 917 0052
Email: stdev@unctad.org

Internet: unctad.org/en/Pages/CSTD.aspx

UNCTAD Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (since September 2013; reappointed in July 2017 for a second four-year term from September 2017 to August 2021)

Purpose

The Commission provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant issues through analysis and policy recommendations or options in order to enable those organs to guide the future work of the UN, develop common policies and agree on appropriate actions. It first met in 1993.

The Commission acts as a forum for:

- Examining science and technology questions and their implications for development
- Advancing understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries
- Formulating recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the UN system.

ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) gave the Commission the additional mandate for the system-wide follow up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

Evolution

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [1992/218](#) in accordance with GA res. [46/235](#) (1992) on the restructuring and revitalisation of the UN in the economic, social and related fields. It replaced the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

ECOSOC res. [1992/62](#) reaffirmed the Commission's mandate as set forth in ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions, including GA resolutions [34/218](#) (1979), [41/183](#) (1986), [42/192](#) (1987), [44/14](#) (1989) and [46/235](#) (1991). ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#) decided the Commission should work more closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNCTAD serves as the Secretariat for the Commission.

Meetings

The Commission usually meets in Geneva for a week in May. ECOSOC res. [2002/37](#) requested the Commission meet annually, starting from the sixth session held in May 2003.

Membership

ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) increased the Commission's membership from 33 to 43. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list).

Terms are four years, ending 31 December of the year shown. The Commission elects a bureau for the next session at each regular session. The Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

Members* (43)

	Previous	Current
African states (11 seats)		
Angola		2015–18
Burkina Faso		2017–20
Cameroon	2013–16	2017–20
Central African Republic	2013–16	
Côte d'Ivoire		2015–18
DR Congo	2009–12	2017–20
Equatorial Guinea	2009–12	
Ghana	2009–12	
Kenya		2015–18
Lesotho	2011–14	
Liberia	2013–16	
Mali	2009–12	
Mauritania		2015–18
Mauritius	2011–14	2015–18
Nigeria	2013–16	2017–20
Rwanda	2011–14	
South Africa	2009–12	2017–20
Togo	2011–14	
Tunisia	2011–14	
Uganda		2015–18
UR of Tanzania	2011–14	
Zambia	2013–16	
Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)		
China	2011–14	2015–18
India	2011–14	2015–18
Iran	2011–14	2015–18
Japan	2013–16	2017–20
Jordan	2009–12	
Kazakhstan		2017–20
Oman	2009–12 13–16	
Pakistan	2009–12	2015–18

Philippines.....	2011–14	
Saudi Arabia.....	2011–14	2017–20
Sri Lanka.....	2009–12 13–16	
Thailand.....		2015–18
Turkmenistan ¹	2014–16	2017–20

Eastern European states (5 seats)

Bulgaria.....	2011–14	2015–18
Hungary.....	2011–14 15–16	2017–20
Latvia.....	2011–14	2015–18
Poland.....		2015–18
Russian Federation.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Slovakia.....	2009–12	

Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Bolivia.....		2015–18
Brazil.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Chile.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Costa Rica.....	2009–12 13–16	
Cuba.....	2011–14	2015–18
Dominican Republic.....	2011–14	2015–18
El Salvador.....	2011–14	2017–20
Jamaica.....	2009–12	
Mexico.....	2013–16	2017–20
Peru.....	2011–14	2015–18

Western European and Other states (10 seats*)

Austria.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Canada.....		2015–18
Finland.....	2009–12 13–16	
France.....	2011–14	
Germany.....	2013–16	2017–20
Israel.....	2009–12	
Malta.....	2011–14	
Portugal.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Sweden.....	2011–14	2015–18
Switzerland.....	2009–12 13–16	2017–20
Turkey.....	2011–14	2015–18
UK.....		2015–18
USA.....	2011–14	2015–18

Bureau (elected in 2017 for the 21st session, 2018)

Chair

Vacant, Latin American
and Caribbean states

Vice-Chairs

A Min Tjoa, Austria

Peter Major, Hungary

Ruijin Wang, China

Joseph Noël Etienne Ghislain Sinatambou,
Mauritius

Notes

* On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC postponed the election of one outstanding vacancy from the Western European and Other states for the 2017–20 term.

1 On 23 April 2014, filling one outstanding vacancy, Turkmenistan was elected, by acclamation, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Internet: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SustDev/>

Twitter: @SustDev

Purpose

The Forum was created at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 to build on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which it replaced. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the Forum has been mandated to have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates.

The Forum provides political leadership and oversight over the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. This includes facilitating sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, providing guidance and recommendations for follow-up, ensuring the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and addressing new and emerging issues. It promotes system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs acts as the substantive secretariat to the Forum, through its Division for Sustainable Development. The format and organisational aspects of the Forum are contained in GA res. [67/290](#) (2013). The follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and the role of the Forum are further elaborated in GA res. [70/299](#) (2016).

Evolution

The CSD was established by the General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow up of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit (ECOSOC res. [1993/207](#) in accordance with GA res. [47/191](#) (1992)). UN Member States agreed at Rio+20 to establish the Forum to replace the CSD.

Meetings

The Forum meets for two days every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly, and every year for eight days under the auspices of ECOSOC, including a three-day ministerial segment during the high-level segment of ECOSOC.

The Forum first met in September 2013 under the auspices of the General Assembly. It met in July 2014, July 2015 and July 2016 under the auspices of ECOSOC. From 2016, the Forum replaced the ECOSOC annual ministerial review. The 2017 Forum, held from 10 to 19 July, had the theme 'Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world'.

Members

The Forum is open to all UN Member States and states members of specialised agencies. Provisions include active participation of non-state actors, major groups, members of civil society and other stakeholders in sustainable development. The Forum is chaired by the ECOSOC President.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

UN-Women
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United States of America

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Email: aina.iyambo@unwomen.org

Internet: www.unwomen.org/csw

UN-Women Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013; reappointed for a second four-year term in July 2017)

Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [11 \(II\)](#) (1946) to prepare reports for ECOSOC on matters concerning the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields, and to make recommendations on problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights. Its mandate has since been expanded several times.

The Commission's principal output is the Agreed Conclusions on the priority theme for the year. In addition to the Agreed Conclusions, the Commission can adopt resolutions on women's rights issues.

Evolution

ECOSOC resolutions [1987/22](#) and [1996/6](#) expanded and updated the Commission's mandate in response to the outcomes of the Third and Fourth World Conferences on Women, held in 1985 and 1995, respectively.

GA res. [50/203](#) (1995) decided the Commission would have a central role in monitoring the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). This role was reaffirmed by GA res. [55/71](#) (2000), with the inclusion of monitoring implementation of the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly.

ECOSOC res. [2015/6](#), which contains the Commission's current working methods, affirms that the Commission will also contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Structure

The Secretariat for the substantive work of the Commission is the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), which was created in 2010 (GA res. [64/289](#)). UN-Women is responsible for substantive servicing of the Commission, including preparation of analysis and reports for the session, supporting the work of the CSW Bureau, helping to create a conducive environment for exchange of experiences and negotiations, facilitating the participation of civil society representatives in the sessions and coordinating side events held at the UN during the Commission's sessions.

The Commission meets in plenary meetings which include a ministerial segment. It has one working group, the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women. The Group was established by ECOSOC res. [1983/27](#) and consists of five members selected from the Commission's members with regard to geographical representation, tasked with bringing to the Commission's attention communications that appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women.

Meetings

The Commission meets annually for 10 working days at UN Headquarters in New York, usually in late February or early March.

Membership

The Commission has 45 members. It originally had 15 members, enlarged several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1989/45](#). Members are elected for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list). Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#) provided that members' terms would begin immediately after the end of the Commission's regular session held after 1 January following election and finish at the end of the regular session held after 1 January following the election of the states that succeed them, unless they are re-elected.

The Commission's Bureau is elected at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately following the closure of the previous session. Members serve for two years. The Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

Members* (45)

	Previous	Current
African states (13 seats)		
Algeria	1993–96 2003–07	
Angola	1995–98	
Benin ¹	2000–04	
Botswana	1968–70 2002–06	
Burkina Faso	1988–91 2002–06 13–17	
Burundi ¹	1999–2003	
Cameroon	2006–10	
Central African Republic	1971–74 2010–14	
Comoros	2010–14	
Congo	1995–98 2003–07	2014–18
Côte d'Ivoire	1987–94 1998–2001	
DR Congo	1971–78 81–84 87–94 2011–15	
Djibouti	2006–10	
Egypt ^{1, 2}	1962–76 81–84 90–93 1999–2003	2014–18
Equatorial Guinea		2015–19
Eritrea	2008–12	2016–20
Ethiopia	1976–79 1997–2000	
Gabon	2002–06 07–11	
Gambia	2010–14	
Ghana	1962–70 79–82 90–93 1997–2000 04–08	2014–18
Guinea ¹	1964–69 73–76 94–97 2001–05 09–13	
Guinea-Bissau	1993–96	
Kenya	1967 72–75 83–86 94–97	2014–18
Lesotho	1980–83 88–91 1998–2001 06–10 13–17	
Liberia	1966–75 83–86 2011–15	2015–19
Libya	1977–80 94–97 2010–14	
Madagascar	1968–69 73–80 92–95	
Malawi ^{1, 2}	2000–04 12–13	2015–19
Mali	1996–99 2005–09	
Mauritania	1967–68 70–72 2009–13	
Mauritius	1985–88 2004–08	
Morocco	1969–71 89–92 1997–2000 05–09	
Namibia	1994–97 2007–11	2017–21

Niger.....	1977-80 2007-11 12-16.....	2017-21
Nigeria.....	1971-74 80-83 90-93 2003-07.....	2016-20
Rwanda.....	1991-94 1998-2001 09-13.....	
Senegal.....	1975-78 79-82 1999-2003 08-12.....	
Sierra Leone.....	1963-65 83-86.....	
South Africa.....	2002-06.....	
Sudan ²	1981-96 1998-2006 13-16.....	
Swaziland.....	1996-99 2010-14.....	
Togo.....	1976-79 84-87 95-98 2006-10.....	
Tunisia ¹	1967-72 85-88 94-97 2001-05.....	2017-21
Uganda.....	1967 79-82 90-93 1998-2001 13-17.....	
UR of Tanzania ¹	1989-92 2001-09.....	2014-18
Zambia.....	1984-90 92-95 2006-10.....	
Zimbabwe.....	1990-93 2011-15.....	

Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

Bahrain.....		2017-21
Bangladesh.....	1987-94 2010-14.....	2014-18
Cambodia.....	2007-11.....	
China.....	1947-63 65-67 73-76 1980-2004 04-16.....	2017-21
Cyprus.....	1968-70 90-97.....	
DPRK.....	1999-2003.....	
India.....	1947-51 73-88 1990-2001 03-07 08-12.....	2014-18
Indonesia.....	1955-57 62-65 71-78 83-86 90-93 95-98.....	
	2002-10 12-16.....	
Iran.....	1952-54 62 64-72 76-79 1990-2001 02-15.....	2015-19
Iraq.....	1967-72 79-82 2009-13.....	
Japan ¹	1958-63 65-70 72-75 1977-2017.....	
Kazakhstan.....	2004-08.....	2014-18
Kuwait.....		2016-20
Kyrgyzstan ¹	2000-04.....	
Lebanon.....	1950-55 96-99.....	
Malaysia.....	1967-71 79-82 1990-2001 02-14.....	
Mongolia ¹	1999-2003 10-14.....	2015-19
Myanmar.....	1952-54.....	
Nepal.....	1964-66.....	
Pakistan ¹	1952-60 76-95 2001-05 07-11 13-17.....	
Philippines.....	1961-75 83-98 2010-14.....	
Qatar.....	2005-09.....	2016-20
ROK.....	1994-2001 02-14.....	2014-18
Sri Lanka.....	1998-2001.....	
Syrian AR.....	1947-49.....	
Tajikistan.....		2014-18
Thailand.....	1971-78 1989-2000 03-07 11-15.....	
UAE.....	2002-10.....	

Eastern European states³ (4 seats)

Albania.....		2015-19
Armenia.....	2003-11.....	
Azerbaijan ¹	2001-05 07-11.....	
Belarus.....	1952-57 67-78 85-88 93-96 2009-17.....	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		2015-19
Bulgaria.....	1977-80 91-98.....	
Croatia ¹	2000-09.....	
Estonia.....	2011-15.....	2017-21
Georgia.....	2011-15.....	
Hungary.....	1964-76 2004-08.....	

Lithuania ¹	1999–2003	
Poland	1951–68 89–92 1997–2000	
Romania	1969–75	
Russian Federation	1947–2007 08–16	2016–20
Slovakia	1993–99	
Ukraine	1981–84 91	

Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

Argentina ¹	1955–61 72–75 2001–05 10–14	
Bahamas	1990–97	
Belize	2005–09	
Bolivia	1998–2001 03–07	
Brazil ¹	1952–54 85–92 1996–2004 06–10 2012–16	2016–20
Chile	1952–54 66–75 1992–2004	2017–21
Colombia	1960–65 70–76 89–96 2009–13	2015–19
Costa Rica	1947–50 69–75 88–91 94–97	
Cuba	1952–62 76–79 80–91 93–96 1998–2001	
	02–06 08–12 12–16	
Dominican Republic	1951–59 64–66 68–78 1996–2012 12–16	
Ecuador	1984–87 90–97 2006–10 13–17	
El Salvador	2004–08 10–14	2014–18
Guatemala	1967–69 80–83 88–91 2002–06	2016–20
Guyana		2014–18
Haiti	1949–51 53–55 2008–12	
Honduras	1966–68 80–83	
Jamaica	1990–93 2011–15	
Mexico ¹	1947–52 57–68 76–79 1983–2003 06–10	
Nicaragua	1969–71 73–76 84–87 2002–06 09–13	
Panama	1979–82	
Paraguay	1997–2000 07–11 13–17	
Peru ¹	1963–65 67–69 77–80 92–95 1997–2009	2017–21
Saint Lucia	1998–2001	
Suriname	2004–08	
Trinidad and Tobago		2016–20
Uruguay	1970–72 2010–14	2014–18
Venezuela	1953–58 67 76–79 81–88 92–95	

Western European and Other states (8 seats)

Australia	1955–57 61–63 67–69 83–90 93–96	
Austria	1965–67 70–72 89–96	
Belgium	1956–58 70–80 1995–2003 03–15	2015–19
Canada	1958–60 70–76 81–92 2003–07	2017–21
Denmark ¹	1947–50 76–79 84–87 2000–04	
Finland	1960–68 71–74 79–82 92–95 2012–16	
France	1947–83 1985–2000	
Germany ¹	1976–90 1997–2017	
Greece	1949–51 59–61 73–76 85–88 95–98	
Iceland	2004–08	
Ireland		2017–21
Israel	1956–61 2009–17	2017–21
Italy ¹	1981–84 87–94 1999–2003 09–13	
Liechtenstein		2015–19
Netherlands ¹	1951–53 59–64 66–69 91–94 2001–09 11–15	
New Zealand	1952–53 77–80	
Norway	1969–75 80–83 96–99	2016–20
Portugal	1995–98	
Spain	1962–64 68–70 81–84 92–95 2007–15	2015–19

Sweden	1954–59 75–78 88–91 2008–12
Switzerland	2013–17
Turkey ¹	1947–50 67–69 88–91 1999–2011
UK ¹	1947–86 1997–2009 2016–20
USA	1947–94 1996–2016

Bureau (62nd and 63rd sessions, 2018 and 2019)

Chair

David Donoghue, Ireland

Vice-Chairs

Mauricio Carabali Baquero, Colombia

Rokebul Haque, Bangladesh (designate)

Koki Muli Grignon, Kenya

Rena Tasuja, Estonia (designate)

Notes

- * On 19 April 2017 ECOSOC elected by secret ballot the following 13 members to four-year terms, beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 63rd session in 2018 and expiring at the close of the Commission's 66th session in 2022: Algeria, Comoros, Congo, Ghana and Kenya (African states); Iraq, Japan, ROK, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan (Asia-Pacific states); and Ecuador, Haiti and Nicaragua (Latin American and Caribbean states).
- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on: 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 47th session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 48th session; and 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 49th session.
- 2 In November 2013, ECOSOC elected Egypt for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 59th session in 2014 and expiring at the close of the 62nd session in 2018; and Sudan for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 60th session in 2016 (replacing Malawi, which resigned from its seat effective 6 May 2013).
- 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

Statistical Commission

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United States of America

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Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom>

Chair: Wasmália Socorro Barata Bivar, Brazil

Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [8 \(I\)](#) (1946). It considers special issues of concern in international statistical development, methodological issues, coordination and integration of international statistical programmes, support of technical cooperation activities in statistics, and organisational matters.

It helps ECOSOC:

- Promote the development of national statistics and improve their comparability
- Coordinate the statistical work of specialised agencies and the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat
- Advise the organs of the UN on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information
- Promote the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally.

The Commission submits a report on each of its sessions to ECOSOC. Its terms of reference are set out in ECOSOC resolutions [8 \(I\)](#), [8 \(II\)](#) (1946) and [1566 \(L\)](#) (1971).

Meetings

ECOSOC decision 1999/223 decided the Commission should meet annually in New York, beginning in 2000. Sessions are usually held in February/March. The sessions are substantively serviced by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and attended by Commission member countries and observer countries, the regional commissions, other UN organisations, specialised agencies and related organisations, non-UN international organisations active in international statistical work and non-governmental organisations.

Membership

Originally 12, membership has been increased several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. 1147 (XLI) (1966) and now stands at 24. Members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members). Terms expire on 31 December of the final year shown in the list.

A bureau is elected by the Commission for one year with the expectation that members will be re-elected to a second one-year term if available. Nominations are made by members of the Commission, and elections are held at the beginning of a session. The Bureau comprises a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

Members* (24)

	Previous	Current
African states (5 seats)		
Angola		2014–17
Algeria	2002–05	
Botswana	1994–2001 10–13	
Cabo Verde	2004–07	
Cameroon	2010–13	2014–17
Côte d'Ivoire	1998–2001	
DR Congo	2006–09	
Egypt	1964–71 78–81 86–89	
Ethiopia	1978–81	
Gabon	1974–77	
Ghana	1967–95 2002–05	
Kenya	1972–87 90–97 2004–07	2016–19
Libya	1970–73 82–85	2014–17
Mali	1967–68	
Mauritania	2006–09	
Morocco	1966–73 88–95 2000–03 10–13	
Niger	2012–15	
Nigeria	1982–85	
Sierra Leone	1974–77	
South Africa	2002–09	
Sudan	1962–63 96–99 2008–11	
Togo	1982–93 96–99 2008–11	2016–19
Tunisia	1967–69 74–81 1998–2001	
Uganda	1970–73 2000–03	
UR Tanzania	2012–15	
Zambia	1986–97	
Asia-Pacific states (4 seats)		
China	1947–67 1984–2003 05–16	2017–20
India	1947–83 85–88 1993–2004	
Indonesia	1968–71	
Iran	1953–55 89–92 2004–07	

Iraq	1976-83	
Japan	1962-69 1973-2016	2017-20
Lebanon	2008-11	
Malaysia	1972-75 77-84	
Mongolia	2012-15	
Oman	2008-11 12-15	
Pakistan	1967-68 1984-2003	
Philippines	1951 69-72	
Qatar		2016-19
ROK	2004-07	2016-19
Sri Lanka	1973-76	
Thailand	1969-72	

Eastern European states¹ (4 seats)

Armenia	2009-12	
Belarus	2008-11	2017-20
Bulgaria	1984-91 96-99 2013-16	
Croatia	2004-07	
Czech Republic	1993-95 1997-2004 12-15	
Hungary	1965-68 73-76 80-83 89-92 2000-03 05-08 12-15	
Latvia		2016-19
Lithuania	2008-11	
Poland	1969-72 92-95	
Romania	1957-64 77-80 1996-2003	2016-19
Russian Federation	1947-2013	2014-17
Ukraine	1947-79 81-88 93-96 2004-07	

Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)

Argentina	1950-52 72-79 1982-2001	
Barbados	2013-16	
Brazil	1960-67 69-96	2014-17
Colombia	1996-99 2005-08 10-13	2017-20
Costa Rica	2002-05	
Cuba	1957-64 67-71 84-87 2004-07 12-15	2016-19
Dominican Republic	1956-69 2013-16	
Ecuador	1967-69 80-83	
Honduras	2008-11	
Jamaica	1978-81 92-95 1997-2004 06-09	
Mexico	1947-49 1981-2012	2017-20
Panama	1965-72 77-80 88-91	
Peru	2000-03	
Suriname	2009-12	
Uruguay	1962-68 73-76	
Venezuela	1970-77	

Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Australia	1952-57 60-71 81-84 93-96 1998-2001 10-13	
Austria	1980-83	
Belgium	1966-73	
Canada	1951-59 62-69 74-81 89-92 2006-09	
Denmark	1951-60 69-72 2002-05	
Finland	1981-88 2006-09	
France	1947-80 82-97 2001-04 06-09	
Germany	1986-2001 05-16	2017-20
Greece	2001-04	
Iceland	1974-76 1995-2001	

Ireland.....	1970-73 76-79 82-85	
Italy.....	2010-13	2014-17
Netherlands.....	1947-61 90-93 1997-2000 05-16	
New Zealand.....	1956-63 74-77 85-88 2002-05	2014-17
Norway.....	1947-50 61-68 89-92 2010-13	
Portugal.....	1997-2000	
Spain.....	1972-75 78-89 94-97 2002-05	
Sweden.....	1973-80 93-96	2014-17
Switzerland.....		2017-20
Turkey.....	1947-50	
UK.....	1947-2004 05-16	2017-20
USA.....	1947-81 1984-2003 04-11 12-15	2016-19

Bureau (elected March 2017)

Chair

Wasmália Socorro Barata
Bivar, Brazil

Vice-Chairs

Zachary Mwangi Chege, Kenya
Gyeongjoon Yoo, ROK
Georges-Simon Ulrich,
Switzerland

Rapporteur

Aija Zigure, Latvia

Notes

* On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC elected by acclamation seven members to serve a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018: Egypt and South Africa (African states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of one member from the African states.

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Division for Social Policy and Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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United States of America

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Internet: www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csod-social-policy-and-development-division.html

Director UN Division for Social Policy and Development: Daniela Bas, Italy

Purpose

Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, CSocD has been the main UN body in charge of the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action.

Originally known as the Social Commission, but renamed in 1966, CSocD was established by ECOSOC res. 10 (II) (1946). Its purpose was to advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies. The Commission's mandate was further developed by ECOSOC resolutions 830J (XXXII) (1961), 1139 (XLI) (1966) and 1996/7. Since 2006, the Commission has taken up key social development themes as part of its follow up to the outcome of the Copenhagen Summit.

Meetings

CSocD meets annually in New York, usually in early February.

Membership

Originally 18, membership has been increased several times, most recently in 1996, and now stands at 46. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list) for four-year terms. Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. Under ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#), terms now begin immediately after the Commission's regular session and end at the conclusion of a regular session, usually in February.

The Bureau comprises a chair and four vice-chairs. Bureau members are elected by the Commission at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately after the end of a regular session for the sole purpose of electing a new bureau (ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#)). Terms are for two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle in accordance (ECOSOC resolutions [2014/3](#) and [2016/6](#)).

Members 56th session* (46)

	Previous	Current
African states (12 seats)		
Algeria	1999–2003 ¹	2015–19
Angola	2005–09	
Benin	1995–98 2000–04 ¹ 07–11	2015–19
Botswana	1968–70	
Burkina Faso	1966–68 2011–15	
Burundi	1989–92	2015–19
Cameroon	1968–74 1989–2000 07–15	
Central African Republic	1983–86 2003–07	
Chad	1979–82	
Comoros	2001–05 ¹	
Congo	1969–71	2017–20 ²
Côte d'Ivoire	1972–75 92–95 2004–08	2017–21
DR Congo	1975–78 2005–09 13–17	
Egypt	1956–78 95–98 2007–15	
Ethiopia	1995–98 2004–08 09–13	
Gabon	1963–65 69–71 75–78 96–99 2001–05 ¹ 09–13	
Gambia	1997–99	
Ghana	1983–94 2000–04 08–12	2016–20
Guinea	1977–80 91–94 1999–2003	
Kenya	1980–87	
Lesotho	1976–82 2009–13	
Liberia	1983–90 2012–16	
Libya	1987–90 2003–07	
Madagascar	1977–84 91–94 13–17	2017–21
Malawi	1997–2000 13–17	2017–21
Mali	1964–67 75–78 85–88 2004–08	
Mauritania	1964–76 97–99 2012–16	
Mauritius	2009–13	
Morocco	1967–69 80–87 1999–2003 ¹	
Namibia	2007–11	2015–19
Nigeria	1972–75 91–94 2000–04 ¹ 08–16	
Rwanda		2016–20
Senegal	1979–82 2003–07 08–12	2017–20 ²

Sierra Leone	1970-72 76-79	
Somalia	1971-74	
South Africa	1947-51 1997-2009 ¹	
Sudan	1973-76 81-84 1988-2004 08-16	2017-21
Swaziland	1999-2003 ¹	
Togo	1979-90 95-98	
Tunisia	1962-74 2004-08	
Uganda	1964-67 88-91 1997-2000 13-17	
UR of Tanzania	1967-68 2001-09 ¹	
Zambia	2003-07	
Zimbabwe	1985-88 93-96 2011-15	

Asia-Pacific states (10 seats*)

Bangladesh	1987-90 2001-09 ¹ 12-15	2016-20
China	1947-64 66-68 1989-2005 ¹ 05-17	2017-21
Cyprus	1967-94	
DPRK	1999-2003 05-09	
India	1949-57 69-75 79-86 1997-2000 03-11	
Indonesia	1972-83 86-88 92-95 2000-08 ¹	
Iran	1967-70 1991-2007 09-13	2015-19
Iraq	1962-65 73-80 88-91	2015-19
Japan	1971-78 1996-2016	2016-20
Jordan	1947-50 53-55	
Kazakhstan	2001-05 ¹	
Kuwait	2013-17	
Lebanon	1969-71	
Malaysia	1962-65 84-87 97-98	
Mongolia	1976-87 95-98 2012-16	
Myanmar	2005-09	
Nepal	1997-99 2007-11 12-15	
Pakistan	1967-69 88-95 1997-2000 03-07 08-12 13-17	
Philippines	1952-57 67-72 77-84 1989-2000 09-13	
Qatar	2009-13	2015-19
ROK	1996-2016	2016-20
Sri Lanka	1962	
Thailand	1970-76 81-88 1999-2003 ¹	
Turkmenistan	2014-17	2017-21
UAE	2007-11	
Viet Nam	2001-05 ¹ 12-15	

Eastern European states³ (5 seats)

Albania	1961-64 2009-13	
Armenia	2008-12	
Belarus	1951-60 62-71 83-86 1992-2004 12-16	2017-20 ²
Bulgaria	1964-67 2001-05 ¹	2017-21 ²
Croatia	1999-2003	
Czech Republic	2001-09 ¹	
Hungary	1976-79	
Poland	1947-50 77-92 1997-2000 13-17	
Republic of Moldova	2004-08 16-17 ²	2017-19 ²
Romania	1968-70 75-82 84-91 1997-2000 03-07 13-17	2017-21 ²
Russian Federation	1947-2016	2016-20
Slovakia	2007-11	
Ukraine	1972-75 80-83 91-98 2005-09 12-15 ⁴	

Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

Argentina	1964–66 68–70 1983–2007 08–12 13–17	
Bolivia	1950–52 79–82 93–96 2005–09	2015–19
Brazil	1950–55 60–63 2009–17 ⁵	2017–21
Chile	1967–2000 04–08 13–17	
Colombia	1947–49 53–59 73–76	2015–19
Costa Rica	1971–78 80–83	
Cuba	1964–67 69–71 1997–2000 07–15	
Dominican Republic	1956–59 72–79 1987–2007 12–16 ⁴	
Ecuador	1957–64 77–80 83–86 89–92 1997–2004 12–16	
El Salvador	1980–87 2001–05 ¹ 08–16	2016–20
Grenada	1976–79	
Guatemala	1970–72 88–91 97–98 2000–04 ¹ 08–12	
Haiti	1984–95 1999–2008 ¹ 09–13	2017–21
Honduras	1964–67	
Jamaica	1971–74 1997–2005 ¹ 07–11	
Mexico	1968–70 75–78 92–95 2001–05 ¹ 07–15	2015–19
Nicaragua	1979–82	
Panama	1981–88	2017–21
Paraguay	2005–09	2016–20
Peru	1947–49 67–68 1996–2008 11–15	2016–20
Suriname	2003–07	
Uruguay	1954–56 60–69 72–75	
Venezuela	1967–71 96–99 2005–13 ⁵	

Western European and Other states (10 seats*)

Andorra	2007–15	
Australia	1950–52 54–56 58–61	
Austria	1962–65 73–76 83–98 2001–05 ¹ 12–15	2015–19 ⁶
Belgium	1951–56 72–75	
Canada	1961–64 67–72 84–87 1997–2000	
Denmark	1964–66 77–80 85–88 93–96 2001–05 ¹ 09–13 ⁵	
Finland	1960–63 75–78 83–86 89–92 1997–2000 05–09 13–17	
France	1947–2012 14–17	2017–21 ²
Germany	1987–2016	
Greece	1947–48 52–57 67–69	
Iceland		2017–20 ²
Israel	1951–56 61–64 66–68	2016–19 ⁷
Italy	1958–61 70–88 2001–09 ¹ 09–13	
Malta	1989–2000 03–07	
Monaco	2005–09	
Netherlands	1957–60 66–71 76–83 85–88 1993–2000 05–13	
New Zealand	1947–52 57–60 73–76	
Norway	1953–55 67–69 79–82 87–90 95–98	
Portugal		2016–19 ⁷
Spain	1957–60 68–74 89–92 1997–2015	
Sweden	1956–59 70–72 81–84 91–94 1999–2003 ¹ 09–13 ⁵	
Switzerland	2001–05 ¹ 09–13 14–17	2017–21
Turkey	1949–51 77–84 1999–2011	
UK	1947–82	
USA	1947–2016	2016–20

Bureau (55th session, 2016–17)^a

Chair

Philipp Charwath, Austria

Vice-Chairs

Alanoud Al-Temimi, Qatar

Elisabeta David, Romania

Lot Dzonzi, Malawi

Ana Sandoval Espínola, Paraguay

Notes

* As at June 2017 there were five outstanding vacancies for terms of varying duration: two from Asia-Pacific states and three from Western European and Other states.

- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 41st session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 42nd session; and 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 43rd session.
- 2 In April 2017 ECOSOC elected the following seven members to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission, for terms beginning immediately and expiring as noted: Bulgaria, Congo, France, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Senegal. After the Republic of Moldova resigned its seat for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 58th session in 2020, the council elected Belarus to serve the remainder of that term.
- 3 Czechoslovakia served on the Commission from 1947–48, 1953–59 and 1964–76. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1947–52, 1960–63 and 1971–74. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
- 4 In April 2012, ECOSOC elected Ukraine and Dominican Republic for terms beginning immediately and expiring as noted.
- 5 In May 2009, ECOSOC elected Brazil and Venezuela by acclamation to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 51st session in 2013. ECOSOC also elected Sweden for the same term (replacing Denmark, which resigned its seat, effective at the conclusion of the Commission's 47th session).
- 6 In April 2015, ECOSOC elected Austria to fill an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 57th session in 2019.
- 7 In February 2016, ECOSOC elected Israel and Portugal to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 57th session in 2019. After the Republic of Moldova resigned its seat for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 58th session in 2020, the council elected Belarus to serve the remainder of that term.
- 8 On 10 February 2017, the Commission elected two Vice-Chairs for the 56th session: Bruno Rios, Mexico, and Yao Shaojun, China. It postponed the election of the remaining Bureau members for the 56th session.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Vienna International Centre

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A-1400 Vienna

Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600

Email: sgb@unodc.org

Internet: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/

Secretary: Jo Dedeyne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

Purpose

The CCPCJ was established by ECOSOC in 1992. Its main functions are to:

- Provide policy guidance to UN Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice
- Develop, monitor and review implementation of the UN crime prevention programme and act as a governing body of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the inter-regional and regional institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)
- Mobilise the support of Member States
- Provide substantive and organisational direction for the quinquennial UN Congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#), which established the CCPCJ, also dissolved its predecessor, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (also see GA res. [46/152](#) (1991)).

The CCPCJ's mandates (ECOSOC res. [1992/22](#)) are carried out by the UNODC crime programme.

Meetings

The CCPCJ meets annually in Vienna, in May. Since 2010, it has also held annual one-day reconvened sessions in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision [2009/251](#)). Since 2011, the CCPCJ and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision [2011/259](#)).

Membership

The Commission is composed of 40 Member States elected by ECOSOC, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 12 for African states; nine for Asia-Pacific states; four for Eastern European states; eight for Latin American and Caribbean states; seven for Western European and Other states. Members are elected for three-year terms that begin on 1 January and end on 31 December of the years shown. The Commission elects a bureau at the end of its reconvened session for the next session. The [Bureau](#) consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

Members* (40)

	Previous	Current
African states (12 seats)		
Algeria.....	2003–05 09–14	
Angola.....	2010–12	
Benin.....	2010–12	2016–18
Botswana.....	2004–06	
Burundi.....	2004–06	
Cameroon.....	2007–15	2016–18
Central African Republic.....	2003–05	
Comoros.....	2004–05 06–11	
Côte d'Ivoire.....		2016–18
DR Congo.....	2002–03 06–14	2015–17
Egypt.....	2004–06	
Eritrea.....		2015–17
Ethiopia.....	2003–05	
Gambia.....	2003–05	
Ghana.....	2009–11 13–15	
Kenya.....	2009–14	2015–17
Lesotho.....	2009–11	
Liberia.....		2015–17
Libya.....	2006–11	
Mauritania.....	2003–05	
Mauritius.....	2012–14	2015–17
Morocco.....		2015–17
Namibia.....	2006–08 13–15	
Niger.....	2006–08	
Nigeria.....	2004–15	
Senegal.....	2006–08	
Sierra Leone.....	2007–09 12–14	2015–17
South Africa.....	2007–09 12–14	2016–18
Sudan.....	2009–11	

Tunisia	2012-14	
Uganda	2003-08 12-14	
UR of Tanzania	2006-08	
Zambia	2003-05	
Zimbabwe		2015-17

Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)

China	2003-14	2015-17
India	2004-12	2016-18
Indonesia	2004-09 13-15	
Iran	2004-15	2016-18
Japan	2003-14	2015-17
Pakistan	2003-08 10-15	2016-18
Philippines	2010-12	
Qatar		2015-17
ROK	2003-15	2016-18
Saudi Arabia	2004-15	2016-18
Thailand	2004-14	2015-17
UAE	2007-09 12-14	

Eastern European states (4 seats)

Armenia	2006-08	
Belarus	2010-15	2016-18
Croatia	2003-05 12-14	
Czech Republic	2004-06 13-15	
Republic of Moldova	2007-09	
Romania	2009-11	
Russian Federation	2003-14	2015-17
Serbia		2016-18
Slovakia		2015-17
Ukraine	2004-12	

Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Argentina	2007-15	
Bahamas	2013-15	
Bolivia	2006-08	
Brazil	2004-15	2016-18
Chile	2006-08 10-12	2016-18
Colombia	2007-09 12-14	2015-17
Costa Rica	2006-08	
Cuba	2004-06 09-14	2016-18
Ecuador		2015-17
El Salvador	2004-06 09-11	2015-17
Guatemala	2007-09	2016-18
Jamaica	2004-09	
Mexico	2004-06 10-15	2016-18
Nicaragua	2003-05	
Paraguay	2004-06	
Peru	2003-05 13-15	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2010-12	
Uruguay	2009-14	

Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Austria	2003-14	2016-18
Belgium	2009-11	
Canada	2004-14	2016-18
Finland	2004-06	
France		2016-18

Germany.....	2006–14.....	2015–17
Italy.....	2003–05 06–08 12–14.....	2015–17
Norway.....	2013–15.....	
Sweden.....		2016–18
Switzerland.....	2013–15.....	
Turkey.....	2003–05 07–12.....	
UK.....	2004–15.....	
USA.....	2004–15.....	2016–18

Note

- * On 17 April 2017 ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 16 members to three-year terms, beginning 1 January 2018 and expiring 31 December 2020: Egypt, Kenya, Mauritania and Togo (African states); Afghanistan, China, Indonesia and Japan (Asia-Pacific states); Bulgaria and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Bolivia, Colombia and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Germany, Italy and UK (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of four outstanding vacancies from the African states.

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum
on Forests
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United States of America

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Fax: +1 917 367 3186
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Internet: www.un.org/esa/forests

UNFF Secretariat Director: Manoel Sobral Filho, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

Purpose

The UNFF, as the inter-governmental body of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF), was established by ECOSOC in 2000 to provide a coherent, transparent and participatory global framework for policy development, implementation and coordination on sustainable forest management. It has reached notable milestones including the adoption of the first UN Forest Instrument in 2007, the creation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network in 2015 and most recently, the adoption in 2017 of the first UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–30.

At its special session in January 2017, the Forum adopted the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2017 (GA res. [71/286](#)). The key mission of the Strategic Plan is to promote sustainable forest management and promote the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by strengthening cooperation and political commitment at all levels. The Plan features a set of six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be reached by 2030, which are voluntary and universal. The Global Forest Goals and targets cover a wide range of issues, including: increasing forest area and combating climate change; reducing poverty and increasing forest protected areas; mobilising financing and inspiring innovation; and promoting governance and enhancing cooperation across sectors and stakeholders. One of the groundbreaking aspects of the Strategic Plan is a target to expand the world's forests by 3%, an area of 120 million hectares, by 2030.

To support the UNFF's work and enhance collaboration, ECOSOC invited the executive heads of relevant UN system organisations, amongst others, to establish a Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), which was established as a voluntary arrangement in 2001. The CPF consists of 14 international organisations, institutions and secretariats with substantial

programmes on forests. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serves as the Chair and the UNFF Secretariat serves both as a member and secretariat for the partnership.

Major legislative mandates are provided in ECOSOC resolutions [2000/35](#), [2006/49](#), [2015/33](#) and [2017/4](#) and GA resolutions [61/193](#) (2006), [62/98](#) (2008), [67/200](#) (2012), [70/199](#) (2015), [71/285](#) (2017) and [71/286](#) (2017).

Meetings

From 2001 to 2007, the UNFF met annually for two weeks; then from 2007 to 2015, the UNFF met biennially for two weeks.

At its 11th session in 2015, the Forum decided to change the frequency and duration of future UNFF sessions to meet annually for one week, starting in 2017.

Membership

Membership is open to all UN Member States and states members of the specialised agencies with full and equal participation including voting rights (the UNFF is the only functional commission under ECOSOC with universal membership). Relevant international and regional organisations, as well as major groups, as identified in [Agenda 21](#), are involved in UNFF sessions.

The UNFF Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Members of the Bureau of the 13th Session of the Forum were elected in May 2017.

Bureau (13th session, 2017–18)

Chair

Muhammad Shahrul Ikram Yaakob, Malaysia

Vice-Chairs

Macharia Kamau, Kenya

Tomas Krejzar, Czech Republic

Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas, Brazil

Maureen Whelan, Canada

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

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Twitter: [@ECA_OFFICIAL](https://twitter.com/ECA_OFFICIAL)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/unecaVideo

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Vera Songwe, Cameroon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

ECA is the regional arm of the UN in Africa. It was established by ECOSOC in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions (ECOSOC res. [671A](#) (XXV) (1958)). ECA's [mandate](#) is to support the economic and social development of its Member States, foster regional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

ECA's work programme focuses on two areas: promoting regional integration in support of the African Union's (AU's) vision and priorities; and meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. It also provides technical advisory services to AU governments, inter-governmental organisations and institutions. In addition, it formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects.

ECA's work is organised around seven substantive programme clusters: macroeconomic policy, social development, regional integration and trade, natural resource management, innovation and technology, gender, and governance.

Structure

ECA is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It coordinates with the AU through its Partnerships Office and the Joint Secretariat Support Office of the ECA, AU Commission and African Development Bank (AfDB). It has five sub-regional offices, one each in central, east, north, southern and west Africa. ECA is headed by an Executive Secretary, who is assisted by two deputy executive secretaries.

Meetings

ECA sessions (Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) are held annually. From 2008 to 2014, sessions were held jointly with the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance, and since 2015, with the AU Special Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration.¹

Membership

The geographical scope of ECA's work is the continent and islands of Africa. Membership is open to members of the UN in this region and to any state in the area that may become a member of the UN in the future. Under its terms of reference, ECA may invite UN Member States to participate in its work in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity by virtue of ECOSOC res. [925](#) (XXXIV) (1962).

Members (54)

Algeria	Ethiopia	Niger
Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libya	South Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Togo
DR Congo	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Zambia
Eritrea	Namibia	Zimbabwe

Note

¹ The AU Special Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration is the combination of the former Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the former Conference of Ministers of Integration.

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

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Internet: www.unescap.org

Executive Secretary: Shamshad Akhtar, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2013)

Purpose

ESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN in Asia and the Pacific. The largest UN Regional Commission in terms of area covered and population served, ESCAP promotes inclusive and sustainable economic, social and environmental development, with a particular focus on reducing disparities within and among countries in the region.

ESCAP also assists its membership in: the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular emphasis on countries with special needs (the region's landlocked, least developed and Pacific island developing countries); the implementation of regional inter-governmental frameworks and agreements; and the formulation of common regional positions on global issues and processes such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Under the programme structure endorsed by GA res. [70/247](#) (2016), and modified with ESCAP res. [73/1](#), ESCAP's work is implemented through nine sub-programmes: macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; trade, investment and innovation; transport; environment and development; information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management; social development; statistics; subregional activities for development; and energy.

ESCAP was originally established by ECOSOC res. [37](#) (IV) (1947) as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). ECOSOC res. [1895](#) (LVII) (1974) approved the change of name to ESCAP.

Structure

The main legislative organ of ESCAP is the Commission, which provides a forum for governments of the Asia-Pacific region to review and discuss economic and social development issues, strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation and formulate common regional positions on global issues.

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) was established in 1974. Formal meetings are held once every two months to advise and exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the Secretariat's work, and to maintain close cooperation and consultation between Member States and the Secretariat.

The Commission is also responsible for the following regional institutions:

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi, India
- Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, ROK
- Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), Bogor, Indonesia
- Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Chiba, Japan
- Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM), Beijing, China
- Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM), Tehran, Iran.

ESCAP's work on sub-regional activities for development covers: the Pacific, with an office in Suva, Fiji; East and North-East Asia, with an office in Incheon, ROK; North and Central Asia, with an office in Almaty, Kazakhstan; South and South-West Asia, with an office in New Delhi, India; and South-East Asia, coordinated by ESCAP's headquarters, in Bangkok, Thailand.

Meetings

The Commission meets annually, usually in April/May in Bangkok, Thailand. Information on inter-governmental meetings and other activities of ESCAP can be found on its [website](#).

Membership

ESCAP is composed of 53 member states, of which 29 are least developed, landlocked, developing or small island developing nations, and nine associate members. Most members are states within the broad geographical scope of the Commission, plus France, Netherlands, UK and USA.

Members (53)

Afghanistan	Kiribati	Russian Federation
Armenia	Kyrgyzstan	Samoa
Australia	Lao PDR	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Malaysia	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Marshall Islands	Tajikistan
Brunei Darussalam	Micronesia	Thailand
Cambodia	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
China	Myanmar	Tonga
DPRK	Nauru	Turkey
Fiji	Nepal	Turkmenistan
France	Netherlands	Tuvalu
Georgia	New Zealand	UK
India	Pakistan	USA
Indonesia	Palau	Uzbekistan
Iran	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Japan	Philippines	Viet Nam
Kazakhstan	ROK	

Associate Members (9)

American Samoa	Guam	New Caledonia
Cook Islands	Hong Kong, China	Niue
French Polynesia	Macau, China	Northern Mariana Islands

UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

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Internet: www.unece.org

Executive Secretary: Olga Algayerova, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. Created in 1947 by ECOSOC res. 36 (IV) (1947), it brings together 56 countries from Europe, Central Asia and North America to work together on economic and sectoral issues.

The Commission provides analysis, policy advice and assistance to governments. In cooperation with other stakeholders, notably the business community, it gives focus to UN global economic mandates. It also sets out norms, standards and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region.

Structure

UNECE is responsible for making strategic decisions on its work programme and provides a forum for policy dialogue on economic developments in the region. Principal subsidiary bodies are committees on: economic cooperation and integration, environmental policy, European statisticians, housing and land management, inland transport, sustainable energy, forests and forest industry, and trade. More structural and governance information is on the website under 'About UNECE'.

Meetings

A public session is held every two years, most recently in April 2017. Sectoral committee meetings are held throughout the year.

Membership

UNECE is composed of the European members of the UN, the USA, Canada, Israel and the Central Asian and Caucasian former USSR republics. The Holy See, which is not a member of the UN, participates in UNECE activities in a consultative capacity. Provision is also made for participation by representatives of other UN Member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Members (56)

Albania	Greece	Republic of Moldova
Andorra	Hungary	Romania
Armenia	Iceland	Russian Federation
Austria	Ireland	San Marino
Azerbaijan	Israel	Serbia
Belarus	Italy	Slovakia
Belgium	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kyrgyzstan	Spain
Bulgaria	Latvia	Sweden
Canada	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Croatia	Lithuania	Tajikistan
Cyprus	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Czech Republic	Malta	Turkey
Denmark	Monaco	Turkmenistan
Estonia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France	Norway	USA
Georgia	Poland	Uzbekistan
Germany	Portugal	

Bureau (elected at the 67th session, 2017)

Chair

Janis Karklins, Latvia

Vice-Chairs

Yury Ambrazevich, Belarus

Didier Chambovey, Switzerland

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/eclac

Twitter: [@eclac_un](https://twitter.com/eclac_un)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/ECLACUN

Executive Secretary: Alicia Bárcena, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2008)

Purpose

ECLAC was originally founded in 1948 by ECOSOC res. 106 (VI) to coordinate policies for the promotion of sustainable Latin American economic development and to foster regional and international trade. Later, its work was extended to the Caribbean countries and its programme of action expanded to promote sustainable social development.

In 1996, member governments updated ECLAC's mandate through res. 553 (XXVI). Under this provision, the Commission helps Member States analyse the development process by formulating, evaluating and following up on public policies, as well as by providing assistance in areas of specialised information. The Spanish acronym for ECLAC is CEPAL.

Structure

ECLAC subsidiary organs:

- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
- Committee on South–South Cooperation
- Committee on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies
- Committee of the Whole of ECLAC
- Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Council for Planning
- Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Resolution 700 (XXXVI), Mexico Resolution, adopted at the Commission's 36th session in 2016, established the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The ECLAC Secretariat divisions are: economic development; social development; statistics; population (Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)); international trade and integration; economic and social planning (Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)); production, productivity and management; sustainable development and human settlements; natural resources and infrastructure; gender affairs; programme planning and operations; publications and web services.

In addition to headquarters in Santiago, Chile, the Commission has sub-regional headquarters in Mexico City for Mexico and Central America, and in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, for the Caribbean. It also maintains country offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Brasilia, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Bogota, Colombia; and a liaison office in Washington, DC.

Meetings

The Commission's session meetings are held every two years, most recently in May 2016. The Committee of the Whole meets between sessions.

Membership

ECLAC membership is made up of the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and 12 developed nations from North America, Europe and Asia that have strong economic, social and cultural linkages with the region. Additionally, 13 non-independent territories in the Caribbean are associate members.

Members (45)

Antigua and Barbuda	France	Peru
Argentina	Germany	Portugal
Bahamas	Grenada	ROK
Barbados	Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Guyana	Saint Lucia
Bolivia	Haiti	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brazil	Honduras	Spain
Canada	Italy	Suriname
Chile	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Japan	UK
Costa Rica	Mexico	USA
Cuba	Netherlands	Uruguay
Dominica	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Norway	
Ecuador	Panama	
El Salvador	Paraguay	

Associate members (13)

Anguilla	Curaçao	Sint Maarten
Aruba	Guadeloupe	Turks and Caicos Islands
Bermuda	Martinique	United States Virgin Islands
British Virgin Islands	Montserrat	
Cayman Islands	Puerto Rico	

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

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Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Mohamed Ali Alhakim, Iraq (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

ESCWA is mandated to initiate measures that promote economic and social development in Western Asia and strengthen the economic and social relations of the countries in the region, both amongst themselves and with other countries. Its programme focuses on managing four region-specific priority areas central to the Millennium Declaration: social policies, energy and water, globalisation, and technology, with particular attention to information and communication technology. Priority is given to the cross-cutting themes of gender mainstreaming, the special needs of Least Developed Countries and countries emerging from conflict.

ESCWA was originally established by ECOSOC res. 1818 (LV) (1973) as the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It was renamed the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in 1985 to reflect its expanded mandate to cover the social development field.

Structure

ESCWA’s biennial session is the highest inter-governmental source of recommendations on development issues to the member governments. It advises ECOSOC of the consolidated views of member governments on issues significant to economic and social development at the global level; facilitates policy discussion among high-level government officials on the regional development agenda and emerging issues; and sets mandates within the global development framework based on the expressed needs of the member countries.

ESCWA has eight inter-governmental committees: technical, statistical, social development, energy, water resources, transport, liberalisation of foreign trade and economic globalisation, and women. It also has consultative committees on non-governmental organisations and science and technology.

Meetings

The ministerial session of ESCWA is the governing body and is normally held once every two years, usually in April in even years.

Membership

ESCWA comprises 18 Arab countries.

Members (18)

Bahrain	Libya	State of Palestine
Egypt	Mauritania	Sudan
Iraq	Morocco	Syrian AR
Jordan	Oman	Tunisia
Kuwait	Qatar	UAE
Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	Yemen

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)

Secretariat Building	Telephone: +1 212 963 2021
S-3241	Fax: +1 212 963 0360
New York, NY 10017	Email: cpc@un.org
United States of America	

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/cpc

Purpose

The Committee was initially established by ECOSOC res. 920 (XXXIV) (1962) and given its present name by ECOSOC res. 1171 (XLI) (1966). Legislation defining its terms of reference is consolidated in ECOSOC res. 2008 (LX) (1976), which provides that the Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of ECOSOC and the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination.

The CPC is charged with:

- Reviewing UN programmes as defined in the strategic framework¹
- Recommending priority programmes
- Guiding the Secretariat on translating legislation into programmes and making recommendations where duplication should be avoided
- Developing evaluation procedures
- Assisting ECOSOC in its coordination functions.

The CPC is required to consider the activities of UN agencies on a sectoral basis and recommend guidelines for them, taking into account the need for coherence and coordination. It must also carry out periodic reviews of the implementation of important legislative decisions. It is directed to cooperate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and consult with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), whose members are free to participate in its meetings.

Meetings

The CPC usually meets for four weeks in plan years and four weeks in budget years in New York in June.

Membership

Originally 11, membership has been increased several times, most recently by GA decision [42/450](#) (1987), and now stands at 34. In accordance with GA res. 42/318 (1987) and ECOSOC res. [1987\(94\)](#), members are elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of ECOSOC and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution (as shown in the list of members). Members serve three-year terms, expiring on 31 December. The [Bureau](#) (on the [website](#) under 'Current Session') is elected annually and consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

Members* (34)

	Previous	Current
African states (9 seats)		
Algeria	1990–92 2005–07 11–13	
Benin	1986–91 95–97 1999–2001 03–08 11–13 14–16	
Botswana	2001–03 13–15	
Burkina Faso	1987–89	2015–17
Burundi	1978–80 91–93	
Cameroon	1981–92 1994–2002 12–14	2015–17
Central African Republic	2003–11	
Comoros	1994–96 1999–2001 04–12	
Congo	1991–99	
Côte d'Ivoire	1988–90	
DR Congo	1975–77 96–98	
Egypt	1984–86 1993–2001	2017–19
Equatorial Guinea		2015–17
Eritrea	2011–13	2017–19
Ethiopia	1983–85 2002–04 14–16	
Gabon	2000–05	
Ghana	1978–80 92–97 2005–07	
Guinea	2009–14	
Guinea-Bissau	2012–14	

Kenya	1972-80 88-90 93-95 2005-10	
Liberia	1984-86	
Libya	2008-10	
Mauritania	2000-02	
Morocco	1981-83 90-92 2014-16	
Namibia	2010-12	2015-17
Niger	2008-10	
Nigeria	1983-85 91-93 97-99 2002-04 09-11	
Rwanda	1988-90	
Senegal	1981-83 94-96 2006-08	2017-19
South Africa	2003-11	
Sudan	1977-82	
Togo	1974-76 93-98	
Tunisia	1987-89 2002-04	
Uganda	1972-79 88-93 1998-2000	
UR of Tanzania	1972-77 80-82 2001-03 13-15	2016-18
Zambia	1986-94 1998-2000	
Zimbabwe	1997-2002 04-09 12-14	2016-18

Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

Bahrain	1988-90	
Bangladesh	1985-90 2000-02 08-10	2017-19
China	1987-2013 14-16	2017-19
India	1975-86 88-96 2003-11	
Indonesia	1972-80 84-89 1991-2008	
Iran	1994-2014	2015-17
Iraq	1985-87 91-93	2015-17
Japan ²	1975-2007 12-13 14-16	
Kazakhstan ²	2009-14	
Malaysia	2012-14	
Pakistan	1973-84 1988-2014	2015-17
Philippines	1981-83	
ROK	1993-2013 14-16	2017-19
Saudi Arabia		2015-17
Sri Lanka	1990-92	
Thailand	1997-99	

Eastern European states³ (4 seats)

Armenia	2003-11	2015-17
Belarus	1973-78 85-87 94-96 2006-14	2015-17
Bulgaria	1976-78 91-93 2006-08 12-14	
Hungary	1973-75	
Poland	1988-93 1997-2002	
Republic of Moldova	2000-05 12-14	
Romania	1979-84 88-90 94-99	
Russian Federation	1974-2012 13-15	2016-18
Ukraine	1991-2005 09-11	2015-17

Latin American and Caribbean states (7 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	2011-13	
Argentina	1974-88 90-92 1994-2014	2016-18
Bahamas	1988-2006	

Brazil	1975–89 1991–2014	2015–17
Chile	1976–78 83–85 91–93	
Colombia	1977–79 88–93	
Costa Rica	1980–82	
Cuba	1988–90 94–96 2008–14	2015–17
El Salvador	2013–15	
Guyana	1973–75	
Haiti	1974–76 2007–12 14–16	2017–19
Jamaica	2005–10	
Mexico	1988–90 1995–2006	
Nicaragua	1993–95 97–99 2003–05	
Peru	1986–88 2000–02 13–15	2016–18
Trinidad and Tobago	1979–99	
Uruguay	1992–94 1996–2004 06–14	2015–17
Venezuela	1989–91 2007–12	2015–17

Western European and Other states (7 seats*)

Austria	1988–90 97–99	
Belgium	1973–81	
Canada	1988–90 94–96 2003–05	
Denmark	1973–78	
France	1974–2012 13–15	2016–18
Germany	1982–2005	
Israel	2006–08 10–12	
Italy	1991–93 1997–2002 06–14	2015–17
Monaco	2003–05	
Netherlands	1982–87 91–96	
Norway	1979–81 91–96	
Portugal	1999–2002 06–08	2015–17
San Marino	2000–02	
Spain	2009–11	
Sweden	1988–90	
Switzerland	2003–08	
UK	1973–2005 13–14	2015–17
USA	1974–2006 13–14	2015–17

Notes

* On 19 April 2017 ECOSOC elected the following 13 members to be nominated for election by the General Assembly to three-year terms, beginning 1 January 2018: Burkina Faso (African states); India, Iran, Japan and Pakistan (Asia-Pacific states); Belarus, Bulgaria and the Republic of Moldova (Eastern European states); Brazil, Chile and Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states); and the UK and USA (Western European and Other states). The Council postponed the election of seven members, including three from the African states, one from the Latin American and Caribbean states and three from the Western European and Other states. On 26 July 2017 ECOSOC nominated Cameroon to be elected by the General Assembly to a three-year term, beginning 1 January 2018.

As at June 2017 there were two outstanding vacancies from the Western European and Other states group, one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

- 1 In GA res. [58/269](#) (2003), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a trial basis, a strategic framework to replace the medium-term plan. Pursuant to GA res. [62/224](#) (2007), the Assembly decided to maintain the strategic framework as the principal policy directive of the UN.
- 2 The 2012–13 and 2012–14 terms began in April 2012.
- 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Committee from 1979 to 1990. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

180 **Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**

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Internet: <http://csonet.org/index.php?menu=80>

Purpose

The Committee was established by ECOSOC res. 3 (II) (1946) to examine and report on the consultative relationship that ECOSOC should accord to international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). ECOSOC res. 1996/31 approved new criteria by which consultative arrangements between ECOSOC and NGOs may be established.

Meetings

The Committee traditionally meets for a total of 15 working days (30 meetings) a year: eight days (15 meetings) for its regular session at the end of January and seven days (13 meetings) for its resumed session at the end of May, plus one extra meeting at the end of each session to adopt its report.

Membership

Originally five, membership was increased to seven in 1950, 13 in 1966 and 19 in 1981 (ECOSOC res. 1981/50). Membership is open to all states, with regard to equitable geographical representation (as noted in the list of members). Under ECOSOC res. 70 (ORG-75) (1975), members are elected for four-year terms, beginning on 1 January and expiring on 31 December. The Committee elects a bureau every year.

Members (since 2007)

	Previous	Current
African states (5 seats)		
Angola	2007-10	
Burundi	2007-14	2015-18
Egypt	2007-10	
Guinea	2007-10	2015-18
Mauritania		2015-18
Morocco	2011-14	
Mozambique	2011-14	
Senegal	2011-14	
South Africa		2015-18
Sudan	2007-14	2015-18
Asia-Pacific states (4 seats)		
China	2007-14	2015-18
India	2007-14	2015-18
Iran		2015-18
Kyrgyzstan	2011-14	
Pakistan	2007-14	2015-18
Qatar	2007-10	
Eastern European states (2 seats)		
Azerbaijan		2015-18
Bulgaria	2011-14	
Romania	2007-10	
Russian Federation	2007-14	2015-18

Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)

Colombia	2007–10	
Cuba	2007–14	2015–18
Dominica	2007–10	
Nicaragua	2011–14	2015–18
Peru	2007–14	
Uruguay		2015–18
Venezuela	2011–14	2015–18

Western European and Other states (4 seats)

Belgium	2011–14	
Greece		2015–18
Israel	2007–14	2015–18
Turkey	2007–14	2015–18
UK	2007–10	
USA	2007–14	2015–18

Bureau 2017

Chair

Uruguay

Vice-Chairs

Sudan

Turkey

Vacant, Asia–Pacific states

Vice-Chair–Rapporteur

Azerbaijan

EXPERT BODIES

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Financing for Development Office
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Internet: www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax

Secretary: Michael Lennard

Purpose

The Committee of Experts is mandated to:

- Keep under review and update as necessary the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries
- Provide a framework for dialogue with a view to enhancing and promoting international tax cooperation amongst national tax authorities
- Consider how new and emerging issues could affect international cooperation in tax matters and develop assessments, commentaries and appropriate recommendations
- Make recommendations on capacity-building and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition
- Give special attention to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in dealing with all the above issues.

Subcommittees are formed at the discretion of the Committee members. The subcommittees for the 2017–21 term will be decided at the Committee's 15th session in October 2017.

It is expected that the following subcommittees will be reconvened for the 2017–21 term: transfer pricing; extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries; base erosion and profit shifting; mutual agreement procedure – dispute avoidance and resolution; and royalties. The new membership is also expected to approve subcommittees on the tax issues related to the digital economy and on environmental taxation. Further subcommittees may be formed over the coming years as new issues arise. See the website for details.

Evolution

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries was established in 1968 (ECOSOC res. [1273](#) (XLIII) (1967)). Its purpose was to promote the conclusion of treaties between developed and developing countries that were acceptable to all parties and that would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests.

In 1980, the Group finalised the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and it was given the title Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. In 2004, it was renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)).

The Committee launched the 2011 update of the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries in 2012, which had last been updated in 1999. An updated version of the Model will be launched in October 2017. In May 2013, the Committee's UN Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries was officially released. An update was launched in April 2017. In October 2017 the Committee will launch its newest publication, the Handbook on Selected Issues for Taxation of Extractive Industries for Developing Countries.

Meetings

Until 2015, the Committee met annually for five days in Geneva, usually in October. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), paragraph 29, as endorsed by the General Assembly (res. [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015) decided that the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters will meet twice a year instead of once, as was previously the case. The Committee held its first meeting in New York in December 2016. From 2017, meetings will take place in New York in spring and in Geneva in autumn.

The Committee's most recent meeting was the 14th session, held in New York in April 2017. Its 15th session is scheduled to be held in Geneva from 17 to 20 October 2017.

Membership

Originally 20, the number of members increased in 1980 to 25 (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)).

Members are nominated by governments and selected by the UN Secretary-General, taking into account equitable geographic distribution and representation from different tax systems. Members act in their expert capacities in tax policy and tax administration, and serve four-year terms. The AAAA in its paragraph 29 has decided that the Committee members will be nominated by governments and appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States.

The 14th session marked the last meeting of the previous membership of the Committee. As at 23 June 2017, a new Committee was expected to be announced soon, and was expected to assume its mandate effective as of 1 July 2017. See the website for details.

Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

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Internet: www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/our-work/committee-for-development-policy.html

Purpose

The Committee provides input and independent advice to ECOSOC on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on international cooperation for development, focusing on medium- and long-term aspects. It is responsible for setting the criteria for the designation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and reviewing the list of LDCs every three years.

The list of LDCs was first established in 1971 and now consists of 47 states. Countries that have graduated from the LDC category are: Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (December 2007), Maldives (January 2011), Samoa (January 2014) and Equatorial Guinea (June 2017). GA res. [68/18](#) of 4 December 2013 decided that Vanuatu would graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution. GA res. [70/78](#) of 9 December 2015 decided to extend by an additional period of three years, until 4 December 2020, the preparatory period for Vanuatu. GA res. [70/253](#) of 12 February 2016 decided that Angola would graduate five years after the adoption of the resolution. The CDP recommended that Tuvalu be graduated from the LDC category in 2012, but ECOSOC decided in its resolution [2013/20](#) to defer the consideration of this until its substantive session of 2015. This decision has since been further deferred until the Committee's substantive session in 2018.

List of LDCs

Afghanistan	Guinea	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Bangladesh	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Benin	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bhutan	Lao PDR	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	South Sudan
Burundi	Liberia	Sudan
Cambodia	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Central African Republic	Malawi	Togo
Chad	Mali	Tuvalu
Comoros	Mauritania	Uganda
DR Congo	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia
Gambia	Rwanda	

Evolution

ECOSOC res. [1035](#) (XXXVII) (1964) requested the Secretary-General consider the establishment of a group of experts in development planning theory and practice to work as a consultative body within the UN. ECOSOC res. [1079](#) (XXXIX) (1965) set out the functions of this proposed group, which was appointed at the Council's 40th session and designated the Committee for Development Planning.

ECOSOC res. [1625](#) (LI) (1971) enlarged the Committee from 18 to 24 members, with effect from 1 January 1972. The Committee was suspended for one year in 1993, following a recommendation by the Secretary-General that it be replaced by a High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development ([A/47/598](#)). Following an ECOSOC review of its subsidiary bodies, initiated by GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), the Committee was renamed in 1998 the Committee for Development Policy (ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#)). The resolution also determined that ECOSOC should decide the work programme for the Committee, and that the Committee should continue three-yearly reviews of the status of LDCs and meet to discuss this issue once every three years.

ECOSOC res. [2004/66](#) and GA res. [59/209](#) re-emphasised the importance of a smooth transition for countries graduating from LDC status. It established a process under which the Committee considers a country for graduation once it has met the criteria at two consecutive triennial reviews. ECOSOC, in turn, takes action on the Committee's recommendation. Graduation becomes effective three years after the General Assembly takes note of the ECOSOC decision. During the three-year period, the graduating country, still an LDC, is invited to prepare a transition strategy in cooperation with its development and trading partners, which are invited to consider extending LDC benefits or to reduce them in a phased manner after the country graduates from the category.

In December 2012, the General Assembly adopted a resolution ([67/221](#)) on smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of LDCs. The resolution clarifies several aspects of the process including the required actions by graduating countries and their development and trading partners, and the nature of support extended by the UN during this process. It also provides guidelines on the phasing out of some LDC-specific international support measures.

Meetings

The Committee meets annually, usually in March, for five working days.

Membership

Members serve in their individual capacities as experts and not as representatives of states. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and appointed by ECOSOC for three-year [terms](#). Membership is geared to reflect a wide range of development experience as well as geographical and gender balance.

Members (24) 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2018

José Antonio Alonso, Spain (reappointed)	Adil Najam, Pakistan (reappointed)
Giovanni Andrea Cornia, Italy (reappointed)	Léonce Ndikumana, Burundi (reappointed)
Le Dang Doanh, Viet Nam	Keith Nurse, Trinidad and Tobago
Diane Elson, UK (reappointed)	José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria, Colombia (reappointed)
Marc Fleurbaey, France	Tea Petrin, Slovenia (reappointed)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Japan (reappointed)	Pilar Romaguera, Chile (reappointed)
Ann Harrison, USA (reappointed)	Onalenna Selolwane, Botswana (reappointed)
Rashid Hassan, Sudan	Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Zimbabwe
Stephan Klasen, Germany (reappointed)	Zenebewerke Tadesse, Ethiopia (reappointed)
Keun Lee, ROK (reappointed)	Dzodzi Tsikata, Ghana (reappointed)
Lu Aiguo, China (reappointed)	Juree Vichit-Vadakan, Thailand
Vitalii A Meliantsev, Russian Federation	
Leticia Merino, Mexico	

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

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Switzerland

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Internet: www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html

Purpose

The main functions of the Committee are to:

- Approve work programmes for its sub-committees based on available resources
- Coordinate strategic and policy directions in areas of shared interests and overlap
- Give formal endorsement to the recommendations of the sub-committees and provide the mechanism for channelling these to ECOSOC
- Facilitate and coordinate the smooth running of the sub-committees.

The Committee was previously known as the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which was reconfigured and given its current name by ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#). The Committee has two specialised sub-committees, the:

- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)
- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee).

Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Meetings

The Committee meets once every two years, in even years, in Geneva.

Membership

The Committee comprises experts from 40 states. Some countries occasionally participate as observers, in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure. The Committee Chair is designated at the beginning of each session from the TDG and GHS Chairs. Current practice is that designations are made on a rotational basis, and so the December 2016 session Chair was the GHS Sub-Committee Chair.

Members (40)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
India

Iran
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar

ROK
Russian Federation
Senegal
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine
UK
USA
Zambia

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)

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1211 Geneva 10
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Email: infotransport@unece.org

Internet: www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html

Purpose

The Sub-Committee, established under ECOSOC res. [1989/104](#), develops recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. These are updated every two years to take account of technical progress, the advent of new substances and materials, the requirements of modern transport systems and, above all, the requirement to ensure the safety of people, property and the environment.

The recommendations are addressed to governments and international organisations concerned with regulating the transport of dangerous goods, including hazardous wastes and environmentally hazardous substances. The aim is to achieve uniformity across different modes of transport (road, rail, inland waterways, sea and air) and ensure the safety of transport without impeding the movement of goods.

The recommendations form the basis of much national legislation and of international instruments such as the:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
- European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)
- Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID).

Since 2009, the Sub-Committee has developed a comprehensive set of recommendations covering: listing, classification, marking and labelling; and also the use of packaging and tanks, their construction, testing and approval; training; consignment procedures including documentation; operational provisions; and security. They are grouped in the Model Regulations annexed to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, also known as the 'Orange Book'.

Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Evolution

The Sub-Committee initially replaced the Group of Experts on Explosives and Group of Rapporteurs, which were subsidiary bodies of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. In 1999 (ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#)), the Sub-Committee replaced the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which had been established under ECOSOC res. [468G](#) (XV) (1953) to recommend and define groupings or classification of dangerous goods based on the risk involved. The Committee of Experts was renamed the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#)).

Meetings

The Sub-Committee meets twice a year in June and November/December in Geneva.

Membership

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 30 states. Some countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure.

Members (30)

Argentina	Germany	Poland
Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Iran	ROK
Belgium	Italy	Russian Federation
Brazil	Japan	South Africa
Canada	Kenya	Spain
China	Mexico	Sweden
Czech Republic	Morocco	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France	Norway	USA (Chair 2017–18)

Observers (20)

Algeria	Ireland	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Luxembourg	Thailand
Chile	Namibia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
DR Congo	New Zealand	Tunisia
Denmark	Nigeria	Ukraine
Fiji	Qatar	Zambia
Greece	Romania	

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee)

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Purpose

The Sub-Committee was established under ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#) to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), also known as the ‘Purple Book’, developed by several organisations in the follow up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and [Agenda 21](#), Chapter 19, Programme Area B.

The Sub-Committee’s terms of reference are to:

- Act as custodian of the GHS, managing and giving direction to the harmonisation process
- Keep the GHS up to date as necessary, considering the need for changes to ensure its continued relevance and practical utility
- Determine the need for, and timing of, the updating of technical criteria while working with existing bodies as appropriate
- Promote understanding and use of the GHS and encourage feedback
- Make the GHS available for worldwide use and application
- Make guidance available on the application of the GHS, and on the interpretation and use of technical criteria to support consistency of application
- Prepare work programmes and submit recommendations to the Committee.

Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

Meetings

The Sub-Committee meets twice a year, in July and December, in Geneva.

Membership

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 36 states. Some countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 27 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure.

Members (36)

Argentina	Greece	Qatar
Australia	Iran	ROK
Austria	Ireland	Russian Federation
Belgium	Italy	Senegal
Brazil	Japan	Serbia
Canada	Kenya	South Africa
China	Netherlands	Spain
Czech Republic	New Zealand	Sweden
Denmark	Nigeria	Ukraine
Finland	Norway	UK
France	Poland	USA (Chair 2017–18)
Germany	Portugal	Zambia

Observers (18)

Bulgaria	Jamaica	Slovakia
Cambodia	Lao PDR	Slovenia
Chile	Malaysia	Switzerland
Cyprus	Mexico	Thailand
Gambia	Philippines	Uruguay
Indonesia	Romania	Viet Nam

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Internet: www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights obliges States Parties to report to ECOSOC on its implementation. ECOSOC has delegated consideration of such reports to the CESCR, which was established as an expert subsidiary body of ECOSOC by its res. [1985/17](#). An inter-governmental working group, established under decision [1978/10](#), had previously carried out these functions. A full CESCR entry is included in the 'Other Bodies' section, under 'Human rights treaty bodies'.

Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)

Division for Public Administration and Development Management Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1714 New York, NY 10017 United States of America	Telephone: +1 212 963 2764 Fax: +1 212 963 9681 Email: dpadm@un.org
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Internet: <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/cepa>

Purpose

CEPA is responsible for supporting ECOSOC's work by providing policy options and making recommendations to improve governance and public administration structures and processes for development. It assists the Council by reviewing trends, issues and priorities in public

administration, notably in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in support of the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals. CEPA was established by ECOSOC res. [2001/45](#), succeeding the Group of Experts on Public Administration, which was established in 1967 by ECOSOC res. [1199](#) (XLII).

Meetings

Members meet annually in New York for one week, usually in April.

Membership

CEPA has 24 members who serve in a personal capacity. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with Member States and are appointed by ECOSOC for a four-year term. The membership is drawn from the inter-related fields of public economics, public administration and public finance and reflects geographical and gender balance.

Members (24) 2014–17*

Dalmas M O Anyango, Kenya	Francisco Longo Martinez, Spain
Giuseppe Maria Armenia, Italy	Palouki Massina, Togo
Türksel Kaya Bensghir, Turkey	Paul Oquist, Nicaragua
Rowena G Bethel, Bahamas (Rapporteur)	Marta Oyhanarte, Argentina
José R Castelazo, Mexico (Chair)	Eko Prasajo, Indonesia
Meredith Edwards, Australia	Odette R Ramsingh, South Africa
Walter Fust, Switzerland (Vice-Chair)	Allan Rosenbaum, USA (Vice-Chair)
Alexandre Navarro Garcia, Brazil	Margaret Saner, UK
Angelita Gregorio-Medel, Philippines	Dona Scola, Moldova
Igor Khalevinskiy, Russian Federation	Pontso Susan Matumelo Sekatle, Lesotho
Mushtaq Khan, Bangladesh	Najat Zarrouk, Morocco (Vice-Chair)
Ma Hezu, China	Jan Ziekow, Germany

Note

* ECOSOC was due to consider the appointment of members for the next term (effective 1 January 2018) in July 2017.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	Telephone: +1 917 367 5100
United Nations Secretariat, Office S-2954	Fax: +1 917 367 5102
New York, NY 10017	Email: indigenous_un@un.org
United States of America	

Internet: www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/

Purpose

The Permanent Forum is mandated to:

- Provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights to ECOSOC, as well as to UN programmes, funds and agencies
- Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues within the UN system
- Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues.

The Forum was established in 2000 as an advisory body to ECOSOC (res. [2000/22](#)) and is one of three UN bodies mandated to deal specifically with indigenous peoples' issues. The others are the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (September 2007) provides the normative framework for implementing the Forum's mandate.

Meetings

The Forum meets annually for 10 days, usually in New York in May. States, UN bodies and organs, inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and indigenous peoples may participate in the Forum as observers. Five categories of participants can pre-register for the annual sessions: indigenous peoples' organisations, indigenous parliamentarians, non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, national human rights institutions and academic institutions. Academic institutions have no right to speak.

The Forum sessions provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples from around the world to enter into direct dialogue with Forum members, the UN system and Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as other Human Rights Special Rapporteurs, other expert bodies and Member States. The outcome of the session is a report containing recommendations for attention and adoption by ECOSOC.

Membership

The Forum consists of 16 independent experts, functioning in their personal capacities, who serve three-year terms (beginning 1 January) and may be re-elected or reappointed for one additional term.

Eight members are nominated by governments and eight by indigenous organisations in their regions. The government-nominated members are elected by ECOSOC and include representatives from each of the five UN regional groups. Each region has one seat, and the other three seats rotate.

The indigenous organisation-nominated members are appointed by the ECOSOC President and represent the seven socio-cultural regions determined to give broad representation to the world's indigenous peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.

The one additional seat rotates among the three first listed above.

Members (16) 2017–19*

Nominated by states

Jens Dahl, Denmark	Gervais Nzoa, Cameroon
Seyed Mohsen Emadi, Iran	Tarcila Rivera Zea, Peru
Jesus Guadalupe Fuentes Blanco, Mexico	Vacant, Asia–Pacific states
Brian Keane, USA	
Aisa Mukabenova, Russian Federation	

Nominated by indigenous peoples' organisations

Africa (2 seats for 2017–19)

Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, Mali (Chair)
Elifuhara Laltaika, UR of Tanzania

Arctic

Anne Nuorgam, Finland

Asia

Phoolman Chaudhary, Nepal

Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia

Dimitri Kharakka-Zaitcev, Russian Federation

Central and South America and the Caribbean

Lourdes Tibán Guala, Ecuador

North America

Terri Henry, USA

Pacific

Les Malezer, Australia

Note

* In April 2016, ECOSOC postponed the election of one member from the Asia-Pacific states for the 2017–19 term.

OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

UN Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849
Email: schweinfest@un.org or
geoinfo_unsd@un.org

Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN>

Purpose

UNGEGN emphasises the importance of the standardisation of geographical names at the national and international levels and demonstrates the benefits to be derived from such standardisation. It promotes the recording of locally used names reflecting the languages and traditions of a country. UNGEGN's goal is for every country to decide on its own nationally standardised names through the creation of national authorities or recognised administrative processes. UNGEGN can promote the use of these names internationally. For each non-Roman alphabet or script, this will be through the adoption and use of a single scientifically based Romanisation system.

The Group was established by ECOSOC resolutions [715A](#) (XXVII) (1959) and [1314](#) (XLIV) (1968), a decision taken by ECOSOC on 4 May 1973 and the decision [E/2002/307](#) of 25 October 2002 to further the standardisation of geographical names nationally and internationally.

UNGEGN decisions are submitted as recommendations to the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN), and, if approved, to the Economic and Social Council for final endorsement.

Meetings

UNGEGN normally meets biennially. The UNCSGN meets every five years, most recently in August 2017. UNGEGN meets twice between conferences and once at the time of the conference (one day before and one day after), most recently on 7 and 18 August 2017 in New York.

Membership

The Group comprises more than 400 experts in the field of cartography/linguistics designated by UN Member States, organised into 24 linguistic–geographical divisions. A person with specialised knowledge of particular aspects of the standardisation of geographical names may be invited only when official approval of the invitation has been obtained from his or her government.

Bureau (2012–17)*

Chair

William Watt, Australia

Vice-Chairs

Naima Friha, Tunisia

Ferjan Ormeling, Netherlands

Rapporteurs

Peder Gammeltoft, Denmark

Trent C Palmer, USA

Note

* The Bureau for 2017–22 was scheduled to be elected at the August 2017 conference.

UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

UN Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849

Email: schweinfest@un.org

Internet: <http://ggim.un.org>

Twitter: [@UNGGIM](https://twitter.com/UNGGIM)

Purpose

UN-GGIM was established by ECOSOC in July 2011 (res. [2011/24](#)) as the official UN inter-governmental mechanism on global geospatial information management. ECOSOC res. [2016/27](#) strengthens and broadens the mandate of the Committee of Experts, stressing the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, and to report to ECOSOC on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics.

UN-GGIM plays a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and promotes its use to address key global challenges. It provides a forum for Member States and international organisations to contribute collective knowledge, set directions, and make joint decisions on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information, and its use within national and global policy frameworks. The Committee of Experts is mandated, among other tasks, to provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to develop and strengthen national capacity in geospatial information management.

The Committee of Experts is supported by the UN Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the Geospatial Information Section of the Department of Field Support (DFS).

Meetings

The Committee meets annually, most recently in August 2017 in New York. Under exceptional circumstances, it may hold additional meetings as appropriate. Its inaugural session was held in 2011 in Seoul, ROK, in conjunction with the first High Level Forum on Global Geospatial Information Management. Committee meetings are open to UN Member States and recognised observers. Private sector and international organisations may attend if agreed to by the Committee.

Membership

The Committee consists of government experts from UN Member States, drawn from the inter-related fields of surveying, geography, cartography, remote sensing, land–sea and geographic information systems and environmental protection. Experts from relevant international organisations are observers. The Committee is served by a bureau composed of three co-chairs and a rapporteur who are elected during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.

Bureau (since 2015)

Co-Chairs

Li Pengde, China
Rolando Ocampo Alcantar, Mexico
Timothy Trainor, USA

Rapporteur

Abdoulaye Belem, Burkina Faso

UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

New York Office
United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–0610
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 212 963 8138
Fax: +1 212 963 4190
Email: ceb@un.org

Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
Rooms A–503/C–553
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 917 2740/1760
Fax: +41 22 917 0063/0308

Internet: www.unsceb.org

Director, CEB Secretariat: Simona Petrova, Bulgaria (office based in New York)

Purpose

CEB is the principal inter-agency instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordination role of the UN inter-governmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. It aims to advance cooperation and coherence among UN system organisations (specialised agencies, funds and programmes, and other related organisations) in policy, programme, management and operational areas through a coordinated approach on issues of system-wide concern.

CEB succeeded the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in 2001, which had been established by ECOSOC res. [13 \(III\)](#) (1946).

Structure

CEB is composed of the Executive Heads of the 31 UN system organisations and is chaired by the UN Secretary-General. It is supported by three committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the UN Development Group (UNDG). The three committees routinely coordinate their programmes of work and deliver joint outcomes.

Thematic issues are the subject of inter-agency networks that are not formally subsidiary bodies of the CEB but retain a relationship with it and its high-level committees.

Meetings

The CEB meets twice a year, usually in April and November. The November meetings are typically held in New York.

Member organisations (31)

United Nations (UN)	World Trade Organization (WTO)
UN International Labour Organization (ILO)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
World Health Organization (WHO)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Bank Group (WBG)	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	World Food Programme (WFP)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	

High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM)

Palais des Nations
Rooms A-503/C-551
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2740
Fax: +41 22 917 0063
Email: webmaster@unsystem.org

Internet: www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm
Secretary: Remo Lalli, Italy

Purpose

The HLCM is the principal UN inter-agency body for coordination in the administration and management areas, particularly regarding financial and budgetary matters, human resources, information and communications technology (ICT), procurement and staff security issues within the UN system.

The Committee's main function is to advise the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on administration and management issues that are of system-wide importance, and to promote inter-agency cooperation and coordination on these matters on behalf of the CEB.

Priority items on the HLCM agenda include:

- Security and safety of UN staff
- Efficiency, harmonisation and simplification of business practices across the UN system
- Accountability and transparency
- Compilation and publication of UN system-wide statistics on staff, financial resources, management practices and so on
- Coordination of financial management practices and policies
- Harmonisation of ICT infrastructure and service delivery
- Accounting standards
- Representation of UN system organisations in coordinating with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on issues related to the management of the common system of pay and benefits
- Enhancing efficiency and transparency of procurement processes.

The HLCM is also responsible for maintaining dialogue with staff representatives on concerns of a system-wide nature. It interacts with Member States in the UN's Fifth Committee and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), as well as with other inter-governmental bodies, the ICSC and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

Meetings

The HLCM meets twice a year. It undertakes consultation and coordination on a continuing basis between sessions as required.

Membership

Participation in the HLCM includes the management heads of the 31 UN system organisations.

The Chair is the Under-Secretary-General for Management, Jan Beagle, New Zealand; and the Vice-Chair, the UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Kelly Clements, USA.

High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0610
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8138
Fax: +1 212 963 4190
Email: ceb@un.org

Internet: www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp

Secretary: Kayoko Gotoh, Japan

Purpose

HLCP is the principal mechanism for system-wide coordination in the programme area. Its main functions are to advise the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on strategic planning, policy and programme matters of system-wide importance; and to foster inter-agency cooperation and coordination on these matters on behalf of the CEB.

HLCP's mandate includes:

- Fostering policy coherence and programme coordination in response to inter-governmental mandates and in support of internationally agreed development goals
- Supporting integrated and coordinated preparation of and follow up to major UN conferences and summits
- Serving as a forum for inter-agency dialogue, consultations and sharing of best practices on policy development, programming and monitoring modalities
- Developing common strategies, policies, methodologies and tools to address emerging issues of challenges facing the UN system.

HLCP established the following three inter-agency mechanisms to increase coherence across the UN system in addressing urgent development challenges: UN-Water, UN-Oceans and UN-Energy.

Meetings

HLCP meets twice a year and carries out consultation and coordination between sessions as required.

Membership

HLCP is composed of senior representatives of the CEB member organisations responsible for programme matters (and authorised to take decisions on behalf of their executive heads).

The Chair is Guy Ryder, Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO). The Vice-Chair is Navid Hanif, Director, Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Internet: www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship

The Trusteeship Council was set up under chapters XII and XIII of the UN [Charter](#) to ensure that non-self-governing territories were administered in the best interests of their people and of international peace and security.

The Council's role was originally to consider reports submitted by the administering authority of the trust territory, accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority, provide for periodic visits to the territory and take other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

The Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, one month after the last remaining UN trust territory, Palau, became independent. With the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands terminated by SC res. [956](#) (1994), and Palau's admission as the 185th member of the UN in December 1994, the Trusteeship Council completed the task entrusted to it under the Charter with respect to the last of the 11 territories that had been placed under the Trusteeship System. The Council amended its rules of procedure (res. 2200 (LXI) (1994)) to meet only as and where occasion might require.

The former Secretary-General recommended in both his 1994 report on the work of the Organisation and his 2005 report [In Larger Freedom](#) that the General Assembly proceed with steps to eliminate the Trusteeship Council in accordance with article 108 of the Charter. World leaders endorsed this recommendation at the 2005 World Summit and recorded in the Outcome Document their agreement to delete chapter XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in chapter XII.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Peace Palace
Carnegieplein 2
2517 KJ The Hague
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 302 2323
Fax: +31 70 364 9928
Email: information@icj-cij.org

Internet: www.icj-cij.org

Registrar: Philippe Cuvreur, Belgium (elected for a third seven-year term from February 2014)

Deputy Registrar: Jean-Pelé Fomété, Cameroon (elected for a seven-year term from March 2013)

Purpose

The ICJ is the UN's principal judicial organ. It was established in June 1945 by the UN [Charter](#) and began work in April 1946.

Its [Statute](#) is an integral part of the UN Charter. The Court's functions are twofold. First, it decides, in accordance with international law, cases that are submitted to it by states. It is directed to apply:

- International conventions establishing rules expressly recognised by the contesting states
- International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law
- The general principles of law recognised by civilised nations
- Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified international law experts as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Secondly, the Court gives advisory opinions to the General Assembly and Security Council on legal questions, and advisory opinions to other organs of the UN and specialised agencies that are authorised by the General Assembly to request them.

The Charter provisions concerning the Court are contained in chapter XIV (articles 92–96). Article 34, para. 1 of the Statute of the Court provides that only states may be parties to contentious cases before the Court. States entitled to appear before the Court fall into three categories:

- States members of the UN (article 93, para. 1 of the Charter provides that all UN members are parties to the Statute)
- States not members of the UN that are parties to the Statute (article 93, para. 2 of the Charter). Conditions are to be determined in each case by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
- States not parties to the Statute to which the Court is open (article 35, para. 2 of the Statute). The conditions upon which the Court is open to such states are to be laid down by the Security Council, but they must not place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court. These conditions were laid down in SC res. [9](#) (1946).

Structure

Under article 21, para. 2 of its [Statute](#), the Court appoints its own officers. The Court elects its Registrar and Deputy Registrar by secret ballot from candidates proposed by Members of the Court. Terms are for seven years and may be renewed. The Registrar and all his or her staff are answerable to the Court itself and not to the UN Secretary-General.

The Court comprises 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Candidates are nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration or by national groups similarly appointed. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established under

conventions of 1899 and 1907, consists of a panel of members from which arbitrators may be chosen to hear any one case. Each State Party to the conventions may name no more than four people to be members of the panel. Those chosen constitute national groups. UN members that are not members of the Permanent Court appoint national groups for nominating members of the ICJ in the same way that the national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration are appointed.

The UN Secretary-General draws up a list of candidates nominated. From this list, the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the Members of the Court. An absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council is required for election. Members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. Under article 9 of the Statute, at every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilisation and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured. The terms of five (one-third) of the judges expire every three years. The most recent election was held in November 2014 for the current term of 6 February 2015 to 5 February 2024.

The conditions under which a state that is a party to the Statute of the Court, but not a member of the UN, may participate in the election of judges were laid down on the recommendation of the Security Council by GA res. 264 (III) (1948).

The President and Vice-President are elected by the Members of the Court by secret ballot every three years and may be re-elected. The election of the President and Vice-President is held on the date on which Members of the Court elected at a triennial election are to begin their terms of office or shortly after. An absolute majority is required. There are no conditions with regard to nationality.

Members of the Court (15)

Listed in order of precedence; terms end on 5 February of the year shown.

President

Ronny Abraham, France2018

Vice-President

Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Somalia2018

Judges

Hisashi Owada, Japan2021

Peter Tomka, Slovakia2021

Mohamed Benouna, Morocco2024

Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade,
Brazil2018

Christopher Greenwood, UK2018

Xue Hanqin, China2021

Joan E Donoghue, USA2024

Giorgio Gaja, Italy2021

Julia Sebutinde, Uganda2021

Dalveer Bhandari, India¹2018

Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica2024

James Richard Crawford, Australia2024

Kirill Gevorgian, Russian Federation2024

Note

1 Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh resigned in December 2011. Judge Dalveer Bhandari was elected on 27 April 2012 to complete the term that expires on 5 February 2018.

SECRETARIAT

SECRETARIAT

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat

CHARTER PROVISIONS

The Secretariat, which is headed by the UN Secretary-General, is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The main [Charter](#) provisions concerning the Secretariat are contained in chapter XV (articles 97–101). Other provisions concerning the Secretariat and the Secretary-General are in articles 7, 12, 20, 73, 102 and 110.

STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

Secretaries-General

António Guterres: Portugal, installed 1 January 2017
Ban Ki-moon: Republic of Korea, installed 1 January 2007
Kofi Annan: Ghana, installed 1 January 1997
Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Egypt, installed 1 January 1992
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar: Peru, installed 1 January 1982
Kurt Waldheim: Austria, installed 1 January 1972
U Thant: Burma (now Myanmar), installed 3 November 1961
Dag Hammarskjöld: Sweden, installed 10 April 1953 (died in office 18 September 1961)
Trygve Lie: Norway, installed 2 February 1946

Deputy Secretaries-General

Amina J Mohammed: Nigeria, from January 2017
Jan Eliasson: Sweden, 2012–16
Asha-Rose Migiro: UR of Tanzania, 2007–12
Mark Malloch Brown: UK, 2006
Louise Fréchette: Canada, 1998–2006

Departments and Offices

The Secretariat consists of the major organisational units listed as follows, each headed by an official accountable to the Secretary-General. More detailed information about the work of major individual units is listed separately.

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)

Internet: www.un.org/sg

Chef de Cabinet: Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Internet: www.un.org/development/desa

Under-Secretary-General: Liu Zhenmin, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs: Thomas Gass, Switzerland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development: Lenni Montiel, Venezuela (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2014)

Department of Field Support (DFS)

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs

Under-Secretary-General for Field Support: Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support: Lisa Buttenheim, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2016)

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

Internet: www.un.org/depts/DGACM

Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General: Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Department of Management (DM)

Internet: www.un.org/en/hq/dm

Under-Secretary-General: Jan Beagle, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts (Controller): Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2014)

Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management: Martha Helena Lopez, Colombia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services: Stephen John Cutts, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2013)

Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer: Atefeh Riazzi, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

Internet: www.un.org/undpa/en

Under-Secretary-General: Jeffrey D Feltman, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012)

Assistant Secretary-General: Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2010)

Department of Public Information (DPI)

Internet: www.un.org/en/sections/departments-public-information/departments-public-information

Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications: Alison Smale, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2017)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO)

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dpo

Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations: El-Ghassim Wane, Mauritania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General, Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations: Lieutenant General Carlos Humberto Loitey, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2016)

Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions: Alexander Zuev, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Department of Safety and Security (DSS)

Internet: www.un.org/undss/

Under-Secretary-General, Head of the Department of Safety and Security: Peter Thomas Drennan, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2014)

Assistant Secretary-General for Safety and Security: Fadzai Gwaradzimba, Zimbabwe (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2015)

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Internet: www.unocha.org

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator: Ursula Mueller, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT)

Internet: www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/

Under-Secretary-General: Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Internet: www.ohchr.org

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini, Jordan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the New York Office of OHCHR: Andrew Gilmour, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2016)

Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

Internet: <https://oios.un.org>

Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services: Heidi Mendoza, Philippines (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services: David Muchoki Kanja, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/ola>

Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Legal Counsel: Miguel de Serpa Soares, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs: Stephen Mathias, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2010)

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

Internet: www.un.org/en/africa/osaa

Director and Acting Special Adviser on Africa: David Mehdi Hamam, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 15 May 2017)

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)

Internet: <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)

Internet: www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (OSRSG-VAC)

Internet: <http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org>

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Marta Santos Pais, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2009)

Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso

Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support: Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)

Internet: <https://unoau.unmissions.org> or www.au.int/en/organs/uno

Established by the General Assembly on 1 July 2010, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union: Haile Menkerios, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament

Under-Secretary-General, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs: Izumi Nakamitsu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)

Internet: www.unog.ch

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Michael Møller, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2015)

UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS)

Internet: www.unohrls.org

High Representative: Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)

Internet: www.unon.org

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Sahle-Work Zewde, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2011)

UN Office at Vienna (UNOV)

Internet: www.unvienna.org

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Yury V Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General

Internet: www.un.org/sg/srsg/africa.shtml

Africa

Acting Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa, OSAA

David Mehdi Hamam, France (appointed 15 May 2017)

High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, UN-OHRLS

Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed 15 May 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union, UNOAU

Haile Menkerios, South Africa (appointed 17 May 2013)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

Michel Kafando, Burkina Faso (appointed 5 May 2017)

Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

François Louncény Fall, Guinea (appointed 14 October 2016)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon (appointed 1 January 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Head of Mission, MINUSCA

Kenneth Gluck, USA (appointed 25 August 2017)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, MINUSCA

Najat Rochdi, Morocco (appointed 2 March 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of the UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, Niger (appointed 17 May 2013)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNOCI

M'Baye Babacar Cissé, Senegal (appointed 18 November 2013)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)

Maman Sambo Sidikou, Niger (appointed 8 October 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Operations), MONUSCO

David Gressly, USA (appointed 17 April 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, MONUSCO

Mamadou Diallo, Guinea (appointed 11 July 2015)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region of Africa

Said Djinnit, Algeria (appointed 17 July 2014)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

Modibo Touré, Mali (appointed 7 May 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political), UNIOGBIS

Appointment pending

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

David McLachlan-Karr, Australia (appointed 23 May 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Farid Zarif, Afghanistan (appointed 12 August 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political and Rule of Law), UNMIL

Waldemar Andries Vrey, South Africa (appointed 30 October 2015)

Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Resident Representative (UNDP), UNMIL

Yacoub El Hillo, Sudan (appointed 25 August 2016)

Special Representative and Head of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Ghassan Salamé, Lebanon (appointed 22 June 2017)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Maria Gomes do Valle Ribeiro, Ireland (appointed 8 November 2016)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission, UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad (appointed 4 January 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Mali (MINUSMA)

Koen Davidse, Netherlands (appointed 1 October 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative for Mali (MINUSMA)

Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Rwanda (appointed 8 May 2015)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

Michael Keating, UK (appointed 10 January 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for UNSOM

Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe (appointed 5 December 2014)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNSOM

Peter de Clercq, Netherlands (appointed 1 July 2015)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan

Nicholas Haysom, South Africa (appointed 18 March 2016)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

David Shearer, New Zealand (appointed 7 December 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political), UNMISS

Moustapha Soumaré, Mali (appointed 24 December 2014)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNMISS

Alain Noudéhou, Benin (appointed 28 August 2017)

Acting Head of Mission, UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Major General Tesfay Gidey Hailemichael, Ethiopia (appointed 23 February 2017)

Joint Special Representative for Political Affairs, AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

Jeremiah Nyamane Kingsley Mamabolo, South Africa (appointed 28 April 2016)

Deputy Joint Special Representative for the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur, UNAMID

Bintou Keita, Guinea (appointed 27 October 2015)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Mohammed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed 12 September 2014)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNOWAS

Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, USA (appointed 14 August 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Kim Bolduc, Canada (appointed 12 May 2014)

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

Horst Köhler, Germany (appointed 16 August 2017)

Americas

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and Head of Mission

Jean Arnault, France (appointed 9 March 2016)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Facilitate a Political Dialogue in El Salvador

Benito Andión, Mexico (appointed 16 January 2017)

Special Envoy for Haiti

Josette Sheeran, USA (appointed 20 June 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Sandra Honoré, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed 15 July 2013)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Political and Rule of Law, MINUSTAH

Appointment pending

Deputy Special Representative and Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative, and Humanitarian Coordinator, Ad Interim, MINUSTAH

El-Mostafa Benlamlah, Morocco (appointed 18 January 2017)

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Community Based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti

Paul Farmer, USA (appointed 28 December 2012)

Asia and the Pacific

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Tadamichi Yamamoto, Japan (appointed 18 March 2016)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, UNAMA

Toby Lanzer, UK (appointed 31 January 2017)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for UNAMA

Pernille Kardel, Denmark (appointed 18 March 2016)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Petko Draganov, Bulgaria (appointed 17 March 2015)

Chief Military Observer and Head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Per Lodin, Sweden (appointed 8 June 2016)

Europe

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Elizabeth Spehar, Canada (appointed 10 June 2016)

Special Adviser on Cyprus

Espen Barth Eide, Norway (appointed 22 August 2014)

Under-Secretary-General, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Greece–Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) talks

Matthew Nimetz, USA (appointed 21 December 1999)

UN Representative, Georgia

Antti Turunen, Finland (appointed 2 March 2010)

Special Representative and Head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan (appointed 5 October 2015)

Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of United Nations Office in Belgrade

Simona-Mirela Miculescu, Romania (appointed 8 June 2015)

Middle East

Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority

Nicolay Mladenov, Bulgaria (appointed 5 February 2015)

Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Aid and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Robert Piper, Australia (appointed 4 May 2015)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1559/2004 (concerning Lebanon)

Jeffrey D Feltman, USA (provisionally, while appointment pending)

Chief of Staff and Head of the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Palestine

Major-General Arthur David Gawn, New Zealand (appointment announced July 2015)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointed 24 February 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq for Political Affairs, UNAMI

György Busztin, Hungary (appointed 9 December 2011)

Deputy Special Representative (Development and Humanitarian Support) and Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, UNAMI

Lisa Grande, USA (appointed 2 December 2014)

Humanitarian Envoy of the Secretary-General, Kuwait City

Ahmed Al Meraikhi, Qatar (appointed 8 December 2016)

Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands (appointed 17 January 2015)

Deputy Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative (UNSCOL)

Philippe Lazzarini, Switzerland (appointed 24 April 2015)

Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Major-General Michael Beary, Ireland (appointed July 2016)

Special Envoy for Syria

Staffan de Mistura, Italy/Sweden (appointed 10 July 2014)

Deputy Special Envoy for Syria

Ramzy Ezzeldin Ramzy, Egypt (appointed 10 July 2014)

Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Syrian Golan)

Major-General Jai Shanker Menon, India
(appointed 5 March 2016)

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Yemen

Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, Mauritania
(appointed 25 April 2015)

Other High Level Appointments

High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations

Nassir Abdulaziz al-Nasser, Qatar (appointed 1 January 2013)

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed 12 April 2017)

Special Envoy on Cities and Climate Change

Michael Bloomberg, USA (appointed 31 January 2014)

Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility

María Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Chile
(appointed 20 June 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

Robert Glasser, Australia (appointed 8 January 2016)

Special Envoy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water

Han Seung-soo, ROK (appointed 19 December 2013)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Global Education

Gordon Brown, UK (appointed 13 July 2012)

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia

Prasada Rao V R Jonnalagadda, India
(appointed in July 2012)

Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean

Edward Greene, Guyana (appointed in November 2011)

Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Michel Kazatchkine, France (appointed 20 July 2012)

Chair of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

Jānis Kārklīšs, Latvia (appointed 23 May 2014)

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy for Malaria and Health in Agenda 2030

Ray Chambers, USA (appointed 1 March 2013)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration

Louise Arbour, Canada (appointed 19 March 2017)

Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

Adama Dieng, Senegal (appointed 17 July 2012)

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect

Ivan Šimonović, Croatia (appointed 23 June 2016)

Special Envoy for Road Safety

Jean Todt, France (appointed 29 April 2015)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed 12 April 2017)

Special Coordinator on Improving United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Jane Holl Lute, USA (appointed 5 January 2016)

Special Envoy on South to South Cooperation

Jorge Chediek, Argentina (appointed 21 March 2016)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All

Rachel Kyte, UK (appointed 3 September 2015)

Special Envoy on Tuberculosis

Eric Goosby, USA (appointed 20 January 2015)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the UN International School (UNIS)

Michael Adlerstein, USA (appointed 2 July 2007)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

Marta Santos Pais, Portugal (appointed 1 May 2009)

Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth

Jayathma Wickramanayake, Sri Lanka (appointed 20 June 2017)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth Employment

Werner Faymann, Austria (appointed 12 August 2016)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Youth Refugees and Sport

Jacques Rogge, Belgium (appointed 28 April 2014)

SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT AND OFFICES

Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/sg

Secretary-General: António Guterres, Portugal (since 1 January 2017)

Deputy Secretary-General: Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (since 1 January 2017)

Chef de Cabinet: Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

Purpose

EOSG assists the UN Secretary-General to establish general policy and the executive direction, coordination and expeditious performance of the Secretariat's work and that of the programmes and other elements of the organisation, as well as in contacts with governments, delegations, the press and the public. It further assists the Secretary-General with strategic planning, preparation of the annual report, political, economic and inter-agency affairs, liaison and representation functions, and fulfilment of the priorities and mandates set out by the General Assembly.

Structure

The Secretary-General is the organisation's chief administrative officer. The Charter also requires the Secretary-General to perform other functions as are entrusted by the main UN organs, as well as to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security".

The Secretary-General may also use the 'good offices' of the position – the value of its independence, impartiality and integrity – to try to prevent or resolve international disputes. (See UN Charter, chapter XV, [articles](#) 97 to 101.)

The Secretary-General chairs the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), which twice a year brings together the executive heads of all UN funds, programmes and specialised agencies.

The CEB is the UN system's longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum, and was established as a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council. While not a policy-making body, the CEB supports and reinforces the coordinating role of UN system

inter-governmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. Most importantly, the CEB facilitates the UN system's collective response to global challenges, such as climate change and financial crisis.

Committees support the executive decision-making process in the Secretariat by enabling an exchange of advice and guidance between the Secretary-General and members of his or her senior management team on issues of a strategic or policy nature. The main committees are the:

- Senior Management Group: functions as a forum for the exchange of information and experiences among heads of UN departments, offices, funds and programmes. The Secretary-General may use the Senior Management Group to raise and provide guidance on important cross-cutting issues.
- Policy Committee: considers issues requiring strategic guidance and policy decisions on thematic and country-specific issues affecting the organisation and identifies emerging issues.
- Management Committee: considers internal reform and management-related initiatives and issues, including change management processes requiring strategic direction from the Secretary-General. It also ensures that findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors, Joint Inspection Unit and Office of Internal Oversight Services are effectively fed into the executive management processes and that accepted recommendations are followed up and implemented in a timely manner.
- Management Performance Board: undertakes an advisory role to the Secretary-General. Its main functions include monitoring the performance of senior managers and heads of UN field missions. The Board also reviews the outcome of the administration of justice proceedings in the Secretariat for management performance and accountability purposes, with a particular focus on UN Dispute Tribunal and Appeals Tribunal judgments, so as to identify and make recommendations to address systemic problems. In addition, it conducts yearly reviews of the performance appraisal system within the UN Secretariat to ensure Secretariat-wide consistency in its application.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/desa

Under-Secretary-General: Liu Zhenmin, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Purpose

DESA is mandated with supporting deliberations in two major UN charter bodies: the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies. In this regard, DESA's main activities focus on promoting progress toward development priorities. DESA is also responsible for ensuring civil society engagement with the UN by way of the ECOSOC body.

DESA's work programme can be categorised into three areas: norm-setting, analysis and capacity-building. DESA provides policy research and analysis to inform member states' deliberations and decision making. The Department facilitates global conferences and summits; organises and supports consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society; and, on request, advises and assists governments in implementing policies and programmes developed at UN conferences back in their home countries.

DESA is also the lead 'author' department of the UN Secretariat. Its research and analytical work covers a range of economic, social and environmental issues. DESA produces flagship publications and inter-governmental reports. These reports and DESA's data (population estimates, for instance) inform UN negotiations and global policy decisions.

DESA seeks to provide leadership and catalyse action in promoting and coordinating implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). DESA hosts the secretariat for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the UN system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and governments in September 2015.

Structure

DESA's work areas are managed by the following divisions and offices: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination; Division for Social Policy and Development; Division for Sustainable Development; Statistics Division; Population Division; Development Policy and Analysis Division; Division for Public Administration and Development Management; Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests; Financing for Development Office; and Capacity Development Office.

Department of Field Support (DFS)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs

Under-Secretary-General: Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

Purpose

DFS provides support to UN peacekeeping and political field missions in the areas of finance, logistics, information and communications technology (ICT), human resources and general administration to help missions promote peace and security. This includes the management of supply chains, facilities and assets, as well as prevention, enforcement, remediation and accountability efforts in response to misconduct in peace operations, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

DFS was established in 2007. In 2016–17, DFS supported 36 peace operations in over 30 countries, with nearly 168,000 authorised personnel and a combined budget of about \$8.5 billion. These field operations account for about 75 percent of the annual UN Secretariat spending, about 55 percent of its civilian personnel, and about 85 percent of its annual procurement. Since 2015, DFS has also supported a major African Union operation (AMISOM) through the UN Support Office in Somalia.

DFS works with UN and non-UN partners to help plan, mobilise and sustain operations in some of the world's most complex environments. DFS is also committed to a newly designed DFS Environment Strategy so that UN field missions achieve maximum efficiency in their use of natural resources; operate at minimum risk to people, societies and ecosystems; and contribute to a positive impact on the latter wherever possible.

Structure

DFS has a four-tiered service delivery model to support field operations. Strategic functions are managed at headquarters in New York, which has eight main offices: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office of the Assistant Secretary-General; Field Personnel Division; Field

Budget and Finance Division; Logistics Support Division; Information and Communications Technology Division; Policy Evaluation and Training Division (shared with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)); and Office of the Chief of Staff (shared with DPKO).

Global operational functions, including centralised support for technology, logistics and other specialised services, are increasingly concentrated in a Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy. Most administrative location-independent functions, including standard back-office services for finance and human resource management, are centralised in shared service centres, primarily in Entebbe, Uganda. Only location-dependent functions that must be provided on the ground are maintained in field missions.

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

United Nations Headquarters

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Email: DGACM-Feedback@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/depts/DGACM

Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General: Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Purpose

The DGACM provides comprehensive support for UN conferences and meetings. It provides procedural and technical secretariat support and advice for the conduct of the deliberations and follow-up actions of the: General Assembly and its General Committee, the First (Disarmament and Peace Affairs) Committee, Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee; the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and most of the Council's subsidiary, ad hoc and expert bodies; and special UN conferences and expert groups dealing with disarmament, international security, and economic, social and related matters.

The DGACM also assists in the revitalisation efforts of the General Assembly and other UN bodies, including through the substantive servicing of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly. Further, DGACM's support includes: provision of meetings and document management services to inter-governmental bodies, including conference planning and organisation; preparation of the UN calendar of conferences and meetings; and provision of meeting room facilities and other services, including interpretation, documentation management and translation services in the Organisation's six official languages. Some documents are also translated into German, funded by extra-budgetary resources. Another important aspect of the Department's work is the coordination, harmonisation and management of conference services in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

Structure

The Department consists of the following organisational units: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division; Meetings and Publishing Division; Documentation Division; Central Planning and Coordination Division; Protocol and Liaison Service; Information and Communications Technology Section; Executive Office. The Department manages resources of and provides policy guidance to the Division of Conference

Management (UN Office in Geneva); Conference Management Service (UN Office at Vienna); and Division of Conference Services (UN Office at Nairobi). An organisational chart is published on the Department's [website](#).

Department of Management (DM)

405 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8227
Fax: +1 212 963 8424
Email: ousg-dm@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/hq/dm

Under-Secretary-General: Jan Beagle, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Purpose

The Department formulates policies and procedures and provides strategic guidance, direction and operational support to all entities of the Secretariat, including the offices away from Headquarters and the regional commissions, in four broad management areas: human resources, finance and budget, information and communications technology, and central support services.

Structure

DM offices and divisions include: Under-Secretary-General for Management; Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts; Human Resources Management; Central Support Services; Information and Communications Technology; and Enterprise Resource Planning (Umoja).

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/undpa/en

Twitter: [@UN_DPA](https://twitter.com/UN_DPA)

Under-Secretary-General: Jeffrey D Feltman, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012)

Purpose

Established in 1992, DPA works to prevent and resolve conflict and promote lasting peace by:

- Monitoring and assessing global political developments
- Advising the Secretary-General on actions that could enhance the cause of peace
- Providing support and guidance to UN peace envoys and political missions in the field
- Serving Member States directly through electoral assistance.

DPA also works behind the scenes using the Secretary-General's 'good offices' to attempt to prevent, limit or resolve armed conflict. In this role, DPA helps define and plan missions, and provides UN special envoys and mediators with guidance and backing from headquarters.

The political and peacebuilding support offices overseen by DPA (as of 23 June 2017) are, with start years:

- UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), 2010 (previously the UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), 1999)
- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), 1999
- UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), 2001
- UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2002

- UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), 2003
- UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), 2007
- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), 2007
- UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), 2011
- UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), 2011
- UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), 2013
- UN Mission in Colombia, 2016.

The Department also manages good offices and/or mediation efforts on Cyprus, Syria, Yemen, Burundi, Western Sahara, Georgia, the FYROM-Greece name dispute and the Guyana-Venezuela border controversy.

The Department provides substantive and secretariat support for the Security Council and two standing committees established by the General Assembly: the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

Structure

The Department is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and organised along its regional and functional priorities: Africa (two divisions); Americas; Europe; Asia and Pacific; Middle East and West Asia; Electoral Affairs; Policy and Mediation; Palestinian Rights; Security Council Affairs; and Decolonization.

Department of Public Information (DPI)

United Nations Headquarters

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/en/hq/dpi/

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unitednations

Twitter: @UN

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/unitednations

Acting Under-Secretary-General: Maher Nasser, State of Palestine (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

DPI was established in 1946 to inform a worldwide audience about the purposes and activities of the UN. It conveys the work of the UN through various communication tools, including broadcast and print media, the internet, videoconferences, outreach programmes, new information technology, publications, and partnerships with Member States, academia, libraries, youth and civil society. It also provides library and knowledge-sharing services.

Structure

The Department comprises three divisions:

- Strategic Communications: develops and carries out communication strategies and campaigns on UN priority issues. It manages the network of 59 UN Information Centres, services and public information components in UN offices around the world (see unic.un.org). It also provides social media guidance and manages and coordinates content for the organisation's major presences on social media platforms.
- News and Media: provides timely delivery of accurate, objective and balanced news and information emanating from the UN system in all mass media, including print, radio, television and the Internet, including social media platforms, to the media and other audiences worldwide. It offers a range of multilingual and multimedia services to the press and the public: ready-to-air television and radio news and features programmes; breaking

stories on UN developments worldwide, including live video and audio feeds of all official meetings in the six official languages, and provides comprehensive summaries of official meetings and press conferences in the two working languages, as well as photographs and audiovisual archives. It also provides media accreditation and liaison services, and supports the UN website in all official languages.

- **Outreach:** seeks to engage and educate people worldwide to encourage support for the UN. Its efforts are targeted at and carried out in alliance with key partners, including civil society, celebrity advocates, universities, partner libraries and the media. It promotes increased involvement in the work of the UN through conferences, briefings, exhibits, publications and teaching materials.

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dpko/

Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

DPKO provides political and executive direction to UN peacekeeping operations around the world, and maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates. It works to integrate the efforts of UN, governmental and non-governmental entities in the context of peacekeeping operations. DPKO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peacebuilding missions.

DPKO was formally created in 1992 but traces its roots back to 1948 with the creation of the first UN peacekeeping operations.

As at 23 June 2017, there were more than 112,000 military, police and civilian personnel serving with 16 peacekeeping operations. The peacekeeping operations overseen by DPKO are, with start years:

- UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), 1948
- UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949
- UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964
- UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), 1974
- UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), 1978
- UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), 1991
- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), 1999
- UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (prior to 1 July 2010, named the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)), 1999
- UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), 2003
- UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), 2004 (closing down on 30 June 2017 following SC res. [2284](#) (2016))
- UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), 2004
- African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), 2007
- UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), 2011
- UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), 2011
- UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), 2013
- UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), 2014.

Structure

The four main DPKO offices are: Military Affairs; Operations; Rule of Law and Security Institutions; and Policy Evaluation and Training Division (shared with the Department of Field Support (DFS)).

UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Office of the Rule of Law and Security
Institutions
1 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5682
Fax: +1 212 963 2498
Email: mineaction@un.org

Internet: www.unmas.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsMineActionService/

Twitter: [@UNMAS](https://twitter.com/UNMAS)

Director: Agnès Marcaillou, France (appointed March 2012)

Purpose

Established in 1997 by the General Assembly, UNMAS leads, coordinates and implements all aspects linked to the mitigation of the threats from mines and explosive remnants of war. It operates under UN legislative mandates, requests by the Secretary-General or his designated official, or an affected country, mostly in response to a humanitarian emergency. UNMAS:

- Acts as the lead UN entity on explosive hazards and the focal point for the coordination of 'mine action' in the UN system
- Provides critical support to the protection of civilians and peacekeeping, humanitarian relief and development personnel
- Addresses unsecured and poorly managed stockpiles of weapons and ammunitions, improvised explosive devices, dangerous storage depots, unexploded ordnance, cluster munitions and mines
- Is deployed to peacekeeping and special political missions in accordance with Security Council mandates and also intervenes at the request of Member States and UN country teams in the context of humanitarian emergencies
- Collaborates with 14 other UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the threat of landmines, explosive remnants of war and other conventional explosives
- Manages the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
- Works in close partnership with donors and affected countries and forges innovative partnerships with civil society and the private sector to mobilise resources for mine action
- Coordinates overall UN advocacy in support of treaties and other international legal instruments related to landmines and explosive remnants of war, and in support of the rights of people affected by these devices.

As at June 2017, UNMAS provides direct support and technical assistance to mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, DR Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan–Abyei, Sudan–Darfur, Sudan (excluding Darfur), Syria and the Territory of Western Sahara.

UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

8th Floor
UN Secretariat Building
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/undss/

Under-Secretary-General: Peter Thomas Drennan, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2014)

Purpose

UNDSS is responsible for providing leadership, operational support and oversight of the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) with the strategic aim of enabling the safest and most efficient conduct of mandated programmes and activities of the UN system worldwide.

The Department is composed of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, which includes the Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit and the Compliance, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, and three major operational components: the Division of Regional Operations; the Field Support Service; and the Division of Headquarters Security and Safety Services. UNDSS maintains offices in more than 100 countries.

Evolution

A proposal for strengthening and unifying the security management system was presented to the UN General Assembly's 59th session (report [A/59/365](#) of 11 October 2004). This resulted in the creation of the Department of Safety and Security (GA res. [59/276](#), XI, 7 to 23 December 2004), which merged the security management component of the Office of the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD), the Security and Safety Services (SSS) at headquarters and at offices away from headquarters (including the regional commissions) into a single department to manage the UN's security management system. UNDSS was formally established on 1 January 2005.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 917 1234
Fax: +41 22 917 0023
Email: ochagva@un.org

New York
760 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Telephone: +1 212 963 1234
Fax: +1 212 963 1312

Internet: www.unocha.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOCHA

Twitter: [@UNOCHA](#) and [@UNReliefChief](#)

Under-Secretary-General: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

OCHA leads humanitarian advocacy for crisis-affected people and ensures efficient and effective coordination to deliver life-saving services to them. It has five core functions: humanitarian coordination, policy development, advocacy, humanitarian financing and information management. At the global level, OCHA carries out its coordination function mainly through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which ensures inter-agency consultation and joint decision making among UN bodies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and non-governmental organisations in the response to and management of complex emergencies.

OCHA was created in 1998 as part of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme. It replaced the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which was created in 1991.

Structure

The head of OCHA is the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who is also the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). The General Assembly created the ERC position in its resolution [46/182](#) (1991). The ERC is the principal adviser to the Secretary-General on humanitarian issues, and also:

- Holds responsibility for the oversight of all emergencies requiring UN humanitarian assistance
- Acts as the central focal point for coordinating governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental relief activities
- Processes requests from Member States for emergency aid
- Mobilises international emergency-relief capacity
- Negotiates access to populations in need of assistance
- Chairs the IASC
- Manages the worldwide network of Humanitarian Coordinators
- Promotes the smooth transition from relief to recovery.

OCHA's New York office focuses primarily on support to the field, information management and advocacy, humanitarian financing, policy and communications and outreach with Member States, regional organisations and emerging partners. It works directly with the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly and other UN organs. The Geneva office manages partnerships, resource mobilisation and inter-agency coordination, manages emergency preparedness and response tools and mechanisms, provides programme support to the field and manages partnerships, resource mobilisations and inter-agency coordination.

OCHA has 30 country offices and six regional offices.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Palais des Nations, Room D-116
8-14 Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1438

Fax: +41 22 917 0020

Email: iasccorrespondence@un.org

2 United Nations Plaza

323 East 44th Street

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5582

Fax: +1 212 963 1312

Internet: www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc

Chair: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

The IASC is a forum for coordination, policy development and decision making involving humanitarian inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. It was established in June 1992 in response to GA res. [46/182](#) (1991) on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance. GA res. [48/57](#) (1993) affirmed its role as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance.

The IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian response, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles.

Every second year, the IASC agrees on a set of common thematic priorities. In 2017, these priorities are: effective response to emergencies and protracted crises; accountability and inclusivity; displacement and protection outcomes; and financing.

Structure

The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), who is also the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, chairs the IASC. The Principals are the heads of all IASC organisations or their representatives. The IASC Working Group (WG) is composed of the directors of the IASC organisations or their equivalent counterparts. Chaired by the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the IASC WG focuses on policy issues related to humanitarian response. Subsidiary bodies assist the IASC in developing policy or operational guidelines for humanitarian response and serve as a link between emergency relief and longer-term recovery and development activities.

The Emergency Directors Group (EDG) was re-established in 2012 to coordinate the response to emergencies and develop recommendations for the Principals in major emergencies. Chaired by the Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA's) Coordination and Response Division, it brings together emergency directors from major operational IASC organisations and NGOs. One of its main tasks is to oversee the implementation of the Transformative Agenda.

Meetings

The IASC Principals meet every six months and as necessary. The IASC WG holds ad hoc meetings as necessary, and an extended meeting once a year to review the work of the Task Teams and Reference Groups, take stock of humanitarian policy issues and agree on an annual work plan. The EDG meets as necessary, and for an extended meeting once a year to complete a review of global humanitarian operations and the performance of humanitarian coordinators. Extraordinary meetings of the IASC, IASC WG or EDG may be called at the initiative of any organisation and may take place in person or via video-conferencing or other available media.

Membership

According to GA res. [46/182](#), the IASC should be composed of "all operational organizations and with a standing invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the International Organization for Migration. Relevant non-governmental organizations can be invited to participate on an ad hoc basis". In practice, no distinction is made between 'members' and 'standing invitees' when it comes to participation and meetings.

Members

Chair

Mark Lowcock, UK, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA)

Full members

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia, World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General	Filippo Grandi, Italy, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
David Beasley, USA, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director	José Graziano da Silva, Brazil, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Deputy Director-General (Operations)
Joan Clos, Spain, UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Executive Director	Anthony Lake, USA, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director

Ursula Mueller, Germany, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA)

Natalia Kanem, Panama, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Acting Executive Director

William Lacy Swing, USA, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Director General

Standing invitees

Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Jordan, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Elhadj As Sy, Senegal, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretary-General

Yves Daccord, Switzerland, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director-General

Mark Goldring, UK, Vice-Chair, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) (Oxfam GB Chief Executive Officer)

Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, Philippines, Special Representative on Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Mahmoud Mohieldin, World Bank Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, UN Relations and Partnerships

Ahmad Faizal Perdaus, Malaysia, Chair of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Board (Mercy Malaysia President)

Sam Worthington, USA, InterAction President and Chief Executive Officer

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

9–11 Rue de Varembe
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 8907/8908
Fax: +41 22 733 9531
Email: isdr@un.org

Internet: www.unisdr.org and www.preventionweb.net

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction: Robert Glasser, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Purpose

UNISDR was established in 1999 as a dedicated secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the [International Strategy for Disaster Reduction](#) (ISDR). It is mandated to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organisations, as well as activities in the socio-economic and humanitarian fields (GA res. [56/195](#) (2001)). It also leads on the 'UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience'.

UNISDR supports the implementation and review of the [Sendai Framework](#) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 adopted by the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The transition from the earlier [Hyogo Framework](#) for Action is an opportunity for countries to shift the focus from managing disasters to managing disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

The Sendai Framework seeks a reduction in disaster risk and disaster losses with a focus on reduced mortality, reduced numbers of people affected, reduced economic losses and reduced damage to critical infrastructure. It also seeks an increased number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, enhanced international cooperation to developing countries and increased access to early warning systems, disaster risk information and assessments.

Upon adoption of the Sendai Framework, the General Assembly established, in its resolution [69/284](#) of 3 June 2015, an open-ended inter-governmental expert [working group](#) on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction to develop indicators to measure global progress on the Framework's seven agreed targets. The group's [report](#) was presented to the General Assembly in November 2016 and its recommendations were endorsed by GA res. [71/276](#) in February 2017.

UNISDR mobilises a broad range of stakeholders in the development of national plans and local disaster risk reduction strategies. These stakeholders include parliamentarians, the private sector, the science community, civil society organisations and others. UNISDR produces the biennial Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk. It also manages the 'Making Cities Resilient' campaign and the Sasakawa Awards.

Structure

UNISDR is led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is funded by voluntary contributions through the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.

The Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and has regional offices and other presences in Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Europe as well as a liaison office in New York.

Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT)

United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4134
Fax: +1 212 963 4199
Email: ctitf-uncct@un.org

Website: www.un.org/en/counterterrorism

Under-Secretary-General: Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov, Russian Federation (designate; appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 21 June 2017)

Purpose

The OCT was established through the adoption of GA res. [71/291](#) on 15 June 2017. As suggested by the UN Secretary-General in his report on the Capability of the United Nations to Assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/71/858](#)), the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in the Department of Political Affairs were moved into a new Office of Counter-Terrorism, to be headed by a new Under-Secretary-General.

The OCT has five main functions:

- To provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates across the UN system
- To enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 CTITF entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- To strengthen the delivery of UN counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States
- To improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilisation for UN counter-terrorism efforts
- To ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Structure

The Under-Secretary-General of the OCT is also the Chair of the CTITF and Executive Director of the UNCCT. The CTITF consists of both General Assembly and Security Council-mandated counter-terrorism bodies. The OCT is the main policy, coordination and capacity-building entity mandated by the General Assembly.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
Fax: +41 22 917 9012
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org

High Commissioner: Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Jordan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

Purpose

The OHCHR is the principal UN Office mandated to promote and protect the human rights of all people. It also serves as the Secretariat to the Human Rights Council and provides assistance to the system of Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review and the core human rights treaty bodies.

The creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights was agreed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. GA res. [48/141](#) (1993) established the post to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all people of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development. It further held that the High Commissioner should function as the UN official with principal responsibility for global human rights efforts.

The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly, with regard to geographical rotation. Appointments are for a fixed term of four years, with the possibility of one renewal.

Structure

OHCHR is based in Geneva. It has an office in New York plus 15 country offices, 12 regional offices or centres, 14 human rights components in UN peace missions, and 18 human rights advisers in UN country teams or UN Development Group regional centres.

Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

405 East 42nd Street
United Nations, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 963 7010
Email: feedback2oios@un.org

Internet: <https://oios.un.org/>

Under-Secretary-General: Heidi Mendoza, Philippines (appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a five-year term from December 2015)

Purpose

The Office is the UN's internal oversight body. Established in 1994 by the General Assembly, the Office assists the Secretary-General in fulfilling his or her oversight responsibilities in respect of the organisation's resources and staff through the provision of audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation services.

The Office is mandated to provide oversight coverage of all UN activities under the Secretary-General's authority, including: the UN Secretariat in New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna; five regional commissions; peacekeeping missions; special political missions; humanitarian operations; and funds and programmes administered separately under the authority of the Secretary-General (including the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)). It also covers the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

In accordance with established memoranda of understanding, the Office also provides oversight services to other UN entities such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The Office issues more than 300 reports each year and makes recommendations aimed at improving governance, risk management and control processes and organisational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits its reports to the Secretary-General, or a delegated programme manager, or directly to the General Assembly.

Member States' access to all Office reports was significantly expanded following the adoption of resolution [59/272](#) in 2004. GA res. [67/258](#) (2013) approved the publishing of OIOS audit reports on the OIOS [website](#) on an experimental basis. GA res. [69/253](#) (2014) subsequently approved publication of internal audit reports on a permanent basis and expanded it to include evaluation reports, effective 1 January 2015.

Structure

The Office is organised into the following functional units:

- Internal Audit Division: assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls for the purpose of improving the organisation's risk management, control and governance processes
- Inspection and Evaluation Division: assesses the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (including impact) of the organisation's programmes in relation to its objectives and mandates
- Investigations Division: establishes facts related to suspected or reported misconduct, fraud or other irregularities to guide the Secretary-General on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken.

The Office is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services who is appointed by the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States and approval by the General Assembly, for one five-year term without the possibility of renewal.

Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)

Telephone: +1 212 963 5338

Fax: +1 212 963 6430

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/ola/>

Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Legal Counsel: Miguel de Serpa Soares, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

Purpose

OLA was established by GA res. [13 \(I\)](#) (1946) to provide a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and organs of the UN. It provides secretariat functions to UN bodies, including the General Assembly's Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission and the UN Commission on International Trade Law.

OLA also provides legal services for UN offices, funds and programmes, and special political missions, peacekeeping operations and other field missions on issues, including respect for privileges and immunities and the legal status of the organisation. It provides legal advice on cooperation with international or internationalised judicial accountability mechanisms.

OLA discharges the Secretariat's responsibilities under article 102 of the UN [Charter](#) regarding the registration and publication of treaties, and the Secretary-General's responsibilities as the depository for multilateral conventions. It also contributes to the development and codification of international public and trade law and assists in its teaching, study and dissemination. It prepares the Repertory of Practice of UN Organs (a record of the General Assembly procedural practice) and other legal publications.

In addition, OLA's objectives include promoting the strengthening, development and effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans. It provides information and assistance to states on law of the sea and ocean affairs; monitors and reviews reporting on related developments, services institutions and inter-governmental bodies as mandated by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the General Assembly; and fulfils the Secretary-General's dispute settlement responsibilities.

In its resolution [68/70](#) (2013), the General Assembly identified the UN Legal Counsel/Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea as the focal point of UN-Oceans, an inter-agency mechanism that seeks to enhance the coordination of competent UN organisations and the International Seabed Authority, in conformity with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Structure

The Office of the Under-Secretary-General coordinates the work of OLA's six substantive units: Office of the Legal Counsel; General Legal Division; Codification Division; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; International Trade Law Division; and Treaty Section.

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

Secretariat Building S-3269
United Nations
New York, 10017
United States of America

Email: osaa-info@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/africa/osaa

Director and Acting Special Adviser on Africa: David Mehdi Hamam, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

OSAA promotes international support for peace, security and sustainable development in Africa through advocacy and coordination of UN activities in support of Africa. OSAA also facilitates inter-governmental deliberations on issues of priority and critical importance to Africa, as expressed through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), adopted by the African Union in 2001 and the African Union's Agenda 2063, which aims to achieve a peaceful, integrated and prosperous Africa in the next 50 years. The Office, through the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, further coordinates UN system support for Africa through the convening of the Inter-Agency Task Force on African Affairs.

OSAA is also the Secretariat of a UN monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development (GA res. [66/293](#) (2012) and in line with GA res. [63/1](#) (2008)).

OSAA engages with a broad range of African non-governmental and civil society organisations. In addition, the Office works with the African private sector and organisations

working on gender issues. OSAA provides networking information on its website for UN and non-UN organisations, including non-governmental organisations that have expertise on gender issues in the context of Africa. South–South cooperation is also among the Office's special focus areas.

The Office was officially established by the Secretary-General on 1 May 2003 (ST/SGB/2003/6), in line with GA res. 57/7 (2002) (relating to NEPAD).

Structure

OSAA is headed at the Under-Secretary-General level, assisted by a director. There are two branches: Policy Analysis and Monitoring Branch (PAMB); and Coordination, Advocacy and Programme Development Branch (CAPDB).

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)

United Nations Headquarters
Room S-3124
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3178
Fax: +1 212 963 0807

Internet: <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

The Office's mission is to promote and protect the rights of all children affected by armed conflict. GA res. 51/77 (1996) first established the Special Representative's mandate for a period of three years following the publication, in 1996, of a report by Graça Machel entitled 'Impact of Armed Conflict on Children'. The report highlighted the disproportionate impact of war on children and identified them as the primary victims of armed conflict. The Office's mandate has since been extended, most recently by GA res. 69/157 (2014).

The Special Representative serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict. The role of the Special Representative is to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, raise awareness, promote the collection of information about children affected by war and foster international cooperation to improve their protection. The Special Representative reports annually to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and raises challenges faced by children in war with political bodies, such as the Security Council, as well as governments.

Through resolutions, the Security Council has provided the Office with the following tools to respond to violations against children:

- Gather and verify information detailing where and how children are affected by armed conflict
- Use this information in the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict presented to the Security Council
- Name parties to conflict who commit violations that are triggers for listing
- Engage in dialogue with listed governments and armed groups to develop action plans to halt and prevent violations against children.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)

405 East 42nd Street, 31st Floor, Room S-3123
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 0894
Fax: +1 212 963 0590

Internet: www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) leads globally on United Nations advocacy on conflict-related sexual violence. The mandate was established by SC res. 1888 (2009), one in a series of resolutions that recognised the detrimental impact that sexual violence in conflict has on peace and security and on recovery, once a conflict has ended. These resolutions signal a change in the way the international community views and deals with conflict-related sexual violence. It is no longer seen as an inevitable by-product of war, but rather a crime that is preventable and publishable under international human rights and humanitarian law. OSRSG-SVC engages with a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, military and judicial officials, all parties to conflict and civil society.

The six priorities of the Office are:

- Ending impunity for sexual violence in conflict by assisting national authorities to strengthen criminal accountability, responsiveness to survivors and judicial capacity
- Protecting and empowering civilians who face sexual violence in conflict, in particular, women and girls who are targeted disproportionately by this crime
- Mobilising political ownership by fostering government engagement in developing and implementing strategies to combat sexual violence
- Increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of war through awareness-raising activities at the international and country levels
- Harmonising the response of the UN
- Fostering greater national ownership, leadership and responsibility.

The SRSG-SVC leads the inter-agency network UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. The work of the OSRSG-SVC is complemented by the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict

The Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict was mandated by SC res. 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in conflict, post-conflict and other situations of concern by strengthening the rule of law to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence. The Team of Experts reports directly to the SRSG-SVC and is composed of experts from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Development Programme (UNDP). In addition to this core capacity, the Team of Experts maintains a roster of experts with a broad range of specialisations to support national authorities. The Team of Experts assists national authorities in developing a more structured justice and security sector response to conflict-related sexual violence, often on the basis of political commitments secured by the SRSG-SVC.

The Team of Experts provides technical assistance to national institutions in the following thematic areas: criminal investigations and prosecution; collection and preservation of evidence; investigations and prosecutions within the military justice system; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victim, witnesses and justice officials; and reparations. The Team of Experts promotes South–South cooperation, enabling countries facing conflict-related sexual violence to learn from each other's experiences.

UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict

Internet: www.stoprapenow.org

UN Action unites the work of 13 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Action aims to provide a holistic response to conflict-related sexual violence, encompassing public health, humanitarian, developmental, human rights, gender, political, legal and security perspectives. The network is supported by a small Secretariat, headed by a coordinator.

In December 2008, UN Action established a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to mobilise funds to support a range of joint catalytic activities on the ground as well as the UN Action Secretariat. UN Action's work is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from a range of governments. The UN Action member entities are listed on the [website](#).

UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

United Nations Headquarters
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-3175
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2411
Fax: +1 212 963 4066
Email: unoda-web@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament

Under-Secretary-General and High Representative: Izumi Nakamitsu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

UNODA promotes the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and the strengthening of the disarmament regimes for weapons of mass destruction and chemical and biological weapons. It also:

- Promotes the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, including the illicit trade in small arms, and the elimination of inhumane weapons, including land mines and cluster munitions
- Supports disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, Conference on Disarmament and other bodies
- Fosters preventive disarmament measures, including dialogue, transparency and confidence-building on military matters, and encourages regional disarmament efforts
- Provides information on the UN's disarmament efforts
- Supports practical disarmament measures such as the collection, control and disposal of arms, especially small arms and light weapons, coupled with restraint over the production and procurement as well as transfers of such arms; demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants; demining; and other disarmament-related activities for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in areas that have suffered from conflict.

Originally established in 1982, UNODA replaced the Department of Disarmament Affairs in 2007.

Structure

UNODA has five branches:

- Conference on Disarmament Secretariat and Conference Support (Geneva)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Conventional Arms (including Practical Disarmament Measures)
- Regional Disarmament
- Information and Outreach.

UNODA is based in New York, with offices also in Geneva and Vienna, and three regional centres: the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in Lomé, Togo; the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in Kathmandu, Nepal; and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) in Lima, Peru.

The Geneva branch includes implementation support units for the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The units provide substantive and administrative support; facilitate communication among States Parties and organisations; and otherwise support implementation of the treaties.

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

United Nations Secretariat
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New York, NY 10017
United States of America

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Fax: +1 212 963 0419
Email: ohrlls-unhq@un.org

Internet: <http://unohrlls.org>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOHRLLS

Twitter: [@UNOHRLLS](https://twitter.com/UNOHRLLS)

High Representative: Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

UN-OHRLLS was established by the General Assembly in 2001 through its resolution [56/227](#). Its main functions, in accordance with the UN Secretary-General's report [A/56/645](#), are to:

- Facilitate coordinated implementation and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at the country, regional and global levels
- Support coordinated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, 2014, which addressed the special needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
- Undertake advocacy work in favour of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in partnership with other UN entities, civil society, media, academia and foundations
- Assist in mobilising international support and resources for implementing the Programmes of Action and other initiatives for landlocked developing countries and SIDS
- Provide support to group consultations of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS.

The [SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action \(SAMOA\) Pathway](#), outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, expanded the mandate of UN-OHRLLS as pertaining to SIDS (GA res. [69/15](#), paragraph 120). It requested the Office, under its advocacy mandate, to ensure the mainstreaming of the SAMOA Pathway and SIDS-related issues in the work of the UN system and to enhance the coherence of SIDS issues in UN processes, including at the national, regional and global levels.

UN Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide

233

2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
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Email: osapg@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser

Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide/Under-Secretary-General: Adama Dieng, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2012)

Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect/Assistant Secretary-General: Ivan Šimonović, Croatia (since October 2016; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

Purpose

The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect are mandated to advance national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement.

The two Special Advisers are supported by a joint Office. They work to strengthen the UN's role in preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity ('atrocities crimes') by providing actionable early warning of the risk of these crimes in situations worldwide and recommendations for preventive action; carrying out advocacy for the protection of populations from the crimes; providing political leadership that encourages wider international action in response to identified risks or ongoing atrocity crimes, including through implementation of the responsibility to protect principle; and training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of Member States, regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society to prevent atrocity crimes and protect populations.

Evolution

In 2001, following the genocidal violence in Rwanda and the Balkans, the Security Council invited the UN Secretary-General "to refer to the Council information and analyses within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law" and on "potential conflict situations" arising from "ethnic, religious and territorial disputes" and other related issues.

In consideration of the Council's request, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide in 2004, listing responsibilities as (S/2004/567):

- Collecting existing information, in particular, from within the UN system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide
- Acting as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him or her to the Security Council, by bringing to the Council's attention situations that could potentially result in genocide
- Making recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide
- Liaising with the UN system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the UN's capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

In 2008, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, on a part-time basis, to focus on the conceptual, political and institutional–operational development of the Responsibility to Protect.

In addition to the mandate, the legal framework for the work of the Office is drawn from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, Security Council and Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS)

Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and
Mediation Services

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New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5731

Email: ombudsmediation@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/ombudsman

United Nations Ombudsman: Johnston Barkat, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2008, reappointed in 2013 until April 2018)

Purpose

The General Assembly established the Office to make available the services of independent and impartial ombudsmen and mediators to address employment-related concerns or conflicts of UN staff members (GA res. [55/258](#) (2001) and [56/253](#) (2001)).

Structure

The Office functions independently of any entity within the UN and with full access to the Secretary-General. It is headed by the UN Ombudsman, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultations with members of a search committee comprising staff, management and external experts, for a renewable five-year term. The Ombudsman reports regularly to the General Assembly and Secretary-General.

The Office is supported by regional branch offices in Geneva, Switzerland; Vienna, Austria; Nairobi, Kenya; Goma, DR Congo; Entebbe, Uganda; Bangkok, Thailand; and Santiago, Chile.

By GA res. [62/228](#) (2007), the Office was strengthened and now provides integrated ombudsman and mediation services to employees of the UN Secretariat, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN

OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN

FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND BODIES OF THE UN

RECOGNISED FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF House
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Telephone: +1 212 326 7000

Fax: +1 212 887 7465/7454

Internet: www.unicef.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicef

Twitter: @UNICEF

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/unicef

Executive Director: Anthony Lake, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2010; reappointed in May 2014)

Purpose

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly to provide emergency assistance to children in war-ravaged countries following World War II (GA res. [57 \(I\)](#) (1946)). By GA res. [417 \(V\)](#) (1950), the General Assembly charged it with addressing the needs of children in developing countries. GA res. [802 \(VIII\)](#) (1953) extended UNICEF'S mandate indefinitely, with an emphasis on programmes giving long-term benefits to children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries, and changed the organisation's name to the United Nations Children's Fund but retained the UNICEF acronym. The Fund continues to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance in emergencies.

UNICEF undertakes programmes in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, the environment, child protection, gender issues and development, emergency response and other fields of importance to children, benefiting all children everywhere, with special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children. It works with governments, local communities and other aid organisations in developing countries and territories, focusing on supporting children during critical periods of their lives when intervention can make a lasting difference.

UNICEF adopted a new strategic plan in September 2013 for the years 2014–17. The [plan](#) includes limited but strategic shifts as well as modifications in the mix of programme strategies. It refocuses on equity to invest in the health, education and protection of all children, in particular, the most disadvantaged and excluded, to give them an opportunity to survive, develop and reach their full potential. The plan was reviewed by the Executive Board in April 2016 ([E/ICEF/2016/6](#)).

Structure

UNICEF reports through its Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which in turn reports to the General Assembly. The Board is responsible for providing inter-governmental support to, and monitoring of, UNICEF's activities, and for ensuring that UNICEF

is responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. It also approves UNICEF's policies, country programmes and budgets. The specific functions of the Board are set out in Annex I of GA res. 48/162 (1993). The Board's work is coordinated by a bureau comprising one representative from each of the five regional groups of Member States.

UNICEF's resources derive from voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental donors, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. Thirty-four UNICEF National Committees, mostly in industrialised countries, support its work in raising funds and in advocacy.

Meetings

The Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions a year, holding intersessional meetings as it deems necessary.

A joint meeting is also held annually with the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Women and World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Boards.

Membership

GA res. 48/162 (1993) decided the UNICEF Executive Board should be reconstituted to comprise 36 members (previously 41) and that membership should be based on equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors. Members come from all UN Member States, with seats allocated for each UN regional group (as noted in the list of members).

About a third of the Executive Board's 36 members are elected annually by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, for three-year terms that begin 1 January of the following year.

The Bureau consists of a president and four vice-presidents elected annually by the Board. As a matter of custom, Security Council permanent members do not serve as officers of the Board.

Executive Board members* (36)

	Previous ¹	Current
African states (8 seats)		
Algeria	1971–74 82–85 2004–06	
Angola	1991–97	2017–19
Benin	1975–78 84–90	
Botswana	1980–83	2016–18
Burkina Faso	1982–85 93–96 2006–08	2015–17
Burundi	1979–82 95–97 2004–06	
Cameroon	1967–70 76–79 88–91 2007–09	2016–18
Cabo Verde	1997 99 2010–12	
Central African Republic	1973–76 82–85 91–94 2007–09 13–15	
Chad	1982–85	
Comoros	1998–2000	
Congo	1972–75 85–88 91–94 1998–2000 10–12	
Côte d'Ivoire	1981–84 2000–02	
DR Congo	2001–03 13–15	
Djibouti	1985–88 2004–06 13–15	
Egypt	1955–59 64–67 70–76 88–91 2013–15	
Eritrea	2003–05	2015–17
Ethiopia	1966–69 85–88 91–94 2007–09	2016–18
Gabon	1970–73 85–88 2001–03	
Gambia	2001–03 12–14	

Ghana.....	1978-81 93-96 2003-05 13-15	
Guinea.....	1968-70 75-78 2000-02	
Kenya.....	1995-97 2012-14	
Lesotho.....	1983-89 2002-04	
Liberia.....	1987-93 2009-11	
Libya.....	1979-82 1998-2000	2016-18
Madagascar.....	1982-85 2001-03	
Malawi.....	1970-73 2004-06 10-12	
Mali.....	1985-88 2007-09	
Mauritania.....	2007-09	
Morocco.....	1965-68 76-79 95-97 2001-03	
Mozambique.....	1992-95 2005-07	
Namibia.....	1996-98 2011-13	
Niger.....	1984-87	
Nigeria.....	1961-64 70-75 88-91 97-99	
Rwanda.....	1973-76 2006-08	
Sao Tome and Principe.....	1988-91	
Senegal.....	1963-69 78-81 91-94 2004-06	
Sierra Leone.....	1969-71 90-93	2016-18
Somalia.....	1979-85 2010-12	
South Africa.....	1946-51 1998-2000	
Sudan.....	1963-65 88-93 1998-2000 09-11	
Swaziland.....	1982-85	
Togo.....	1981-84	
Tunisia.....	1957-71 85-88 2010-12	
Uganda.....	1967-70 74-77 88-91 95-97	
UR of Tanzania.....	1976-79 91-94	
Zambia.....	1977-80 2014-16	
Zimbabwe.....	1989-92 1999-2001 08-10	

Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

Afghanistan.....	1960-63 65-67 77-80	
Bahrain.....	1982-85	
Bangladesh.....	1982-91 1998-2000 04-06 09-11	2015-17
Bhutan.....	1984-87	
China.....	1946-56 58-73 1980-2013 14-16	2017-19
DPRK.....	2005-07	
India.....	1950-60 62-77 78-97 2000-05 07-09 12-14	2016-18
Indonesia.....	1951-78 84-96 97-99 2001-03 11-13	
Iran.....	1957-62 2000-05 08-10 13-15	2016-18
Iraq.....	1945-55 68-70	
Jordan.....	1977-80	
Kazakhstan.....	1998-2000 10-12	
Lao PDR.....	2001-03	
Lebanon.....	1993-96 2004-06	
Malaysia.....	2007-09	
Myanmar.....	2004-09	
Nepal.....	1982-85 92-94 2002-04	2016-18
Oman.....	1985-91 97-99	
Pakistan.....	1952-80 81-84 85-97 1999-2001 06-08 10-12 13-15	
Papua New Guinea.....	2014-16	
Philippines.....	1951-60 63-81 87-90 92-95	
Qatar.....	2010-12	
ROK.....	1988-97 2006-14	2015-17
Saudi Arabia.....		2017-19
Sri Lanka.....	1951-52 90-93	
Thailand.....	1951-53 65-67 69-77 80-92 2013-15	

UAE.....	1981-84
Viet Nam.....	1959-62 96-98
Yemen.....	1991-94 1998-2000 01-03

Eastern European states² (4 seats)

Albania.....	2012-14	
Armenia.....	2001-03	
Azerbaijan.....	1994-97 1998-2000	
Belarus.....	1946-56 78-81 88-91 94-95 2004-06 10-12.....	2015-17
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		2016-18
Bulgaria.....	1960-65 66-78 85-88 92-94 2013-15	
Croatia.....	2007-09	
Czech Republic.....	1993 98-99.....	2017-19
Estonia.....	2011-13 14-16	
Hungary.....	1979-85	
Poland.....	1946-50 57-79 86-92	
Republic of Moldova.....	2003-05	
Romania.....	1971-74 84-87 93-96 2000-02 08-10	
Russian Federation.....	1946-2013 14-16.....	2017-19
Serbia.....	2006-08	
Slovenia.....	2002-04 09-11	
Ukraine.....	1946-50 1996-98 1999-2001 05-07	

Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	1998-2000 08-13 14-16	2017-19
Argentina	1946-55 85-88 2005-07	
Bahamas	2007-09	
Barbados	1977-83 89-92	
Bolivia	1951 75-78 88-91 2000-02 05-07	
Brazil	1946-71 76-79 80-83 85-88 91-96	
Chile	1958-75 77-80 82-88	
Colombia	1946-50 55-59 74-77 83-89 92-94	
	2001-03 06-08 11-13	2015-17
Costa Rica	1970-73 92-95	
Cuba	1974-77 83-86 96-98 2001-02 09-14	2015-17
Dominican Republic	1951 54-65 67-70	
Ecuador	1946-62 65-68 2002-04	
El Salvador	1957-63 2004-06 10-12	2016-18
Guatemala	2006-08	2017-19
Guyana	1986-89 1999-2001 13-15	
Haiti	2008-10 12-14	
Jamaica	1991-96 97-99 2002-04	
Mexico	1960-65 79-91	
Nicaragua	1988-94 97-99 2003-05	
Panama	1982-85 2014-16	
Paraguay	1999-2001	
Peru	1967-69 73-76 89-92 2003-05	
Suriname	1993-95 96-98	
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	
Uruguay	1951-56 62-64 71-74 87-93 2009-11	
Venezuela	1957-58 68-74 78-87 95-97	

Western European and Other states (plus Japan)³ (12 seats)³

Andorra.....	2016
Australia.....	1946-61 66-69 79-82 83-86 87-90 91-95
	2001-02 05-08 15-16
Austria.....	1957-59 81-84 2004-06 08-09 2012
Belgium.....	1951-61 65-71 80-83 84-90 97-99 2007
	11 13-14
Canada.....	1946-58 62-96 1999-2001 03-06 09-10

	12–13 15	2017–18 ⁴
Denmark	1946–50 84–87 90–93 96–97	
	1999–2001 03–04 06–07 09–11 13–14	2016–18
Finland	1974–77 83–86 89–94 95 1998–2000	
	05–06 08–09 12–13 15–16	
France	1946–96 98–99 2001–02 04–05 09–11	
	13–15	2017–18 ⁵
Germany ²	1975–95 97–99 2001–03 06–07 08–09	
	11–12 14–15	2017–19
Greece	1946–57 60–62 1998–2000 08–10 13	
Iceland	2010	
Ireland	2002–03 07 10 13	2017–18 ⁵
Israel	1951–59 61–68 2013	
Italy	1951–64 70–79 82–97 2000–02 04–06 09–12 14–16	
Japan	1954–57 60–62 1973–2009 11–12	2014–17
Luxembourg	2003–10	2016–17
Netherlands	1946–50 75–81 82–88 89–97	
	2000–02 05–07 09 11–12 14–16	
New Zealand	1946–52 58–61 97–98 2010–11 14	
Norway	1946–55 71–74 77–83 86–89 91–94 95–99	
	2001–02 04–05 08–10 12–15	2017–19
Portugal	2001–03 07 12	
Spain	1963–65 90–93 2000 03–04 06 08 11–12 15	2017–19
Sweden	1946–50 55–84 88–91 92–98 2009–11 12–15	2016–18
Switzerland	1946–94 96–99 2002–04 07 09–10 13 16	
Turkey	1951 59–74 86–89 93–94 96–97 2000 07	
UK	1946–81 82–96 1998–2000 03–05 07–08 10–12	
	14 16	2017–19
USA	1946–2014	2015–17

Bureau for 2017

President

Walton Alfonso Webson, Antigua and Barbuda

Vice-Presidents

Abdallah Y Al-Mouallimi, Saudi Arabia

May-Elin Stener, Norway

Yemdaogo Eric Tiare, Burkina Faso

Irina Velichko, Belarus

Notes

* On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 11 candidates for a three-year term to begin on 1 January 2018: Ghana and Sudan (African states); ROK and Turkmenistan (Asia-Pacific states); Belarus (Eastern European states); Brazil and Colombia (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Greece, Iceland, Italy and the USA (Western European and Other states).

- From 1946 to 1963, the Executive Board terms ran from 1 January to 31 December; from 1963 to 1966, 1 February to 31 January; and from 1967 to 1993, 1 August to 31 July. Since 1994, terms have again followed the calendar year. Some members elected for 1993–94 were not re-elected for 1994. These included Bulgaria, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Senegal, Turkey and Yemen.
- Czechoslovakia served on the Board 1968–71 and 1990–92; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board from 1946–61, 1965–68, 1974–86 and 1987–92; and the German Democratic Republic served on the Board 1981–84 and 1990.
- The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2017.
- On 5 April 2016, with Switzerland resigning from the Executive Board effective 31 December 2016, ECOSOC elected Canada to complete its term, beginning 1 January 2017 and expiring 31 December 2018.
- On 5 April 2016, ECOSOC elected France and Ireland to complete the term of Australia and Finland, respectively, beginning 1 January 2017 and expiring 31 December 2018.

UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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1211 Geneva 10
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Internet: www.unctad.org

Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (since September 2013; reappointed in July 2017 for a second four-year term from September 2017 to August 2021)

Purpose

UNCTAD, which is governed by its 194 member states, is the UN body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade. Reflection on development is at the heart of UNCTAD's work. It produces analyses that form the basis for recommendations to economic policy-makers. The aim is to help policy-makers take informed decisions and promote the macroeconomic policies best suited to ending global economic inequalities and to generating people-centred sustainable development.

UNCTAD is also a forum where representatives of all countries can discuss ways to establish a better balance in the global economy. In addition, UNCTAD offers direct technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, helping them to become equitably integrated in the global economy and to improve the well-being of their populations.

Structure

The highest UNCTAD decision-making body is the quadrennial Conference, at which its members make assessments of current trade and development issues, discuss policy options and formulate global policy responses. The Conference also sets the organisation's mandate and work priorities. It adopted the Nairobi Maafikiano ([TD/519/Add.2](#)) at its session in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 2016 (UNCTAD 14).

Between Conference sessions, the Trade and Development Board (TDB) functions as UNCTAD's executive body to take action on implementing Conference decisions and ensure the overall continuity of UNCTAD's work.

Meetings

The first UNCTAD session took place in Geneva in 1964 in accordance with ECOSOC res. [917](#) (XXXIV) (1962) and UN General Assembly resolution [1785](#) (XVII) (1962). UNCTAD holds a ministerial-level meeting every four years. The most recent quadrennial Conference was the 14th session, which took place in July 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya.

UNCTAD also holds discussions with civil society, including at an annual symposium where members of the public can express their views and interact with country representatives. Every two years, UNCTAD organises the World Investment Forum, which brings together major players from the international investment community to discuss challenges and opportunities and to promote investment policies and partnerships for sustainable development and equitable growth.

Membership

UNCTAD has 194 members – all 193 UN Member States and the Holy See.

Trade and Development Board (TDB)

Purpose

Between UNCTAD sessions, the TDB functions under GA res. [1995](#) (XIX) (1964) as UNCTAD's executive body. The TDB reports to UNCTAD.

At the UNCTAD XII Conference in April 2008, it was agreed the TDB would have two subsidiary commissions that perform integrated policy work within specific terms of reference, the:

- Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission
- Trade and Development Commission.

At the UNCTAD XIV Conference in July 2016, it was agreed that the TDB would operationalise the creation of two inter-governmental expert groups. The terms of reference for the two groups, on E-commerce and Digital Economy and on Financing for Development, were approved at the 31st special session of the TDB in April 2017.

Meetings

The TDB meets in Geneva in a regular [session](#) once a year, usually in September and lasting two weeks, with several days set aside for informal meetings to discuss and reach consensus on agreed conclusions.

The Board also holds up to three executive sessions a year, usually lasting from one to three days, and convenes, if needed, special sessions on matters that have immediate or expected future impact on the economic progress of developing countries. The TDB adjusts UNCTAD's work to reflect current trade and development issues and concerns.

The TDB Bureau, made up of the Board's President, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur, regularly meets informally to facilitate consensus building. It sometimes meets in an 'extended bureau' format, which comprises the regional coordinators and interested TDB Member States.

In addition, TDB Member States may meet informally, including at the regular Consultations of the President of the TDB, which are normally held monthly. This is an opportunity for briefings on key issues and meetings, as well as continued informal work on pending issues and matters, before they are referred to more formal forums.

Membership

TDB membership is open to all UNCTAD Member States. There are 155 TDB members, listed on the UNCTAD [website](#).

UN Development Group (UNDG)

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Fax: +1 212 906 3609
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www.undg.org

Internet: www.undg.org

Chair (UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator): Achim Steiner, Germany (since 2017)

Purpose

The UNDG unites the 32 UN funds, programmes, specialised agencies, departments and offices that play a role in development in over 165 countries and territories. The UNDG was constituted in 1997 following the UN General Assembly's endorsement of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report 'Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform' ([A/51/950](#), para. 73).

The UNDG was established to facilitate joint policy formation and decision making, encourage programmatic cooperation and realise management efficiencies within the UN development system. The UNDG's common objective is to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain sustainable development.

Structure

Since 2008, UNDG has been one of the three pillars of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the highest-level coordination forum of the UN system. The CEB brings together the executive heads of UN organisations under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General to provide broad guidance, coordination and strategic direction for the system as a whole in the areas under the responsibility of executive heads. Focus is placed on inter-agency priorities and initiatives whilst maintaining the organisations' independent mandates.

Within the CEB structure, the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) promotes system-wide cooperation, coordination and knowledge sharing in programme and operational areas. The High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) identifies and analyses administrative management reforms with the aim of improving efficiency and simplifying business practices, while the UNDG is responsible for coordinating UN operational activities at the country level.

The UNDG is chaired by the UNDP Administrator on behalf of the Secretary-General. The UNDG Chair is supported by the UNDG Vice-Chair and an inter-agency UNDG Advisory Group. The Advisory Group provides the UNDG Chair with advice and guidance on managing the operational dimensions of the UNDG and the Resident Coordinator system. The Advisory Group has 16 members and convenes at the level of Executive Heads and at the Assistant Secretary-General/Assistant Director-General level.

The UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UN DOCO) is the Secretariat and technical and advisory support unit of the UNDG. It brings together the UN development system to promote change and innovation to deliver together on sustainable development. UN DOCO provides substantive support for policy, programme and operational coherence; manages data and good practices platforms; collects field evidence and lessons learned to inform policy; facilitates the achievement of shared results; manages the UNDG cost-sharing arrangement for the Resident Coordinator system; and supports the assessment, selection, learning and performance review processes for UN field leadership. UN DOCO works under the leadership of the UNDG Chair and guidance of the UNDG.

Meetings

The UNDG convenes three to four times a year under the chairmanship of the UNDG Chair.

Membership

UNDG membership is inclusive, transparent, and open to the entire UN development system, in alignment with CEB membership criteria and the definition of the UN development system put forward in the reports of the Secretary-General.

Members

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	World Food Programme (WFP)
	World Health Organization (WHO)
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Observers

Department for Field Support (DFS)	UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)	UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)
Department of Political Affairs (DPA)	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
Department of Public Information (DPI)	UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
Director of the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG)	UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
International Trade Centre (ITC)	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)	UN System Staff College (UNSSC)
Office of the Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General	UN University (UNU)
	UN Volunteers (UNV)
	World Bank

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 5000
Fax: +1 212 906 5364

Internet: www.undp.org

Administrator: Achim Steiner, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2017)

Purpose

UNDP leads the UN's global development network. With activities in nearly 170 countries, it works throughout the world helping countries achieve their development goals. UNDP's mandate is to work with countries to reduce poverty, promote democratic governance, prevent and recover from crises, protect the environment and combat climate change. It seeks to ensure that countries have access to resources and knowledge to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's flagship publication is the [Human Development Report](#), which focuses on key development issues and provides measurement tools, innovative analysis and policy proposals.

UNDP began operations in 1966 under GA res. [2029](#) (XX) (1965), which combined the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) with the UN Special Fund.

Structure

UNDP has a 36-member Executive Board, which is responsible for providing inter-governmental support to and supervision of the activities of UNDP, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the responsibilities set out in the UN Charter. It must also be responsive to the needs of programme countries. The Board is under ECOSOC's authority, and its functions are set out in GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). The Executive Board superseded the 48-member Governing Council on 1 January 1994.

ECOSOC elects Board members each year from among UN Member States. Members are elected for three-year terms, with the exception of the Western European and Other states group, which determines its own internal rotation policy. The USA does not participate in the rotation scheme. Terms end on 31 December. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) specified that membership should be based on equitable geographic representation, as noted in the list of members.

The Executive Board Bureau comprises one president and four vice-presidents, elected from members at the first regular session each year and taking into account the need for equitable geographical representation. The Bureau's primary functions are to prepare and organise Board meetings, facilitate transparent decision making and promote dialogue in decision making. The Bureau also agrees on the composition of the teams participating in Executive Board field visits.

UNDP administers special funds and programmes, including UN Volunteers and the UN Capital Development Fund (see separate entries). It also manages the UN Resident Coordinator System, which encompasses all organisations of the UN system entities dealing with operational activities for development and brings them together to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the UN development system. The UNDP Administrator is also the Chair of the UN Development Group.

UNDP is funded entirely from voluntary contributions by a range of partners including UN Member States, multilateral and philanthropic organisations. These contributions are provided as either regular budget resources or resources earmarked by contributors. Details for 2017 are at open.undp.org/#2017.

Meetings

The Executive Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions each year, normally held in New York.

Executive Board members (36)*

	Previous	Current
African states (8 seats)		
Algeria	2006–08	
Angola	2007–09	13–15
Benin	2006–08	2016–18
Botswana	1998–2000	04–06
Burkina Faso	2010–12	
Burundi	1995–97	
Cameroon	1994	2004–06 10–12
Cabo Verde	2003–05	
Central African Republic	2007–09	
Chad		2016–18
Comoros	2002–04	

Congo.....	1994 2004-06 13-15	
DR Congo	1995-2003 10-12	
Djibouti.....	2001-03 11-13	
Egypt.....	2000-02	
Eritrea	2004-06	
Ethiopia	1995-97 1999-2001 13-15	
Gabon.....	2001-03	
Gambia.....	1994-97 2004-06	
Ghana.....	1998-2000	
Guinea.....	1997-99	2015-17
Lesotho	1994 2013-15	
Liberia.....	2012-14	
Libya.....	1997-99	2015-17
Madagascar	1996-98	
Malawi.....	2007-09	2016-18
Mauritania	2001-03 09-11	
Mauritius.....		2017-19
Morocco	1994-96 2012-14	
Mozambique.....	2001-03	
Niger.....	2013-15	
Rwanda.....	2010-12	
Senegal.....	2007-09	
Sierra Leone	1994-96 2009-11	
Somalia.....	1994 2007-09	
South Africa	1998-2000 10-12	
Sudan.....	1994-95	
Togo.....	2000-02	
Tunisia.....	2003-05	
Uganda.....	2005-07	2016-18
UR of Tanzania.....	1998-2000 08-10 14-16	
Zambia.....	1995-97	

Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

Bangladesh.....	1994-96 2006-08 11-13	
Bhutan.....	2007-09	
China.....	1994-2003 04-09 11-13 14-16	2017-19
DPRK.....	2005-07	
Fiji.....	2013-15	
India.....	1994-2001 03-05 07-12	2015-17
Indonesia.....	1995-97 2000-02 04-06 12-14	
Iran.....	2001-03 04-06 09-11 13-15	2017-19
Kazakhstan.....	2005-07	
Kyrgyzstan.....	1999-2001	
Lao PDR.....	2008-10	2016-18
Lebanon.....	1998-2000	
Malaysia.....	1996-98	
Nepal.....	2003-05 14-16	
Pakistan.....	1994-99 2002-04 06-08 10-12 13-15	
Papua New Guinea.....	1994	
Philippines.....	1994-97 2001-03	
Qatar.....	2010-12	
ROK.....	1994-95 1998-2000 08-10 12-14	2016-18
Samoa.....		2016-18
Thailand.....	1997-99	
Viet Nam.....	2000-02	
Yemen.....	2002-04 09-11	2015-17

Eastern European states (4 seats)

Albania	2017-19
Armenia	2014-16
Azerbaijan	2008-10
Belarus	1999-2001 05-07 11-13
Bulgaria	1994-95 2001-03 13-15
Czech Republic	1998-2000 02-04 11-13
Estonia	2011-12
Montenegro	2014-16
Republic of Moldova	2017-19
Poland	1994-96 2004-06
Romania	1996-98 2002-04
Russian Federation	1994-95 1997-2005 06-14
Serbia	2007-09
Slovakia	1994-97 2008-10
Slovenia	2010
Ukraine	1996-2001 05-07

Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	1997-99 2002-04 07-09 10-12
Argentina	1994-98 2011-13
Belize	1996-98
Brazil	1997-2002 12-14
Colombia	2008-10
Cuba	1994-97 1999-2001 04-06 09-11 14-16
Ecuador	2001-03 06-08 14-16
El Salvador	2003-05 11-13
Guatemala	1999-2001 05-07 13-15
Guyana	2005-07
Haiti	2008-10
Honduras	2000-02
Jamaica	1998-2000 06-08
Mexico	2009-11
Nicaragua	2012-14
Panama	2017-19
Peru	1994-96 2002-04
Trinidad and Tobago	1994-96
Uruguay	1994-95 2003-05
Venezuela	2015-17

Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)¹

Australia	1997-98 2003-05 08 12 15
Austria	1997-99 2009-10 16
Belgium	1994-96 2000-02 07 10 14 16
Canada	1994-96 98-99 2001-04 07 10-12 14 16
Denmark	1994-96 98-99 2001-02 04-09 11-12 15
Finland	1996-97 2001-03 09-11 14
France	1994-95 97-98 2000-04 08-10 13-14
Germany	1994-97 1999-2003 04-07 09 11 13-15
Greece	2007 12
Iceland	2008 15
Ireland	1998-2000 08 11 13-14
Israel	2012
Italy	1994-95 1999-2001 03-05 07-08 11-12 15
Japan	1994-2005 06-08 10-13 15
Luxembourg	2002 11-12
Netherlands	1996-98 2000-02 04-06 08-09 10-11 13-14 15-17

New Zealand	1994–95 2000–01 06 09 13	2017
Norway	1994–95 97–98 2000–01 03–09 12–14 15–17	2017–19
Portugal	1994–96 2005–07 13	
Spain	1996 98–99 2002 07 10 13 15 16	
Sweden	1995–97 1999–2003 04–06 08–11 12–14	2015–17
Switzerland	1996–97 1999–2000 02–04 08 10 12 14 16	
Turkey	2002 05–06 09 16	
UK	1994–95 97–99 2002–04 06–07 09–11 13–15	2017
USA	1994–2004 05–07 08–13 14–16	2017–19

Bureau for 2017

President

Ib Petersen, Denmark

Vice-Presidents

Talal Aljamali, Yemen

Laura Elena Flores Herrera, Panama

Omar Annakou, Libya

Carolina Popovici, Republic of Moldova

Notes

- * On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC elected by acclamation 11 candidates to serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2018: Burkina Faso and Egypt (African states); Cambodia and Saudi Arabia (Asia-Pacific states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Antigua and Barbuda and Brazil (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Finland, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (Western European and Other states).
- 1 The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has had its own rotation scheme since 26 April 2006 under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at January 2017. On 5 April 2016, with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain and Turkey resigning their seats effective 31 December 2016, ECOSOC elected Australia, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand and the UK to complete their terms of office – on 31 December 2018, in the case of Australia and Denmark, and a year earlier for the others.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

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Email: hq@unfpa.org

Internet: www.unfpa.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNFPA

Twitter: [@UNFPA](https://twitter.com/UNFPA)

Acting Executive Director: Natalia Kanem, Panama (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017 to replace Babatunde Osotimehin, who passed away on 4 June 2017)

Purpose

UNFPA addresses population and development issues, with a strong emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality, as well as on advancing the rights and opportunities of young people. It is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Two frameworks guide UNFPA's efforts: the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UNFPA Strategic [Plan 2014–17](#) was approved in September 2013 by the Executive Board of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Plan reaffirms the focus on the goal of achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realisation of reproductive rights and reduction in maternal death. UNFPA works in close collaboration with other development and humanitarian agencies, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Evolution

UNFPA was set up by the Secretary-General in 1967 after GA res. [2211](#) (XXI) (1966) called on UN system organisations to provide assistance in the field of population. Originally called the UN Fund for Population Activities, and under the management of the UNDP Administrator, GA res. [3019](#) (XXVII) (1972) gave UNFPA a separate identity and designated the UNDP Governing Council as its governing body.

ECOSOC res. [1763](#) (LIV) (1973) set down UNFPA's aims and purposes, and tasked it with playing a leading UN role in promoting population programmes. In 1987, the name of UNFPA was changed to the United Nations Population Fund, but its official abbreviation remained the same. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) transformed the governing body of UNDP/UNFPA into the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board.

Other significant resolutions and decisions include: ECOSOC res. [2025](#) (LXI) (1976); GA res. [34/104](#) (1979); UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board decision [95/15](#) (1995); GA res. [S-21/2](#) (1999); Executive Board decision [2000/11](#) (2000).

Structure

UNFPA is a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly. It is governed by decisions adopted by the UNDP Governing Council (1973–93) and the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board (1994 to present). UNFPA reports through the Executive Board to ECOSOC, which in turn reports to the General Assembly.

UNFPA headquarters are in New York. It works in 155 countries, territories and other areas through a network of 123 country offices, plus six regional and three sub-regional offices. It also has seven liaison offices.

Committee for the UN Population Award

Internet: www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/popaward

Purpose

The Committee presents an annual award to an individual(s) and/or institution(s) in recognition of outstanding contributions to increasing the awareness of population questions and to their solutions. The Award was established by the General Assembly in November 1981 (GA res. [36/201](#)) and was first presented in 1983. It consists of a gold medal, diploma and monetary prize. Nominations for the award are accepted through to 31 December of each year.

Hans Rosling, a Swedish doctor and statistician, as well as the Association of Traditional Chiefs of Niger (Association des chefs traditionnels du Niger, ACTN), a community-based development organisation, won the award in 2017.

Structure

The Committee comprises representatives of 10 UN Member States elected by ECOSOC, usually for three calendar years, as well as the UN Secretary-General, UNDP Executive Director (ex officio) and five eminent individuals.

The UN Secretary-General selects the latter on the basis of their significant contributions to population-related activities. They serve in an advisory capacity for renewable terms, usually of three years. The UNDP Executive Director is the designated Secretary of the Committee.

Members elected by ECOSOC (10)

Terms began 1 January 2016

Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti
Bangladesh	Iran
Benin	Israel
Gambia	Paraguay
Ghana	Poland

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

2 United Nations Plaza New York, NY 10017 United States of America	Telephone: +1 212 906 6565 Fax: +1 212 906 6479 Email: info@uncdf.org
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Internet: www.uncdf.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNCDF
Twitter: [@UNCDF](https://twitter.com/UNCDF)

Executive Secretary: Judith Karl, USA (appointed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator; took office on 1 August 2014)

Purpose

UNCDF makes public and private finance work for the poor in the world's 47 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). With its capital mandate and instruments, UNCDF offers 'last mile' finance models that unlock public and private resources, especially at the domestic level, to reduce poverty and support local economic development. This last mile is where available resources for development are scarcest; where market failures are most pronounced; and where benefits from national growth tend to leave people excluded.

UNCDF's financing models work through two channels: savings-led financial inclusion that expands the opportunities for individuals, households and small businesses to participate in the local economy, providing them with the tools they need to climb out of poverty and manage their financial lives; and by showing how localised investments – through fiscal decentralisation, innovative municipal finance and structured project finance – can drive public and private funding that underpins local economic expansion and sustainable development. UNCDF financing models are applied in thematic areas where addressing barriers to finance at the local level can have a transformational effect for poor and excluded people and communities.

By strengthening how finance works for poor people at the household, small enterprise and local infrastructure levels, UNCDF contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 on eradicating poverty with a focus on reaching the last mile and addressing exclusion and inequalities of access. At the same time, UNCDF deploys its capital finance mandate in line with SDG 17 on the means of implementation, to unlock public and private finance for the poor at the local level. By identifying those market segments where innovative financing models can have a transformational impact in helping to reach the last mile, UNCDF contributes to a number of different SDGs.

Structure

UNCDF is entirely funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States, multilateral organisations, foundations and other sources. It is affiliated with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and represented at country level by UNDP resident representatives. The UNDP Administrator serves as the UNCDF Managing Director. UNCDF reports to the UNDP/ UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Executive Board.

Contributions to UNCDF are provided as regular (core) resources, or other resources earmarked for specific purposes. Core resources remain the foundation for UNCDF's business model, providing the risk capital for innovation and leverage, the technical expertise to remain at the frontiers of innovation in 'last mile' finance, and the robust country-level presence needed to be a strategic partner to governments and UN country teams.

In 2016, UNCDF received total contributions of \$54.5 million. Twelve Member States contributed a total of \$10.2 million in core resources, compared with \$12.5 million in 2015. Other resources earmarked for specific themes, programmes or activities were \$43.8 million in 2016, of which \$11.3 million came from donor-country governments, \$19.7 million from the private sector, foundations and non-governmental organisations, and \$12.9 million from multilateral organisations. As well as working with UNDP, its preferred partner at country level, UNCDF works in partnership with a range of other UN agencies, including UN-Women, the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

220 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 646 781 4400
Fax: +1 646 781 4444

Internet: www.unwomen.org

Twitter: @UN_Women

Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013; reappointed for a second four-year term in July 2017)

Purpose

UN-Women was established in July 2010 by the General Assembly (res. [64/289](#)) to improve the coordination and coherence of work on gender equality and women's empowerment. It functions as a secretariat, carries out operational activities at the country level and promotes more effective gender mainstreaming across the UN system.

The main functions of UN-Women are to:

- Support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms
- Support Member States as they implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it and to forge effective partnerships with civil society
- Lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the UN system in its work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN-Women's priorities are:

- Global norms, policies and standards for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls
- Women's leadership and participation
- Women's economic empowerment
- Ending all violence against women and girls
- Women's leadership in peace and security and humanitarian action
- Gender-responsive governance systems.

Several international agreements guide the work of UN-Women: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the [Convention](#) on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Beijing [Declaration](#) and Platform for Action (BPfA); UN Security Council resolution [1325](#) on Women, Peace and Security (2000) and subsequent resolutions [1820](#) (2008), [1888](#) (2009), [1889](#) (2009) and [1960](#) (2010); and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The establishment of UN-Women was part of efforts to improve UN system-wide coherence that came from the World Summit of global leaders in 2005 when the UN Secretary-General was asked to undertake reforms within the UN on system-wide coherence related to operational activities for development. The goal was to have a stronger focus on operational outcomes at country and regional levels and more efficient operational practices. Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women was part of this.

Structure

UN-Women provides support to inter-governmental policy and normative processes and operates at the country level to support Member States, at their request. It is headed by the Executive Director/Under-Secretary-General. A multi-tiered inter-governmental governance structure, comprising the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the CSW, provides normative policy guidance to the Entity. An Executive Board is the governing body for operational activities and provides operational policy guidance to UN-Women.

The Executive Board functions are aligned with GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). Among its duties, the Board adopts the UN-Women strategic plan and budget, and engages with the executive boards of other UN development agencies to coordinate work across the UN system. The primary functions of the Board's Bureau are to prepare and organise board meetings, facilitate transparent decision making and promote dialogue in decision making.

Meetings

The first regular session of the Executive Board is usually held in January or February, the annual session in May or June and a second regular session in September. Joint meetings are also held with the Executive Boards of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Membership

Executive Board members are elected by ECOSOC from among UN Member States, usually for three-year terms beginning 1 January. GA res. [64/289](#) (2010) specified there should be 41 [members](#) on the Board, representing the five regional groups. The UN-Women Executive Board is composed of 10 representatives from African states; 10 representatives from Asia-Pacific states; four representatives from Eastern European states; six representatives from Latin American and Caribbean states; and five representatives from Western European

and Other states. In addition, the Executive Board has six seats reserved to the top contributing countries.

The Executive Board [Bureau](#) is composed of one president and four vice-presidents elected by the Board from members at the first regular session each year, taking into account equitable geographical representation.

Executive Board members (41)

	Previous	Current
African states (10 seats)		
Algeria	2013–15	
Angola	2011–13	
Burkina Faso		2017–19
Cabo Verde	2011–13	
Cameroon		2017–19
Comoros		2016–18
Congo	2011–13	
Côte d'Ivoire	2011–12	
Djibouti	2013–15	
DR Congo	2011–12	
Equatorial Guinea	2014–16	
Ethiopia	2011–13	
Gabon	2013–15	2016–18
Gambia	2013–15	
Lesotho	2011–12	
Liberia		2016–18
Libya	2011–12	
Malawi	2013–15	
Namibia		2016–18
Nigeria	2011–13	2017–19
Rwanda		2017–19
Senegal	2014–16	
Somalia	2014–16	
South Africa	2014–16	
Togo	2014–16	
Tunisia		2016–18
UR of Tanzania	2011–12	
Zambia		2017–19
Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)		
Bahrain		2017–19
Bangladesh	2011–12 14–16	
China	2011–13 14–16	2017–19
India	2011–12 14–16	
Indonesia	2011–13	
Iran		2016–18
Japan	2011–13 14–16	2017–19
Kazakhstan	2011–13	
Malaysia	2011–12	
Maldives	2013–15	
Pakistan	2011–12	2016–18
Philippines	2013–15	
ROK	2011–13 14–16	2017–19
Samoa		2016–18
Solomon Islands	2013–15	

continued next page

Thailand.....	2013–15	
Timor-Leste.....	2011–12	
Turkmenistan.....		2016–18
UAE.....	2013–15	2016–18
Yemen.....		2017–19

Eastern European states (4 seats)

Belarus.....		2017–19
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2014–16	
Croatia.....		2016–18
Estonia.....	2011–12	
Hungary.....	2011–13	
Latvia.....	2013–15	
Montenegro.....		2017–19
Poland.....	2014–16	
Russian Federation.....	2011–12 13–15	2016–18
Ukraine.....	2011–13	

Latin American and the Caribbean states (6 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda.....		2016–18
Argentina.....	2011–12	
Brazil.....	2011–12 13–15	2017–19
Colombia.....	2014–16	
Cuba.....	2014–16	
Dominican Republic.....	2011–13	
El Salvador.....	2011–12	2017–19
Grenada.....	2011–13	
Guyana.....		2016–18
Panama.....		2016–18
Peru.....	2011–13	
Suriname.....	2014–16	
Trinidad and Tobago.....		2017–19
Uruguay.....	2013–15	
Venezuela.....	2013–15	

Western European and Other states (5 seats, some rotating)¹

Australia.....	2013–14	
Austria.....	2013	
Belgium.....	2013	2017–19
Canada.....	2012 16	
Denmark.....	2016	2017–19
Finland.....	2012	
France.....	2011	2017–19
Germany.....	2015	2016–18
Iceland.....	2014	
Ireland.....	2013	
Israel.....	2015	
Italy.....	2011 14 15	
Liechtenstein.....	2014	
Luxembourg.....	2011	2016–18
Netherlands.....	2012	
New Zealand.....	2012 14	
Portugal.....	2015	
Spain.....	2016	
Sweden.....	2011	
Switzerland.....	2013	
Turkey.....	2015	
USA.....	2012	

Contributing countries (6 seats, some rotating)¹

Denmark.....	2011 15	
Netherlands.....	2016	
Norway.....	2016	2017–19
Spain.....	2014 15	
Sweden.....	2016	
Switzerland.....		2017–19
UK.....	2011–13 14–16	2017–19
USA.....	2011 13	2017–19

Contributing countries not members of the OECD/DAC

Chile.....		2017–19
Israel.....		2017–19
Mexico.....	2014–16	
Saudi Arabia.....	2014–16	

Bureau for 2017

President

Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, UAE

Vice-Presidents

Gail Farnago, Liberia

Icana Pajević, Montenegro

Shiraz Arif Mohamed, Guyana

Nicholas Randin, Switzerland

Notes

1 The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. WEOG contributing countries also have their own rotation scheme under which some members do not serve a full three-year term. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2017.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

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Internet: www.unv.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unvolunteers

YouTube: www.youtube.com/unv

Executive Coordinator: Olivier Adam, France (appointed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator, took up position January 2017)

Purpose

The UNV programme was created as an operational partner in international development (GA res. [2659](#) (XXV) (1970)). Administered by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNV advocates for recognition of volunteers, works with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming and helps to mobilise volunteers throughout the world.

UNV supports sustainable human development globally. Its Strategic Framework directs UNV efforts and programme resources into five priority areas: securing access to basic social services; community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction; peace building; youth; and national capacity development through volunteer schemes. UNV also focuses on building a credible body of knowledge, developing research capacity on volunteerism in developing countries, enhancing innovation and pioneering creative volunteer initiatives.

In recent years, the programme has mobilised more than 6300 UN Volunteers each year, with 80 percent coming from developing countries and more than 30 percent volunteering within their own countries.

UNV is active in about 130 countries, with field units in over 80, and is represented worldwide through UNDP. It reports to the UNDP/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Executive Board.

UNV has run the Online Volunteering service (www.onlinevolunteering.org), a global clearinghouse for information and resources about volunteerism, since 2000.

In 2011, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution [66/67](#), which calls for global action on volunteering. In 2012, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the expansion of UNV to open the doors for youth who are “still marginalized and underprivileged”, and appointed Ahmad Alhendawi, Jordan, as the first Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth in January 2013.

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

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Kenya

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Email: unepinfo@unep.org
Telex: 22068, 22173

Internet: www.unep.org

Twitter: [@UNEP](https://twitter.com/UNEP)

Executive Director: Erik Solheim, Norway (elected by the UN General Assembly in May 2016 for a four-year term)

Purpose

UNEP aims to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. It was established by GA res. [2997](#) (XXVII) (1972) following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

In 1997, the Governing Council adopted the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the UN Environment Programme, which established the following core mandate for UNEP:

- Analyse the state of the global environment and assess global and regional environmental trends, provide policy advice and early warning information on environmental threats, and promote international cooperation and action, based on the best scientific and technical capabilities available
- Further the development of international environmental law aimed at sustainable development, including the links between existing international environmental conventions
- Advance agreed international norms and policies, monitor and foster compliance with environmental principles and international agreements, and stimulate cooperation on emerging environmental challenges
- Strengthen its role in coordinating environmental activities in the UN system, and its role as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility
- Promote greater awareness of and facilitate effective cooperation in implementing the international environmental agenda, and serve as an effective link between the scientific community and policy-makers at national and international levels
- Provide policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building to governments and other relevant institutions.

In 2005, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. In 2010, the Council/Forum adopted the Nusa Dua Declaration, in preparation for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or Rio+20 Conference, in 2012. Information about the Rio+20 outcome document ‘The Future We Want’ is at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html>.

Structure

The 2012 Rio+20 outcome [document](#) established universal membership of the then-named Governing Council. It had previously comprised 58 members elected by the UN General Assembly.¹ The first universal session was held in Nairobi in February 2013 (GA res. [67/213](#) (2012)), where decisions included a recommendation to the General Assembly to rename the Governing Council the ‘United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA/Environment Assembly) of the United Nations Environment Programme’. This name was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [67/251](#) of 14 March 2013.

The 2013 session (decision 27/2) also decided to have an open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) as the subsidiary intersessional body of the UNEP governing body and to convene the Environment Assembly in Nairobi every two years, starting in 2014.

UNEA’s functions include setting the global environmental agenda; providing overarching policy guidance and defining policy responses to address emerging environmental challenges; undertaking policy review, dialogue and exchange of experiences; setting strategic guidance on the future direction of UNEP; organising multi-stakeholder dialogue; and fostering partnerships for achieving environmental goals and resources mobilisation. The Assembly reports to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

UNEP is funded by regular budget allocations from the UN, the Environment Fund and voluntary contributions.

Membership

Since the establishment of the universal membership in 2013, all 193 UN Member States have been members of the Environment [Assembly](#). A bureau of 10 members was elected at the Assembly’s second session in May 2016, with the term continuing until the election of a new bureau at the Assembly’s third regular session in December 2017.

The CPR consists of the representatives of: all UN states members, UN specialised agencies, the European Community and those accredited to the UNEP, whether based in Nairobi or not. The CPR [Bureau](#) consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing each of the UN regions.

Bureau of the Environment Assembly (Second Session, 2016)

President

Edgar Gutiérrez Espeleta, Costa Rica

Vice-Presidents

Jassim Humadi, Iraq

Ibrahim Usman Jibril, Nigeria

Dennis Lowe, Barbados

John Matuszak, USA

Estelle Ondo, Gabon

Ramon Paje, Philippines

Milorad Šćepanović, Montenegro

Vladislav Smrž, Czech Republic

Rapporteur

Roxane de Bilderling, Belgium

Note

1 Prior to the introduction of universal membership to the governing body, the Governing Council comprised 58 members elected by the General Assembly for staggered four calendar-year terms, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 16 from African states, 13 from Asia–Pacific states, 6 from Eastern European states, 10 from Latin American and Caribbean states, 13 from Western European and Other states.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 739 8111

Internet: www.unhcr.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNHCR

Twitter: [@Refugees](https://twitter.com/Refugees)

High Commissioner: Filippo Grandi, Italy (elected by the UN General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General in November 2015; took office in January 2016)

Purpose

UNHCR's principal functions are to protect and assist refugees and other persons of concern, including stateless people, and to seek durable solutions for them. Protection includes preventing refoulement (the involuntary return of a refugee or a person of concern to a country where he or she may have a well-founded fear of persecution) and supporting host countries in ensuring that the treatment of refugees is in line with international standards.

UNHCR helps refugees who wish to go home to do so if conditions become conducive, assisting them to reintegrate into their home communities. Where this is not feasible, UNHCR seeks other solutions, whether in the countries where they have found asylum or in third countries. Emergency and other material assistance is provided in collaboration with governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental partners in the form of food, shelter, medical aid, education and other social services.

While its mandate specifically covers refugees, UNHCR has also frequently been asked by the UN Secretary-General to protect and assist internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict-generated emergencies. A comprehensive inter-agency agreement in 2005 reinforced and made more explicit the role of the UN and other humanitarian agencies involved in helping IDPs. Under this mechanism, UNHCR has assumed leadership for the protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and management aspects of conflict-related internal displacement situations.

Evolution

UNHCR was established in the wake of World War II to help Europeans displaced by conflict. In 1949, the UN General Assembly decided to appoint a High Commissioner for Refugees (GA res. 319 (IV) (1949)). The [Statute](#) of the Office, detailing its functions and responsibilities, was embodied in GA res. 428 (V) (1950), and UNHCR came into being on 1 January 1951. It was initially given a three-year mandate to complete its work and then disband. Following regular five-year extensions, in 2003, the General Assembly removed the time limitation on the Office's mandate "until the refugee problem is solved" (GA res. 58/153).

Structure

UNHCR's governing body, the [Executive Committee](#) of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom), determines the general policies under which UNHCR plans, develops and administers refugee programmes and operations around the world; and advises the High Commissioner, on request, on the discharge of his or her duties under the Statute of the Office. There are 101 ExCom members as at June 2017. New members may be admitted by ECOSOC through the General Assembly.

Meetings

ExCom holds an annual plenary session in Geneva, usually in October, to discuss programmes, budgets and other key issues, and approves the use of funds to carry out its

activities. ExCom members also meet in intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee, which was established to carry on ExCom's work between plenary sessions.

Executive Committee members (101)*

Afghanistan	France	Peru
Algeria	Georgia	Philippines
Argentina	Germany	Poland
Armenia	Ghana	Portugal
Australia	Greece	ROK
Austria	Guinea	Republic of Moldova
Azerbaijan	Holy See	Romania
Bangladesh	Hungary	Russian Federation
Belarus	India	Rwanda
Belgium	Iran	Senegal
Benin	Ireland	Serbia
Brazil	Israel	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Italy	Slovenia
Cameroon	Japan	Somalia
Canada	Jordan	South Africa
Chad	Kenya	Spain
Chile	Latvia	Sudan
China	Lebanon	Sweden
Colombia	Lesotho	Switzerland
Congo	Lithuania	Thailand
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Togo
Croatia	Mexico	Tunisia
Cyprus	Montenegro	Turkey
Czech Republic	Morocco	Turkmenistan
DR Congo	Mozambique	Uganda
Denmark	Namibia	UK
Djibouti	Netherlands	UR of Tanzania
Ecuador	New Zealand	USA
Egypt	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Estonia	Nigeria	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Norway	Yemen
Fiji	Pakistan	Zambia
Finland	Paraguay	

Bureau for Oct 2016 to Oct 2017

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Rosemary McCarney, Canada	Suraya Dalil, Afghanistan Boudjemâa Delmi, Algeria	Anh Thu Duong, Switzerland

Note

* On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC formally elected Fiji, Lithuania and Paraguay to join the ExCom, increasing the total number of members from 98 to 101 States.

UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

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Fax: +20 2 794 8504

Internet: www.unrwa.org

Commissioner-General: Pierre Krähenbühl, Switzerland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with members of UNRWA's Advisory Commission in November 2013)

Purpose

UNRWA is the main provider of development and humanitarian services to more than 5 million registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East. The Agency was established by GA res. [302](#) (IV) (1949), following the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict, to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees. The Agency began operations on 1 May 1950. In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee situation, the General Assembly has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until 30 June 2020 (GA res. [71/91](#) (2016)). The Agency operates in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

UNRWA defines eligible Palestine refugees as persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict. The definition also includes their descendants. UNRWA's human development and humanitarian services encompass primary and vocational education, primary health care, relief and social services, infrastructure and camp improvement, microfinance and emergency response, including in situations of armed conflict. The concept of human development is one of the two foundational principles of UNRWA's vision and mandate. The three essential dimensions of the mandate are: a long and healthy life; acquired knowledge; and access to resources for a decent standard of living.

The Agency has developed its Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for the 2016–21 period. The MTS, which presents UNRWA's statement of intent for the Agency's operations for this period, presents a heightened focus on protection to all refugees, including through the provision of basic quality services.

The 2014 hostilities in Gaza further compounded the vulnerability of over 1.2 million Palestine refugees. The occupation in the West Bank, the barrier and its associated regime has given rise to concerns about protecting the approximately 750,000 affected refugees. UNRWA has launched a response plan as part of the broader UN plan for the oPt.

Since 2012, UNRWA has developed an annual Syria Crisis Response Plan through which it has conducted emergency relief operations for Palestinian refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Jordan throughout the current conflict.

The Agency is by far the largest UN operation in the Middle East. It has over 30,000 staff, almost all of whom are refugees themselves, working directly to benefit their communities as teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers or in other practical capacities. UNRWA's operations are financed almost entirely by voluntary contributions from donors. The Agency's total budget for 2016–17 was \$2.4 billion.

Structure

- Headquarters: the Commissioner-General is appointed by the UN Secretary-General after consultation with UNRWA's Advisory Commission for a three-year renewable term. He or she is the only head of a UN body to report directly to the General Assembly. The Office of the Commissioner-General is the focal point for coordination between UNRWA and host authorities, donor governments, other UN organs and organisations, and inter-governmental bodies. UNRWA headquarter offices are located in Gaza City, Amman and East Jerusalem.
- Advisory Commission (AdCom): the AdCom was established under the same General Assembly resolution as UNRWA. It provides advice and assistance to the Commissioner-General in the execution of programmes. Consisting of seven members when first created, today it comprises 27 members and three observers.
- Field offices and representative offices: five field offices, located in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Each office is headed by a director who is accountable to the Commissioner-General. UNRWA also maintains representative offices in New York, Washington and Brussels, and a liaison office in Cairo.

Meetings

The Annual Statement by the Commissioner-General to the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly (also known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee) is made every year in early November. The Annual Ad Hoc Committee of the UN General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA meets annually in December. AdCom meets twice a year. The Chair and Vice-Chair, representing a host country and a donor country, are appointed annually for terms beginning 1 July.

Advisory Commission members (27)

Australia (since 2005)	Ireland (since 2008)	Saudi Arabia (since 2005)
Belgium (since 1953)	Italy (since 2005)	Spain (since 2005)
Brazil (since 2014)	Japan (since 1973)	Sweden (since 2005)
Canada (since 2005)	Jordan (since 1949)	Switzerland (since 2005)
Denmark (since 2005)	Kuwait (since 2010)	Syrian AR (since 1949)
Egypt (since 1949)	Lebanon (since 1953)	Turkey (since 1949)
Finland (since 2008)	Luxembourg (since 2012)	UAE (since 2014)
France (since 1949)	Netherlands (since 2005)	UK (since 1949)
Germany (since 2005)	Norway (since 2005)	USA (since 1949)

Observers (3)

European Union (since 2005)
League of Arab States (since 2005)
Palestine (since 2005)

UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

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Internet: www.unhabitat.org

Twitter: [@UNHABITAT](https://twitter.com/UNHABITAT)

UN Under-Secretary-General and UN-Habitat Executive Director: Joan Clos, Spain (elected by the UN General Assembly in 2010 for a four-year term; re-elected in July 2014, beginning 18 October 2014 and ending 31 December 2017)

Purpose

UN-Habitat is the leading programme on sustainable urban development and human settlements, mandated by the General Assembly since 1976. Its primary objective is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities of all sizes, advocating for adequate shelter for all.

The programme supports a human-rights-based approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure, and prioritises urban planning, slum upgrading and urban regeneration.

UN-Habitat aims to improve the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers. It is also tasked with supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing the involvement of local people, including vulnerable communities, in decision making.

Since the Habitat III conference in October 2016, the organisation is also the lead UN agency for implementation of the New Urban Agenda which, linked strongly to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, outlines the ways in which we plan and manage our cities with the aim of providing inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all.

UN-Habitat's priorities focus on seven main areas: urban legislation, land and governance; urban planning and design; urban economy; urban basic services; housing and slum upgrading; risk reduction and rehabilitation; and urban research and capacity development.

UN-Habitat teams work in more than 70 countries around the world as part of the larger UN team. The Programme marries normative work with technical cooperation in the field. At the country level, UN-Habitat helps governments improve the quality of urban planning so that cities can be more resilient against disaster, the impact of rapid urbanisation and climate change.

UN-Habitat is often involved in climate-related and humanitarian emergencies, such as the tsunami in Japan, floods in Pakistan, conflicts in Syria and Afghanistan, housing problems in DR Congo and the continuing reconstruction programme in Haiti.

Evolution

Originally known as the UN Centre for Human Settlements, GA res. [32/162](#) (1977) established the UN Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat). GA res. [56/206](#) (2001) transformed the Commission and its Secretariat into the Governing Council of the UN Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly under ECOSOC.

The other main documents outlining the organisation's mandate are the Vancouver [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements, Habitat [Agenda](#) (paragraph 222) and Istanbul [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements (1996), and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (res. [S-25/2](#), annex (2001)).

Structure

The Governing Council reports to the UN General Assembly through ECOSOC, which coordinates the work of the General Assembly's subsidiary bodies. A Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat serves as the Governing Council's intersessional subsidiary body.

The Governing Council's 58 members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms, expiring on 31 December. The geographical distribution of seats is noted in the following membership list.

The programme's budget comes from multilateral and bilateral partners for technical cooperation, governments and other partners including local authorities and foundations, and about 5 percent from the regular UN budget.

Meetings

The Governing Council meets once every two years, most recently in May 2017, to examine UN-Habitat's work and partner relationships. This is a ministerial-level forum at which the organisation's policy guidelines and budget are established for the next two-year period.

Governing Council members (58)*

	Previous	Current*
African states (16 seats)		
Algeria	1983–85 1996–2003 11–14	
Angola		2016–19
Benin	1978–80 1996–2003 13–16	2017–20
Botswana	1985–95	
Burkina Faso	2003–06 08–11 12–15	
Burundi	1978–83 85–91 2003–10	
Cameroon	1979–81 1987–2002	
Central African Republic	1978–80 84–86 2011–14	
Chad		2016–19
Congo	2004–11 12–15	
Côte d'Ivoire	2009–12	
DR Congo	1986–88 1999–2006	2015–18
Egypt	1977–82 88–94 2001–04	2015–18
Equatorial Guinea	2007–10	
Ethiopia	1997–2004 09–12	
Gabon	1984–90 1995–2002 11–14	2015–18
Gambia	1995–2002	
Ghana	1984–86 92–95 2005–08	2015–18
Guinea	1981–86 2001–04	
Kenya	1979–2003 04–11	2016–19
Lesotho	1980–82 85–87 89–96 2012–15	
Liberia	1982–84 1997–2000	
Libya	1983–85 93–96 2005–08	2017–20
Madagascar	1987–90 93–96 2001–04 13–16	2017–20
Malawi	1979–81 1986–2000 03–06	
Mali	1999–2002 11–14	
Mauritania	2007–10	
Mauritius		2017–20

continued next page

Morocco	1982-84 86-88 2000-03 13-16	
Mozambique	2011-14	
Namibia	1997-2000	
Niger	2007-10	
Nigeria	1977-88 91-98 2004-07 11-14	2016-19
Rwanda	1978-80 84-86 2005-12	
Senegal	1979-81 1999-2010	2015-18
Sierra Leone	1977-85 87-94 2003-06	
Somalia	1981-83 89-96 2013-16	2017-20
South Africa	2004-07 12-15	2016-19
Sudan	1978-80 82-84 92-99 2009-12	
Swaziland	1981-83 86-92 2004-11	
Togo	1979-81 87-90	
Tunisia	1977-79 85-87 89-92 96-99 2009-12	
Uganda	1977-85 87-98 2000-03 05-08 13-16	
UR of Tanzania	1978-86 88-95 2001-04 05-08 12-15	
Zambia	1981-83 1997-2000 08-11	
Zimbabwe	1982-84 91-98 2007-10	2015-18

Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)

Afghanistan ¹	2009-12	2017-20
Bahrain	2008-11 12-15	2016-19
Bangladesh	1979-94 1997-2004 05-16	
China	1989-2004 05-12 13-16	2017-20
Cyprus	1982-91	
India	1979-2011 12-15	2016-19
Indonesia	1980-2000 03-14	2015-18
Iran	1978-80 1988-2014	2015-18
Iraq	1977-81 84-86 89-92 2001-04 08-11	2015-18
Japan	1978-2014	2015-18
Jordan	1979-2007 12-15	
Kazakhstan	1995-98	
Lebanon	1983-85	
Malaysia	1977-88 92-95 2000-03	2016-19
Nepal	1988	
Pakistan	1978-2014	
Papua New Guinea	1977-85 93-96	
Philippines	1978-90 1992-2007	
ROK	1997-2000 09-12 13-16	2017-20
Saudi Arabia	2004-11 12-15	2016-19
Sri Lanka	1979-2011 13-16	2017-20
Syrian AR	1977-79 81-83 89-92	
Thailand	2012-15	
Turkmenistan		2016-19
UAE	1993-99 2001-04 05-08	
Viet Nam	1979-81 1999-2000	

Eastern European states (6 seats)^{2,3}

Albania	2011-14	
Armenia	2009-12	
Azerbaijan	1993-96	
Belarus	1982-84 88-95 1997-2000 04-07 14-16	
Bulgaria	1977-79 81-90 92-99 2004-07	
Croatia	2000-03	2017-20
Czech Republic	1996-2003 05-12	2017-20
Georgia	2015	2016-19
Hungary	1980-96	
Lithuania	1999-2002	
Poland	1979-81 86-88 90-91 1997-2000 03-10	

Republic of Moldova.....	2001-04	
Romania.....	1982-84 91-98 2008-11 14-16	
Russian Federation.....	1978-2014	2015-18
Serbia.....	2008-11 15	2016-19
Slovakia.....	2005-08	2015-18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	2001-04	
Ukraine.....	1985-87	

Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)*

Antigua and Barbuda.....	1991-94 2005-16	
Argentina.....	1978-83 87-90 1999-2014	2015-18
Bahamas.....	1993-96	
Barbados.....	1981-83 1992-2003	
Bolivia.....	1982-84 86-92 1999-2002	
Brazil.....	1987-2006 08-11 12-15	2016-19
Chile.....	1979-87 1991-2014	2016-19
Colombia.....	1977-85 1987-2003 13-16	2017-20
Costa Rica.....	1995-98 2004-07	
Cuba.....	1977-85 2009-12	
Dominican Republic.....	1986-88 95-98	
Ecuador.....	1978-80 87-90 1997-2000 03-06	2015-18
El Salvador.....	1982-84 2013-16	
Grenada.....	2007-14	
Guatemala.....	1979-81 89-92 2009-12	2015-18
Haiti.....	1984-86 92-95 2001-04 05-08 12-15	
Honduras.....	1984-86 2008-11	
Jamaica.....	1978-83 85-91 1993-2004 08-11	
Mexico.....	1978-83 1985-2007 12-15	2016-19
Nicaragua.....	1984-86	
Panama.....	1986-88	
Paraguay.....	1989-92 2004-07	2017-20
Peru.....	1977-85 88-91	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2001-08	
Uruguay.....		2015-18
Venezuela.....	1979-81 84-86 1993-2000 07-14	

Western European and Other states (13 seats)*

Australia.....	1979-81	
Austria.....	1977-79 92-95 2001-04	
Belgium.....	1980-82 1997-2004 05-08	
Canada.....	1977-96 2005-08	
Denmark.....	1981-83 86-91 96-99	
Finland.....	1977-79 1981-2002 07-14	2015-18
France.....	1977-2004 05-16	2017-20
Germany.....	1979-2007 08-11 12-15	2016-19
Greece.....	1979-2007	
Israel.....	2004-11 12-15	2016-19
Italy.....	1979-84 1986-2004 07-10 12-15	
Netherlands.....	1977-2000 03-10	
New Zealand.....	1982-84	
Norway.....	1980-2003 05-16	2017-20
Portugal.....	1978-80	
Spain.....	1981-86 1996-2007 09-16	2017-20*
Sweden.....	1978-80 1983-2004 05-08 11-14	2016-19
Turkey.....	1984-2006 11-14	
UK.....	1978-80 1987-2006	
USA.....	1978-2014	2015-18

Bureau for the 26th session (2017)

President

Muppavarapu Venkaiah Naidu, India

Vice-Presidents

Carlos Estuardo Barillas,
Guatemala

James Wainaina Macharia,
Kenya

Franz Marré, Germany

Rapporteur

Andrey Chibis, Russian Federation

Notes

- * On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC postponed the election of one member from the Latin American and Caribbean states for the 2017–20 term, as well as six from the Western European and Other states, including two for a term expiring 31 December 2018, one expiring 31 December 2019, and three expiring 31 December 2020. On 26 July 2017 ECOSOC elected Spain to a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.
 - 1 Afghanistan's 2009–12 term began 15 December 2009.
 - 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Governing Council from 1978 to 1980 and from 1989 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
 - 3 Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Council from 1979 to 1981.
-

World Food Programme (WFP)

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Internet: www.wfp.org or executiveboard.wfp.org

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Executive Director: David Beasley, USA (appointed jointly by the UN Secretary-General and FAO Director-General in April 2017 for a five-year term)

Purpose

WFP is the world's leading humanitarian organisation, working towards achieving zero hunger, delivering food assistance in emergencies, and partnering with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience for those furthest behind. Each year, WFP reaches an average of 80 million people with food assistance in around 80 countries. The WFP Strategic Plan (2017–21) aligns WFP with the 2030 Agenda, focusing on ending hunger and contributing to revitalised global partnerships to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It sets out WFP's vision to lift the most vulnerable and marginalised people out of hunger through all of us working together.

Evolution

WFP was established in 1961 by the General Assembly and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference as the UN system's food aid organisation. In 2008, WFP was transformed from a food aid organisation to a food assistance organisation. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1995), the FAO and the WFP absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

Structure

The [Executive Board](#) provides inter-governmental support for, policy direction to and supervision of, WFP's activities. It reports to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on its yearly activities. The Board became effective on 1 January 1996. It replaced the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which had been established in 1975 by General Assembly resolutions and the FAO Conference on the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference. The CFA had replaced the WFP's Inter-government Committee (IGC).

Board membership has been reduced from 42 to 36. Eighteen members are elected by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, and 18 by the FAO Council, usually in November, from among UN Member States and FAO Member Nations, as set out in Appendix A of the General [Regulations](#). The distribution of seats is set out in Appendix B of the General Regulations (or see 'Distribution of Seats' at <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>). Each member serves a three-year term, ending 31 December, and is eligible for re-election. The Board elects a bureau at its first session each year, comprising a president, vice-president, three other members and alternates.

WFP is funded by voluntary contributions from governments, corporates and individuals. Donors contributed about \$5.9 billion in the year ending 2016.

Meetings

The Executive Board meets three times a year in Rome.

Executive Board members 2017 (36)*

'Term ends' relates to the standard three-year period. Members may stand down for one or two years within this period, offering their seat to another state member.

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Elected by ECOSOC

China	Japan	Panama ²
Hungary	Lesotho ¹	UK

Elected by the FAO Council

Australia	Denmark	Libya
Brazil ³	Iran ⁴	Poland

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Elected by ECOSOC

Bangladesh	India	Netherlands
France	Liberia	Russian Federation

Elected by the FAO Council

Afghanistan	Kuwait	Switzerland ⁷
Benin ⁵	Peru ⁶	USA

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Elected by ECOSOC

Egypt	Mexico	Spain
Finland ⁸	Saudi Arabia	Sudan

Elected by the FAO Council

Argentina	Congo	Pakistan
Canada	Germany	Zimbabwe ⁹

Bureau for 2017

President

Anil Wadhwa, India (List B)

Vice-President

Zoltán Kálmán, Hungary (List E)

Members

Hans Hoogeveen, Netherlands (List D)

Angélica Jácome, Panama (List C)

Haruna-Rashid Kromah, Liberia (List A)

Alternates

List A: Khaled El Taweel, Egypt

List B: Yousef Jhail, Kuwait

List C: María Fernanda Silva, Argentina

List D: Miriam G Lutz, USA

List E: Evgeniy Vakulenko, Russian Federation

Notes

- * On 17 April 2017, ECOSOC elected five members to serve three-year terms, beginning on 1 January 2018: China, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan and UK. On 26 July 2017 ECOSOC elected Lesotho to serve the same term.
 - 1 On 17 April 2017, following Swaziland's resignation, Lesotho was endorsed by the African states group to complete the remainder of the term of office, 17 April 2017 to 31 December 2017.
 - 2 On 17 September 2015, following Guatemala's resignation, ECOSOC elected Panama to complete the remainder of the term of office, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017.
 - 3 Brazil and Guatemala reached an agreement to share this seat filled by the FAO Council elections, with Brazil serving in 2015, Guatemala in 2016 and Brazil in 2017.
 - 4 Iran is occupying the rotating seat. The rotating seat is to be occupied by a country of: List B, second term 2015, 2016, 2017; List A, third term 2018, 2019, 2020; and List C, fourth term 2021, 2022, 2023.
 - 5 Mauritania and Benin reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Mauritania serving in 2016, and Benin serving in 2017 and 2018.
 - 6 As per agreement reached in GRULAC (PPT-MEX-187-2016), Peru will fill the FAO Council-elected seat in 2017 and 2018.
 - 7 As per agreement reached in List D, Switzerland takes over from Sweden for the FAO Council-elected seat for 2017 and 2018.
 - 8 Finland and Norway reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Finland serving in 2017 and 2019 and Norway serving in 2018.
 - 9 Zimbabwe and Angola reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Zimbabwe serving in 2017 and 2018, and Angola serving in 2019.
-

OTHER UN ENTITIES

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 791 3666
Fax: +41 22 791 4187
Email: unaids@unaids.org

Internet: www.unaids.org

Executive Director: Michel Sidibé, Mali (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations in 2009)

Purpose

UNAIDS brings together the collective efforts of 11 UN system organisations and a secretariat to help prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

The Joint Programme was formally established through ECOSOC res. [1994/24](#). UNAIDS began operation on 1 January 1996. In the preceding year, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the six original co-sponsors of UNAIDS:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Bank.

The following agencies joined in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2012 respectively:

- UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), which is now an integral part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

In 2015, the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) of the Joint Programme approved a Fast-Track strategy that guides the world, and specifically the Joint Programme, on how to reach the 2030 Agenda commitment, including by reaching a set of milestones by 2020. The Fast-Track approach and 2020 milestones were subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly within the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. The UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, which set the framework for global development policy over the next 15 years, including ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. The Strategy seeks to achieve a set of far-reaching and people-centred goals and targets that must be met by 2020 if we are to reach our 2030 ambition of ending the AIDS epidemic.

The goals correspond to each of the three strategic directions, and include achieving by 2020:

- Fewer than 500,000 people newly infected with HIV
- Fewer than 500,000 people dying from AIDS-related causes
- Elimination of HIV-related discrimination.

Structure

The organisation is guided by the [PCB](#), which serves as its governing body. This comprises the UN Member States, five non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 11 co-sponsors. The states are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution, as noted in the list of Board members. Terms are usually for three years, beginning on 1 January and ending 31 December of the years shown in the list. Previous [members](#) are listed on the website.

The five NGOs, three from developing countries and two from developed countries or countries with economies in transition, represent the perspectives of civil society, including people living with HIV. The NGO representatives serve for up to three years and have non-voting status. The five organisations have one representative each and are supported by five other NGOs, which stand as alternate members. The [members](#) are listed on the website.

UNAIDS has offices in more than 80 countries. The Secretariat is based in Geneva.

Board members (22)*

African states (5 seats)

Algeria.....	2017–19	Madagascar.....	2017–19
Burundi.....	2015–17	Malawi.....	2016–18
Ghana.....	2016–18		

Asia-Pacific states (5 seats)

China.....	2016–18	Iran.....	2015–17
India.....	2017–19	Japan.....	2016–18
Indonesia.....	2017–19		

Eastern European states (2 seats)

Belarus.....	2017–19	Russian Federation.....	2016–18
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Latin American and Caribbean states (3 seats)

Brazil.....	2015–17	Mexico.....	2017–19
Ecuador.....	2016–18		

Western European and Other states (7 seats)¹

Australia.....	2017	Sweden.....	2017–18
Germany.....	2017–19	UK.....	2016–18
Norway.....	2016–17	USA.....	2017–19
Portugal.....	2017–18		

NGO delegation 2017

Africa: African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHeR) / Uganda Youth Coalition on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and HIV (CYSRA)	Europe: East Europe and Central Asia Union of People Living with HIV (ECUO) / AIDS Action Europe
Asia-Pacific: Asia Pacific Network of Young Key Populations (Youth LEAD) / India HIV/AIDS Alliance	Latin America-Caribbean: Gestos, Brazil / Collaborative Network of Persons Living with HIV (C-NET), Belize
	North America: Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network / Global Network of Black People Working in HIV (GNBPH)

Notes

* On 19 April 2017, ECOSOC elected five members to serve three-year terms, beginning on 1 January 2018: Congo (African states); Iran (Asia-Pacific states); Chile (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia and Finland (Western European and Other states).

¹ Denmark resigned its seat effective 26 January 2016 and Norway was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2017. Canada relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2016 and Australia was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2017. Netherlands relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2016 and Portugal was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2018. Switzerland relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2016 and Sweden was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2018.

Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)

CCO comprises representatives from the 11 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-sponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat. It serves as the forum for the co-sponsoring organisations to meet on a regular basis to consider matters concerning UNAIDS and provide input into its policies and strategies. The CCO comprises executive heads, or his or her designated representatives, and serves as a standing committee of the Programme Coordination Board (PCB). Each co-sponsor rotates as chair annually. The Chair for 2017 is UN-Women.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600
Email: unodc@unodc.org

Internet: www.unodc.org

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director: Yury Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010; also Director-General of the UN Office in Vienna)

Purpose

UNODC is mandated to support Member States in the prevention of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. The Office is also the Secretariat of the:

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its three supplementary protocols on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; Smuggling of Migrants; and Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms
- Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption
- UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held every five years.

The three pillars of UNODC's work programme are:

- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions
- Normative work to assist states in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and other services to the treaty-based and governing bodies
- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

The drug programme works on the prevention of drug abuse and assistance for drug treatment, as well as to strengthen international action against production and trafficking of illicit drugs. The crime programme works to strengthen the rule of law and to promote stable criminal justice systems. It pays special attention to addressing transnational organised crime, including trafficking in people, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as combating corruption and preventing terrorism.

Evolution

The UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the predecessor of UNODC, was established under GA res. [45/179](#) (1990) as the programme responsible for coordinated international action in the field of drug abuse control.

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme was established under GA res. [46/152](#) (1991) and was, from 1992, implemented under ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#) by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).

The authority for the Programme's Fund was conferred on the Executive Director by GA res. [46/185C](#) (1991). Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan ([ST/SGB/2004/6](#)) established UNODC on 15 March 2004 to implement the two programmes in an integrated manner.

Structure

UNODC has its headquarters in Vienna and a strong field office network in more than 70 locations. Eight country offices, nine regional offices and two liaison and partnership offices also manage and oversee the work of more than 55 programme and project offices worldwide.

The field office network is essential for UNODC's technical cooperation activities and for its direct work with governments, institutions, civil society organisations, local communities, UN entities and development partners to deliver technical cooperation programmes tailored to the needs of member states. Field offices also provide policy and strategic advice, technical expertise and support to their local counterparts for the development of new national policies, strategies and action plans in UNODC mandated areas.

UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS Headquarters
Marmorvej 51
PO Box 2695
2100 Copenhagen
Denmark

Telephone: +45 4533 7500
Fax: +45 4533 7501
Email: info@unops.org

Internet: www.unops.org

Executive Director: Grete Faremo, Norway (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2014)

Purpose

UNOPS supports the successful implementation of its partners' peacebuilding, humanitarian and development projects around the world. Partners include members of the UN family, governments, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, foundations and the private sector.

UNOPS concentrates its efforts in areas where it has a clear mandate and expertise: project management, infrastructure and procurement. It tailors its support to the needs of its partners and can deliver one key element of a project, offer expert advice or manage entire projects or programmes. As such, UNOPS offers three main kinds of services:

- Implementation: Implementing partners' projects efficiently and effectively, with the involvement of all stakeholders
- Advisory: Developing national capacity in core-mandated areas
- Transactional: Providing stand-alone human resources management and procurement services.

As per its 2014–17 strategic plan, UNOPS services contribute to four high-level goals: rebuilding peace and stability after conflict; early recovery of communities affected by natural disasters; the ability of people to develop local economies and obtain social services; and environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change.

Structure

Established as part of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 1974, UNOPS became an independent self-financing organisation in 1995. An updated governance structure was endorsed by the General Assembly in December 2010, confirming a series of decisions and policies developed by the Executive Board during the previous four years to make UNOPS more accountable and transparent.

The General Assembly also decided to rename the Executive Board to include UNOPS in its title, making it the Executive Board of the UNDP, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNOPS (GA res. [65/176](#) (2010)). It endorsed an earlier decision whereby the Executive Director reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Board, and has the authority to sign host country agreements and appoint UNOPS representatives in the field.

For more information about the Executive Board, see the UNDP entry in the section 'Recognised Funds and Programmes of the UN' or the website www.undp.org.

Other key decisions by the Executive Board that have helped transform the organisation include the Financial Regulations and Rules, which govern the financial management of UNOPS, and the 2014–17 Strategic Plan, which defines UNOPS' position in the UN and its goals. The full text of the legislative documents can be found in GA res. [65/176](#) (2010), ECOSOC res. [2010/23](#) and Executive Board [decisions](#) 2008/35, 2009/25, 2010/7 and 2010/21.

UNOPS operates on a full cost-recovery basis from fees earned for services rendered, with no assessed or voluntary budget funding. The management fees are determined on a case-by-case basis and take into account the level of effort, complexity and risk of the services delivered.

United Nations University (UNU)

53–70, Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150–8925
Japan

Telephone: +81 3 5467 1212
Fax: +81 3 3499 2828
Email: mbox@unu.edu

Internet: <http://unu.edu>

Rector: David M Malone, Canada (since March 2013; appointed by the UN Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General; reappointed in August 2017 for a second five-year term)

Purpose

UNU was established by GA res. [2951](#) (XXVII) (1972) as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly. UNU functions as a think tank for the UN system. It is a platform for new and creative ideas, as well as academic and policy dialogue, and informs UN policy processes through evidence-based research. The University acts as a bridge between the UN and the international academic community, translating science-based research findings into comprehensible, policy-relevant analyses and recommendations. Through its training and capacity development activities, UNU seeks to enhance the capacity for self-sustained learning by individuals, particularly in developing and transitional countries, and to strengthen global academic and scientific communities.

Structure

UNU operates as a system of academic institutions rather than as an inter-governmental organisation. It comprises a central programming and coordinating body, the UNU Centre, headquartered in Tokyo, along with a decentralised network of research and training institutes and programmes located in 10 UN Member States. This core system is further assisted by a global network of UNU associated institutions and other cooperating institutions and scholars.

The governing [Council](#) is composed of appointed members serving in their individual capacities, the UNU Rector and three ex officio members (the UN Secretary-General; UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General; and UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Executive Director). The Council reports annually to the UN General Assembly, ECOSOC and UNESCO Executive Board.

UNU is financed by investment income derived from its endowment fund and by voluntary contributions from governments, international organisations, foundations, universities and others.

Meetings

The Council meets in a regular session twice a year.

Appointed Council members 2016–22 (12)

2016–19

Ernest Aryeetey, Ghana
Simon Chesterman, Australia
Elizabeth Cousens, USA
Bassma Kodmani, Syrian AR
Irena Lipowicz, Poland
Lan Xue, China

2016–22

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Brazil
Isabel Guerrero Pulgar, Chile
Angela Kane, Germany
Segenet Kelemu, Ethiopia
Radha Kumar, India (Chair)
Tsuneo Nishida, Japan

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1583
Fax: +41 22 917 0176
Email: unidir@unog.ch

Internet: www.unidir.org

Director: Jarmo Sareva, Finland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, effective January 2015)

Purpose

UNIDIR is an autonomous body of the UN established by the General Assembly to carry out independent research on disarmament and related international security issues. It was established in 1980 and its Statute approved by the General Assembly in res. [39/148H](#) (1984).

Member States have mandated the Institute to provide analysis on international security and disarmament; build the capacity of all states to participate in disarmament efforts; assist negotiations and efforts towards greater security at lower levels of armaments; and conduct forward-looking research on longer-term issues. Unlike many organisations producing analysis, UNIDIR is not an advocacy organisation, nor is it limited to a specific region or a single issue area.

UNIDIR offers research and analysis, expertise and advisory services on the full range of security issues of interest to Member States. UNIDIR also supports UN agencies and multilateral processes through research and tool development designed to improve programming and implementation. UNIDIR serves as a partner to UN agencies seeking more effective outcomes and thus contributes to the UN's ability to deliver results.

UNIDIR's programme of work covers weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, emerging security issues and cross-cutting topics linked to security and society. From its long-standing expertise in outer space security and nuclear weapons, to new issues such as cyber warfare, UNIDIR delivers policy-relevant research and analysis, as well as practical tools, to assist the international community to achieve its security objectives.

The Institute is funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States and foundations and receives a small contribution from the UN budget.

Structure

The UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters functions as UNIDIR's [Board of Trustees](#). Members are listed on the [website](#). The UNIDIR Director reports annually to the General Assembly on the Institute's activities.

United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10
10127 Turin
Italy

Telephone: +39 011 653 5911
Fax: +39 011 653 5901
Email: info@unssc.org

Internet: www.unssc.org

Director: Jafar Javan, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2012)

Purpose

The UNSSC provides learning and training programmes specifically designed for UN staff. The Staff College's services include: residential workshops, seminars and training courses; e-learning opportunities, including e-learning design and management; on-demand services and tailor-made learning programmes for UN organisations; agency-specific Learning Management Portals; training of trainers programmes; communities of practice and knowledge sharing events. Its main areas of focus include: leadership and management development, sustainable development and Agenda 2030, knowledge management, and peace and security.

The Staff College was established by the UN General Assembly in 2001 (GA res. [55/278](#)) and began to operate as a distinct learning and training institution within the UN system in January 2002.

Structure

The College's governing body is the Board of Governors, chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General. The Board is composed of nine UN representatives at the director level or above. Members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), for a two-year period with the possibility of a one-year extension. [Members](#) are listed on the UNSSC website. The Board, which meets once a year, receives technical advice on the College's activities from an Expert Technical Review Panel.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 8400
Fax: +41 22 917 8047
Email: info@unitar.org

Internet: www.unitar.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNITARHQ

Twitter: [@UNITAR](https://twitter.com/UNITAR)

Executive Director: Nikhil Seth, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2015)

Purpose

UNITAR is a dedicated training arm of the UN, established in 1963 by General Assembly res. [1934](#) (XVIII) (1963) for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN in achieving the major objectives of the Organisation through training and research. The Institute's mission is to develop the capacities of individuals, organisations and institutions to enhance global decision making and support country-level action for shaping a better future.

UNITAR delivers close to 500 training and capacity development programmes annually in the thematic areas of Capacity for the 2030 Agenda, Strengthening Multilateralism, Advancing Environmental Sustainability and Green Development, Improving Resilience and Humanitarian Assistance, Promoting Sustainable Peace, and Promoting Economic Development and Social Inclusion. Beneficiaries of UNITAR training programmes are mainly government officials from UN Member States, representatives from international organisations, non-governmental

organisations, academia, private sector, and other UN agencies. The Institute is committed to ensuring that its activities reach the furthest first, and leave no one behind, with special attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other groups and communities that are most vulnerable, including those in conflict situations.

Parallel to its learning-specific services, the Institute also engages in training-related and advisory services to support governments and other actors in the achievement of broader social and economic outcomes, such as strengthened multi-stakeholder participation in environmental decision making, the early ratification and implementation of environmental agreements and enhanced coordination of relief by humanitarian agencies in the wake of natural disasters.

The Institute also delivers research-related results and knowledge products. Through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), for instance, UNITAR provides geospatial information to support the international humanitarian community in decision making and operational coordination in the field.

Structure

UNITAR's headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, with out-posted offices in New York, US, and Hiroshima, Japan. It also has a project office in Nigeria (Niger Delta Local Development Office in Port Harcourt) and a network of affiliated local authority training centres around the world.

The Board of Trustees is the Institute's governing body and meets at least once a year. It approves the work programme and budget, and formulates principles and policies that govern the Institute's activities and operations. Board members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the General Assembly Presidents and ECOSOC. Members are listed on the UNITAR [website](#).

UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10
10127 Turin
Italy

Telephone: +39 011 653 7111
Fax: +39 011 631 3368
Email: information@unicri.it

Internet: www.unicri.it

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicri.it/

Twitter: [@UNICRI](https://twitter.com/UNICRI)

Director: Cindy J Smith, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2015)

Purpose

UNICRI was established in 1965 following ECOSOC res. [1086 B](#) (XXXIX) (1965), which urged an expansion of UN activities in crime prevention and criminal justice. Its mission is to advance security, serve justice and build peace in support of the rule of law and sustainable development.

The Institute works in specialised niches and selected fields of crime prevention, justice, security governance, counter-terrorism and social cohesion. It serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation, bringing together partners such as Member States, local governments, research institutions, international organisations, private entities and civil society at large, in forging a common approach to addressing common challenges.

The Institute supports the design and implementation of holistic and innovative processes to confront traditional and emerging threats, at both national and cross-border levels. In particular, it assesses countries' threats and needs; develops and shares knowledge; serves as a worldwide training and capacity-building centre; acts as a worldwide forum to identify, tailor and test strategies and practical models; assists countries in strengthening national and international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance; establishes platforms for consultation and cooperation; and provides advisory services.

The Institute's current priorities include: asset recovery; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks mitigation; counterfeiting; cyber security; environmental crime and illicit trafficking of natural resources; gender issues in drug abuse and treatment; hate speech and hate crimes; health and human rights; international criminal law; juvenile justice; organised crime, illicit financial flows; robotics and artificial intelligence; terrorism prevention and rehabilitation of violent extremists; urban and sports security; victims; vulnerable and marginalised populations.

Structure

UNICRI is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of eminent experts. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice selects seven members, on the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for five-year rotating terms. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by ECOSOC, and serve in their personal capacity. The four ex officio members are: a representative of the UN Secretary-General; a representative of the UN Development Programme Administrator; a representative of the host country (Italy); and the Director of UNICRI. The elected members are listed on the [website](#).

UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3020
Fax: +41 22 917 0650
Email: info@unrisd.org

Internet: www.unrisd.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unrisd

Twitter: [@UNRISD](https://twitter.com/UNRISD)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/unrisd

Director: Paul Ladd, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2015)

Purpose

UNRISD is an autonomous research institute within the UN system that undertakes interdisciplinary research and policy analysis on the social dimensions of contemporary development issues ([ST/SGB/126](#)). UNRISD works collaboratively with an extensive network of partners from the academic, policy, practitioner and activist communities in developed and developing countries, with the aim of positioning social equity, inclusion and justice at the centre of development thinking, policy and practice.

A hallmark of its work is integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development with analysis of the political factors and institutional arrangements that underpin processes of social change.

Through its research, UNRISD is making evidence-based contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in two main areas: addressing current global challenges of inequality, conflict and unsustainable practices, and identifying pathways, innovations and institutions that work for inclusive development. Research and policy engagement activities are organised in three programme areas: social policy and development, gender and development, and social dimensions of sustainable development.

Priority topics include: social drivers of sustainable development, new directions in social policy, linking social protection and human rights, politics of domestic resource mobilisation for social development, combating poverty and inequality, gender and the care economy, migration and social policy, social dimensions of the green economy, understanding gender-egalitarian policy change, social and solidarity economy, as well as issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment in both rural and urban settings.

UNRISD flagship reports are recognised for catalysing development debates and shaping policies. The most recent edition, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Social Change*, was published in 2016.

Structure

UNRISD is an autonomous body funded entirely by voluntary contributions. Its work is coordinated with UN specialised agencies and supervised by an independent board.

The Board is composed of a chair appointed by the Secretary-General; 10 members nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by ECOSOC, who serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms with the possibility of extension for two years; and eight ex officio members. The appointed members are listed on the [website](#). The ex officio members are: a representative of the Secretary-General; representatives of UN Regional Commissions and relevant agencies (appointed in rotation); and the UNRISD Director.

UNRISD reports biennially to ECOSOC via the Commission for Social Development (its 2015–16 report is E/CN.5/2017/8).

TREATY AND RELATED BODIES

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

As at June 2017, the following 10 human rights treaty bodies monitored implementation of the core international human rights treaties.

Following a two-year inter-governmental process to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the treaty body system, the General Assembly adopted resolution [68/268](#) in April 2014. This resolution includes additional meeting time and human and financial resources for treaty bodies. Further information is available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBODIES/Pages/HumanRightsBodies.aspx.

Committee Against Torture (CAT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
Human Rights
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org
and registry@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx

Chair: Jens Modvig, Denmark

Purpose

CAT is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Convention was adopted by GA res. [39/46](#) (1984) and entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 23 June 2017, there were 162 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year, then every four years (article 19). In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct an inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave and systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Convention (article 20).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from a State Party claiming that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 21); and that it recognises the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from, or on behalf of, individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention by a State Party (article 22).

The Optional Protocol to the Convention, which entered into force in June 2006, created the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT – see next entry).

Meetings

The Committee meets three times a year in Geneva: in April/May (four weeks), July/August (three weeks) and November/December (four weeks and two-and-a-half days). GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, provided the Committee with the above additional meeting time, namely the July–August session. See the website for current details.

Membership

CAT consists of 10 experts in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the legal experience of candidates. Members are elected by States Parties, generally for staggered four-year terms, and may be re-elected.

Members (10)

Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Essadia Belmir, Morocco (Vice-Chair)
Alessio Bruni, Italy
Jens Modvig, Denmark (Chair)
Sapana Pradhan-Malla, Nepal
Kening Zhang, China

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Felice Gaer, USA (Vice-Chair)
Abdelwahab Hani, Tunisia
Claude Heller Rouassant, Mexico (Vice-Chair)
Ana Racu, Moldova
Sébastien Touzé, France (Rapporteur)

Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
Human Rights
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000/9744
Email: opc@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/OPCATIndex.aspx
Chair: Malcolm Evans, UK (since 2011)

Purpose

The SPT was created under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Its mandate is to visit places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, and make recommendations to States Parties concerning the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Optional Protocol requires each State Party to set up, designate or maintain at the domestic level one or several visiting bodies for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In addition to providing advice and assistance to States Parties in the establishment of these national preventive mechanisms, the SPT assists and advises the national preventive mechanisms in order to strengthen safeguards against ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty.

The Optional Protocol was adopted by GA res. [57/199](#) (2002) and entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 23 June 2017, there were 83 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

Meetings

The SPT convenes three times a year in Geneva for one week.

Membership

The SPT originally had 10 members, increasing to 25 in 2011 following the 50th ratification of, or accession to, the Optional Protocol. Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, and gender balance. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve for staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

Members (25)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Mari Amos, Estonia
 Arman Danielyan, Armenia
 Marija Definis-Gojanovic, Croatia
 Roberto Michel Fehér Pérez, Uruguay
 Emilio Ginés Santidrián, Spain
 Lorena González Pinto, Guatemala (Vice-Chair)
 Gnambi Garba Kodjo, Togo
 Aisha Shujune Muhammad, Maldives (Vice-Chair)
 Radhia Nasraoui, Tunisia
 Catherine Paulet, France
 Aneta Stanchevska, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Nora Sveaass, Norway (Vice-Chair)
 Felipe Villavicencio Terreros, Peru

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Hans-Jörg Viktor Bannwart, Switzerland
 Satyabhooshun Gupt Domah, Mauritius
 Malcolm Evans, UK (Chair)
 Maria Dolores Gomez, Argentina
 Petros Michaelides, Cyprus
 Kosta Mitrovic, Serbia
 Margarete Osterfeld, Germany
 Abdallah Ounir, Morocco
 June Caridad Pagaduan Lopez, Philippines
 Zdenka Perović, Montenegro
 Haimoud Ramdan, Mauritania
 Victor Zaharia, Moldova (Vice-Chair)

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
 Human Rights
 Palais Wilson
 52 Rue des Pâquis
 1201 Geneva
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008
 Email: cedaw@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx
 Chair: Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania (since 2017)

Purpose

CEDAW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The Convention is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It defines discrimination against women and outlines a comprehensive range of measures to end it. The Convention was adopted by GA res. [34/180](#) (1979) and entered into force on 3 September 1981.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in implementing the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of the Convention's entry into force for the state concerned, then at least every four years (article 18).

An Optional Protocol to the Convention was adopted by GA res. [54/4](#) (1999) and entered into force on 22 December 2000. The Protocol contains two procedures:

- A communication procedure allows individuals or groups of individuals to submit claims of violations of rights protected under the Convention to CEDAW
- An inquiry procedure enables CEDAW to initiate inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the rights enshrined in the Convention.

As at 23 June 2017, there were 189 [parties](#) to the Convention and 109 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

The CEDAW secretariat is within the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Meetings

CEDAW usually meets three times a year in Geneva.

Membership

CEDAW consists of 23 experts in the fields covered by the Convention serving in their personal capacities (article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different cultures, as well as the principal legal systems. Experts are elected by States Parties. Members usually serve staggered and renewable four-year terms.

Members (23)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Ayşe Feride Acar, Turkey
Gladys Acosta Vargas, Peru
Magalys Arocha Dominguez, Cuba (Vice-Chair)
Louiza Chalal, Algeria¹
Naéla Gabr, Egypt
Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, Israel (Vice-Chair)
Yoko Hayashi, Japan
Lilian Hofmeister, Austria
Ismat Jahan, Bangladesh
Lia Nadaraia, Georgia
Aruna Devi Narain, Mauritius²
Patricia Schulz, Switzerland

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Nicole Ameline, France
Gunnar Bergby, Norway
Marion Bethel, Bahamas
Hilary Gbedemah, Ghana
Nahla Haidar, Lebanon
Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania (Chair)
Rosario Manalo, Philippines (Rapporteur)
Theodora Oby Nwankwo, Nigeria (Vice-Chair)
Bandana Rana, Nepal
Aicha Vall Verges, Mauritania
Wenyan Song, China

Note

- 1 On 6 November 2014 Louiza Chalal, Algeria, was appointed to serve as a member of the Committee for the term of Kheira Mahdjoub-Ouigui, Algeria, who had passed away on 6 September 2014.
- 2 Appointed in July 2017 to replace Pramila Patten, Mauritius, who resigned on 16 May 2017.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
Human Rights
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
Fax: +41 22 917 9008
Email: InfoDesk@ohchr.org and cescr@ohchr.org

Internet www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx

Chair: Maria Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal

Secretariat: Maja Andrijasevic-Boko

Purpose

CESCR is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its States Parties. The Covenant was adopted by GA res. [2200 \(XXI\) A](#) (1966) and entered into force on 3 January 1976. As at 23 June 2017, there were 165 [parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of accepting the Covenant, then every five years.

While other core international human rights instruments have treaty bodies to examine States Parties' reports, the Covenant obliges States Parties to report to ECOSOC on its implementation. ECOSOC res. [1988 \(LX\)](#) (1976) laid down the procedures for this. The Committee's reports to ECOSOC include observations on each State Party's report, with a view to helping ECOSOC fulfil its responsibilities under articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

In addition to the reporting procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 5 May 2013, provides the Committee with the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated. The Committee may also, under certain circumstances, undertake inquiries on grave or systematic violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights in the Covenant, and consider inter-state complaints. As at 23 June 2017, there were 22 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

Evolution

The Committee was originally named the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC decision [1978/10](#)). ECOSOC res. [1985/17](#) renamed it CESCR.

Meetings

CESCR has usually met twice a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the website for current details.

Membership

CESCR comprises 18 experts of recognised competence in human rights serving in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems.

Committee members are elected by ECOSOC secret ballot from a list of people nominated by States Parties to the Covenant. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

Members (18)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze, Russian Federation
 Clément Atangana, Cameroon
 Maria Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal (Chair)
 Chandrashekhara Dasgupta, India
 Olivier De Shutter, Belgium
 Azzouz Kerdoun, Algeria
 Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil
 Heisoo Shin, ROK (Vice-Chair)
 Rodrigo Uprimny, Colombia

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim, Egypt (Vice-Chair)
 Laura-Maria Craciunean, Romania
 Zdzisław Kedzia, Poland (Vice-Chair)
 Sandra Liebenberg, South Africa
 Mikel Mancisidor de la Fuente, Spain
 Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg, Suriname (Rapporteur)
 Waleed Sadi, Jordan
 Shiqiu Chen, China
 Michael Windfuhr, Germany

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
 1211 Geneva 10
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9193
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008
 Email: cerd@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx

Chair: Anastasia Crickley, Ireland

Purpose

CERD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its States Parties. The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969 (GA res. [2106A](#) (1965)). As at 23 June 2017, there were 178 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Convention, then every two years.

Under article 14, a State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. As at 23 June 2017, 58 States Parties had made a declaration under article 14.

The Committee reports annually to the General Assembly and may make suggestions and recommendations based on its examination of the reports and information provided by States Parties.

GA res. [47/111](#) (1992) made an amendment to the Convention's fund provisions that will enter into force when it is accepted by two-thirds of States Parties to the Convention. As at 23 June 2017, 48 States [Parties](#) had accepted the amendment.

Meetings

CERD has usually convened twice a year for sessions of three weeks' duration, normally in February and August in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the website for current details.

Membership

CERD consists of 18 experts, elected by States Parties, who serve in their personal capacities (article 8). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the representation of different cultures, as well as to the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

Members (18)

Term ends 19 Jan 2018

Noureddine Amir, Algeria (Vice-Chair)
 Marc Bossuyt, Belgium
 Anastasia Crickley, Ireland (Chair)
 Afiwa-Kindena Hohoueto, Togo
 Anwar Kemal, Pakistan
 Melhem Khalaf, Lebanon (Vice-Chair)
 Gün Kut, Turkey
 José Augusto Lindgren Alves, Brazil
 Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen, Mauritius

Term ends 19 Jan 2020

Alexei S Avtonomov, Russian Federation
 (Rapporteur)
 José Francisco Cali Tzay, Guatemala (Vice-Chair)
 Fatimata-Binta Victoire Dah, Burkina Faso
 Li Yanduan, China
 Nicolás Marugán, Spain
 Gay McDougall, USA
 Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed, Mauritania
 Elias Murillo Martinez, Colombia
 Verene Albertha Shepherd, Jamaica

Note

- * On 22 June 2017 the Conference of States Parties elected the following nine members to a four-year term from 20 January 2018: Silvio José Albuquerque E Silva (Brazil), Noureddine Amir (Algeria), Marc Bossuyt (Belgium), Chinsung Chung (ROK), Rita Izsák-Ndiaye (Hungary), Keiko Ko (Japan), Gün Kut (Turkey), Bakari Sidiki Diaby (Côte d'Ivoire) and Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen (Mauritius).

Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
 Human Rights
 1211 Geneva 10
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9335
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008
 Email: cmw@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/CMWIndex.aspx

Chair: José Serrano Brillantes, Philippines (since 2016)

Purpose

CMW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Convention gives specific form to general international human rights standards so that they are meaningful in the particular context of migration. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [45/158](#)) on 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003. As at 23 June 2017, there were 51 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties accept the obligation to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Convention, then every five years (article 73).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals within that State's jurisdiction who claim their rights under the Convention have been violated by that State Party (article 77).

Meetings

The Committee has usually met in Geneva twice a year. GA res. 68/268 (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

Membership

The CMW originally consisted of 10 experts, increasing to 14 on 1 January 2010, once the number of parties to the Convention had reached 40 (article 72). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members are usually elected for staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

Members (14)

Term ends 31 December 2017

José Serrano Brillantes, Philippines (Chair)
 Salomé Castellanos Delgado, Honduras
 Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, Argentina (Vice-Chair)
 Fatoumata Abdourhamane Dicko, Mali (Vice-Chair)
 Md Sahidul Haque, Bangladesh
 Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka
 Ahmadou Tall, Senegal (Vice-Chair)

Term ends 31 December 2019

Jasminka Dzumhur, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Vice-Chair)
 Ahmed Hassan El-Borai, Egypt
 Abdelhamid El Jamri, Morocco (Rapporteur)
 Khedidja Ladjel, Algeria
 Maria Landazuri de Mora, Ecuador
 Marco Núñez-Melgar Maguiña, Peru
 Can Ünver, Turkey

Note

* On 28 June 2017 the Conference of States Parties elected the following seven members to a four-year term from 1 January 2018: Alvaro Botero Navarro (Colombia), Ermal Frasheri (Albania), Mohammad Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh), Mamane Oumaria (Niger), Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka), Azad Taghi-Zada (Azerbaijan) and Ahmadou Tall (Senegal).

Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
 Human Rights
 1211 Geneva 20
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9141
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008
 Email: crc@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx

Chair: Renate Winter, Austria (elected by the Committee in May 2017)

Purpose

The CRC is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also monitors implementation of three optional protocols to the Convention.

The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [44/25](#)) on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990. As at 23 June 2017, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The CRC considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of acceding to the Convention, then every five years (article 44).

Evolution

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) were adopted by GA res. [54/263](#) (2000) and opened for signature and ratification or accession in New York on 5 June 2000. They entered into force on 12 February and 18 January 2002 respectively.

As at 23 June 2017, there were 173 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and 166 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on a communications procedure (OPIC) was adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2011 (res. [66/138](#)) and opened for signature on 28 February 2012. It entered into force on 14 April 2014, having been ratified three months earlier by the required number of 10 countries. As at 23 June 2017, there were 34 [parties](#). The OPIC establishes a communications procedure that allows individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols.

Meetings

The CRC has usually convened three times a year for sessions of three weeks' duration, normally in January, May and September in Geneva.

Membership

The CRC originally had 10 experts, increasing to 18 in 2002 (article 43 and GA res. [50/155](#) (1995)). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

Members (18)

Term ends Feb 2019

Suzanne Aho Assouma, Togo (Vice-Chair)
Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi, Morocco
Jorge Cardona Llorens, Spain
Bernard Gastaud, Monaco (Rapporteur)
Hatem Kotrane, Tunisia
Gehad Madi, Egypt
Joseph Clarence Nelson, Samoa (Vice-Chair)
José Angel Rodríguez Reyes, Venezuela (Vice-Chair)
Kirsten Sandberg, Norway

Term ends Feb 2021

Amal Salman Aldoseri, Bahrain
Olga A Khazova, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)
Cephas Lumina, Zambia
Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia
Mikiko Otani, Japan
Luis Ernesto Pedernera Reyna, Uruguay
Ann Marie Skelton, South Africa
Velina Todorova, Bulgaria
Renate Winter, Austria (Chair)

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
Human Rights
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Email: crpd@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx

Chair: Theresia Degener, Germany

Purpose

The CRPD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention was adopted on 13 December 2006 (GA res. [61/106](#)) and received its 20th ratification on 3 April 2008, triggering its entry into force on 3 May 2008. Its Optional Protocol entered into force on the same day, having received the necessary 10 ratifications.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of accepting the Convention, then every four years (article 35).

The Committee is also mandated to receive and examine individual communications alleging violations of the Convention by States Parties that have become party to the Optional Protocol. In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct an inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave or systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Optional Protocol.

As at 23 June 2017, there were 174 [parties](#) to the Convention and 92 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

Meetings

The Committee has usually convened for ordinary sessions twice a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the website for current details.

Membership

The CRPD originally had 12 members, increasing to 18 in 2010 following an additional 60 ratifications or accessions to the Convention (article 34). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities.

Consideration is given to equitable geographic distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, gender balance and participation of experts with disabilities. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

Members (18)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Danlami Umaru Basharu, Nigeria (Vice-Chair)
Theresia Degener, Germany (Chair)
Hyung Shik Kim, ROK (Rapporteur)
Stig Langvad, Denmark
Carlos Alberto Parra Dussan, Colombia
Coomarave Pyaneandee, Mauritius (Vice-Chair)
Jonas Ruskus, Lithuania
Damian Tatic, Serbia (Vice-Chair)
Liang You, China

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Ahmad Al Saif, Saudi Arabia
Munthian Buntan, Thailand
Imed Eddine Chaker, Tunisia
Jun Ishikawa, Japan
Samuel Njuguna Kabue, Kenya
László Gábor Lovaszy, Hungary
Robert George Martin, New Zealand
Martin Babu Mwesigwa, Uganda
Valery Nikitich Rukhledev, Russian Federation

Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of
Persons with Disabilities
Division for Social Policy and Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
S-2906, New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5169
Fax: +1 917 367 5102
Email: enable@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/

Purpose

Under article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the States Parties to the Convention meet regularly in a conference to consider any matter with regard to implementation of the Convention, including the election of members of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The first session of the Conference was held in 2008, when the Convention entered into force.

Meetings

The Conference has met annually since 2008. Meetings can be convened by the Secretary-General biennially or by a decision of the Conference. Non-States Parties may participate as observers, in addition to accredited non-governmental and national human rights institutions. The Bureau consists of one president and four vice-presidents, elected for two years on a geographical and rotational basis.

Human Rights Committee

Office of the UN High Commissioner for
Human Rights
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9309
Fax: +41 22 917 9008
Email: ccpr@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx

Chair: Yuji Iwasawa, Japan

Purpose

The Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by its States Parties of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Covenant came into force on 23 March 1976 (GA res. [2200](#) (XXI) A (1966)). As at 23 June 2017, there were 169 [parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Covenant, then when the Committee requests (usually every four years).

The (First) Optional Protocol of the Covenant, which also came into effect on 23 March 1976, established the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals regarding alleged violations of their rights under the Covenant. As at 23 June 2017, there were 116 [parties](#) to the First Optional Protocol. The Second Optional Protocol, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, entered into force on 11 July 1991 and, as at 23 June 2017, had 84 [parties](#).

Meetings

The Committee has usually met three times a year, with two sessions in Geneva and one in New York. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the website for current details.

Membership

The Committee has 18 members who have recognised competence in human rights and serve in their personal capacities (article 28). Given the legal nature of the Committee’s work, many of its members are lawyers, judges or professors of law.

Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

Members (18)

Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Yadh Ben Achour, Tunisia
Sarah Cleveland, USA
Olivier De Frouville, France
Yuji Iwaswa, Japan (Chair)
Ivana Jelic, Montenegro (Vice-Chair)
Duncan Muhumuza Laki, Uganda
Photini Pazartzis, Greece
Mauro Politi, Italy
Margo Waterval, Suriname (Rapporteur)

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Tania María Abdo Rocholl, Paraguay
Koita Bamariam, Mauritania
Ilze Brands Kehris, Latvia
Ahmed Amin Fathalla, Egypt (Vice-Chair)
Christof Heyns, South Africa
Marcia Kran, Canada
José Manuel Santos Pais, Portugal
Anja Seibert-Four, Germany
Yuval Shany, Israel (Vice-Chair)

Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)

Palais Wilson 52
Rue des Pâquis
1201 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9256
Fax: +41 22 917 9008
Email: ced@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndex.aspx
Chair: Santiago Corcuera Cabezut, Mexico

Purpose

CED is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

All States Parties are obliged to submit a report to the Committee within two years of becoming parties to the Convention. The Committee may request additional information.

In some circumstances, the Committee can consider requests that a disappeared person be sought as a matter of urgency (article 30) and request to visit a State Party (article 33). If the Committee receives well-founded information that a State Party practises enforced disappearance on a widespread or systematic basis, it may urgently bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly (article 34).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation under the Convention (article 31). A State Party may also declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in which a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 32).

The Convention was adopted on 20 December 2006 during the General Assembly's 61st session (GA res. [61/177](#)) and entered into force on 23 December 2010, 30 days after 20 states had ratified or acceded to it (article 39(1)). As at 23 June 2017, there were 96 signatories and 56 [parties](#).

Meetings

The Committee has usually held two sessions a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the website for current details.

Membership

CED consists of 10 experts of recognised competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (article 26). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, relevant legal experience and gender balance. Members are elected for four-year terms, except for the first election when half the terms expired after two years, and are eligible for re-election once.

Members (10)

Term ends 30 June 2019

Emmanuel Decaux, France
Maria Clara Galvis Patino, Colombia
Daniel Figallo Rivadeneyra, Peru
Rainer Huhle, Germany (Vice-Chair)
Suela Janina, Albania (Vice-Chair)

Term ends 30 June 2021

Mohammed Ayat, Morocco
Moncef Baati, Tunisia
Milica Kolakovic-Bojovic, Serbia
Horacio Ravenna, Argentina
Koji Teraya, Japan

LAW OF THE SEA TREATY BODIES

Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

Division for Ocean Affairs and
the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Fax: +1 917 367 0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm
Chair: Yong Ahn Park, ROK (since July 2017)

Purpose

The Commission's purpose is to facilitate the implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. It was established in accordance with UNCLOS Part VI and Annex II.

Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1, of Annex II to UNCLOS, the Commission's functions are to:

- Consider data and other material submitted by coastal states concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf in areas where those limits extend beyond 200 nautical miles, and to make recommendations to coastal states on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf in accordance with article 76 and the Statement of Understanding adopted on 29 August 1980 by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea
- Provide scientific and technical advice if requested by coastal states during preparation of such data.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. A subsequent [Agreement](#) relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996. As at 23 June 2017, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention and 150 [parties](#) to the Agreement.

Meetings

The 21st Meeting of States Parties requested the Commission to consider, in coordination with the Secretariat, meeting in New York for up to 26 weeks but not less than an intended minimum 21 weeks a year for five years, distributed in whichever way the Commission determined to be the most effective, and that no two sessions be sequential ([SPLOS/229](#), para. 1 (2011)).

Pursuant to that request, the Commission met for three sessions of seven weeks each year from 2013 to 2016. At its 41st session in 2016 the Commission decided it would maintain its pattern of meetings for 2017 and devote four of the 21 weeks to plenary meetings.

Membership

The Commission consists of 21 members who are experts in the fields of geology, geophysics or hydrography. They are elected by States Parties to the Convention from among their nationals and serve in their personal capacities. No fewer than three members are elected from each geographical region. Members are elected for five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The most recent election was held during the 27th Meeting of States Parties in June 2017, for which the allocation of seats was: five members from African states; five from Asia–Pacific states; three from Eastern European states; four from Latin American and Caribbean states; three from Western European and Other states; and one member from among African, Asia–Pacific and Western European and Other states (African states for the 2017–22 term). Those arrangements do not prejudice or affect future election arrangements.

Members (21)*

June 2017 to June 2022

Adnan Rashid Nasser Al-Azri, Oman
Lawrence Folajimi Awosika, Nigeria
Aldino Campos, Portugal
Wanda-Lee De Landro Clarke, Trinidad and Tobago
Ivan F Glumov, Russian Federation
Martin Vang Heinesen, Denmark
Emmanuel Kalngui, Cameroon

Lyu Wenzheng, China
Mazlan Bin Madon, Malaysia
Estevao Stefane Mahanjane, Mozambique
Jair Alberto Ribas Marques, Brazil
Marcin Mazurowski, Poland
Domingos de Carvalho Viana Moreira, Angola
David Cole Mosher, Canada
Simon Njuguna, Kenya

Yong Ahn Park, ROK

Carlos Marcelo Paterlini, Argentina

Clodette Raharimananirina, Madagascar

Toshitsugu Yamazaki, Japan

Gonzalo Alejandro Yañez Carrizo, Chile

Vacant, Eastern European states

Note

- * The third seat allocated to members from the Eastern European States was not filled due to the lack of nominations. Consultations within the group of Eastern European states are to continue with a view to identifying a candidate.
-

International Seabed Authority (ISA)

14–20 Port Royal Street

Kingston

Jamaica

Telephone: +18 76 922 9105

Fax: +18 76 922 0195

Email: postmaster@isa.org.jmInternet: www.isa.org.jm

Secretary-General: Michael W Lodge, UK (elected by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority for 2017–21)

Purpose

ISA is the organisation through which States Parties to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) organise and control activities in ‘the Area’ – the seabed, ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

ISA was established under Part XI of UNCLOS and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI, which was adopted by GA res. [48/263](#) (1994).

Structure

The principal organs of the Authority are the Assembly, the Council and the Secretariat. The Enterprise (not operational) is the organ of the Authority that carries out activities in the Area directly. The Assembly, as the sole organ consisting of all the members of the Authority, is considered the supreme organ to which other principle organs are accountable as specifically provided for in UNCLOS. As at 23 June 2017, the Authority has 168 members (167 states and the European Union), all parties to UNCLOS.

The Council, the executive organ of the Authority, comprises 36 Member States selected from five categories (Groups A to E), ensuring representation of countries with the greatest global consumption (Group A); those that have made significant investment in seabed activities (Group B); those that produce and export minerals sourced from the seabed (Group C); those with special interests (Group D); and others, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution (Group E). Members serve four-year terms, ending 31 December.

The agreed geographical allocation of seats is 10 to the African group, nine to Asia–Pacific, eight to Western European and Other states, seven to Latin American and the Caribbean states, and three to Eastern European states. Since the total number of seats allocated according to that formula is 37, it is understood that each regional group other than Eastern Europe will relinquish in rotation one seat for one year during the first four-year period in order to conform to the requirement under the Convention of 36 Council members. The member whose seat is relinquished by its regional group will participate in Council meetings but will not be entitled to vote on any matters.

Sub-organs of the Council include the Economic Planning Commission (not operational) and the Legal and Technical Commission (LTC). The Finance Committee was established by the 1994 Part XI Agreement to oversee the financing and financial management of the Authority. The Committee consists of 15 members elected by the Assembly for a period of five years.

Meetings

Annual sessions are held in Kingston, Jamaica, the seat of the Authority.

Membership

The list of Council members shows current terms. For more detail about shared terms, see the [website](#).

Council members 2017 (36)

Group A (4)

China.....	2017–20	Japan.....	2017–20
Italy ¹	2015–18	Russian Federation.....	2015–18

Group B (4)

France.....	2015–18	India.....	2017–20
Germany ²	2015–18	ROK.....	2015–18

Group C (4)

Canada.....	2017–20	Indonesia ³	2015–18
Chile ³	2015–18	South Africa.....	2017–20

Group D (6)

Bangladesh.....	2017–20	Jamaica.....	2015–18
Brazil.....	2017–20	Lesotho.....	2015–18
Fiji.....	2015–18	Uganda.....	2017–20

Group E (18)

Algeria.....	2017–20	Nigeria.....	2015–18
Argentina.....	2017–20	Panama.....	2017–20
Australia ³	2015–18	Poland.....	2017–20
Cameroon.....	2015–18	Singapore.....	2017–18
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2017–20	Spain ⁴	2017–20
Czech Republic.....	2017–20	Tonga.....	2015–18
Ghana.....	2015–18	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2017–20
Mexico.....	2015–18	UK ⁴	2017–20
Netherlands ⁴	2017–20		

Finance Committee members (15*)

Elected by the Assembly in 2016 for 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Frida María Armas-Pfirtter, Argentina	Kerry-Ann Spaulding, Jamaica
Duncan M Laki, Uganda	Reinaldo Storani, Brazil
Konstantin G Muraviov, Russian Federation	Ye Minn Thein, Myanmar
Hiroshi Onuma, Japan	James Ndirangu Waweru, Kenya ⁹
Andrzej Przybycin, Poland	David C M Wilkens, Germany
Koteswara Madimi Rao, India	Kenneth Wong, Canada
Ahila Sornarajah, UK	Zhi Sun, China

Legal and Technical Commission members (30*)

Elected by the Council in 2016 for 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Dorca Auma Achapa, Kenya	Rena Lee, Singapore
Mark B Alcock, Australia	Carlos Roberto Leite, Brazil
Mario Juan A Aurelio, Philippines	Pedro Madureira, Portugal
Khalid Mehmood Awan, Pakistan	Théophile Ndougsa Mbarga, Cameroon
Harald Brekke, Norway	Nobuyuki Okamoto, Japan
Winifred M Broadbelt, Netherlands	Gordon Lindsay John Paterson, UK
Georgy A Cherkashev, Russian Federation	Christian Juergen Reichert, Germany
Malcolm Clark, New Zealand	Andrés Sebastián Rojas, Argentina
Adolfo Maestro González, Spain	Mahmoud Samy, Egypt
Russell Howorth, Fiji	Joshua T Tuhumwire, Uganda
Elie Jarmache, France	Siosua Utoikamanu, Tonga
Thembile Elphus Joyini, South Africa	Milind P Wakdikar, India
Se-Jong Ju, ROK	Michelle Walker, Jamaica
Jun Wu, China	

Observers (31)

The UN, its specialised agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international organisations invited by the ISA Assembly as well as non-governmental organisations that have been granted the observer status are observers, in addition to the following states:

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	South Sudan
Andorra	Holy See	Syrian AR
Azerbaijan	Iran	Tajikistan
Bhutan	Israel	Turkey
Burundi	Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	UAE
Central African Republic	Libya	USA
Colombia	Liechtenstein	Uzbekistan
DPRK	Peru	Venezuela
El Salvador	Rwanda	
Eritrea	San Marino	

Notes

- * As at 23 June 2017 there were four vacancies due to resignations, one on the Finance Committee and three on the Legal and Technical Commission. Elections to fill these vacancies were scheduled to be held at the 23rd session (31 July to 18 August 2017).
- 1 Italy would relinquish its seat in Group A in favour of the USA, if the USA were to become a member of the Authority; this does not prejudice the position of any country with respect to the intervening election to the Council.
- 2 Germany was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that Belgium would occupy the seat in Group B for the year 2016.
- 3 Chile was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2018, it would relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia and Chile would be a member of Group E in 2018. Australia was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2017, it would relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia and Australia would be a member of Group E in 2017. Indonesia was re-elected to the Council for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2017, it would relinquish its seat in Group E to Australia and would occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Australia, and, in 2018, Indonesia would relinquish its seat in Group E to Chile and would occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Chile.

- 4 The Netherlands is elected for a four-year term as a member of Group E, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after three years to Norway for the remainder of the four-year term (2020). Spain is elected for a four-year term as a member of Group E, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after one year to Norway for the year 2018. The UK is elected for a four-year term as a member of Group E, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after two years to Norway for the year 2019.
- 5 It is understood that Mr Waweru will relinquish his seat in the Finance Committee after serving two and a half years (2017–19) in favour of Mehdi Remaoun (Algeria).

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

Am Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1
22609 Hamburg
Germany

Telephone: +49 40 35 607 0
Fax: +49 40 35 607 275
Email: itlos@itlos.org

Internet: www.itlos.org

Registrar: Philippe Gautier, Belgium (since 2001; re-elected by the Tribunal in March 2016 for a fourth five-year term from September 2016)

Purpose

The Tribunal is an international court that deals with the peaceful settlement of disputes relating to use of the seas and oceans, and their resources. It was constituted in 1996 and functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of Part XV and Part XI, section 5, of the UN [Convention](#) on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its Statute, contained in Annex VI to the Convention.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. Two subsequent agreements were concluded: one relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, which was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, and one relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which was adopted in 1995 and entered into force in 2001. As at 23 June 2017, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention, 150 [parties](#) to the Part XI Agreement and 86 [parties](#) to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

The Tribunal deals with cases submitted to it in accordance with the Convention and all matters specifically provided for in any other international agreement that confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal.

Cases may be submitted by or against States Parties to the Convention, and in relation to cases concerning ‘the Area’ (the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction) or submitted pursuant to other agreements, by other states, international organisations and entities other than states, including natural or juridical persons.

The Tribunal also has compulsory jurisdiction to deal with requests for the prompt release of vessels and crew submitted by or on behalf of a vessel’s flag state. It may prescribe provisional measures (interim injunctions) to preserve the rights of the parties to a dispute or to prevent serious harm to the marine environment.

The Seabed Disputes Chamber, composed of 11 elected members of the Tribunal, has certain compulsory jurisdiction with respect to disputes arising out of exploitation and exploration of the Area. The Chamber gives advisory opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, at the request of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) Assembly or Council.

The Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention decides the Tribunal’s budget, as well as contributions by States Parties and the ISA (see Statute, article 19, paragraph 1).

Membership

The Tribunal comprises 21 independent members (judges), elected from among persons of recognised competence in the law of the sea. The Tribunal's Statute requires equitable geographical distribution and representation of the world's principal legal systems. There must be no fewer than three members from each geographical group and no two judges may be of the same nationality. Members are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 21 members expire every three years.

Tribunal members* (21¹)

Vladimir Vladimirovich Golitsyn, Russian Federation (term ends 30 Sept 2017) (President)	Shunji Yanai, Japan (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Boualem Bouguetaia, Algeria (term ends 30 Sept 2017) (Vice-President)	James L Kateka, UR of Tanzania (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
P Chandrasekhara Rao, India (term ends 30 Sept 2017)	Albert J Hoffmann, South Africa (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Joseph Akl, Lebanon (term ends 30 Sept 2017)	Zhiguo Gao, China (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
Rüdiger Wolfrum, Germany (term ends 30 Sept 2017)	Jin-Hyun Paik, ROK (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Tafsir Malick Ndiaye, Senegal (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Elsa Kelly, Argentina (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
José Luis Jesus, Cabo Verde (term ends 30 Sept 2017)	David Joseph Attard, Malta (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
Jean-Pierre Cot, France (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Markiyan Z Kulyk, Ukraine (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
Anthony Amos Lucky, Trinidad and Tobago (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Alonso Gómez-Robledo Verduzco, Mexico (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Stanislaw Pawlak, Poland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Tomas Heidar, Iceland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
	Vacant as at 23 June 2017 ¹

Notes

* On 14 June 2017 the States Parties elected the following seven members to serve a nine-year term from 1 October 2017: Boualem Bouguetaia (Algeria) (re-elected), José Luis Jesus (Cabo Verde) (re-elected), Oscar Cabello Sarubbi (Paraguay), Neeru Chadha (India), Kriangsak Kittichaisaree (Thailand), Roman Kolodkin (Russian Federation) and Liesbeth Lijnzaad (Netherlands).

¹ Judge Antonio Cachapuz de Medeiros (Brazil) passed away in September 2016.

ENVIRONMENTAL BODIES**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**

C/O World Meteorological Organization
7 bis Avenue de la Paix
Code Postale 2300
1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 8208/8254/8284
Fax: +41 22 730 8025/8013
Email: ipcc-sec@wmo.int

Internet: www.ipcc.ch

Secretary: Abdalah Mokssit, Morocco (appointed by the WMO Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, in 2016)

Purpose

The IPCC is a scientific body established in 1988 by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Its role is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC does not conduct research nor does it monitor climate-related data or parameters. Its work is policy relevant but policy neutral. Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute voluntarily to IPCC's work.

Since its inception, the IPCC has produced five multi-volume Assessment Reports. The First Assessment Report, in 1990, confirmed the scientific basis for concern about climate change and played a decisive role in the creation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Second, in 1995, concluded that the balance of evidence suggested a discernible human influence on the global climate and provided information for negotiators to draw on in the run-up to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The Third, in 2001, concluded that there was new evidence that most of the warming observed over the previous 50 years was attributable to human activities and helped to focus attention on the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation. The Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), in 2007, led to the IPCC, jointly with former USA Vice-President Al Gore, being awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.

The Fifth Assessment Report, finalised in November 2014, puts greater emphasis on assessing the socio-economic aspects of climate change and its implications for sustainable development and formed the scientific basis of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC.

The IPCC is currently in its Sixth Assessment cycle during which the Panel will produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report on national greenhouse gas inventories and the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

The IPCC also publishes Special Reports in response to requests from governments, the UNFCCC or from other international organisations and conventions; and Methodology Reports in response to requests from the UNFCCC. The most recent Special Report, *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, was published in 2012. At the request of the UNFCCC, IPCC is currently working on a [Special Report on Impacts of Warming of 1.5°C above Pre-industrial Times and Related Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways](#), which is scheduled to be completed by 2018.

Structure

The Secretariat coordinates work and liaises with governments. It is supported by the WMO and UNEP, and hosted at WMO headquarters in Geneva.

The Panel has three working groups:

- Working Group I (WG I) assesses the physical scientific aspects of the climate system and climate change
- Working Group II (WG II) assesses the vulnerability of natural and socio-economic systems to climate change and its observed and projected effects on them, along with adaptation options
- Working Group III (WG III) assesses options for mitigating climate change through limiting or preventing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing activities that remove them from the atmosphere.

The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) develops methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals.

The Panel makes decisions at its plenary sessions and is assisted by a 34-member bureau. The Bureau members are elected for the duration of the preparation of an IPCC assessment report (five to six years). They are chosen on the basis of their scientific qualifications, while reflecting balanced geographical representation.

At its 37th Session (October 2013), the Panel decided to set up a task group to develop options and recommendations on future IPCC products, the structure and method for production of these, and ways to ensure enhancement of the participation and contribution of developing countries in the work of the IPCC. This process was completed at the 41st Session (February 2015) when, according to IPCC procedures, the Panel agreed on the size, structure and composition of the next IPCC Bureau.

Membership

The IPCC has 195 member countries, including all UN and WMO Member States.

The IPCC Bureau comprises the IPCC Chair and Vice-Chairs; the Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the three Working Groups; and the TFI Co-Chairs. The Bureau is chaired by the IPCC Chair. Members are elected by the Panel for the duration of an assessment cycle, and reflect balanced geographical representation with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements. The current Bureau was elected at the Panel's 42nd session in October 2015.

The TFI has its own bureau composed of 12 members and two co-chairs. Members are normally elected at the same session as the IPCC Bureau and the term is the same.

IPCC Bureau (Sixth Assessment cycle)

Chair

Hoesung Lee, ROK

Vice-Chairs

Ko Barret, USA

Thelma Krug, Brazil

Youba Sokona, Mali

Working Group I Co-Chairs

Valérie Masson-Delmotte, France

Panmao Zhai, China

Working Group II Co-Chairs

Hans Otto Pörtner, Germany

Debra Roberts, South Africa

Working Group III Co-Chairs

Jim Skea, UK

Priyadarshi R Shukla, India

TFI Co-Chairs

Kiyoto Tanabe, Japan

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

Working Group I Vice-Chairs

Edvin Aldrian, Indonesia

Muhammad I Tariq, Pakistan

Fatima Driouech, Morocco

Carolina Vera, Argentina

Gregory Flato, Canada

Noureddine Yassaa, Algeria

Jan Fuglestedt, Norway

Working Group II Vice-Chairs

Andreas Fishlin, Switzerland

Roberto Sánchez Rodríguez, Mexico

Mark Howden, Australia

Sergey Semenov, Russian Federation

Carlos Mendez, Venezuela

Pius Yanda, UR of Tanzania

Joy Jacqueline Pereira, Malaysia

Taha Zatari, Saudi Arabia

Working Group III Vice-Chairs

Amjad Abdulla, Maldives

Carlo Carraro, Italy

Diriba Korecha Dadi, Ethiopia

Nagmeldin G E Mahmoud, Sudan

Ramón Pichs-Madruga, Cuba

Andy Reisinger, New Zealand

Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Hungary

TFI Bureau (Sixth Assessment cycle)

Co-Chairs

Kiyoto Tanabe, Japan

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

Members

Fahmuddin Agus, Indonesia

Dominique Blain, Canada

Fatma Betül Demirok, Turkey

Darío Gómez, Argentina

Sabin Guendehou, Benin

Bundit Limmeechokchai, Thailand

Riita Pipatti, Finland

Yasna Rojas Ponce, Chile

Batouli Said Abdallah, Comoros

Robert Sturgiss, Australia

Thomas Wirth, USA

Irina Yesserkepova, Kazakhstan

Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Ozone Secretariat)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

PO Box 30552

Nairobi 00100

Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 3851/3611

Email: ozoneinfo@unep.org

Internet: <http://ozone.unep.org>

Executive Secretary: Tina Birmipili, Greece (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, in November 2013)

Purpose

The Ozone Secretariat services the Vienna [Convention](#) and Montreal [Protocol](#), and their subsidiary bodies. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was designated as the Secretariat of the two treaties in 1989. Its duties are defined under article 7 of the Vienna Convention and article 12 of the Montreal Protocol.

The objective of the Convention and Protocol is the total elimination of all substances that deplete the ozone layer, as listed under the Protocol, on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries.

Over about the past 25 years, implementation of the Convention and Protocol has led to the phasing out of the production and consumption of over 98 percent of historic levels of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). The remaining 2 percent is scheduled to be phased out by 2030. Because most ODSs are potent global warming gasses, the Montreal Protocol has achieved important climate co-benefits. From 1990 to 2010, implementation of the Montreal Protocol avoided greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated carbon dioxide-equivalent of a net 135 gigatons.

In 2009, the Convention and Protocol became the first treaties in the history of the UN to achieve universal ratification, with 197 parties including the European Union.

The Montreal Protocol has been amended five times, in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997), Beijing (1999) and Kigali (2016), with each amendment requiring separate ratification by parties. As at 23 June 2017, all Montreal Protocol Amendments except the Kigali Amendment had been universally ratified by 197 parties.

The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in developing countries is assisted by the Protocol's Multilateral Fund, regularly replenished through contributions from 45 developed countries, including countries with economies in transition. Those contributions have amounted to over US\$3.7 billion since 1991. In addition, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports implementation of the Montreal Protocol in countries with economies in transition, although it is not linked formally to the Protocol. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

Meetings

The Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention usually meets every three years (most recently in November 2014). Parties to the Montreal Protocol usually meet annually. More information about meetings, including Bureau details, is available on the website under 'Meetings'.

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
International Environment House
13–15 Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 917 8271
Fax: +41 22 917 8098
Email: brs@brsmeas.org

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
Italy
Telephone: +39 06 5705 2061
Fax: +39 06 5703 3224
Email: pic@fao.org

Internet: <http://synergies.pops.int> (synergies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions), www.basel.int (Basel Convention), www.pic.int (Rotterdam Convention), www.pops.int (Stockholm Convention)

Executive Secretary: Rolph Payet, Seychelles (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2014)

Purpose

The Secretariat assists parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to implement their obligations to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes. A joint head of the UNEP-administered part of the three Convention Secretariats was appointed in 2011, with the aim of increasing cooperation, coordination and cost-effective services.

Basel Convention

The Basel [Convention](#) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted at Basel, Switzerland, in March 1989 and entered into force in May 1992. As at 23 June 2017, there were 186 [parties](#) (185 States Parties and the European Union) to the Convention.

The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from the generation and management of hazardous and other wastes. To achieve this, the Convention centres around three principal aims:

- Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management (ESM)

- Regulating the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes by applying the “Prior Informed Consent” procedure
- Reducing the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum and promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, wherever the place of disposal.

A decision amending the Basel Convention (Ban Amendment) was adopted during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) in Geneva in September 1995. The objective of this Amendment is that each Party listed in the new Annex VII (Parties and other states that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Commission and Liechtenstein) prohibit all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes within the scope of the Convention to states not included in that Annex. The Amendment will enter into force on the 90th day after the deposit of instruments of ratification, approval, formal confirmation or acceptance by at least three-quarters of the parties that have accepted it (according to the depositary, 66 States of the 87 that were parties to the Convention at the time of the adoption of the Amendment). As at 23 June 2017, there were 90 parties to the Ban Amendment.

The Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Protocol) was adopted at COP5 in Basel in December 1999. The Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive liability and compensation regime for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including incidents occurring because of illegal traffic in those wastes. As at 23 June 2017, 13 countries had signed and 11 had ratified the Protocol. It will enter into force on the 90th day after the deposit of instruments of consent to be bound by 20 parties.

Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment.

The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. As at 23 June 2017, there were 158 parties to the Convention.

The Convention objectives are to:

- Promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm
- Contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export, and by disseminating these decisions to parties.

Chemicals that parties agree to list in Annex III to the Convention become subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, which was originally a voluntary process initiated by UNEP and the FAO in 1989. The PIC procedure empowers Parties to take informed decisions on the import and export of hazardous chemicals.

As at 23 June 2017, there are 47 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, of which 33 are pesticides (including three severely hazardous pesticide formulations) and 14 industrial chemicals. Annex III was most recently amended at COP7 in May 2015: three new chemicals were added to Annex III (two pesticides and one industrial chemical) and one chemical already listed in Annex III within the pesticides category was added in the industrial chemicals category as well.

Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm [Convention](#) on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – chemicals that are highly toxic, remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed throughout the environment, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms including humans and are found at higher concentrations at higher levels in the food chain.

The Convention was adopted on 22 May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004. It requires parties to take measures to prohibit, eliminate or restrict the production and use of specific POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C of the Convention. As at 23 June 2017, there were 181 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention was [amended](#) at the first COP meeting to add a new Annex G on arbitration and conciliation procedures. The Annexes to the Convention have also been regularly amended as new POPs are identified and added to Annexes A, B and C to the Convention in addition to the original 12. In 2009, the COP decided to add nine new POPs; in 2011, a further one was added, endosulfan; in 2013, the COP amended Annex A to list hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); in 2015, the COP amended Annex A to list three new POPs; and most recently, in 2017, the COP amended Annex A to list decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs), and added HCB in Annex C in addition to the previous decision to list it in Annex A.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

Meetings

COP meetings for each of the Conventions take place at regular intervals, currently every two years, and are now held in a coordinated manner. Most recently, the meetings were held back-to-back, with joint sessions on joint issues, from 24 April to 6 May 2017 in Geneva. Details about meetings, including the bureau of the conferences of the parties to the Conventions, are on the synergies website under 'Decision-making'.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

World Trade Centre
413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H2Y 1N9

Telephone: +1 514 288 2220
Fax: +1 514 288 6588
Email: secretariat@cbd.int

Internet: www.cbd.int

Executive Secretary: Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Romania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2016)

Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which provides a global legal framework for action on biodiversity. The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. As at 23 June 2017, there were 196 parties to the Convention.

The Convention has three objectives:

- Conserving biological diversity
- Ensuring the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

In January 2000, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the Cartagena [Protocol](#) on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. As at 23 June 2017, there were 171 [parties](#) to the Cartagena [Protocol](#).

In October 2010, the COP adopted the Nagoya [Protocol](#) on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014. As at 23 June 2017, there were 100 [parties](#) to the Protocol.

Also in October 2010, at the fifth meeting of the COP, serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 5), the parties to the Cartagena Protocol adopted the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. It will enter into force on the 90th day after the date of deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by parties to the Protocol. As at 23 June 2017, there were 39 [parties](#) to the Supplementary Convention.

Structure

The Secretariat was established by article 24 of the Convention and is administered by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). It also serves as the Secretariat to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol.

The Convention's governing body is the COP. It is assisted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), which are made up of government representatives with expertise in relevant fields as well as observers from non-party governments, the scientific community and relevant organisations. The COP to the Convention also serves as the meeting of the parties (MOPs) and governing body for the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

Ad hoc open-ended working groups, which are open to all parties and observers, have been established to make recommendations to the COP on specific issues. The COP and SBSTTA may also establish expert groups or call for the Secretariat to organise liaison groups, workshops and other meetings.

More governance information, including the COP [Bureau](#), is on the website under 'The Convention' and '[Convention Bodies](#)'.

A clearing-house mechanism was established under article 18.3 of the Convention to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Article 21 established a mechanism for providing financial resources to developing countries for the purposes of the Convention. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) acts as that financial mechanism. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

Meetings

Both the COP and MOPs usually meet every two years, most recently in December 2016 in Cancun, Mexico.

Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD)

UNCCD Secretariat

UN Campus, Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1

53113 Bonn

Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 2800

Fax: +49 228 815 2898/2899

Email: secretariat@unccd.int

Internet: www.unccd.int

Executive Secretary: Monique Barbut, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2013 following consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; reappointed, as Under-Secretary-General, in September 2016)

Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement linking the environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention was established by GA res. [47/188](#) (1992), adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in 1996. In recognition of this, 17 June is observed as the World Day to Combat Desertification. Of 196 parties (195 countries and the European Union), 169 country parties are affected by desertification, land degradation and/or drought. The Convention is implemented on the basis of five regional implementation annexes for Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Northern Mediterranean.

The Convention plays a key role in efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly with regard to Target 15.3. The UNCCD Permanent Secretariat was established in article 23 of the Convention.

As at 23 June 2017, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

Structure

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme governing body. Information about its Bureau is on the [website](#) under 'About the Convention' and 'COP, CST, CRIC'.

The following bodies are accountable to the COP:

- Permanent Secretariat – established in 1999 and in conformity with decision five of the first COP. Its headquarters are in Bonn, Germany. The Secretariat services the COP and subsidiary bodies, and facilitates implementation of national, regional and sub-regional programmes.
- Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) – established by COP5, the CRIC reviews and analyses national reports submitted to the COP that describe the status of the Convention's implementation by parties.
- Committee on Science and Technology (CST) – provides the COP with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.
- Global Mechanism (GM) – promotes actions leading to the mobilisation and channelling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country parties.

Since 2003, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has served as a financial mechanism to the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this section about Environmental Bodies.

In 2007, COP8 adopted a 10-year (2008–18) strategic plan and framework to enhance implementation of the Convention.

Meetings

The COP has met every two years since 2001. The [13th session](#) will be held in Ordos, China, in September 2017.

Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

International Environment House
15 Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 0 22 917 8139/8140
Fax: +41 0 22 797 3417
Email: info@cites.org

Internet: www.cites.org

Secretary-General: John E Scanlon, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2010)

Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement between governments that seeks to ensure international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

CITES provides a three-tier licensing framework to control the trade in specimens of selected species covered by the Convention and to which Member States voluntarily adhere. Members must adopt their own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.

The more than 36,000 animal and plant [species](#) covered by CITES are listed in three appendices according to the degree of protection they need. Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. International trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilisation incompatible with their survival. Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country that has asked other CITES parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

The Convention was adopted in March 1973 and entered into force in July 1975. As at 23 June 2017, there are 183 [parties](#) to the Convention.

Structure

The Convention is governed by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and serviced by the Standing Committee and Secretariat. Two further committees, the Animals and the Plants committees, comprise scientists and provide technical support to decision making about species that are, or might become, subject to CITES trade controls. More governance information is available on the website under '[Discover CITES](#)'.

Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years, most recently in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September/October 2016. The next meeting (COP18) will be held in Sri Lanka in 2019. The Standing Committee, Animals Committee and Plants Committee usually meet annually.

Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UNFCCC Secretariat
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn
Germany
Haus Carstanjen Office
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8
53175 Bonn
Germany

UNFCCC Secretariat
PO Box 260124
53153 Bonn
Germany
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Fax: +49 228 815 1999
Email: secretariat@unfccc.int

Internet: www.unfccc.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNclimatechange

Twitter: @UNFCCC

Executive Secretary: Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2016, took office in July 2016)

Purpose

The Secretariat supports all institutions involved in international climate change negotiations under the [Convention](#) and its Kyoto [Protocol](#). The ultimate objectives of the Convention and related legal instruments are to:

- Stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system and within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change
- Ensure that food production is not threatened
- Enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and entered into force in March 1994. As at 23 June 2017, there were 197 [parties](#) to the Convention.

Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement

The first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) agreed that the Convention commitments were inadequate and launched the Berlin Mandate talks on additional commitments. The result of these negotiations, the [Kyoto Protocol](#), was adopted by consensus at COP 3 in Kyoto in December 1997. As at 23 June 2017, there were 192 [parties](#)¹ to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Protocol includes legally binding emission targets for developed country (Annex I) parties for the six major greenhouse gases. It entered into force on 16 February 2005, 90 days after Annex I parties, accounting for at least 55 percent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990, had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Its first commitment period ended on 31 December 2012.

At COP 13, held in conjunction with the third Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 3) in Bali in December 2007, parties agreed to launch negotiations towards an agreed outcome that would strengthen the international climate change regime.

The [Doha Amendment](#) to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP 18/CMP 8, held in November–December 2012 in Doha, Qatar. This launched a second commitment period, from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2020.

COP 21/CMP 11 was held in Paris, France, in December 2015. Parties to the UNFCCC reached an agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The [Paris Agreement](#) requires all

Parties to put forward their best efforts through 'nationally determined contributions' (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15–18 November 2016. As at 23 June 2017 there were 195 signatories and 144 [parties](#) to the Paris Agreement.

More detailed information is available on the website under '[Essential background](#)'.

Structure

The UNFCCC COP is the supreme body of the Convention and the CMP is the supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol. The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation. The Secretariat supports the COP, CMP and CMA; their subsidiary bodies – the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP); and the Bureau of the COP, CMP and CMA. The Bureau provides advice and guidance for ongoing work under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, the organisation of their sessions and the operation of the Secretariat.

At the COP 1 session, held in Berlin in April 1995, it was decided that the Secretariat would service all bodies established by the COP, and be based in Bonn. The Secretariat is institutionally linked to the UN but not fully integrated in any department or programme. More governance information, including Bureau members, is available on the website under '[Bodies](#)'.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as a financial mechanism to the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

Meetings

The UNFCCC, COP, CMP and CMA meet annually. COP 23/CMP 13/CMA 1.2 will be held from 7 to 16 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany.

Note

- 1 In accordance with article 27 (1) of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General of the UN that it had decided to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol. The action became effective for Canada on 15 December 2012, in accordance with article 27 (2).
-

UNEP/CMS Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)

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Germany

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Email: cms.secretariat@cms.int

Internet: www.cms.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/bonnconvention

Twitter: [@BonnConvention](https://twitter.com/BonnConvention)

Executive Secretary: Bradnee Chambers, Canada (appointed by the UNEP Executive Director in January 2013, took up post in March 2013)

Purpose

The Secretariat provides administrative support to the [Convention](#), which is an inter-governmental treaty concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats globally. The Convention originated in Recommendation 32 of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, was concluded in 1979 and entered into force on 1 November 1983. As at June 2017, there were 124 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The objective of the Convention is to conserve migratory species and their habitats by:

- Providing strict protection measures for migratory species listed as endangered in Appendix I
- Concluding multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II (such as water birds, terrestrial and marine mammals, reptiles and bats) that have an unfavourable conservation status or would benefit significantly from international cooperation
- Undertaking joint research and monitoring activities.

Structure

The Convention, under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is governed by the Conference of the Parties (COP). A Standing Committee provides policy and administrative guidance between regular meetings of the COP, and a Scientific Council gives advice on technical matters. More governance information is available on the website under 'About' and '[Organizational Structure](#)'.

Meetings

The COP meets every three years. The next COP (COP12) will be hosted by the Philippines in October 2017. The Standing Committee meets at least annually, and the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council usually meets twice every three years.

Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

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1196 Gland
Switzerland

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Fax: +41 22 999 0169
Email: ramsar@ramsar.org

Internet: www.ramsar.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/RamsarConventionOnWetlands

Twitter: [@RamsarConv](https://twitter.com/RamsarConv)

Secretary General: Martha Rojas-Urrego (appointed by the Ramsar Convention Standing Committee in June 2016)

Purpose

The Secretariat services the Convention on Wetlands (also known as the Ramsar Convention), which is an inter-governmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and

international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources. It was adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in February 1971, and entered into force on 21 December 1975.

To accede to the Convention, Contracting [Parties](#) (Member States) must have designated at least one wetland for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. Contracting Parties are also expected to manage all wetlands within their territories in accordance with the principles of wise use and to engage in international cooperation to further the Convention's objectives.

As at 23 June 2017, the Convention's 169 contracting parties had designated over 2260 Ramsar Sites onto the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. These Ramsar Sites cover more than 218 million hectares.

Structure

The Convention is not part of the UN system of environmental treaties but has established collaborative agreements. It is governed by the [Conference of the Contracting Parties](#) (COP). The [Standing Committee](#) is the intersessional executive body that supervises implementation of the Convention and the Secretariat's work. The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day coordination of the Convention's activities, including preparing for and servicing meetings of the COP, Standing Committee and subsidiary bodies.

The [Scientific and Technical Review Panel](#) (STRP) advises the Standing Committee and COP on technical issues. STRP members include a representative of each of Ramsar's six international organisation partners – BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust and WWF-International (World Wildlife Fund).

Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years, with the latest meeting (COP12) held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in June 2015. The Standing Committee meets annually.

Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Chemicals and Waste Branch, Division of
Technology, Industry and Economics
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
11–13 Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 797 3460
Email: mercury.chemicals@unep.org

Internet: www.mercuryconvention.org

Twitter: [@MinamataMEA](https://twitter.com/MinamataMEA)

Principal Coordinator: Jacob Duer

Purpose

The Interim Secretariat supports the inter-governmental negotiating committee on mercury and its activities until the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata [Convention](#) on Mercury, to be held in Geneva from 24 to 29 September 2017. The Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic (human caused) emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. It was adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in October 2013 in Kumamoto, Japan. As at 23 June 2017, there were 128 signatories and 69 [parties](#) to the Convention. The Convention was due to enter into force on 16 August 2017.

The Convention contains provisions that relate to the different life stages of mercury, including its primary extraction; uses in products, processes or activities such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining; emissions and releases through various processes; and treatment as waste.

The Convention is named after a city in Japan where serious health and environmental damage occurred as a result of mercury pollution in the mid-20th century.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

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United States of America

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Fax: +1 202 522 3240
Email: gef@thegef.org

Internet: www.thegef.org

Twitter: [@theGEF](https://twitter.com/theGEF)

Chief Executive Officer: Naoko Ishii, Japan (since August 2012)

Purpose

The GEF provides grants and concessional funding to eligible countries for projects and programmes that protect the global environment and promote sustainable development. It is a designated financial mechanism for the:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The GEF also supports implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in countries with economies in transition, although it is not linked formally to the Protocol.

The GEF funds the agreed incremental costs of activities that benefit the global environment in a number of focal areas: biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), chemicals and wastes, international waters and land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation).

Countries may be eligible for GEF funds if they are:

- Party to the Climate Change Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Convention to Combat Desertification or Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Eligible for financial assistance through the Climate Change Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Eligible to borrow from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and/or International Development Association) or receive technical assistance grants from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through a country programme.

This is set out in more detail in paragraph 9 of the Instrument establishing the GEF.

Originally set up as a pilot programme in 1991, the GEF has since been restructured and undergone several 'replenishment' rounds. Resources for the Facility are replenished every four years by contributing countries. Negotiations for the sixth replenishment period concluded in April 2014, for the four years beginning 1 July 2014. These negotiations resulted in a record replenishment of \$4.43 billion for the four years of GEF-6, and many additional countries became donors for the first time. Co-financing provides, on average, an additional

five or six times the amount of resources to support GEF for particular projects and comes from bilateral agreements, governments hosting projects, implementing partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

Over the past year, the GEF has developed a new strategy, '[GEF 2020](#)', which charts important new directions for future work, including a greater focus on the drivers of environmental loss, integrated approaches to addressing global environmental problems, innovative solutions, and greater mobilisation of partners and stakeholders.

Structure

- Assembly: comprises representatives of all participating countries and is responsible for reviewing the GEF's general policies, the operation of the GEF and its membership, and considering proposed amendments to the GEF Instrument
- Council: the main governing body, which comprises 32 members (of which 16 represent developing countries, 14 developed countries and two economies in transition) and is primarily responsible for developing, adopting and evaluating GEF programmes
- Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel: provides expert advice to the GEF
- Independent Evaluation Office: reports to Council, and carries out independent evaluations of the GEF's work consistent with Council decisions.

The GEF has 18 implementing partners. As well as the three original implementing agencies – UNDP, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank – seven other specialised UN agencies and regional development banks also administer GEF projects: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Since 2012, eight international non-governmental organisations have been accredited as project agencies: Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), West African Development Bank (BOAD) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US).

The GEF Secretariat is independent of the three implementing agencies and partners and reports to and serves the GEF Council and Assembly. Among other duties, the Secretariat coordinates the formulation and oversees implementation of programme activities under the work programme and implements Assembly and Council decisions. More governance information is on the website under 'About GEF' and '[GEF Structure and Stakeholders](#)'.

Meetings

The Assembly meets every three or four years, most recently in Mexico in May 2014. The Council usually meets twice a year for three days.

Membership

As at June 2017, the GEF had 183 [participating countries](#). The full membership list is available on the [website](#) under 'Partners' and 'Participants'.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER RELATED BODIES

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

International Labour Organization (ILO)

4 Route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 799 6111
Fax: +41 22 798 8685
Email: ilo@ilo.org

Internet: www.ilo.org

Director-General: Guy Ryder, UK (since 2012; re-elected by the Governing Body for a second five-year term beginning 1 October 2017)

Purpose

The ILO promotes social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights, pursuing its founding mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity. Its unique tripartite structure brings together government, employer and worker representatives to jointly shape policies and programmes about employment and work. The ILO's Decent Work Agenda is composed of four strategic objectives:

- Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights at work
- Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income
- Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

The ILO was founded in 1919, its constitution forming part of the Treaty of Versailles (Part XIII). In 1946, it became the first specialised agency of the UN.

Structure

ILO Member States meet at the annual International Labour Conference in June. Each Member State is represented by a tripartite delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, worker delegate and their respective advisers. Employer and worker delegates are nominated by the most representative national organisations of employers and workers. All delegates have the same rights and can express themselves freely and vote as they wish. Many of the government representatives are cabinet ministers responsible for labour affairs in their own countries. Heads of State and prime ministers also take the floor at the Conference. International organisations, both governmental and others, attend as observers.

The Conference, which is often called an international parliament of labour, has several main tasks:

- Crafting, adopting and supervising the application of international labour standards in the form of conventions and/or recommendations
- Providing a forum where social and labour questions of importance to the world are discussed freely
- Adopting conclusions and resolutions that provide guidelines for the ILO's general policy and future activities
- Adopting the biennial work programme and budget, which is financed by Member States
- Electing the Governing Body members every three years.

The Governing Body is the ILO's executive body. It takes decisions on ILO policy, decides the Conference agenda, adopts the Organization's draft programme and budget for submission to the Conference and elects the Director-General. The Governing Body has 56 titular members

(28 governments, 14 employers and 14 workers) and 66 deputy members (28 governments, 19 employers and 19 workers). Its members are elected respectively by the government, employer and workers' groups of the International Labour Conference for periods of office of three years, most recently in June 2017. Ten of the titular government seats are non-elective and are held by states of chief industrial importance, as determined from time to time by the Governing Body. At present, these states are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK and USA. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The International Labour Conference is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland, usually in June. The Governing Body meets three times a year, in March, June and October.

Membership

The ILO has 187 Member States (as at June 2017). The UN Member States that are not members are Andorra, Bhutan, DPRK, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco and Nauru.

Governing Body members (June 2017 to June 2020)

Government group

Previous terms include both regular and deputy members, with (D) indicating deputy members for the 2011–14 and 2014–17 terms. ILO members that have not served on the Governing Body are not listed.

	Previous*	Current
Albania	2014–17(D)	
Algeria	1969–72 81–87 1996–2002 11–14(D)	
	14–17	
Angola	1978–87 2011–14(D)	14–17
Antigua and Barbuda	1987–90	
Argentina	1969–99 2002–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Australia	1972–96 2005–14 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Austria	1975–78 84–87 96–99 2008–11	
Azerbaijan		2017–20 (Regular)
Bahamas	2002–05	
Bahrain	1981–84 2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Bangladesh	1978–84 87–93 1996–2011 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Barbados	1981–84 2002–11	2017–20 (Regular)
Belarus	1987–93 2002–08	
Belgium	1969–72 81–84 90–93 2002–11 14–17(D)	
Benin	1972–75 84–90 1999–2011	
Bolivia	1972–75 84–87 90–93	
Botswana	1984–90 2011–17(D)	
Brazil ¹	2011–17	
Brunei Darussalam	2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Bulgaria	1969–75 81–84 90–93 1999–2005 08–11	
	11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Deputy)
Burkina Faso	1969–72 84–87 1999–2002 14–17(D)	
Burundi	1975–78 84–90 2002–11	
Cambodia	2005–11 11–14(D) 14–17	
Cameroon	1975–81 87–93 2002–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
Canada	1969–81 1984–2014 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Central African Republic	1969–72 96–99	
Chad	1999–2002 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Chile	1969–72 1993–2002 05–08	
China ¹	2011–17	
Colombia	1969–84 87–90 1996–2002 11–14 14–17(D)	

continued next page

Congo.....	1969-72 90-99 2008-14	
Costa Rica.....	1990-93 96-99 2011-14(D)	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1978-81 96-99 2005-08	2017-20 (Regular)
Croatia.....	1996-2002	
Cuba.....	1975-78 81-90 1993-2002 05-11	
	11-17(D)	2017-20 (Deputy)
Cyprus.....	1984-87 1999-2002 11-14(D)	
Czech Republic.....	1993-96 2005-11	2017-20 (Deputy)
DR Congo.....	1975-78	
Denmark.....	1969-72 82-84 90-93 1999-2002 11-14	
Djibouti.....	1984-87	
Dominican Republic.....	1999-2002 02-05 14-17(D)	
Ecuador.....	1969-75 81-84 87-90 2002-05	2017-20 (Deputy)
Egypt.....	1978-84 93-99 2008-14	
El Salvador.....	1999-14	
Ethiopia.....	1981-87 1996-2008 14-17(D)	2017-20 (Regular)
Finland.....	1972-75 84-87 96-99 2005-08	2017-20 (Deputy)
France ¹	2011-17	
Gabon.....	1972-75 78-81 93-96 1999-2005	
Germany ¹	2011-17	
Ghana.....	1972-75 81-87 93-96 1999-2005 08-11	
	11-14(D) 14-17	
Greece.....	1975-78 87-90 2005-08	2017-20 (Deputy)
Guatemala.....	1999-2002	2017-20 (Deputy)
Guinea.....	1975-78 87-90 96-99 2008-11	
Guyana.....	1978-81	
Honduras.....	1975-81 90-93 2005-08	
Hungary.....	1975-78 81-87 93-99 2005-14	
India ¹	2011-17	
Indonesia ¹	1969-78 81-87 1990-2005 11-17(D)	2017-20 (Deputy)
Iran.....	1969-81 84-90 1993-2017	2017-20 (Regular)
Iraq.....	1984-87	2017-20 (Deputy)
Ireland.....	1972-75 90-93 2005-08	2017-20 (Regular)
Italy ¹	2011-17	
Jamaica.....	1972-75 84-87	
Japan ¹	2011-17	
Jordan.....	1972-75 96-99 2002-11 14-17(D)	
Kazakhstan.....	2011-14(D)	
Kenya.....	1969-72 78-84 90-96 2002-11	
	11-14(D) 14-17	
Kuwait.....	1975-78 87-90 2005-08	
Lebanon.....	1978-81 2008-11 11-14(D)	
Lesotho.....	1988-93 2014-17(D)	2017-20 (Regular)
Liberia.....	1975-78	
Libya.....	1984-90 1999-2005	
Lithuania.....	1999-2005 08-14 14-17(D)	
Luxembourg.....	2002-05	
Madagascar.....	1972-75 81-84 90-93	
Malawi.....	1990-93 2002-08	
Malaysia.....	1987-90 1996-2002	
Mali.....	1981-84 93-96 2002-05 14-17(D)	
Malta.....	1978-81 90-93 2011-14(D)	
Mauritania.....	1972-75 2014-17(D)	2017-20 (Regular)
Mauritius.....	1975-78 93-99	
Mexico.....	1972-87 1990-2011 11-14(D) 14-17	2017-20 (Deputy)
Mongolia.....	1981-87 96-99	
Morocco.....	1972-75 87-93 2002-08	2017-20 (Deputy)
Mozambique.....	1978-84 2005-11	

Myanmar	1981–84	2017–20 (Deputy)
Namibia	1996–2002	2017–20 (Deputy)
Nepal		2017–20 (Deputy)
Netherlands	1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 05–08 11–17(D)	
New Zealand	1990–96 1999–2005	
Nicaragua	1978–81 84–90 93–96	
Niger	1978–81 90–96 2002–05 11–14	
Nigeria	1969–72 78–84 90–93 1996–2011	2017–20 (Deputy)
Norway	1975–78 84–87 93–96 2002–05 14–17(D)	
Oman	2002–05	
Pakistan	1969–72 75–81 84–87 1990–2011 11–17(D)	
Panama	1972–78 81–84 93–99 2008–11 11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Paraguay		2017–20 (Deputy)
Peru	1978–81 90–93 1996–2002 05–11	2017–20 (Regular)
Philippines	1978–84 1990–2008	
Poland	1972–78 93–99 2005–11 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Portugal	1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 08–11	
Qatar	1993–96 2008–14	
ROK	1996–2011 11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Romania	1969–72 75–81 90–96 2002–08 11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Deputy)
Russian Federation ¹	2011–14(D) 14–17	
Rwanda	1972–75	2017–20 (Deputy)
São Tomé and Príncipe	1984–87	
Saudi Arabia	1996–2008	2017–20 (Deputy)
Senegal	1981–84 96–99 2005–08	2017–20 (Regular)
Sierra Leone	1975–81	
Singapore	2002–11	
Slovakia	1996–2002	
Slovenia	2002–05	
Somalia	1969–72 75–78 87–90	
South Africa	1996–2011	
Spain	1972–75 78–81 84–87 93–99 2008–11 14–17(D)	
Sri Lanka	1972–78 87–90 2005–08 11–14(D)	
Sudan	1969–72 75–78 93–96 1999–2005 08–11 11–14(D) 14–17	
Suriname	1996–99	
Swaziland	1993–99	2017–20 (Deputy)
Sweden	1978–81 87–90 96–99 2008–11	
Switzerland	1978–81 87–90 1999–2002 11–14(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Syrian AR	1969–72 96–99	
Thailand	1975–81 84–90 1996–2002 08–11 11–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1975–81 84–90	
Togo	1975–78 90–93 2011–14	
Trinidad and Tobago	1975–78 1999–2002 05–08 11–17	
Tunisia	1975–81 90–96 2005–11	
Turkey	1975–78 87–90 96–99 2002–05 14–17	2017–20 (Deputy)
Uganda	1969–75 87–90 96–99 2005–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
Ukraine	1972–75 81–87 1996–2002	
UAE	1990–93 1999–2002 11–14(D) 14–17	

UK ¹	2011–17
UR of Tanzania	1975–78 87–90 1999–2002 08–14 14–17(D)
USA ¹	2011–17
Uruguay	1969–72 78–84 87–96 2002–05 08–11 11–17(D) 2017–20 (Deputy)
Venezuela	1969–72 75–96 1999–2011 11–14(D) 14–17
Viet Nam	1969–72 2002–14
Yemen	1999–2002
Zambia	1972–75 78–81 2008–14
Zimbabwe	1981–87 93–96 2011–14(D) 14–17

Employers' group (June 2017 to June 2020)

Regular members

S Barklamb, Australia	H Matsui, Japan	E Potter, USA
R Dubey, India	K Mattar, UAE	A Teurkia, France
A Echavarría, Colombia	M Mdwaba, South Africa	F Yllanes, Mexico
R Hornung-Draus, Germany	M Megateli, Algeria	A Yuma, DR Congo
J M Lacasa Aso, Spain	H Munthe, Norway	

Deputy members

A Abu El Ragheb, Jordan	C Kyriazis, Greece	K Ndri, Côte d'Ivoire
F Ahmed, Bangladesh	H Liu, China	O Oshinowo, Nigeria
H Diop, Senegal	J Mailhos, Uruguay	G Ricci, Guatemala
K Ghariani, Tunisia	B Matthey, Switzerland	T Schoenmaeckers, Netherlands
V Gill, Saint Lucia	M Moskvina, Russian Federation	A Tan, Philippines
M V Giulietti, Argentina	J Mugo, Kenya	P Woolford, Canada
L Horvatic, Croatia		

Workers' group (June 2017 to June 2020)

Regular members

F Atwoli, Kenya	M F C Francisco, Angola	C Passchier, Netherlands
S Cappuccio, Italy	A Gono, Japan	K Ross, USA
R P Chandrasekharan, India	G Jiang, China	B Thibault, France
M Clarke Walker, Canada	G Kearney, Australia	A Wabba, Nigeria
L Cortebeeck, Belgium	G Martinez, Argentina	

Deputy members

A Amancio Vale, Brazil	R E Flerez Gonzalez, Colombia	B Ntshalintshali, South Africa
Z Awan, Pakistan	M Guiro, Senegal	J E Ohrt, Denmark
A Brown, United Kingdom	S Iqbal, Indonesia	B Pandey, Nepal
A M Chipeleme, Zambia	M Liew Kiah Eng, Singapore	S A F Saad, State of Palestine
P Dimitrov, Bulgaria	C Menne, Germany	A Zharkov, Russian Federation
A El Amri, Morocco	T Moore, Barbados	
E Familia, Dominican Republic	M Ndongala, DR Congo	

Notes

* Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Body 1969–72, 1978–81 and 1984–92. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the ILO Governing Body from 1975–81 and 1984–90. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

1 Members holding non-elective seats as 'states of chief industrial importance'.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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Internet: www.fao.org
Director-General: José Graziano da Silva, Brazil (since January 2012; re-elected in June 2015 to serve until 31 July 2019)

Purpose

The FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It was established in 1945, when 44 governments accepted the Constitution as drafted by an interim commission. The functions and assets of the former International Institute of Agriculture in Rome were transferred to the new body. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), the FAO and the World Food Programme absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

Structure

The [Conference](#) is the FAO's sovereign governing body and comprises all members and associate members. Representatives of members meet biennially to review global governance policy issues and international frameworks, as well as to evaluate work carried out and approve the budget for the next biennium. The Director-General is elected at the Conference for a four-year term renewable once. The Council's Independent Chair is appointed by the Conference for a two-year term renewable once. The Conference elects 49 [Council](#) members to serve three-year staggered terms to carry out executive oversight of programme and budgetary activities. The other governing bodies are the Programme Committee, Finance Committee, Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters, and Regional Conferences. More governance information is on the Governing and Statutory Bodies [website](#).

Meetings

The FAO Conference meets in regular session every two years, most recently 3–8 July 2017. The Council normally meets at least five times between the two-yearly Conference sessions. All sessions are held in Rome.

Membership

The FAO has 194 member nations (all UN Member States plus the Cook Islands), two associate members (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau)¹ and one member organisation (the European Union).² For the purpose of Council elections, FAO membership is divided into seven regional groups, each with a fixed number of seats, as shown in the following list. Terms in the following list are for three years, beginning on 1 July. Members that have not served on the Council are not listed.

Members (49)

	Previous	Current
Africa (49 members, 12 seats)		
Algeria	1969–71 1977–80 87–89 95–98 2005–07 11–14	2014–17
Angola	1981–83 89–94 2003–06 13–16	
Benin	1973–75 83–85	2016–19
Botswana	1979–81	
Burkina Faso	1969–72 81–84 93–96 1999–2004	
Burundi	1975–77	
Cabo Verde	1981–84 91–96 2005–07 11–13	

Cameroon.....	1961-63 79-82 85-88 89-92 1995-2003 11-14	2014-17
Central African Republic.....	1967-70	
Chad.....	1965-67 77-80	
Congo.....	1973-76 81-86 89-91 93-98 2003-06 07-10	
	12-15	2015-18
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1965-68 1979-82 91-93 2003-08 11-13	2016-19
DR Congo.....	1971-73 77-80 87-89 99 2005-07	
Equatorial Guinea.....	2011-13	2015-18
Eritrea.....	1997-2000 05-07 12-15	
Ethiopia.....	1965-70 73-75 81-84 89-91 1999-2002 07-09	2015-18
Gabon.....	1973-77 87-91 1995-2004 07-15	
Gambia.....	1975-77 85-89	
Ghana.....	1959-62 77-81 89-92 95-98 2001-04 09-11	
Guinea.....	1973-76 87-90 2011-14	
Guinea-Bissau.....	1977-79	
Kenya.....	1965-68 71-74 81-83 87-93 2001-03 07-10	2016-19
Lesotho.....	1973-75 81-84 87-90 1999-2002	2016-19
Liberia.....	1953-56 77-80 85-87 2013-16	
Madagascar.....	1961-64 79-81 87-95 1999-2001 05-08 13-16	
Malawi.....	1975-78 83-85	
Mali.....	1967-69 2005-07	2014-17
Mauritania.....	1997-2002 09-11	
Mauritius.....	1975-78 95-98 2003-05 09-12	
Morocco.....	1959-65 71-74 81-83 89-92 1999-2001 07-10	
	13-16	
Mozambique.....	2009-12	
Namibia.....	1997-2000	
Niger.....	1975-78 85-88 2007-10	
Nigeria.....	1963-65 69-71 81-83 89-90 93-95 1999-2001 03-08	
Rwanda.....	1977-79 83-85 91-94	
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	1983-86	
Senegal.....	1963-66 79-81 85-87 1997-2002 07-10	
Sierra Leone.....	1971-74 83-86	
South Africa.....	1947-53 57-59 97-99 2007-09 13-16	
Swaziland.....	1993-96 2003-05	
Togo.....	1971-73 2011-14	
Tunisia.....	1965-68 75-77 83-86 93-95 2001-04 11-13	
Uganda.....	1967-68 83-86 93-99 2003-06 11-13	
UR of Tanzania.....	1969-72 77-80 85-87 91-97 2001-04 09-11	
Zambia.....	1969-71 79-82 85-88 91-93 2005-08	2016-19
Zimbabwe.....	1985-87 95-97 2001-03 09-11	2014-17

Asia (23 members, 9 seats)

Bangladesh.....	1977-88 1991-2000 03-09 12-15	
China.....	1947-49 1973-2015	2015-18
India.....	1947-2008 09-14	2014-17
Indonesia.....	1955-64 1967-2000 03-14	2015-18
Japan.....	1953-61 1965-2015	2015-18
Malaysia.....	1965-67 79-91 93-2002 07-09	2014-17
Myanmar.....	1949-52	
Nepal.....	1967-70	
Pakistan.....	1949-55 57-93 1997-2014	2014-17
Philippines.....	1947-49 53-58 61-64 67-79 81-93 2001-06	
	09-15	
ROK.....	1965-67 1989-2015	2015-18
Sri Lanka.....	1961-64 71-81 93-96 2001-03 09-12	2015-18
Thailand.....	1953-57 59-61 1973-2015	2015-18

Europe (48 members, 10 seats)

Armenia.....	2003-06	
Austria.....	1961-64 83-86 1999-2001	

Belgium	1949-52 55-58 61-64 69-71 77-80 93-95	
	2007-10	
Bulgaria	1973-76 83-86 2001-04	
Cyprus	1983-85 91-94 2001-03	2015-18
Czech Republic	2001-03	2014-17
Denmark	1947-51 61-63 73-75 85-87 97-99 2011-14	
Estonia	1995-97	
Finland	1951-54 63-66 75-78 87-90 2003-05	
France	1947-2008 09-11	2014-17
Germany	1959-61 1965-2015	2016-19
Greece	1965-67 77-79 89-91 1997-2000 11-13	
Hungary	1971-74 77-80 87-89 91-94 1999-2001 13-16	
Iceland	1999-2002	2014-17
Ireland	1961-64 81-83 1995-98 2011-13	
Israel	1967-68	
Italy	1947-65 1971-2016	
Malta	1977-80 2005-07	
Montenegro		2016-19
Netherlands	1947-49 53-55 59-61 75-77 89-92 2005-07	
Norway	1957-60 69-72 81-84 93-96 2009-11	
Poland	1965-67 69-71 81-83 89-92 1997-2000 11-14	
Portugal	1959-61 79-82 89-92 95-98 2001-04 12-15	
Republic of Moldova	2007-09	
Romania	1967-73 81-83 95-98 2003-06	2016-19
Russian Federation	2007-13	2013-17
San Marino		2015-18
Slovakia	1993-95 2009-12	
Slovenia	2005-07	
Spain	1953-58 75-77 83-85 87-89 93-95	
	1999-2001 09-12 15-16	
Sweden	1953-57 67-69 79-81 91-93 2005-08	
Switzerland	1953-57 71-74 87-89 2001-04	
Turkey	1955-58 67-70 85-88 95-97 2007-10 13-16	
Ukraine	2007-09	
UK	1947-55 1957-2011 12-15	2016-19

Latin America and Caribbean (33 members, 9 seats)

Argentina	1953-58 61-67 1971-2003 11-16	2016-19
Barbados	1981-83 1995-2003	
Bolivia	2001-10	
Brazil	1947-53 1957-2016	2016-19
Chile	1947-56 59-64 67-75 1991-2015	2015-18
Colombia	1953-61 65-95 2003-04	
Costa Rica	1955-57 63-71 91-93	
Cuba	1947-49 51-54 57-63 1977-2016	
Ecuador	1975-78 81-87 2011-14	2014-17
El Salvador	1979-81 2005-08 09-11 12-15	
Guatemala	1999-2005	
Honduras	1993-99	
Jamaica	1977-80	
Mexico	1947-51 57-62 1973-2016	2016-19
Nicaragua	1985-91	2015-18
Panama	73-85 2003-09	
Paraguay	1999-2001	
Peru	1965-76 87-90 2001-06	
Trinidad and Tobago	1975-77 83-95 2005-16	2016-19
Uruguay	1953-56 67-70 95-98 2007-12	2016-19

Venezuela 1949–52 63–66 71–75 1977–2000 09–15 2015–18

Near East (21 members, 6 seats)

Afghanistan 1977–83 85–87 2009–14 2014–17
 Egypt 1947–63 1967–2008 09–14 2014–17
 Iran 1957–65 71–74 1987–2009 11–16
 Iraq 1953–56 69–71 77–80 83–91 2013–16
 Jordan 1963–66 75–77 2009–15
 Kuwait 1973–75 79–81 1995–2001 07–10 2015–18
 Lebanon 1953–56 59–65 75–79 81–98 2005–08
 Libya 1975–78 87–95 2001–04
 Oman 2005–07
 Qatar 1999–2004 2016–19
 Saudi Arabia 1969–72 1979–2008 09–14 2014–17
 Somalia 1967–69
 Sudan 1965–68 73–78 81–84 91–93 2007–10 2016–19
 Syrian AR 1957–58 71–74 79–82 1993–2005 11–13
 UAE 2005–07
 Yemen 1983–86

North America (2 members, 2 seats)

Canada 1947–2016 2016–19
 USA 1947–2016 2016–19

South-West Pacific (16 members, 1 seat)

Australia 1947–57 61–63 67–69 73–75 79–81
 1985–2008 09–14 2014–17
 New Zealand 1957–60 63–66 69–72 75–78 81–84

Notes

- 1 Associate members have the right to participate in the deliberations of the FAO Conference, commissions of the Conference, committees of such commissions and other committees established by the Conference for the duration of the Conference and in any discussions at meetings of the Council, but shall not hold office nor have the right to vote. They cannot participate in the Credentials Committee, Nominations Committee and General Committee.
- 2 The European Union (EU) has the right to participate in matters within its competence in any meeting of the Organization, other than those bodies with restricted membership, in which any of its Member States are entitled to participate. It exercises membership rights in those meetings on an alternative basis with those of its Member States that are members of the Council, or other bodies concerned in the areas of their respective competencies. The EU is not eligible for election or designation to any such body in its own right, nor is it entitled to participate in voting for elective places or to hold office itself. The EU is not entitled to participate in the Programme Committee, Finance Committee or Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission

Secretariat
 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
 Agriculture and Consumer Protection
 Department (AGD)
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 Italy

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Secretary: Tom Heilandt

Purpose

The Commission's mandate is to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade by preparing, publishing and revising international food standards and

by promoting the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international organisations. The Commission was established jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963 in the framework of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme.

To date, the Commission has adopted hundreds of standards (for single commodities, groups of commodities or horizontal subjects such as labelling or hygiene), codes of practice and guidelines. It has adopted thousands of maximum limits for food additives and contaminants, as well as pesticide and veterinary drug residues in foods. Together, these texts form the Codex Alimentarius. Details are on the Commission's website under '[standards](#)'.

The Codex Alimentarius promotes the harmonisation of food standards at the international level. Codex food safety related standards, guidelines and codes of practice serve as a reference in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

The Agreement recognises the Commission as one of three international standard-setting organisations known as the 'three sisters', the other two being the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Codex texts also have relevance as international standards in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

Structure

The Executive Committee provides advice to the Commission on general orientation, strategic planning and work programming. The technical work is done by some 20 Codex specialist committees and task forces, which prepare draft standards and related texts for adoption by the Commission. The committees rely on independent scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO expert groups – the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA), Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) – and ad hoc consultations. Six regional coordinating committees collect information on regional implementation of Codex standards and other regional issues, and also prepare standards of regional relevance. The Secretariat is based in the FAO Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department.

Membership

Membership of the Commission is open to FAO and WHO members and associate members. As of June 2017, there were 187 member countries and the European Union (listed on the [website](#) under 'Members and Observers'). Almost 220 international observer organisations are accredited to participate in meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

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Internet: www.unesco.org

Director-General: Irina Bokova, Bulgaria (elected by the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, for 2009–13; re-elected for a second term 2013–17)

Purpose

UNESCO was established in 1945 to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture. Its aims are set out in article 1, para. 3 of the UN [Charter](#), and its purpose is stated in article 1 of its Constitution. UNESCO is a UN specialised agency.

Today, the Organization focuses particularly on Africa and on gender equality, and has the overarching objectives of contributing to lasting peace and contributing to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

Structure

- The [General Conference](#) is UNESCO's supreme body.
- The [Executive Board](#) comprises 58 Member States elected by the General Conference to serve four-year terms (half are elected every two years). Each Member State appoints a representative with competence in fields related to UNESCO and qualified to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. Alternates may also be appointed. The Board Chair for 2015–17 is Michael Worbs, Germany.

UNESCO General Conference sub-organs include the: Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), International Geoscience Programme (IGCP), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes (IFAP), Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in the Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP), Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) and Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC). More governance information is on the website under 'About us' and '[Themes](#)'.

Meetings

The General Conference meets every two years. The 39th session of the General Conference will be held in November 2017. The Executive Board meets in regular sessions at least four times in any two-year period. As a general rule, there are at least two regular sessions a year, normally in April and October.

Membership

UNESCO has 195 Member States and 10 associate members. The electoral grouping system allocates each region a specific number of Executive Board seats. The four-year terms run from the close of the General Conference session where members were elected until the close of the second ordinary General Conference session following their election.

Executive Board members

	Previous	Current
Group I (27 Western European and North American states, 9 seats)		
Austria	1972–76 95–99 2011–15	
Belgium	1946–51 56–64 74–78 80–89 95–99 2009–13	
Canada	1946–51 68–74 83–87 89–93 1997–2001 03–07	
Cyprus	1987–91	
Denmark	1952–58 78–83 91–95 2009–13	
Finland	1966–74 87–91 1997–2001	
France	1946–2015	2015–19
Germany	1954–68 1970–2005 07–11	2013–17
Greece	1946–51 56–64 83–87 1999–2003 07–11	2015–19
Iceland	1983–87 2001–05	
Israel	1962–70	
Italy	1948–58 62–70 72–89 93–97 1999–2015	2015–19
Luxembourg	2005–09	

Malta	1995-99	
Monaco	2009-13	
Netherlands	1946-47 51-56 66-74 91-95 1999-2003	2013-17
Norway	1946-52 74-78 89-93 2005-09	
Portugal	1976-80 91-95 2005-09	
Spain	1954-60 70-76 80-85 87-91 93-97	
	1999-2003 07-15	2015-19
Sweden	1958-66 85-89 95-99	2013-17
Switzerland	1950-54 64-72 76-80 87-91 93-97 2003-07	
Turkey	1946-52 58-66 78-83 91-95 2001-05	
UK	1946-85 1997-2005 05-07 11-15	2015-19
USA	1946-84 2003-15	2015-19

Group II (25 Eastern European states, 7 seats)¹

Albania ²	2007-09	2013-17
Azerbaijan	2005-09	
Belarus	1989-93 1999-2005 09-13	
Bulgaria ²	1972-76 85-89 93-97 2007-09	
Czech Republic	1995-99 2003-07 11-15	
Estonia		2013-17
Georgia	1999-2003	
Hungary ²	1964-72 78-83 95-99 2003-07 07-09	
Latvia	2009-11	
Lithuania	1997-2001 05-09	2015-19
Montenegro	2011-15	
Poland	1946-50 56-64 76-80 87-91 93-97	
	1999-2003 09-11	
Romania	1962-68 76-80 91-95 1999-2003 09-11	
Russian Federation	1954-2015	2015-19
Serbia	2005-09	2015-19
Slovakia	1995-99 2001-05 09-13	
Slovenia	2003-07	2015-19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2013-15	
Ukraine	1980-85 95-99 2001-05	2013-17
Uzbekistan	2009-13	

Group III (33 Latin America and the Caribbean states, 10 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	1985-89	
Argentina	1962-70 72-76 78-83 85-93 95-99 2007-11	2013-17
Bahamas	2001-07	
Barbados	1976-80 1997-2001 09-13	
Belize	2013-15	
Bolivia	1995-99	
Brazil	1946-52 54-62 64-72 74-78 80-89 91-95	
	2001-09 11-15	2015-19
Chile	1962-70 72-76 93-97 1999-2003 07-11	
Colombia	1948-54 70-76 80-89 91-95 1997-2001 05-09	
Costa Rica	1966-74 80-85 89-97	
Cuba	1974-78 80-85 87-91 95-99 2001-05 07-15	
Dominica	2001-05	
Dominican Republic	1999-2003	2013-17
Ecuador	1947-48 54-62 76-80 2003-07 11-15	
El Salvador	1956-64 93-97 2007-11	2013-17
Grenada	2009-13	
Guatemala	1978-83 89-93 2003-07	
Guyana	1983-87 93-97	
Haiti	1980-85 1997-2001 09-13	2015-19
Honduras	1997-2001	

Jamaica ²	1970-76 80-85 91-95 2001-05 07-09	
Mexico	1946-54 58-66 68-74 76-80 83-87 89-97	
	1999-2003 05-09 11-15	2015-19
Nicaragua	1989-93	2015-19
Panama	1962-68 76-80	
Paraguay		2015-19
Peru	1952-54 64-72 76-80 85-89 1999-2003 09-13	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2005-09	2013-17
Saint Lucia	1997-2001 09-13	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2005-09	
Suriname	1987-91 2001-05	
Trinidad and Tobago	1985-89 93-97	2013-17
Uruguay	1952-58 72-76 89-93 1997-2001 03-07	
Venezuela	1946-52 56-64 76-80 83-91 2003-07 09-13	

Group IV (44 Asia and Pacific states, 12 seats)

Afghanistan	1968-74 2003-07 11-15	
Australia	1946-50 56-60 74-78 85-89 91-95 1999-2005	
Bangladesh	1983-87 1995-2007 09-13	2013-17
Cambodia	2003-07	
China	1946-50 1972-2013	2013-17
Fiji	2005-09	
India	1946-2013	2013-17
Indonesia	1954-62 76-80 85-89 95-99 2003-07 11-15	
Iran	1952-58 64-68 74-78 1999-2003	2015-19
Japan	1952-95 1997-2013	2013-17
Kazakhstan	1997-2001 09-13	
Malaysia	1978-83 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 07-11	2015-19
Mongolia	1983-87 2007-11	
Nepal	1974-78 95-99 2005-09	2013-17
New Zealand	1960-64 78-83 95-99	
Pakistan	1951-66 68-74 1978-2015	2015-19
Papua New Guinea	1989-93 2011-15	
Philippines	1950-54 58-62 74-78 83-87 91-95	
	1999-2003 07-11	
ROK	1987-2003 07-15	2015-19
Samoa	1997-2001	
Sri Lanka	1968-74 87-91 2003-11	2015-19
Thailand	1952-56 80-85 89-93 95-99 2005-09 11-15	
Tonga	1993-97	
Turkmenistan		2013-17
Vanuatu	2001-05	
Viet Nam	1978-83 2001-05 09-13	2015-19

Group V (66 African and Arab states, 13 African seats and 7 Arab seats)

Algeria	1968-74 80-89 91-95 2001-13	2013-17
Angola	1993-97 2011-15	
Bahrain	1991-95 2003-07	
Benin	1972-76 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09	
Botswana	1991-95	
Burkina Faso	1974-78 89-93 2001-05 09-13	
Burundi	1978-83 89-93	
Cabo Verde	1989-93 2003-07	
Cameroon	1962-68 80-89 95-99 2003-07	2015-19
Central African Republic	1983-87	
Chad	1962-70 76-80 89-93 1999-2003	2013-17
Congo	1968-74 85-89 2003-07 09-13	
Côte d'Ivoire	1964-72 76-80 85-89 91-95 1997-2001 07-11	2015-19

DR Congo	1970-76 80-85 2005-11	
Djibouti	2009-13	
Egypt	1946-51 54-80 1985-2013	2013-17
Equatorial Guinea	1987-91	
Ethiopia	1968-74 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09 11-15	
Gabon	1974-78 83-87 1997-2001 11-15	
Gambia	1989-93 2011-15	
Ghana	1970-76 80-85 91-95 1997-2001 03-07 09-13	2015-19
Guinea	1980-85 89-93 1997-2001	2013-17
Guinea-Bissau	1980-85	
Iraq	1978-83 89-93	
Jordan	1976-80 85-89 93-97 2001-05	
Kenya	1972-76 87-91 95-99 2001-05 09-13	2015-19
Kuwait	1983-87 1999-2003 07-11 13-15	
Lebanon	1950-58 66-74 83-87 1997-2001 05-09	2015-19
Lesotho	1978-83 95-99	
Liberia	1953-56 76-80	
Libya	1976-80 1997-2001	
Madagascar	1960-64 83-87 91-95 1999-2003 07-11	
Malawi	1987-91 1999-2003 11-15	
Mali	1962-70 85-89 93-97 2003-07 11-15	
Mauritania	1974-78 87-91	
Mauritius	1976-80 95-99 2003-07	2013-17
Morocco	1958-66 78-83 93-97 1999-2011	2013-17
Mozambique	1987-91 2001-05	2013-17
Namibia	1993-97 2003-07 11-15	
Niger	1983-87 93-97 2007-11	
Nigeria	1962-70 76-85 87-91 93-97 1999-2003	
	05-09 11-15	2015-19
Oman	1991-95 1999-2003	2015-19
Qatar	1987-91	2015-19
Rwanda	1976-80 2001-05	
Saudi Arabia	1972-76 95-99 2007-15	
Senegal	1966-74 78-83 85-89 95-99 2001-05 07-11	2015-19
Seychelles	1991-95	
Sierra Leone	1976-80	
Somalia	1987-91	
South Africa	1997-2001 05-09	2015-19
Sudan	1962-66 78-87	2015-19
Swaziland	1983-87 2001-05	
Syrian AR	1951-54 74-78 83-87 2009-13	
Togo	1972-76 87-91 1997-2001 05-09	2013-17
Tunisia	1974-78 80-85 91-95 1999-2003 07-15	
Uganda	1974-78 87-91 1997-2001 05-09	2013-17
UAE	1980-85 95-99 2011-15	
UR of Tanzania	1964-72 80-85 89-93 95-99 2001-05 07-11	
Yemen	1989-93 95-99 2003-07	
Zambia	1966-74 91-95 2007-11	
Zimbabwe	1983-87 95-99 2009-13	

Members that have not served on the Board

Group I (Western European and North American states)

Andorra

Ireland

San Marino

Group II (Eastern European states)

Armenia

Croatia

Tajikistan

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Republic of Moldova

Group IV (Asia and Pacific states)

Bhutan	Lao PDR	Niue
Brunei Darussalam	Maldives	Palau
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore ³
DPRK	Micronesia	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Kyrgyzstan	Nauru	Tuvalu

Group V (African and Arab states)

Comoros	São Tomé and Príncipe	State of Palestine ⁴
Eritrea	South Sudan	

Associate members⁵

Anguilla	Curaçao	Sint Maarten
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Tokelau
British Virgin Islands	Macau, China	
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	

Observer status

Holy See

Notes

- 1 Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II from 1946–48, 1968–74 and 1980–85. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II from 1951–53, 1972–76, 1983–87, 1989–91 and 1991–92.
- 2 Four members: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Jamaica – whose mandate was to expire in 2011 – volunteered to leave the Executive Board in 2009 to facilitate the rotation among countries.
- 3 Singapore moved from observer status to full Member State on 8 October 2007.
- 4 The UNESCO General Conference voted in October 2011 to admit the State of Palestine as a Member State of the Organization. The State of Palestine had previously been an observer.
- 5 Netherlands Antilles, as a territory, has ceased to exist. It was previously an associate member.

World Heritage Committee

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UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07–SP
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 2496
Email: Please use the internet contact form at
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-centre/>

Internet: <http://whc.unesco.org>

World Heritage Centre Director: Mechtild Rössler, Germany (appointed by the UNESCO Director-General in September 2015)

Purpose

The General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to ensure the proper identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. The Convention stipulated the establishment of a World Heritage Committee and a World Heritage List.

The Committee is an inter-governmental body that has been operational since 1976. It is responsible for the implementation of the [Convention](#) Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage. It identifies, on the basis of Tentative Lists and nominations submitted by States Parties, the natural or cultural properties of outstanding universal value that can be inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#).

The Committee determines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates international assistance upon requests from States Parties. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties, decides upon inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger and asks States Parties to take action when properties are not being properly managed. It also decides which properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are to be inscribed on, or removed from, the List of World Heritage in Danger and whether a property should be deleted from the World Heritage List.

The Committee reports on its activities to the General Assembly and to the UNESCO General Conference, reviews the implementation of the Convention and revises the operational guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

As at July 2017, 1073 properties in 167 countries were inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#) – 832 cultural, 206 natural, 35 mixed and 37 transboundary properties. The Convention has 193 States [Parties](#) (as at 23 June 2017).

Structure

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention elects the 21 countries that sit on the Committee, part of which is replaced every other year. Members’ term of office is six years, but in practice most States Parties voluntarily choose to serve four years to allow for rotation. The Bureau consists of seven States Parties elected at the end of each ordinary session of the Committee, a chair, five vice-chairs and a rapporteur. The Bureau coordinates the Committee’s work. More governance information is on the website under ‘[About World Heritage](#)’.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) is the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention. It was established in 1992 to assist the World Heritage Committee and to collaborate with States Parties and advisory bodies.

Meetings

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets every two years immediately after ordinary sessions of UNESCO’s General Conference to elect Committee members, examine the accounts of the World Heritage Fund and decide on major policy issues. The 21st session is scheduled to be held in November 2017 in Paris. The Committee meets at least once a year. The Bureau meets during Committee sessions as frequently as deemed necessary.

Membership

The following list shows the current Committee and the year terms end (at the end of the ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference). The members whose terms end in 2017 were elected in November 2013.

Members

Term ends 2017

Croatia	Lebanon	Portugal
Finland	Peru	ROK
Jamaica	Philippines	Turkey
Kazakhstan	Poland	Viet Nam

Term ends 2019

Angola	Cuba	Tunisia
Azerbaijan	Indonesia	UR of Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Zimbabwe

World Health Organization (WHO)

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Internet: www.who.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/WHO

Twitter: [@WHO](https://twitter.com/WHO)

Director- General: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia (appointed in May 2017 by the World Health Assembly for a five-year term, beginning July 2017)

Purpose

WHO is the UN system's directing and coordinating authority for health. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Representatives of 61 states adopted the WHO [Constitution](#) in 1946. The Organization formally came into existence in April 1948 and became a UN specialised agency in July 1948. Article 1 of the Constitution defines the WHO's objective as "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". The detailed functions are set out in article 2 of the Constitution.

Structure

The World Health Assembly is the WHO's supreme decision-making body, with the main function of determining policy. The Executive Board comprises 34 members technically qualified in the health field, each one designated by a Member State elected by the World Health Assembly to do so. Members serve three-year terms. The Chair from May 2017 to May 2018 is Assad Hafeez, Pakistan. See www.who.int/governance for more information.

Meetings

The Assembly meets annually, usually in Geneva in May. The Board meets in Geneva at least twice a year, usually in January and May.

Membership

The WHO has 194 Member States. The three-year Executive Board member terms end with the election of new members at the World Health Assembly.

Executive Board members

	Previous	Current
Africa (47 members, 7 seats)		
Algeria.....	1969–72 95–98.....	2016–19
Angola.....	1977–80 96–99.....	
Benin.....	1966–69 96–99.....	2017–20
Botswana.....	1977–80 96–99.....	
Burkina Faso.....	1969–72 96–99.....	
Burundi.....	1978–81 1997–2000 09–12.....	2016–19
Cabo Verde.....	1978–81 1998–2001.....	
Cameroon.....	1964–67 92–95 2011–14.....	
Central African Republic.....	1969–72 1998–2001.....	
Chad.....	1978–81 1999–2002 12–15.....	
Comoros.....	1978–81 1999–2002.....	
Congo.....	1979–82 1999–2002.....	2015–18

Côte d'Ivoire	1967-70 84-87 1999-2002	
DR Congo	1972-75 93-96 14-17	
Equatorial Guinea	1984-87 2000-03	
Eritrea	1983-86 2001-04 14-17	
Ethiopia	1969-73 2001-04	
Gabon	1980-83 2002-05	
Gambia	1980-83 2002-05 14-17	
Ghana	1960-63 83-86 2002-05	
Guinea	1965-68 84-87 2002-05	
Guinea-Bissau	1981-84 2003-06	
Kenya	1970-73 84-87 2004-07	
Lesotho	1971-74 85-88 2004-07	
Liberia	1951-54 57-60 86-89 2005-08 14-17	
Madagascar	1961-64 86-89 2005-08	
Malawi	1973-76 87-90 2007-10	
Mali	1963-66 87-90 2006-09	
Mauritania	1975-78 87-90 2008-11	
Mauritius	1974-77 87-90 2008-11	
Mozambique	1981-84 88-91 2010-13	
Namibia	2005-08 13-16	
Niger	1972-75 89-92 2008-11	
Nigeria	1961-62 66-69 89-92 2011-14	
Rwanda	1975-78 90-93 2005-08	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1981-84 90-93 2007-10	
Senegal	1961-64 90-93 2011-14	
Seychelles	1981-84 90-93 2010-13	
Sierra Leone	1963-66 91-94 2011-14	
South Africa	1948-51 54-57 2013-16	
Swaziland	1975-78 92-95	2017-20
Togo	1975-77 93-96	
Uganda	1968-71 93-96 2008-11	
UR of Tanzania	1975-78 93-96	2017-20
Zambia	1976-79 94-97	2017-20
Zimbabwe	1982-85 95-98	

The Americas (35 members, 6 seats)

Argentina	1955-58 60-62 66-69 74-77 83-86 88-91 95-98 2013-16	
Bahamas	1989-92 2007-10	
Barbados	1995-98 2010-13	
Bolivia	1977-80 91-94 2004-07	
Brazil	1948-51 52-55 58-61 63-66 80-83 87-90 95-98 2004-07 08-11 13-16	2017-20
Canada	1952-59 62-65 68-71 75-78 80-83 85-88 92-95 1997-2000 03-06 09-12	2015-18
Chile	1950-53 54-57 61-62 68-72 82-85 89-92 1998-2001 09-12	
Colombia	1962-65 72-75 79-82 89-92 2001-04	2016-19
Costa Rica	1953-56 93-96	
Cuba	1951-54 77-80 85-88 94-97 2001-04 12-15	
Dominican Republic		2015-18
Ecuador	1955-58 71-74 85-87 2003-06 10-13	
El Salvador	1950-53 2006-09	
Grenada	2001-04	
Guatemala	1958-61 74-77 80-83 1999-2002	
Guyana	1975-76 86-89	
Haiti	1962-65	
Honduras	1976-79 96-99	

Jamaica	1968-71 79-82 92-95 2004-07	2016-19
Mexico	1948-50 56-59 65-68 78-81 86-89 92-95	
	2005-08 11-14	2016-19
Nicaragua	1970-73 88-91	
Panama	1967-70 83-86 2012-15	
Paraguay	1964-67 2007-10	
Peru	1959-62 65-68 76-79 1997-2000 07-10	
Suriname	2013-16	
Trinidad and Tobago	1971-74 82-85 1998-2001	
USA	1949-52 54-56 58-60 62-64 66-68 70-72	
	74-76 78-80 82-85 87-89 91-93 95-97	
	1999-2001 03-09 10-13 14-17	
Uruguay	1971-74 91-94	
Venezuela	1949-52 59-62 74-77 83-86 2000-03	

Eastern Mediterranean (21 members, 5 seats)

Afghanistan	1972-75 91-94 2006-09	
Bahrain	1978-81 95-98 2004-07	2016-19
Djibouti	1983-86 2006-09	
Egypt	1949-51 57-60 67-70 84-87 95-98 2001-04 13-16	
Iran	1948-49 52-55 58-61 63-66 73-76 79-82 88-91	
	2000-03 12-15	
Iraq	1953-56 61-64 82-85 87-93 2005-08	2017-20
Jordan	1960-63 74-77 87-90 2000-03	2015-18
Kuwait	1964-67 80-83 94-97 2002-05 14-17	
Lebanon	1951-54 68-71 86-89 1999-2002 12-15	
Libya	1964-67 77-80 88-91 2004-07	2016-19
Morocco	1965-68 82-85 93-96 2010-13	
Oman	1979-82 1997-2000 08-11	
Pakistan	1950-53 55-58 61-63 67-70 76-79 82-85 94-97	
	2003-06	2015-18
Qatar	1976-79 92-95 1998-2001 11-14	
Saudi Arabia	1954-57 70-73 86-89 2001-04 13-16	
Somalia	1966-69 75-78 2009-12	
Sudan	1959-62 75-77 89-92 2003-06	
Syrian AR	1956-58 71-74 83-86 92-95 2009-12	
Tunisia	1958-59 62-65 77-80 91-94 2007-10	
UAE	1981-84 96-99 2007-10	
Yemen	1965-68 73-76 80-83 85-88 90-92	
	1998-2001 10-13	

Europe (53 members, 8 seats)¹

Albania	2013-16	
Andorra	2013-16	
Armenia	2010-13	
Austria	1953-56 70-73 88-91	
Azerbaijan	2005-08 12-15	
Belarus	1948-50	
Belgium	1951-54 68-71 83-86 1999-2002 12-15	
Bulgaria	1969-72 81-84 91-94	
Croatia	1995-98 12-15	
Cyprus	1969-72 85-88 1997-2000	
Czech Republic	2003-06	
Denmark	1952-55 71-74 91-94 2006-09	
Estonia	2009-12	
Finland	1955-58 75-78 94-97	
France	1948-2001 03-06 09-12	2015-18
Georgia		2017-20

Germany	1957-60 67-70 73-80 85-88 1997-2000 09-12	
Greece	1951-54 76-79 91-94	
Hungary	1972-75 84-87 2008-11	
Iceland	1961-63 83-86 2003-06	
Ireland	1959-62 95-98	
Israel	1961-64 93-96	
Italy	1950-53 56-59 61-64 71-74 2000-03	2017-20
Kazakhstan	2001-04	2015-18
Latvia	2006-09	
Lithuania	2000-03 12-15	
Luxembourg	1959-62 2004-07	
Malta	1985-88	2015-18
Netherlands	1948-51 63-66 79-82 1997-2000	2016-19
Norway	1948-49 63-66 79-82 1997-2000 10-13	
Poland	1948-51 61-64 73-76 85-88 1996-2000	
Portugal	1955-58 77-80 92-95 2005-08	
Republic of Moldova	2007-10	
Romania	1967-70 80-83 2004-07	
Russian Federation	1948-50 1958-2005 08-11 14-17	
Serbia	1948-51 64-67 75-78 89-92 2009-12	
Slovenia	2006-09	
Spain	1961-64 81-84 89-92 2002-05	
Sweden	1949-52 67-70 87-90 2000-03	2015-18
Switzerland	1953-56 73-76 1999-2002 11-14	
Turkey	1949-52 64-67 79-82 93-96 2006-09	2016-19
UK	1948-99 2001-04 07-10 14-17	
Uzbekistan	2011-14	

South-East Asia (11 members, 3 seats)

Bangladesh	1975-78 87-90 1998-2001 08-11	
Bhutan	1995-98 2005-08	2016-19
DPRK	1990-93 2000-03 13-16	
India	1948-51 56-59 65-68 77-80 88-91 1999-2002 09-12	
Indonesia	1953-56 63-66 72-75 84-88 96-99 2007-10	
Maldives	1981-84 91-94 2002-05 12-15	
Myanmar	1954-57 66-69 78-81 90-93 2001-04 11-14	
Nepal	1959-62 69-72 83-86 93-96 2003-06 14-17	
Sri Lanka	1948-49 51-54 62-65 74-77 86-89 1997-2000 06-09	2017-20
Thailand	1950-53 60-63 71-74 84-87 94-97 2004-07	2015-18
Timor-Leste	2010-13	

Western Pacific (27 members, 5 seats)

Australia	1948-49 57-60 67-70 75-78 85-88 95-98 2004-07 12-15	
Brunei Darussalam	2009-12	
China	1948-50 73-76 78-85 1990-2009 10-13 14-17	
Cook Islands	1997-2000	
Fiji	1976-79	2016-19
Japan	1954-57 61-64 69-72 75-76 81-84 87-90 1992-2003 05-08 09-16	2017-20
Lao PDR	1970-73 1998-2001	
Malaysia	1964-67 82-85 2012-15	
Mongolia	1968-71 80-83 92-95 2010-13	
New Zealand	1952-55 63-66 72-75 79-82 2007-10	2015-18
Papua New Guinea	1989-92 2011-14	
Philippines	1949-52 55-58 66-69 76-79 91-94 2001-04	2015-18

ROK	1960–63 84–87 95–98 2001–04 07–10 13–16
Samoa	1979–82 2008–11
Singapore	2006–09
Tonga	1985–86 88–91 2004–07
Vanuatu	1999–2002
Viet Nam	1958–61 93–96 2003–06 2016–19

Members that have not served on the Executive Board

Africa

South Sudan

The Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Belize
Dominica

Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Kyrgyzstan
Monaco
Montenegro

San Marino
Slovakia
Tajikistan

The former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia
Turkmenistan
Ukraine

Western Pacific

Cambodia
Kiribati
Marshall Islands

Micronesia
Nauru
Niue

Palau
Solomon Islands
Tuvalu

Associate members

Puerto Rico Tokelau

Note

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board from 1948–51, 1964–67, 1975–78 and 1989–92. Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board from 1965–68, 1976–79 and 1988–91.
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Secretary-General: Fang Liu, China (appointed by the ICAO Council for a three-year term from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2018)

Purpose

The ICAO was created under the 1944 [Convention](#) on International Civil Aviation to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the planning and development of international air transport to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world (article 44). ICAO works with the Convention's 191 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. The Organization, a specialised agency of the UN, came into existence on 4 April 1947 after 26 states had ratified the Convention.

Structure

The [Assembly](#) is the ICAO’s sovereign body. It meets to review the Organization’s work and establish guidelines for future activities.

The [Council](#) is the executive body, comprising 36 contracting states elected by the ordinary session of the Assembly for three-year terms. The Assembly gives adequate representation to states of chief importance to air transport, states not otherwise included that make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation, and states whose designation will ensure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented.

The Council President is Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu, Nigeria, who was re-elected in November 2016 for a second three-year term.

Council committees are: Air Transport, Legal, Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, Finance, Unlawful Interference, Technical Cooperation and Aviation Environmental Protection. Committee members are appointed by the Council, except for those on the Legal Committee for which membership is open to all Member States.

The Air Navigation Commission is the principal body concerned with the development of SARPs. The Commission comprises 19 people qualified and experienced in the science and practice of aeronautics. Its members are nominated by contracting states and appointed by the Council.

More governance information is on the website under ‘[About ICAO](#)’.

Meetings

The Assembly meets at least every three years, most recently in September/October 2016 in Montréal, Canada.

Membership

The ICAO has 191 members (all UN Member States except Dominica, Liechtenstein and Tuvalu, plus the Cook Islands). The three-year Council terms end at the 2019 Assembly session.

Council members (36)

	Previous	Current
Algeria	1980–86 1998–2004	2016–19
Angola	1995–98	
Argentina	1947–2016	2016–19
Australia	1947–2016	2016–19
Austria	2004–07	
Belgium	1983–86 92–95 2010–13	
Bolivia	1995–98 2013–16	
Botswana	1998–2001	
Brazil	1947–2016	2016–19
Burkina Faso	2010–16	
Cabo Verde		2016–19
Cameroon	1980–83 1992–2016	
Canada	1947–2016	2016–19
Chile	1947–50 89–92 2002–07 13–16	
China	1974–2016	2016–19
Colombia	1962–86 1992–2001 04–07 10–13	2016–19
Congo	1962–74	2016–19
Costa Rica	1974–77 2001–04	
Cuba	1986–89 1998–2004 10–13	2016–19
Czech Republic	1993–95 2001–04	

Denmark.....	1980-83 95-98 2010-13	
Dominican Republic.....	2007-10 13-16	
Ecuador.....	1992-95 2007-10	2016-19
Egypt.....	1947-2016	2016-19
El Salvador.....	1980-83 95-98 2007-10	
Ethiopia.....	2001-07	
Finland.....	1977-80 89-92 2004-07	
France.....	1948-2016	2016-19
Germany.....	1959-2016	2016-19
Ghana.....	1986-92 2004-10	
Guatemala.....	2010-13	
Honduras.....	1977-80 89-92 2004-07	
Hungary.....	2004-07	
Iceland.....	1992-2001 07-10	
India.....	1947-2016	2016-19
Indonesia.....	1968-2001	
Iraq.....	1980-92	
Ireland.....	1947-59 2001-04	2016-19
Italy.....	1950-2016	2016-19
Jamaica.....	1977-86	
Japan.....	1956-2016	2016-19
Kenya.....	1983-89 1992-2001 13-16	2016-19
Lebanon.....	1953-86 1992-2007	
Libya.....	2013-16	
Madagascar.....	1974-86	
Malaysia.....	2007-10 13-16	2016-19
Mauritius.....	2001-04	
Mexico.....	1962-2016	2016-19
Morocco.....	1974-80 92-98 2010-13	
Mozambique.....	2004-07	
Namibia.....	2007-10	
Netherlands.....	1980-83 89-92 1998-2001	
Nicaragua.....	1971-74 92-95 2013-16	
Nigeria.....	1962-2016	2016-19
Norway.....	1983-86 1998-2001 13-16	
Pakistan.....	1973-2007	
Panama.....	1986-2001	2016-19
Paraguay.....	2001-04 10-13	
Peru.....	1986-89 2004-07 10-13	
Philippines.....	1959-68	
Poland.....	2013-16	
Portugal.....	1947-62 2013-16	
ROK.....	2001-16	2016-19
Romania.....	1995-98 2005-10	
Russian Federation.....	1972-2016	2016-19
Saint Lucia.....	2004-07	
Saudi Arabia.....	1986-2016	2016-19
Senegal.....	1968-2004	
Singapore.....	2002-16	2016-19
Slovakia.....	1998-2001	
Slovenia.....	2010-13	
South Africa.....	1950-65 2002-16	2016-19
Spain.....	1951-2016	2016-19
Swaziland.....	2010-13	
Sweden.....	1986-89 2001-04	2016-19
Switzerland.....	1986-89 95-98 2002-10	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1972-77 89-98	

Tunisia	1986–92 2004–10	2016–19
Turkey	1947–50	2016–19
Uganda	1980–83 2007–13	
UAE	2007–16	2016–19
UK	1947–2014	2016–19
UR of Tanzania	1977–80 83–95 2013–16	2016–19
USA	1947–2016	2016–19
Uruguay	1998–2001 07–10	2016–19
Venezuela	1980–92 95–98 2001–04 07–10 13–16	

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Bureau
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3000 Berne 15
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Facebook: www.facebook.com/universalpostalunion
Twitter: [@UPU_UN](https://twitter.com/UPU_UN)
YouTube: www.youtube.com/universalpostalunion
Director-General: Bishar A Hussein, Kenya (elected by the UPU Congress in 2012, took office January 2013 and reappointed in October 2016)

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Purpose

Created in 1874, the UPU is an inter-governmental organisation and the primary forum for cooperation between governments, postal entities and other stakeholders in the worldwide postal sector. In addition to maintaining a universal network, the UPU establishes the rules for international mail exchanges among its 192 members and makes recommendations to stimulate mail volume growth and to improve the quality of service for customers.

Every four years, UPU member countries adopt a global strategy for the postal sector. The most recent is the Istanbul World Postal Strategy, which was adopted in 2016 during the Universal Postal Congress. The Strategy focuses on three broad goals: to improve the interoperability of network infrastructure; to ensure sustainable and modern products; and to foster effective market and sector functioning.

As a specialised agency of the UN since 1948, the UPU collaborates with many UN programmes and agencies to promote the role of the postal sector in areas such as development and technical cooperation, trade facilitation, financial inclusion, security, e-commerce, disaster-risk reduction and climate change.

World Post Day is celebrated annually on 9 October.

Structure

The Universal Postal Congress is the four-yearly conference at which Acts of the Union, including the Constitution, are revised and members of the Council of Administration and Postal Operations Council are elected.

The [Council of Administration](#) (CA) supervises the UPU's work between congresses. Forty member countries are elected at the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms. The 41st member is the Congress host country, which usually becomes the Chair. The Chair for 2016–20 is Turkey.

The [Postal Operations Council](#) (POC) is responsible for operational, commercial, technical and economic postal matters. Forty member countries are elected at Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The POC members elect the Chair. The Chair for 2016–20 is Japan.

In addition, the UPU [Consultative Committee](#) (CC), created by the 2004 Bucharest Congress, gives postal stakeholders other than public postal operators and regulators a voice. It consists of non-governmental organisations, delivery service providers, workers' organisations, suppliers of goods and services to the postal sector and other organisations that have an interest in international postal services. The CC also includes UPU members named by the CA and POC.

The International Bureau is the UPU's Permanent Secretariat with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland. It provides logistical and technical support for the UPU's bodies. It also serves as an office of liaison, information and consultation, and promotes technical cooperation among UPU members.

More governance information is on the website under '[The UPU](#)'.

Meetings

The Congress meets every four years, most recently in September/October 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey, and is scheduled to next meet in September/October 2020 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Between congresses, the UPU holds a strategy conference to take stock of the progress being achieved on the current global strategy and examine the trends and developments that will shape the next strategy. The next Strategy Conference will take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in September 2018.

The CA and POC meet annually at the UPU headquarters in Switzerland, and the CC meets once a year, usually at UPU headquarters, at the same time as the POC session.

Membership

Any UN Member State may become a member of the UPU. Countries that are not UN members may become a UPU member, provided that the request is approved by at least two-thirds of the UPU member countries.

As at June 2017, the UPU had 192 members – all UN members except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau, plus non-UN members Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (formerly Netherlands Antilles); Overseas Territories (UK); and the Vatican.

The following list shows the CA and POC members for the current term. The CC members are listed on the website under 'The UPU' and '[Consultative Committee](#)'. The CC Chair is from the Latin American Association of Private Posts and Postal Operators (ALACOPP).

Postal Operations Council (POC) and Council of Administration (CA) members 2017–20

Zone 1 – Western Hemisphere

Argentina: POC	Cuba: POC, CA
Barbados: CA	Dominican Republic: CA
Brazil: POC, CA	Mexico: CA
Canada: POC	Paraguay: CA
Chile: POC	USA: POC
Costa Rica: CA	Uruguay: POC

Zone 2 – Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Bulgaria: POC, CA	Romania: CA
Kazakhstan: POC, CA	Russian Federation: POC
Poland: POC, CA	

Zone 3 – Western Europe

Austria: POC

Belgium: CA

Finland: POC

France: POC

Georgia: POC, CA

Germany: POC, CA

Italy: POC, CA

Netherlands: POC

Portugal: POC

Romania: POC

Spain: POC

Switzerland: POC

Turkey: POC, CA (Chair)

UK: CA, POC

Zone 4 – Southern Asia, Oceania

Australia: CA

Bangladesh: POC

China: POC, CA

India: POC

Indonesia: CA

Iran: CA

Japan: POC (Chair), CA

Malaysia: CA

New Zealand: POC

Pakistan: CA

ROK: CA

Singapore: POC

Thailand: POC

UAE: POC

Zone 5 – Africa

Algeria: CA

Burkina Faso: CA

Côte d'Ivoire: CA

Egypt: POC

Ethiopia: CA

Ghana: POC

Kenya: POC, CA

Morocco: POC, CA

Senegal: POC

South Africa: CA

Sudan: CA

Tunisia: POC

Uganda: CA

UR of Tanzania: POC

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

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Twitter: [@ITU](https://twitter.com/ITU)

Secretary-General: Houlin Zhao (since January 2015; elected by ITU Member States in October 2014 for a four-year term)

Purpose

ITU is the UN's specialised agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs), and brings together governments and industry to coordinate global telecommunication networks and services. ITU was founded in 1865 in Paris as the International Telegraph Union. The 1932 Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference decided the current name, which came into use on 1 January 1934.

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference, the ITU approved a new strategic plan for 2016–19, which outlines its four strategic goals:

1. Growth: enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs
2. Inclusiveness: bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all
3. Sustainability: manage challenges resulting from telecommunications/ICT development
4. Innovation and partnership: lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunications/ICT environment.

ITU's current focus areas are:

- Developing infrastructure for ICTs to connect under-served and remote communities
- Managing radio-frequency spectrum and orbital slots for satellites
- Building cybersecurity and confidence in online transactions with a focus on protecting children online
- Promoting ICTs as an aid to combat climate change
- Strengthening emergency telecommunications
- Facilitating implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society outcomes.

Structure

The Plenipotentiary Conference is ITU's supreme organ. Conferences are composed of ITU's Member State delegations, which determine ITU's underlying policies, direction and activities, and make decisions relating to its structure through a treaty called the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

The ITU Council comprises 48 Member States elected by the Conference with due regard to the equitable distribution of seats among the five world regions (details in the list of members). It acts on behalf of the Conference between its meetings. More information is on the website under '[Governance](#)'.

Meetings

The Plenipotentiary Conference is convened every four years, most recently in October/November 2014 in Busan, ROK. The Council meets annually. ITU also regularly convenes international meetings, conferences and seminars. World conferences on international telecommunications encompass three main sectors: radiocommunication, standardisation and development.

Membership

ITU has 193 [Member States](#) (all UN Member States except Palau, plus the Vatican) and public and private [sector members](#), including ICT regulators, academic institutions and nearly 800 private companies, all with an interest in telecommunications and ICTs. Sector members are entitled to participate, with specific rights and obligations, in the work of one or more ITU sectors. About 100 associates also take part in some ITU work under special arrangements with the sectors. It is up to each sector to admit associates as partners.

ITU [Council](#) members were most recently elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference in October/November 2014. Members are listed on the website under 'Governance' and 'ITU Council'.

Council members (48)

	Previous	Current
The Americas (9 seats)		
Argentina.....	1947–2014	2014–18
Bahamas.....	1994–98	
Brazil.....	1947–2014	2014–18
Canada.....	1947–2014	2014–18
Chile.....	1994–98	
Colombia.....	1982–94	
Costa Rica.....	2010–14	2014–18
Cuba.....	1989–2014	2014–18
Jamaica.....	1989–94	
Mexico.....	1952–2014	2014–18

Paraguay	2010-14	2014-18
Peru	1982-89	
Saint Lucia	1998-2002	
Suriname	2006-10	
Trinidad and Tobago	1973-82 2006-10	
USA	1947-2014	2014-18
Venezuela	1965-2014	2014-18

Western Europe (8 seats)

Denmark	1994-2002	
France	1947-2014	2014-18
Germany	1959-2014	2014-18
Greece	1989-94 2010-14	2014-18
Hungary	1973-82	
Ireland	1965-73	
Italy	1947-2014	2014-18
Lithuania		2014-18
Norway	2002-06	
Portugal	1947-52 1994-2010	
Spain	1973-2014	2014-18
Sweden	1973-94 2006-14	
Switzerland	1947-2014	2014-18
Turkey	2002-14	2014-18
UK	1947-89 1994-2002	

Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (5 seats)¹

Azerbaijan		2014-18
Bulgaria	1989-2014	2014-18
Czech Republic	1993-2014	
Poland	1965-82 1994-2006 10-14	2014-18
Romania	1973-89 1994-2014	2014-18
Russian Federation	1947-2014	2014-18
Ukraine	1994-98 2006-10	
Uzbekistan	1947-59	

Africa (13 seats)

Algeria	1965-2014	2014-18
Benin	1982-98	
Burkina Faso	1989-2014	2014-18
Cabo Verde	1989-98	
Cameroon	1973-2014	
Côte d'Ivoire	1998-2002	
DR Congo	1973-82	
Egypt	1973-2014	2014-18
Ethiopia	1959-89	
Gabon	1998-2002	
Ghana	2002-14	2014-18
Kenya	1982-2014	2014-18
Madagascar	1965-73	
Mali	1989-2014	2014-18
Morocco	1959-2014	2014-18
Nigeria	1965-98 2002-14	2014-18
Rwanda	2010-14	2014-18
Senegal	1973-2014	2014-18
South Africa	1994-2014	
Tunisia	1959-2014	2014-18
Uganda	1965-73 2002-06	2014-18
UR of Tanzania	1973-2002 06-10	2014-18
Zambia	1982-89	

Asia and Australasia (13 seats)

Australia.....	1959–2014	2014–18
Bangladesh.....	2010–14	2014–18
China.....	1947–2014	2014–18
India.....	1952–2014	2014–18
Indonesia.....	1982–98 2002–14	2014–18
Iran.....	1973–82 2002–06	
Japan.....	1959–2014	2014–18
Kuwait.....	1982–2002 10–14	2014–18
Lebanon.....	1965–89	
Malaysia.....	1973–82 1989–2014	
Pakistan.....	1982–2010	2014–18
Philippines.....	1982–2002 06–14	2014–18
ROK.....	1989–2014	2014–18
Saudi Arabia.....	1965–2014	2014–18
Thailand.....	1973–2014	2014–18
UAE.....	2006–14	2014–18
Viet Nam.....	1994–2006	

Note

- 1 Czechoslovakia served on the Council from 1989–1992. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council from 1989–92.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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Secretary-General: Petteri Taalas, Finland (appointed by the 17th WMO Congress in June 2015 for a four-year term from January 2016)

Purpose

The WMO is the UN's specialised agency on the state and behaviour of the earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources. It is the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, which was established in 1873. The WMO formally came into existence in 1950 and became a UN specialised agency in 1951.

Article 2 of the WMO Convention, which was signed in Washington in 1947 and came into force in 1950, defined the Organization's purposes as being to:

- Facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations, as well as hydrological and other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres charged with the provision of meteorological and related services
- Promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapid exchange of meteorological and related information
- Promote standardisation of meteorological and related observations, and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics
- Further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities

- Promote activities in operational hydrology and further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services
- Encourage research and training in meteorology and, as appropriate, in related fields, and assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

Structure

The World Meteorological Congress is the WMO's supreme body. It determines general policies, elects the President, Vice-Presidents and Executive Council members, and appoints the Secretary-General.

The Executive Council comprises 37 members, all of whom are directors of national meteorological or hydrometeorological services and serve in their individual capacities. Members include the WMO's President and three Vice-Presidents, who are elected by the Congress, and the six Regional Association Presidents (ex officio members), by whom they are elected. The remaining 27 members are elected by the Congress. When a vacancy occurs among the 27 elected members between Congress sessions, an acting member is designated by the Executive Council.

There are six regional associations: Africa; Asia; South America; North America, Central America and the Caribbean; South-West Pacific; and Europe. Each regional association elects its own president every four years. There are eight technical commissions: atmospheric sciences, aeronautical meteorology, agricultural meteorology, basic systems, hydrology, instruments and methods of observation, oceanography and marine meteorology, and climatology.

More governance information is on the website under '[Governance](#)'.

Meetings

The Congress meets once every four years, most recently at the 17th session in May/June 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Executive Council meets annually; the regional associations once every four years; and the technical commissions usually once every four years. The Presidents of the technical commissions meet annually.

Membership

The WMO comprises 185 [Member States](#) and six territories. Apart from regional association presidents, the Council members serve terms that finish at the end of Congress in the year shown.

Executive Council members (37)*

	Previous	Current
Algeria	1987–91	
Angola	1979–80	
Argentina	1975–2000 03–15	2015–19
Australia	1958–2017	2017–19
Austria	1994–98	
Bahamas	2009–13	
Bahrain	2000–08	
Belgium	1963–71	
Belize	2002–03 05–08	
Benin	1997–2001	
Botswana	1995–2003	
Brazil	1974–99 2001–16	
British Caribbean Territories	1983–2015	2015–19

Burkina Faso	2005	
Burundi	1993-97	
Cameroon	1979-81 86-95 2001-03	2015-19
Canada	1975-2015	2015-19
Chile	1980-82 89 2007 08-11	2015-19
China	1973-2017	2017-19
Colombia	1971-83 91-92 95-99	
Congo	1981-87 1999-2001 11-15	
Cook Islands	2005-10	
Costa Rica	1986-91 2003-17	2017-21
Côte d'Ivoire	1986-87 90-95 2014-15	2015-19
Croatia	2009-17	2017-21
Cuba	1983-84	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten ¹	1993-95 1997-2005	2016-19
Czech Republic	1995-99 2004-07	
Denmark	1999-2003	
Ecuador	1963-71 2000-03 11-15	
Egypt	1955-85 87-91 95-99 2003-06 07-11	2017-19
Ethiopia	1982-90 2003-05 14-15	2015-19
Fiji	1995-2003 11-15	2015-19
Finland	1983-90 2007-15	
France	1951-2006 07-15	2015-19
Gambia	1994-95	
Germany	1963-2015	2015-19
Ghana	1979-81 87-91 2003-06	
Greece	1989-94	
Guatemala	1973-77	
Guinea	2002-14	2015-19
Honduras	1991-93	
Hungary	1979-81 2000-01	
India	1979-99 2002-17	2017-19
Indonesia	1993-99 2001-02 07-17	2017-21
Iran	1969-79 1991-2011	
Iraq	1979-82	
Israel	1995-2002	
Italy	1983-95 1998-2000 03-15	2016-19
Japan	1967-2015	2016-19
Jordan	1987-91 2003-06	
Kenya	1971-2013	
Lesotho	1994-95 2003-07	
Lithuania	2002-05	
Luxembourg	1955-71	
Malawi	1981-82 91-95	
Malaysia	1979-86 95-96 1998-2001 03-05 06-15	
Mali	1990-2001 06-07	
Mauritania	2007-11	
Mauritius	1975-79 2007-11	
Mexico	1979-85 1995-2002 07-09 13-17	
Mongolia	1975 1994-2000	
Morocco	1983-87 1999-2003 11-16	
Mozambique	2006-07	
Myanmar	1982-84	
Namibia	2007-11	
Nepal	1983-87	
Netherlands	1991-95	
New Caledonia	1962-71	
New Zealand	1986-88 2003-07 10-11	

Niger.....	1985-91 2012-14	
Nigeria.....	1973-83 91-93 1995-2002 07-17	
Norway.....	1979-83 90-94	
Pakistan.....	1971-91 2003-07	
Panama.....	1987-91 2008-09	
Paraguay.....	1959-63 91-99 2003-05 11-14	2014-18
Peru.....	1983-87 2007-11	
Philippines.....	1974-95 97-99	
Poland.....	1971-75 1991-2003 07-16	
Portugal.....	1984-87 2001-02	
Qatar.....	1986-95 2012-17	
ROK.....	2000 07-15	2015-19
Russian Federation.....	1951-2003 04-15	2015-19
Rwanda.....	1991-92 98-99 2006-07	
Saudi Arabia.....	1983-2002 07-15	2015-19
Senegal.....	1975-85 95-97 2001-04 11-12	
Singapore.....	1967-74 89-92 2002-06	2015-19
South Africa.....	1995-2005 07-15	2015-19
Spain.....	1983-96 1999-2000 03-15	2015-19
Sudan.....	1959-63 91-95 2010-12	
Sweden.....	1955-79	
Switzerland.....	1971-75 2003-09	
Syrian AR.....	1979-84 2001-03	
Togo.....	1983-90	
Tonga.....	2014	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1994-97	
Tunisia.....	1975-79 91-95	
Turkey.....		2015-19
UAE.....		2017-21
Uganda.....	1971-79	
UK.....	1979-2015	2015-19
UR of Tanzania.....	1975-79 1995-2007 12-15	2015-19
USA.....	1951-2017	2017-19
Uruguay.....	1982-91 1999-2000 03-05	
Uzbekistan.....	2008-12	
Venezuela.....	1971-79 86-88 94-95 1999-2003 06-10	
Zambia.....	1983-87 2011-15	
Zimbabwe.....	1987-91	2014-18

Executive Council Bureau for 2015-19*

President

David Grimes, Canada

First Vice-President

Vacant as at 23 June 2017

Second Vice-President

Vacant as at 23 June 2017

Third Vice-President

Vacant as at 23 June 2017

Presidents of regional associations

Region I, Africa: Amos Makarau, Zimbabwe

Region II, Asia: Abdullah Ahmed Al Mandoos, UAE

Region III, South America: Julián Báez, Paraguay

Region IV, North America, Central America and the Caribbean: Juan Carlos Fallas Sojo, Costa Rica

Region V, South-West Pacific: Andi Eka Sakya, Indonesia

Region VI, Europe: Ivan Čačić, Croatia

344 **Members that have not served on the Executive Council**

Afghanistan	Georgia	Romania
Albania	Guinea-Bissau	Saint Lucia
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Samoa
Azerbaijan	Haiti	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bangladesh	Hong Kong, China	Serbia ²
Barbados	Iceland	Seychelles
Belarus	Ireland	Sierra Leone
Bhutan	Jamaica	Slovakia
Bolivia	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Brunei Darussalam	Kuwait	Somalia
Bulgaria	Kyrgyzstan	South Sudan
Cabo Verde	Lao PDR	Sri Lanka
Cambodia	Latvia	Suriname
Central African Republic	Lebanon	Swaziland
Chad	Liberia	Tajikistan
Comoros	Libya	Thailand
Cyprus	Macau, China	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
DPRK	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
DR Congo	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Malta	Tuvalu
Dominica	Micronesia	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Montenegro	Vanuatu
El Salvador	Nicaragua	Viet Nam
Eritrea	Niue	Yemen
Estonia	Oman	
French Polynesia	Papua New Guinea	
Gabon	Republic of Moldova	

Notes

- * Three vacancies as at 23 June 2017. Terms shown that are for less than the usual four years are because of resignations and subsequent elections of acting members for the remainder of those terms. Current terms are as at June 2017. Further details can be found on the WMO Executive Council website.
- 1 Group membership of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba was officially dissolved on 10 October 2010 and has been replaced by the group membership of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, as a Member territory.
- 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

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Twitter: [@IMOHQ](https://twitter.com/IMOHQ)

Secretary-General: Kitack Lim, ROK (elected by the IMO Council in June 2015 for a four-year period beginning 1 January 2016)

Purpose

The IMO is the UN specialised agency responsible for the safety of life at sea, maritime security and the protection of the marine environment through prevention of pollution caused by ships. It facilitates cooperation among governments to achieve the highest practicable

standards of maritime safety and security, and efficiency in navigation. It deals with legal matters connected with international shipping, including liability and compensation regimes, as well as with facilitation of international maritime traffic. It is also responsible for providing technical assistance in maritime matters to developing countries.

The Organization was created by the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, which concluded at Geneva in 1948 and came into force in 1958. The first Assembly was convened in London in 1959. Prior to 22 May 1982 (the date of entry into force of the 1975 amendments to the Convention), the Organization's name was the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The IMO convenes international conferences on shipping matters and for drafting international conventions or agreements on this subject. The current emphasis is on ensuring relevant conventions and treaties are properly implemented by the countries that have accepted them. The IMO has adopted a mandatory Member State audit scheme.

The IMO also acts as a secretariat in respect of the [Convention](#) on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, adopted in London in 1972, which is being superseded by its 1996 Protocol which regulates the disposal into the sea of waste materials generated on land. Consultative meetings are normally held once a year. IMO has implemented procedural changes since its inception to ensure that treaty changes can be introduced more quickly. One of the most successful of these has been the process known as 'tacit acceptance', which has been included in most technical conventions adopted by IMO since the early 1970s. Rather than requiring 'explicit acceptance' to adopt amendments to a treaty, the tacit acceptance procedure means that amendments enter into force on a set date unless they are specifically rejected by a specific number of countries.

Structure

The Assembly is the IMO's highest governing body and consists of all Member States. It is responsible for approving the IMO's work programme, voting the budget and determining the financial arrangements. It also elects the Council.

The 40-member Council is the IMO's executive organ. Between Assembly sessions, the Council performs all the Assembly's functions except for making recommendations to governments on maritime safety and pollution prevention. This function is reserved for the Assembly by article 15(j) of the Convention. The Council is responsible for appointing the IMO Secretary-General, subject to the Assembly's approval. Council members are elected for two-year terms from three categories of states so as to represent shipping interests and the major areas of the world.

There are five main committees: Maritime Safety, Marine Environment Protection, Legal, Technical Cooperation and Facilitation. All IMO committees are open to all member governments on an equal basis. More governance information is on the website under 'About IMO' and '[Structure](#)'.

Meetings

The Assembly meets once every two years in regular session, but may also meet in extraordinary session if necessary. Its 30th regular session is scheduled to be held from 27 November to 6 December 2017. The meetings programme is on the [website](#).

Membership

The IMO has 172 [members](#) and three associate members. Council members' two-year terms begin immediately after each regular session of the Assembly, most recently December 2015. Category A Council members are the 10 states with the largest interest in providing

international shipping services; Category B Council members are the 10 other states with the largest interest in international seaborne trade; Category C Council members are the 20 states not elected under either category A or B that have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election will ensure the representation of all major areas of the world. The categories for current terms are noted in brackets in the following list.

Council members

	Previous ¹	Current
African states		
Algeria.....	1971–79 83–99 2004–07	
Egypt (C).....	1978–2013	2015–17
Gabon.....	1984–87	
Ghana.....	1986–87 96–97 2002–05	
Kenya (C).....	1978–79 2002–03 06–15	2015–17
Liberia (C).....	1978–91 98–99 2011–15	2015–17
Madagascar.....	1964–71	
Morocco (C).....	1980–81 84–87 89–97 2000–01 11–15	2015–17
Nigeria.....	1974–85 88–95 2002–05 08–11	
South Africa (C).....	1998–2015	2015–17
Tunisia.....	1998–99	
Asia-Pacific states		
Bangladesh (B).....	1981–87 2002–15	2015–17
China (A).....	1975–81 83–87 1989–2015	2015–17
Cyprus (C).....	1991–2015	2015–17
India (B).....	1959–83 1985–2015	2015–17
Indonesia (C).....	1974–79 1985–2015	2015–17
Iran.....	1991–97	
Japan (A).....	1959–2015	2015–17
Kuwait.....	1978–91 93–95	
Lebanon.....	1981–91 2002–03	
Malaysia (C).....	2006–15	2015–17
Pakistan.....	1978–81 87–93	
Philippines (C).....	1989–93 1998–2015	2015–17
ROK (A).....	1991–2015	2015–17
Saudi Arabia.....	1982–97 2004–11	
Singapore (C).....	1993–2015	2015–17
Thailand (C).....	2008–15	2015–17
Eastern European states		
Bulgaria.....	1984–85	
Poland.....	1980–83 85–91 93–99 2002–05	
Romania.....	1978–79	
Russian Federation (A).....	1959–2015	2015–17
Latin American and Caribbean states		
Argentina (B).....	1975–79 1983–2015	2015–17
Bahamas (C).....	1991–95 2000–15	2015–17
Barbados.....	1989–91	
Brazil (B).....	1967–2015	2015–17
Chile (C).....	1984–85 2002–15	2015–17
Cuba.....	1979–81 83–85	
Honduras.....	2002–03	
Jamaica.....	1980–83 2008–15	
Mexico (C).....	1978–79 82–83 86–87 1989–2015	2015–17

Panama (A).....	1980-83 85-89 91-93 1995-2015.....	2015-17
Peru (C).....	1978-81 87-89.....	2015-17
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1983-89	
Venezuela.....	2002-05	

Western European and Other states

Australia (C).....	1985-2015.....	2015-17
Belgium (C).....	1959-75 2006-07 10-15.....	2015-17
Canada (B).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17
Denmark (C).....	2002-15.....	2015-17
Finland.....	1998-2001	
France (B).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17
Germany (B).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17
Greece (A).....	1979-2015.....	2015-17
Italy (A).....	1982-83 1986-2015.....	2015-17
Malta (C).....	1978-79 2000-15.....	2015-17
Netherlands (B).....	1984-87 1991-2015.....	2015-17
New Zealand.....	2008-09	
Norway (A).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17
Portugal.....	2004-07	
Spain (B).....	1974-75 1980-2015.....	2015-17
Sweden (B).....	1988-2015.....	2015-17
Turkey (C).....	2000-15.....	2015-17
UK (A).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17

Members outside the UN regional groupings

USA (A).....	1959-2015.....	2015-17
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Members that have not served on the Council

African states

Angola	Ethiopia	Senegal
Benin	Gambia	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Guinea	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Somalia
Comoros	Libya	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Uganda
DR Congo	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mozambique	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	São Tomé and Príncipe	

Asia-Pacific states

Bahrain	Mongolia	Syrian AR
Brunei Darussalam	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Cambodia	Nepal	Tonga
DPRK	Oman	Turkmenistan
Fiji	Palau	Tuvalu
Iraq	Papua New Guinea	UAE
Jordan	Qatar	Vanuatu
Kazakhstan	Samoa	Viet Nam
Maldives	Solomon Islands	Yemen
Marshall Islands	Sri Lanka	

Eastern European states

Albania	Georgia	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Slovenia
Belarus	Latvia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lithuania	Ukraine
Croatia	Montenegro	
Czech Republic	Republic of Moldova	
Estonia	Serbia	

Latin American and Caribbean states

Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Paraguay
Belize	El Salvador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bolivia	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Colombia	Guatemala	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica	Guyana	Suriname
Dominica	Haiti	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Western European and Other states

Austria	Israel	San Marino
Iceland	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Ireland	Monaco	

Members outside of UN General Assembly regional groupings

Cook Islands	Kiribati
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Associate members

Faroe Islands	Hong Kong, China	Macau, China
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Note

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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Director-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (appointed by the WIPO General Assembly, upon nomination by the Coordination Committee, from October 2008 to September 2014; reappointed in May 2014 for a second six-year term from 1 October 2014 to September 2020)

Purpose

WIPO is the UN's specialised agency for intellectual property (IP) (copyrights, patents, trade-marks, industrial designs and geographical indications). It assists its member states in developing a balanced international IP legal framework; provides business services for obtaining IP rights in multiple countries; assists in resolving disputes; delivers capacity-building programmes to help developing countries benefit from using IP; and it provides free access to knowledge databases of IP information.

WIPO was established by the 1967 Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, which entered into force in April 1970 and, as at 23 June 2017, has 189 contracting [parties](#). The Organization became a UN specialised agency in 1974.

WIPO administers 26 [treaties](#) that deal with different legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property, notably the 1883 [Paris](#) Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property that has 176 contracting parties; the 1886 [Berne](#) Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works that has 173 contracting parties; and the [Patent](#) Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that has 152 contracting parties. Contracting party groups are known as 'unions'.

Structure

The [General Assembly](#) is the Organization's supreme decision-making body (WIPO Convention article 6.1). All states that are both members of WIPO and any of the Unions are members of the WIPO General Assembly. The Conference comprises all 189 WIPO Member States, whether or not they are members of any of the Unions (WIPO Convention article 7a). The [Coordination Committee](#) comprises 83 members, made up of the combined Paris and Berne Unions' executive committees. It is both an advisory organ on questions of general interest and the executive organ of the General Assembly (WIPO Convention article 8). Treaties administered by WIPO have their own governing bodies. More governance information is on the website under '[Policy](#)'.

The International Bureau (Secretariat) has about 1160 staff from 119 countries. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO also has a coordination office in New York and external offices in Beijing, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo.

Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session once every two years and in extraordinary session every other year. Meetings are traditionally held in Geneva in September/October. The Conference meets at the same time as the General Assembly. The Coordination Committee holds an ordinary session once a year. The other WIPO Assemblies and other bodies of Member States and of the Unions also traditionally meet at the end of September.

Membership

As at 23 June 2017, WIPO had 189 [Member States](#) and 416 accredited [observers](#). See the website under 'Inside WIPO' for membership lists.

To become a member of WIPO, a state must deposit an instrument of ratification or accession to the WIPO Convention with the Director-General. The Convention provides that membership is open to any state that is: a member of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property or the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; or a member of the UN or its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice; or invited by the WIPO General Assembly to become a member.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

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Twitter: [@IFADnews](https://twitter.com/IFADnews)

President: Gilbert F Houngbo, Togo (appointed by the Governing Council for 2017–21)

Purpose

IFAD is an international financial institution and UN specialised agency that provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries to finance agricultural and rural development

programmes and projects. IFAD invests in rural people, empowering them to reduce poverty, increase food security, improve nutrition and strengthen resilience. It was established in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.

The majority of IFAD's resources are provided to low-income countries on highly concessional terms under which the loans are repayable over 40 years, at zero percent interest and a 0.75 percent service charge. In 2007, IFAD's Executive Board approved the Fund's debt sustainability framework (DSF), replacing loans with grants for poor countries unable to sustain debt.

Since starting operations, IFAD has invested about \$18.5 billion in grants and low-interest loans, supporting 1037 programmes and projects that have helped about 464 million people. Co-financing worth about \$26.1 billion has been provided by governments, project participants, multilateral and bilateral donors and other partners.

IFAD played an active role in the process to frame the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – advocating for the interests of smallholders and other rural people who make up the majority of the world's poor. IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016–2025 articulates the Fund's contribution to the 2030 Agenda. IFAD advocates for a holistic, people-centred approach, underlining the principle that development efforts must support social change, the empowerment of the most disadvantaged and marginalised and the creation of an enabling environment for smallholders and other rural people. Women, young people and indigenous people are all key target groups.

Structure

The [Governing Council](#) is IFAD's highest decision-making authority. Each Member State is represented on the Council by a governor and/or alternate governor and any other designated advisers. The [Executive Board](#) is responsible for overseeing IFAD's general operations and approving the Fund's programme of work. It consists of 18 members elected by the Council and 18 alternate members. The President chairs the Executive Board, is IFAD's legal representative, the head of staff and conducts the organisation's business under the direction of the Governing Council and Executive Board. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The Governing Council meets once a year, usually in February. The Executive Board meets three times a year, usually in April, September and December.

Membership

IFAD membership is open to any state that is a member of the UN or its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Countries may join the Fund after approval by IFAD's Governing Council and accession to the Agreement Establishing IFAD. As at 23 June 2017, there were 176 Member States. Members are classified as follows: List A (primarily Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members); List B (primarily Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members); and List C (primarily developing countries). List C is further divided into sub-list C1 (countries in Africa); sub-list C2 (countries in Europe, Asia and the Pacific); and sub-list C3 (countries in Latin America and the Caribbean).

New members decide which list they wish to be placed on after consultation with the members of that list. A Member State may decide to withdraw from one list to be placed on another, with the approval of members on that list. Prior to 1997, the lists were called categories (IFAD res. 86/XVIII). Members are listed at www.ifad.org/who/governance/overview.

The Executive Board has eight members and eight alternates from List A; four members and four alternates from List B; and six members and six alternates from List C – two each in the three regional sub-lists. Board terms are for three years, beginning and ending at the Governing Council session (usually February). Some members and alternates do not serve the full three-year term.

Executive Board members/alternates

List A

Canada/Ireland	Italy/Austria	UK/Netherlands
France/Belgium	Japan/Denmark	USA/Spain
Germany/Switzerland	Sweden/Norway	

List B

Kuwait/UAE	Saudi Arabia/Indonesia
Nigeria/Qatar	Venezuela/Algeria

List C

Sub-list C1 Africa

Ghana/Egypt	Kenya/Angola
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Sub-list C2 Europe, Asia and the Pacific

China/Pakistan	India/ROK
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Sub-list C3 Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil/Argentina	Mexico/Dominican Republic
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UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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Austria	

Internet: www.unido.org

Director General: Li Yong, China (elected by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board and appointed by the second special session of the Organization's General Conference in June 2013)

Purpose

UNIDO is the UN specialised agency mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and international industrial cooperation. Through this, it aims to create shared prosperity, safeguard the environment and advance economic competitiveness.

The UNIDO constitution calls on the Organization to:

- Assist developing countries in the formulation of development, institutional, scientific and technological policies and programmes in the field of industrial development
- Analyse trends, disseminate information and coordinate activities in industrial development
- Act as a forum for consultations and negotiations directed towards the industrialisation of developing countries
- Provide technical cooperation to developing countries for the implementation of their development plans for sustainable industrialisation in their public and private sectors.

UNIDO takes part in various UN system inter-agency coordination mechanisms, partners with relevant UN organisations and cooperates with the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the Aid for Trade framework. It is an executing agency under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a core agency of the UN Global Compact, and an implementing agency for several multilateral

environmental agreements, including the Montreal Protocol, Stockholm Convention and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNIDO also has direct collaboration agreements with civil society organisations, academia, government-owned institutions and transnational corporations.

The General Assembly created UNIDO in 1966 as a special organ of the UN (GA res. 2152 (XXI)), and the Organization was formally established in January 1967. It became a UN specialised agency in 1985. UNIDO's origins can be traced back to a series of studies on the rapid industrialisation of developing countries carried out by the UN Secretariat in the early 1950s at the request of ECOSOC. The Lima [Declaration](#): Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development, adopted in 2013 (GC.15/Res1), is UNIDO's current long-term framework for strategic planning and programme development.

Structure

The General Conference is UNIDO's highest policy-making organ and consists of all UNIDO Member States. The Conference appoints the Director General for terms of four years. It determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, and approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. The General Conference also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Programme and Budget Committee (PBC).

The IDB acts as a preparatory body for the Conference. It consists of 53 Member States elected for a four-year term on a rational basis from all Member States. The PBC assists the Board in the preparation and examination of the work programme and financial matters. It consists of 27 Member States elected for two-year terms.

More information about UNIDO's governance can be found on the website under 'Who we are' and '[Structure](#)'.

Meetings

The General Conference meets every two years. The 17th session is scheduled to take place from 27 November to 1 December 2017 in Vienna. The IDB and PBC each meet once a year.

Membership

All UN Member States, members of its specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may become UNIDO members by becoming parties to its Constitution. Other states may become members after membership has been recommended by the IDB and approved by a two-thirds majority of the General Conference (UNIDO Constitution, article 3).

As at 23 June 2017, UNIDO had 168 members. In the list below, members of the PBC are identified by note 1, and members of the IDB by notes 2 and 3. Members elected to serve the 2017–19 term on the PBC are identified by note 4.

Members (168)*

Afghanistan	Belize	Central African Republic
Albania	Benin	Chad
Algeria ^{1,2}	Bhutan	Chile
Angola ³	Bolivia	China ^{1,3,4}
Argentina ²	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Colombia
Armenia	Botswana	Comoros
Austria ^{1,2}	Brazil	Congo
Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Costa Rica ¹
Bahamas	Burkina Faso ²	Côte d'Ivoire ^{1,2}
Bahrain	Burundi	Croatia ³
Bangladesh	Cabo Verde	Cuba ^{1,2,4}
Barbados	Cambodia	Cyprus ³
Belarus ^{1,3}	Cameroon ²	Czech Republic

DPRK	Liberia	Samoa
DR Congo	Libya	São Tomé and Príncipe
Djibouti	Luxembourg	Saudi Arabia
Dominica	Madagascar	Senegal
Dominican Republic	Malawi	Serbia
Ecuador ³	Malaysia	Seychelles
Egypt ³	Maldives	Sierra Leone ³
El Salvador	Mali	Slovakia
Equatorial Guinea	Malta	Slovenia
Eritrea	Marshall Islands	Somalia
Ethiopia	Mauritania	South Africa ²
Fiji	Mauritius	Spain ^{1,2}
Finland ^{1,3}	Mexico ^{1,3,4}	Sri Lanka
Gabon	Monaco	Sudan ^{1,3}
Gambia	Mongolia	Suriname
Georgia	Montenegro	Swaziland
Germany ^{1,3}	Morocco	Sweden ³
Ghana	Mozambique	Switzerland ^{1,2}
Grenada	Myanmar	Syrian AR ¹
Guatemala ^{1,2}	Namibia ¹	Tajikistan
Guinea	Nepal	Thailand ^{1,3}
Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Guyana	Nicaragua	Timor-Leste
Haiti	Niger	Togo ³
Honduras	Nigeria ^{1,3,4}	Tonga
Hungary	Norway ²	Trinidad and Tobago
India ^{1,2}	Oman	Tunisia ²
Indonesia	Pakistan ²	Turkey ^{1,2}
Iran ^{1,2}	Panama ³	Turkmenistan
Iraq	Papua New Guinea	Tuvalu
Ireland ²	Paraguay	Uganda
Israel	Peru ¹	Ukraine ⁴
Italy ^{1,3,4}	Philippines ¹	UAE
Jamaica	Poland ^{1,3,4}	UR of Tanzania
Japan ^{1,3,4}	Qatar	Uruguay ³
Jordan ²	ROK ^{1,3,4}	Uzbekistan
Kazakhstan	Republic of Moldova	Vanuatu
Kenya ^{1,3}	Romania ¹	Venezuela ¹
Kiribati	Russian Federation ^{1,2}	Viet Nam
Kuwait ³	Rwanda	Yemen
Kyrgyzstan	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Zambia
Lao PDR	Saint Lucia	Zimbabwe ¹
Lebanon ³	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Lesotho		

Notes

* Current members as at 23 June 2017. As at 23 June 2017, there is one vacancy (from List B) on the Programme and Budget Committee, until the close of the 17th session in 2017. There are two vacancies on the Industrial Development Board, one until the close of the 17th session in 2017 and one until the close of the 18th session in 2019.

1 Members of the Programme and Budget Committee, elected to hold office until the close of the 17th regular session of the General Conference in 2017.

2 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the close of the 17th regular session of the General Conference in 2017.

3 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the end of the 18th regular session of the General Conference in 2019.

4 Members-elect of the Programme and Budget Committee, elected to hold office from the end of the 17th regular session of the General Conference in 2017 until the end of the 18th regular session in 2019.

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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Secretary-General: Taleb Rifai, Jordan (elected by the UNWTO General Assembly in October 2009, took up the position January 2010; re-elected in August 2013 for 2014–17)*

Purpose

UNWTO is the UN specialised agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It provides leadership and support to the tourism sector, and promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability. It pays particular attention to the interests of developing countries.

Established as the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1975 on the entry into force of statutes adopted in 1970, UNWTO became a UN specialised agency in 2003 (GA res. [58/232](#) (2003)), formally adopting the change in acronym to UNWTO (English) and OHBTO (Russian) in 2005. GA res. [32/156](#) (1977) sets out the relationship between the UN and UNWTO.

Since 1976, UNWTO has acted as an executing agency for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and has cooperation agreements, amongst other things, with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP); UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other UN specialised agencies.

UNWTO is leading an initiative with eight other UN agencies and programmes to coordinate their tourism-related work under the UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (SCTD). It also facilitated the organisation and implementation of the [International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 2017](#) (GA res. [70/193](#)). UNWTO is committed to ensuring that tourism plays a key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development worldwide.

Structure

The UNWTO General Assembly is the Organization's supreme body. It is composed of full and associate members, while affiliate members participate as observers. The Assembly approves the Organization's budget and work programme. The World Committee on Tourism Ethics is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

The Executive Council is UNWTO's governing body. It consists of 31 full members elected by the Assembly (one for every five full members) with a view to achieving fair and equitable geographical distribution. One representative of the associate members and one of affiliate members also participate. Neither has voting rights. Spain, as the Organization's host country, sits on the Council as a permanent voting member. The term of office for elected Council members is four years. Elections for half the members are held every two years. The Council elects one chair and two vice-chairs from among its members.

There are six regional commissions, established by the Assembly, covering Africa, the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia. Specialised committees of UNWTO members advise on management and programme content.

Meetings

The General Assembly meets every two years, with the next session scheduled to take place in September 2017 in Chengdu, China. The Executive Council meets at least twice a year, and the Regional Commissions normally meet annually.

Membership

UNWTO has three categories of members ([Statutes](#), articles 4–7):

- Full members: 156 [Member States](#)
- [Associate members](#): six territories or groups of territories not responsible for their external relations but whose membership is approved by the state assuming responsibility for their external relations
- [Affiliate members](#): over 500 representatives of the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

Permanent observer status, with the right to speak but without the right to vote, was given to the Holy See at the General Assembly in 1979. The State of Palestine was granted special observer status in 1999.

Members

Current Executive Council terms are shown in brackets.

Full members (156)

Afghanistan	Congo	Iran (2013–17)
Albania	Costa Rica (2015–17) ²	Iraq
Algeria	Côte d'Ivoire	Israel
Andorra	Croatia	Italy (2015–19)
Angola (2013–17)	Cuba	Jamaica
Argentina	Cyprus	Japan (2015–19)
Armenia	Czech Republic	Jordan
Austria	DPRK	Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan (2013–17; Chair for 2017)	DR Congo (2015–19)	Kenya (2015–19)
Bahamas (2015–17) ¹	Djibouti	Kuwait
Bahrain	Dominican Republic	Kyrgyzstan
Bangladesh	Ecuador (2013–17)	Lao PDR
Barbados	Egypt (2013–17)	Lebanon
Belarus	El Salvador	Lesotho
Benin	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia
Bhutan	Eritrea	Libya
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Lithuania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Fiji	Madagascar
Botswana	France (2015–19)	Malawi
Brazil	Gabon	Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia	Maldives
Bulgaria (2013–17)	Georgia	Mali
Burkina Faso	Germany (2013–17)	Malta
Burundi	Ghana (2015–19)	Mauritania
Cabo Verde	Greece	Mauritius
Cambodia	Guatemala	Mexico (2015–19)
Cameroon	Guinea	Monaco
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Mongolia
Chad	Haiti	Montenegro
Chile	Honduras	Morocco (2015–19)
China (2015–19)	Hungary	Mozambique (2015–19)
Colombia	India (2013–17)	Myanmar
	Indonesia	Namibia

Nepal	San Marino	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Netherlands	São Tomé and Príncipe	Timor-Leste
Nicaragua	Saudi Arabia (2015–19)	Togo
Niger	Senegal	Trinidad and Tobago
Nigeria	Serbia (2013–17; Second Vice-Chair for 2017)	Tunisia (2013–17)
Oman	Seychelles (2013–17)	Turkey
Pakistan	Sierra Leone	Turkmenistan
Panama	Slovakia (2015–19)	Uganda
Papua New Guinea	Slovenia	Ukraine
Paraguay	South Africa (2013–17)	UAE
Peru (2015–17) ³	Spain (Permanent Executive Council member)	UR of Tanzania
Philippines	Sri Lanka	Uruguay
Poland	Sudan	Uzbekistan
Portugal (2015–19)	Swaziland	Vanuatu
Qatar	Switzerland	Venezuela
ROK (2015–19)	Syrian AR	Viet Nam
Republic of Moldova	Tajikistan	Yemen
Romania	Thailand (2015–19)	Zambia (2015–19; First Vice-Chair for 2017)
Russian Federation		Zimbabwe
Rwanda		
Samoa		

Associate members

Aruba	Hong Kong, China	Madeira, Portugal
Flanders	Macau, China	Puerto Rico

Permanent Observer

Holy See

Special Observer

State of Palestine

Notes

* The 22nd session of the UNWTO General Assembly shall ratify the recommendation of the 105th session of the UNWTO Executive Council for a nominee to the post of Secretary-General for the period 2018–21.

1 Jamaica shared the four-year 2013–17 term with Bahamas.

2 Paraguay is sharing the four-year 2015–19 term with Costa Rica.

3 Argentina shared the four-year 2013–17 term with Peru.

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

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Director-General: Stefano De Caro, Italy (appointed by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2011)

Purpose

ICCROM is an inter-governmental organisation with the mandate of promoting the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable, through its five main areas of activity: training, research, information, cooperation and advocacy. It was founded by the ninth UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference, in New Delhi in 1956, and established in Rome in 1959.

Structure

The [General Assembly](#), made up of delegates from ICCROM's Member States, determines the Centre's general policies, including approving its biennial programme of activities and budget, electing Council members and appointing the Director-General. Other functions include approving reports on Council and ICCROM Secretariat activities, determining Member State contributions, adopting ICCROM's financial regulations and approving changes to the [Statutes](#).

The [Council](#) comprises 25 members elected by the ICCROM General Assembly. Members are experts in the field of conservation and restoration of cultural property, taking into consideration equitable geographical, cultural and specialist field representation. It also has ex officio members with voting power: the Italian Government, Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro (ISCR) and UNESCO.

Ex officio members with no voting power are the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). More governance information is on the website under '[About](#)'.

Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session every two years in Rome, and in extraordinary session if the Council or at least one-third of its Member States so request. The next General Assembly session is scheduled for November 2017.

Membership

UNESCO Member States may join ICCROM by depositing a formal declaration of accession with the UNESCO Director-General. Non-UNESCO states may apply for membership (ICCROM Statutes, article 2). As at 23 June 2017, there were 135 Member States. Council members and their terms are on the website under 'About'.

Members (135)

Afghanistan	Cambodia	Gambia
Albania	Cameroon	Georgia
Algeria	Canada	Germany
Andorra	Chad	Ghana
Angola	Chile	Greece
Argentina	China	Guatemala
Armenia	Colombia	Guyana
Australia	Congo ¹	Haiti
Austria	Côte d'Ivoire	Honduras
Azerbaijan	Croatia	India
Bahrain	Cuba	Iran
Bangladesh	Cyprus	Iraq ³
Barbados	Czech Republic	Ireland
Belgium	Denmark	Israel
Benin	Dominican Republic	Italy
Bolivia	Ecuador ²	Japan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt	Jordan
Botswana	Estonia	Kenya
Brazil	Ethiopia	Kuwait
Brunei Darussalam	Finland	Lao PDR
Bulgaria	France	Latvia
Burkina Faso	Gabon	Lebanon

Lesotho	Norway	Switzerland
Libya	Oman	Syrian AR
Lithuania	Pakistan	Thailand
Luxembourg	Paraguay	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Madagascar	Peru	Togo
Malawi	Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
Malaysia	Poland	Tunisia
Maldives	Portugal	Turkey
Mali ⁴	Qatar	Ukraine ⁷
Malta	ROK	UAE
Mauritania	Romania	UK
Mauritius	Russian Federation ⁵	UR of Tanzania
Mexico	Rwanda	USA
Monaco	Saudi Arabia	Uruguay
Mongolia	Senegal	Venezuela
Montenegro	Serbia ⁶	Viet Nam
Morocco	Seychelles	Yemen
Mozambique	Slovakia	Zambia
Myanmar	Slovenia	Zimbabwe
Namibia	South Africa	
Nepal	Spain	
Netherlands	Sri Lanka	The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a permanent observer to ICCROM.
New Zealand	Sudan	
Nicaragua ¹	Swaziland	
Nigeria	Sweden	

Notes

- 1 Congo was a member of ICCROM from 1999 and Nicaragua from 1971. Both were suspended by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2013 having omitted to pay contributions for six consecutive calendar years (ICCROM Statutes, article 9).
- 2 Ecuador was a member of ICCROM from 1980. Deemed to have renounced its membership in December 2001 under article 10 of the Statutes, Ecuador was readmitted to ICCROM at the XXIII Session of the General Assembly in 2003.
- 3 Iraq was a member of ICCROM from 1961. Deemed to have renounced its membership in January 1998 under article 10 of the Statutes, Iraq was admitted to rejoin ICCROM by the XXVII Session of the General Assembly in 2011.
- 4 Mali was a member of ICCROM from 1989. Deemed to have renounced its membership in January 1998 under article 10 of the Statutes, Mali was admitted to rejoin ICCROM by the XXIII Session of the General Assembly in 2003.
- 5 The USSR joined ICCROM in 1991. In a letter dated 1 April 1993, ICCROM was informed that the membership of the USSR was continued by the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation was deemed to have renounced its membership in 1997 and was readmitted to ICCROM at the 28th Session of the General Assembly in 2013.
- 6 The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia joined ICCROM in 1959. Serbia and Montenegro was a member from 2003 to 2006. Further to the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the State Union Serbia and Montenegro in ICCROM is continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro.
- 7 Ukraine became a member in January 2016.

WORLD BANK GROUP

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Fax: +1 202 477 6391
Email: pic@worldbank.org

Internet: www.worldbank.org

Twitter: [@worldbank](https://twitter.com/worldbank)

President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Structure

The World Bank Group is a UN specialised agency comprising the:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Normally, the term World Bank Group refers to the first four agencies, while the term 'World Bank' refers specifically to the first two of these institutions, the IBRD and IDA.

The World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA) share the common goals of:

- Ending extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3 percent
- Promoting shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40 percent for every country.

The organisations that make up the World Bank Group are owned by the governments of member nations. Members govern the Group through the Boards of Governors and the Boards of Executive Directors.

The Boards of Governors consist of one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country. The office is usually held by the country's Minister of Finance, Minister for Development, Governor of its central bank or a senior official of similar rank. The Governors and Alternates serve five-year terms and can be reappointed. Because the Governors only meet formally once a year, most governance work is delegated to a resident board of 25 executive directors, located in Washington, DC.

Five of the Executive Directors are single country chairs. The other 20 are elected according to the wishes of their constituency member countries. The 25 Directors and 25 Alternate Directors are elected for two-year terms. The next new term will begin in November 2018.

If a World Bank member country is also a member of the IFC or IDA, then the appointed Governor and his or her Alternate serve ex officio as the Governor and Alternate on the IFC and IDA Boards of Governors. They usually also serve as representatives of their country on the ICSID Administrative Council. MIGA Governors and Alternates are appointed separately. It is customary for the MIGA Directors to be the same as the World Bank Executive Directors.

More governance information is on the World Bank website under 'About' and '[Leadership](#)'.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

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United States of America

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Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Internet: www.worldbank.org/ibrd

President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Purpose

The IBRD, the original World Bank Group institution, lends to governments of middle-income and credit-worthy low-income countries. It was established to promote the international flow of capital for productive purposes and assist in financing the rebuilding of nations devastated by World War II.

The IBRD articles were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and the Bank issued its first bond in 1947. The Bank's main objectives now are to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and to boost shared prosperity. This work is undertaken largely through technical assistance and lending to client member governments for productive projects, to finance reform programmes and to build local capacity.

Capital

Each Member State's shareholding consists of paid-in and callable capital. No call has ever been made on IBRD capital. The Bank finances its lending activities by issuing bonds on international capital markets.

IBRD's administrative budget is managed jointly with the International Development Association's (IDA's) budget and is financed by its lending activities, a pro-rata contribution from IDA, income from equity and liquidity management and also externally financed trust funds.

Governors approved a selective capital and general capital increase in 2011, authorising an additional \$87 billion in investment by member countries and increasing the proportion of shares held by developing member countries.

In fiscal year 2017, the IBRD's lending commitments totalled \$29.7 billion and 114 operations.

Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

Membership

IBRD membership is restricted to members of the International Monetary Fund that have ratified the articles of the Bank and accepted the terms laid down by it. A list of the 189 members is available at www.worldbank.org (find 'Member Countries', and click on IBRD).

International Development Association (IDA)

1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000
Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Internet: www.worldbank.org/ida

President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Purpose

The IDA provides low-interest loans, called credits, and grants to governments of the world's least developed countries. IDA began operations in 1960 to finance projects or reform programmes in countries that are not able to service loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

With 173 member countries, IDA has become the leading source of concessional lending to 77 of the world's poorest countries. Since its inception, IDA credits and grants have totalled \$312 billion, averaging \$19 billion over the past three years.

Financing

Under the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, members are divided into Part One (developed) and Part Two (developing) members. The initial subscriptions of all members were proportioned to their subscriptions to the IBRD's capital stock. IDA lending resources have been supplemented since 1960 by a series of replenishments, during which Part One and an increasing number of Part Two member countries have contributed funds to IDA. Donors meet every three years to replenish IDA funds, review its policies and agree target results for the upcoming financing cycle.

The most recent replenishment was the 17th (IDA17), for financing projects from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2017. Forty-six countries have pledged contributions to IDA17, which, with IBRD and IFC contributions, totals \$52 billion (compared with 51 countries and \$49.3 billion for IDA16). In recognition of the constrained fiscal environment for many donors and strong demand for resources, IDA17 includes Concessional Partner Loans for the first time as a way for countries to increase their contributions.

Structure

The IDA is affiliated to the IBRD and shares the same Governor, Executive Directors, President, management and staff as the IBRD. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

Membership

Membership is open to IBRD member countries. A list of the 173 members is available at www.worldbank.org (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

2121 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20433
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000
Fax: +1 202 973 4384

Internet: www.ifc.org

Twitter: [@IFC_org](https://twitter.com/IFC_org)

Chair: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Purpose

The IFC was established in 1956 and became a UN specialised agency in 1957. It undertakes debt and equity investments in private or (in some instances) part-government enterprises to support activities into developing countries. In making these investments, the IFC focuses on supporting profitable ventures undertaking activities with broad economic development impact that might not otherwise proceed or where IFC involvement can improve the quality of the activity (for example, through enhanced environmental and social standards). The IFC undertakes these investments from its own account, but also mobilises private investors' funds through various syndication and mobilisation mechanisms. Together with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA), the IFC provides advisory services to help governments improve the climate for investment and private sector development.

Capital

Although affiliated to the IBRD, the IFC is a separate legal entity and its capital is entirely separate from that of the Bank. Its major source of borrowings is the international capital markets. Unlike the IBRD, the IFC has no callable capital.

Shareholders have continued to support the IFC with additional investments. A substantial share issuance was authorised in 1985 to increase the IFC's authorised capital from \$650 million to \$1.3 billion. This permitted it to expand its operations into more developing member countries, particularly lower-income countries, and into new sectors such as agro-business, energy and minerals. Most recently, in 2011, the IFC Board of Governors approved the issuance of an additional \$200 million of shares (including \$70 million of unallocated shares). As at the end of June 2017, the IFC's total capital was \$22.8 billion. In fiscal year 2016, the IFC invested about \$18.9 billion, including about \$7.7 billion mobilised from other investors.

Structure

The IFC shares the same Governor, Executive Directors and President as the IBRD, but has its own management and staff. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 184 members is available at www.worldbank.org (follow links 'Who We Are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

1818 H Street NW

Washington, DC 20433

United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 475 2538

Fax: +1 202 522 0316

Internet: www.miga.org

Chair: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Purpose

MIGA was created as a member of the World Bank Group to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth by insuring against political risk. MIGA guarantees or insures eligible investments against losses resulting from non-commercial risk such as unexpected restrictions on currency transfer, expropriation, contract repudiation by governments and armed conflict. It charges premiums for these services. MIGA also carries out research and promotional activities related to foreign direct investment. The international convention establishing MIGA took effect on 12 April 1988.

Capital

In fiscal year 2016, MIGA issued a record total of \$4.3 billion in guarantees for projects in developing member countries. The results bring the total guarantee coverage issued since MIGA's inception in 1988 to more than \$38 billion. MIGA's [strategy](#) for financial years 2015–17 is published on the website (follow www.miga.org, 'Who we are' and '[Overview](#)').

Structure

MIGA is legally and financially independent but cooperates closely with the other World Bank Group organisations. Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 181 MIGA members is available at www.worldbank.org (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)') and on the MIGA website from '[Who We Are](#)').

International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 458 1534
Fax: +1 202 522 2615
Email: ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org

Internet: icsid.worldbank.org

Chair: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

Purpose

ICSID provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes. It is an autonomous institution established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, which was opened for signature in Washington, DC, on 18 March 1965. The Convention provides a voluntary mechanism for settling disputes between governments and foreign investors.

Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

Membership

Membership is dependent on ratification of the Convention. As at June 2017, there were 161 signatory states to the Convention, of which 153* have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. A list of members is available on the ICSID website under 'Member States'.

Note

* Venezuela withdrew from the Convention in 2012.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

700 19th Street NW
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Fax: +1 202 623 4661
Email: publicaffairs@imf.org

Internet: www.imf.org

Twitter: [@IMFNews](https://twitter.com/IMFNews)

Managing Director and Executive Board Chair: Christine Lagarde, France (reappointed by the IMF Executive Board for a second five-year term starting 5 July 2016)

Purpose

The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitates the balanced growth of international trade and provides resources to help members in balance of payments difficulties or to assist with poverty reduction. It is a UN specialised agency but has its own charter, governing structure and finances. The IMF Articles of Agreement were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

The Fund keeps track of the economic health of its 189 member countries and the global and regional economic and financial system, alerting countries to risks on the horizon and providing policy advice. Key activities are providing:

- Policy advice to governments and central banks based on analysis of economic and financial trends and cross-country experiences
- Research, statistics, forecasts and analysis based on tracking of global, regional and individual economies and markets, including the impact of policies of individual countries on other economies
- Loans to help countries overcome economic difficulties, as well as crisis prevention tools
- Concessional loans to low-income countries
- Technical assistance and training to help countries improve the management of their economies.

Quotas and drawing facilities

Each member has an assessed quota that is subscribed and largely determines the distribution of voting power. Access to use of the Fund's resources is also determined in relation to quota, taking account of the member's balance of payments need and the strength of the policies it agrees to implement to restore balance of payments viability. The total of members' quotas, as at 23 June 2017, was \$650 billion (SDR475 billion), having doubled following the implementation in January 2016 of the 14th General Review of Quotas (discussed below).

The IMF provides a range of drawing facilities for members needing help to overcome balance of payment problems. These range from loans and credit lines on non-concessional terms to concessional loans for low-income members. The IMF and World Bank have also provided debt relief initiatives for some heavily indebted low-income countries. A summary is available on the IMF [website](#) under 'About the IMF', 'Our Work' and 'Lending'.

Special Drawing Rights

The Fund has created and allocated Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as an international reserve asset to supplement member countries' reserves and thereby improve the liquidity of the international monetary system. Members may exchange SDRs for currency with other members for use in alleviating balance of payments difficulties and in a variety of other transactions. The US dollar value of the SDR is posted daily on the IMF's website.

Evolution

The IMF articles have been amended seven times, in 1969, 1978, 1992, 2009, twice in 2011, and most recently in January 2016. The first amendment provided for the creation and allocation of SDRs; the second implemented a review of the Fund's responsibilities and operations following the collapse of the fixed exchange rate system; the third empowered the Fund to suspend voting and certain related rights of members who fail to fulfil any of the obligations under the articles, other than obligations with respect to SDRs. The fourth provided for a special one-time allocation of SDRs so as to equalise members' ratio of cumulative allocations to their ninth review quotas, and entered into effect in February and March 2011.

A package of governance and quota reforms (the 14th General Review of Quotas) was agreed by the Fund's Board of Governors in December 2010 that, amongst other things, doubled quotas, shifted over 6 percent of quota shares to dynamic emerging market and developing countries, and preserved the quota and voting share of the poorest member countries. Following ratification by 85 percent of the voting power of the membership these amendments came into force on 26 January 2016.

A comprehensive review of the quota formula was completed in January 2013 and will form the basis for the Executive Board to agree a new quota formula as part of the next (15th) review. The Board of Governors has extended the deadline for the completion of the 15th General Review of Quotas to the 2019 Annual Meetings.

Structure

The [Board of Governors](#) comprises one governor appointed by each member country, typically the Minister of Finance or the Central Bank Governor. Substantive policy matters are transmitted in the form of a report and draft resolution to the Governors for their vote when one is required.

A subset of governors, one for each constituency, comprises the [International Monetary and Financial Committee](#) (IMFC), which advises the Board of Governors on the supervision and management of the international monetary system.

The [Development Committee](#) of the World Bank and the IMF advises the Boards of Governors on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in developing countries.

The [Executive Board](#) is responsible for conducting the day-to-day business of the IMF. It is composed of 24 directors and the Managing Director, who serves as its chair. Eight Board members are currently single country constituencies – China, France, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, UK and USA. The remainder represent the interests of constituencies made up of several countries. Elections are held every two years although the timing and duration of a director's term can vary across the constituencies. More details about governance, including members of the Boards, are on the IMF [website](#) from links under 'About the IMF' and 'Governance'.

Meetings

An annual meeting of the Board of Governors, in conjunction with that of the World Bank Group, is held in late September/early October. The IMFC meets in April (spring meetings) and September/October (annual meetings); the Development Committee generally meets at the same time as the IMFC. The Executive Board usually meets several times each week.

Membership

Membership is open to all countries, on acceptance by a majority of the existing members. Ratification of the articles and acceptance of conditions laid down by the Fund are conditions of membership. The IMF's 189 members are listed on the [website](#) from 'About the IMF' and 'Who we are'.

OTHER RELATED BODIES

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Vienna International Centre
Wagramer Strasse 5
PO Box 100
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 2600 0
Fax: +43 1 2600 7
Email: official.mail@iaea.org

Internet: www.iaea.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/iaeaorg/

Twitter: [@iaeaorg](https://twitter.com/iaeaorg)

Director General: Yukiya Amano, Japan (appointed by the Board of Governors and confirmed by the General Conference in 2009; reappointed by the Board of Governors for a second term in March 2013 and for a third term in March 2017)

Purpose

The IAEA's role is to promote and accelerate the contribution nuclear science and technology makes to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency is also charged with ensuring that the assistance it provides is not used to further states' military objectives and that nuclear material is not diverted to non-peaceful activities.

The IAEA Statute entered into force in 1957, making it an independent inter-governmental organisation under the aegis of the UN rather than a specialised agency.

The Agency seeks to act as a catalyst for the development and transfer of peaceful nuclear technologies, to build and maintain a global nuclear safety regime and to assist in global efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is authorised to:

- Encourage and assist research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes worldwide
- Act as an intermediary in the supply of materials, services, equipment and facilities
- Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information
- Encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts
- Establish and administer safeguards against the misuse of aid provided by the IAEA
- Establish safety standards.

The Agency is also charged with drawing up and implementing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) safeguards provisions, as well as those of the Treaty of Tlatelolco (the Latin American Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Pelindaba (the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Bangkok (the ASEAN Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Rarotonga (the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone) and the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty.

The safeguard activities form one of the most important aspects of the IAEA's role and functions. The aim of the safeguards is to assist states in demonstrating their compliance with international obligations in the interest of preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Agency helps its Member States improve nuclear safety by developing and promoting international safety standards and by supporting Member State efforts to implement safety regulations and manage nuclear activities. It also works to mobilise peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology for critical needs in developing countries through its Nuclear Applications and Technical Cooperation programmes.

In the security area, the focus is on helping states prevent, detect and respond to terrorist or other malicious acts, such as illegal possession, use, transfer and trafficking of nuclear materials, and to protect nuclear installations and transport against sabotage. Although the

IAEA is not a regulatory body, many countries have used its recommendations as a basis for national standards and rules.

The Agency is committed to contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by making peaceful nuclear technology available to its Member States. Through its technical cooperation programme, the Agency transfers nuclear technology to developing countries to help them achieve their development objectives.

Conventions

The Agency also has important functions under international conventions related to emergency response and preparedness in the event of a nuclear accident. These conventions (with party numbers as at 23 June 2017) are: the [Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident](#), which entered into force on 27 October 1986 (121 parties) and the [Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency](#), which entered into force on 26 February 1987 (115 parties).

In 1994, an IAEA Diplomatic Conference adopted the [Convention on Nuclear Safety](#). It entered into force on 24 October 1996 (81 parties).

Other conventions adopted under the auspices of the IAEA (with numbers as at 23 June 2017) are the:

- [Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material](#), which entered into force on 8 February 1987 (155 parties). An amendment to this Convention was adopted on 8 July 2005 and entered into force on 8 May 2016 (109 parties)
- [Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management](#), which entered into force on 18 June 2001 (75 parties)
- [Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 12 November 1977 (40 parties)
- [Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention](#), which entered into force on 27 April 1992 (28 parties)
- [Protocol to Amend the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 4 October 2003 (13 parties)
- [Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 13 May 1999 (two parties)
- [Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage](#), which was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force in April 2015 (10 contracting states and 19 signatories).

For details about conventions and treaties, see the IAEA [website](#).

Structure

- General Conference
- Board of Governors
- Director-General
- Secretariat
- Laboratories (Vienna, Seibersdorf, Monaco and Trieste), regional safeguards offices (Tokyo and Toronto) and UN liaison offices.

The [General Conference](#) is composed of representatives of all IAEA Member States and is the Agency's highest policy-making body. The [Board of Governors](#) has 35 members. Thirteen members are designated each year by the Board to serve for one year, and 22 (11 each year) are elected by the General Conference to serve for two years. Article VI of the IAEA Statute requires the Board to designate the 10 members most advanced in the technology of atomic

energy, including the production of source materials. It also requires the Board to designate the member most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials, in each of the following areas: North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific, and the Far East.

Board members are representatives from the following areas: five from Latin America, four from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe, four from Africa, two from the Middle East and South Asia, one from South East Asia and the Pacific and one from the Far East. In addition, one member is elected from the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific, or the Far East; and one other member from Africa, or the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific. A chair and two vice-chairs are elected annually by the Board.

In 1999, the General Conference approved an amendment to the IAEA Statute concerning the size and distribution of seats on the Board, by which membership would expand from 35 to 43 seats. This amendment will enter into force when two-thirds of all IAEA Member States have accepted it and other conditions are met.

Meetings

The General Conference meets once a year, usually in Vienna in September. The Board generally meets five times a year, in March and June, twice in September (before and after the General Conference) and in December. Additional meetings can be scheduled.

Membership

Any state can apply to become a member of the IAEA (Statute, article 4). Membership is granted following recommendation by the Board, approval by the General Conference and deposit of an instrument of acceptance of the IAEA Statute.

As at 23 June 2017, the IAEA had 168 [Member States](#). Terms for the Board of Governors run from and to the end of General Conference regular sessions in the years stated in the list of Board members. A list of previous Board chairs is on the [website](#).

Board officers 2016–17

Chair

Tebogo Seokolo, South Africa

Vice-Chairs

Gonzalo de Salazar Serantes, Spain

Bahtihjors Hasans, Latvia

Board members (35)*

	Previous	Current
Afghanistan.....	1963–65 2008–10	
Albania.....	2007–09	
Algeria.....	1967–69 73–74 81–83 85–87 88–90	
	91–93 94–96 1999–2001 04–06 07–09 12–14.....	2016–18
Argentina.....	1957–2014 15–16.....	2016–18
Australia.....	1957–2016.....	2016–17
Austria.....	1965–67 77–79 83–85 90–92 1999–2001 06–08	
	13–15	
Azerbaijan.....	2009–11	

Bangladesh.....	1975-77 81-83	
Belarus.....	1999-2001 05-07	2015-17
Belgium.....	1958-59 60-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69 70-71 72-73 76-78 83-85 89-91 91-92 95-99 2003-06 10-13	
Bolivia.....	1999-2001 06-08	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2013-14	
Brazil.....	1957-2006 06-08 09-16	2016-17
Bulgaria.....	1959-61 67-69 73-75 77-79 82-84 86-88 91-93 95-97 2001-03 11-13	
Burkina Faso.....	2001-03 08-10	
Cameroon.....	1990-92 2009-11	
Canada.....	1957-2016	2016-17
Chile.....	1964-66 70-72 73-74 75-77 79-81 83-85 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1998-2000 01-03 06-08 10-12 14-16	
China.....	1984-2016	2016-17
Colombia.....	1961-63 65-67 71-73 75-77 81-83 87-89 93-95 96-98 2001-03 05-07	
Costa Rica.....	1973-75 2012-14	2016-18
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1984-86 88-90	2016-18
Croatia.....	2006-08	
Cuba.....	1983-85 87-89 90-92 93-95 96-98 1999-2001 02-07 08-10 11-13	
Czech Republic.....	1996-98 2002-04 10-12	
DR Congo.....	1963-65 71-73 74-76 82-84 91-93	
Denmark.....	1958-59 62-63 66-67 70-71 73-74 75-77 82-84 88-90 95-97 2002-04 09-11	2016-18
Ecuador.....	1977-79 84-86 91-93 2004-06 07-09 10-12	
Egypt.....	1957-60 64-66 71-73 76-97 1998-2007 08-10 11-13 14-16	
El Salvador.....	1960-62	
Ethiopia.....	1993-95 2006-08	
Finland.....	1960-61 64-65 68-69 72-73 78-80 85-87 92-95 1999-2002 06-09 13-14 15-16	
France.....	1957-2016	2016-17
Gabon.....	1973-75	
Germany ¹	1960-62 66-68 1972-2016	2016-17
Ghana ²	1962-63 65-67 73-74 77-79 88-90 94-96 97-99 2000-02 04-06 07-09	2015-17
Greece.....	1961-63 71-73 78-80 84-86 91-93 1998-2000 05-07 12-14	
Guatemala.....	1957-58 78-80 85-87	
Hungary.....	1961-63 69-71 73-75 78-80 83-85 87-89 92-94 97-99 2003-05 11-13	
India.....	1957-2015	2015-17
Indonesia.....	1957-60 62-64 66-68 72-74 75-77 78-80 81-83 84-86 87-89 90-92 93-95 1999-2001 05-07 11-13	
Iran.....	1962-64 68-70 74-76 77-79 90-92 2001-03	
Iraq.....	1960-62 74-76 80-82 83-85 86-88 89-91 2007-09	
Ireland.....	1973-74 79-81 86-88 93-95 2000-02 07-09 14-16	
Italy.....	1957-58 62-64 68-70 73-86 89-91 93-94 97-99 2003-05 07-08 10-13	

Japan	1957-2016	2016-17
Jordan	1984-86 1998-2000 10-12	
Kenya	1979-81 82-84 2009-11 13-14	
Kuwait	1977-79 87-89 95-97 2001-03	
Latvia		2015-17
Lebanon	1966-68 73-74 80-82 93-95	
Libya	1975-77 82-84 87-89 92-94 2000-02 05-07 12-14	
Lithuania	2007-09	
Madagascar	1967-69 86-88	
Malaysia	1976-78 80-82 84-86 88-90 92-94 96-98 2002-04 08-10 14-16	
Mexico	1959-61 62-64 66-68 72-74 76-78 79-81 82-84 85-87 88-90 91-93 94-96 97-99 2000-02 03-05 07-09 11-13 14-16	
Mongolia	1985-87 2009-11	
Morocco	1963-65 69-71 78-80 84-86 90-92 94-96 97-99 2001-03 06-08	
Namibia	1996-98	2015-17
Netherlands	1958-60 64-66 70-72 75-77 81-83 88-90 95-98 2002-05 09-12	2016-18
New Zealand	1996-98 2002-04 08-10 14-16	
Nicaragua	1995-97	
Niger	1976-78 79-81 2010-12	
Nigeria	1969-71 76-78 80-82 83-85 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1999-2001 03-08 12-16	
Norway	1959-60 63-64 67-68 71-72 77-79 84-86 91-93 1998-2000 05-07 12-14	
Pakistan	1957-59 61-63 65-67 69-71 73-75 76-78 79-81 82-84 85-87 88-90 91-93 94-96 97-99 2000-08 09-11 12-14	2015-17
Panama	1976-78 81-83 2002-04	
Paraguay	1992-94	2015-17
Peru	1957-60 67-69 73-75 77-79 80-82 84-86 88-90 97-99 2000-05 09-11 13-14	2016-18
Philippines	1959-61 67-69 73-77 79-81 83-85 89-91 93-95 2001-03 07-09	2015-17
Poland	1958-59 60-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69 70-71 72-73 75-77 80-82 85-87 89-91 93-95 1999-2001 03-05 12-14	
Portugal	1957-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68 69-70 71-72 76-78 82-84 90-92 96-98 2004-06 10-12	
Qatar	2013-14	2016-18
ROK	1957-59 65-67 73-75 77-79 81-83 85-89 91-93 1995-2001 03-07 09-13	2015-17
Romania	1957-59 63-65 71-73 77-79 81-83 91-93 95-97 2001-03 08-10	
Russian Federation	1957-2016	2016-17
Saudi Arabia	1972-74 78-80 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1998-2000 02-04 07-09 11-13 14-16	
Senegal	1975-78 87-89	
Singapore	1968-70 1998-2000 04-06 10-12	2016-18
Slovakia	1994-96 1998-2000 04-06 13-15	
Slovenia	1997-99 2005-07	2016-18
South Africa	1957-77 1995-2016	2016-17

Spain	1959-61 69-71 74-76 81-83 86-89 92-93 94-96 2000-04 08-10	2015-17
Sri Lanka	1959-61 67-69 71-73 2004-06	
Sudan	1973-75 80-82 85-87 1998-2000 02-04 13-14	
Sweden	1957-58 61-62 65-66 69-70 73-75 80-82 85-94 1997-2000 04-07 11-15	
Switzerland	1963-65 73-75 79-81 86-89 93-95 96-97 2000-03 07-10 14-16	2016-17
Syrian AR	1970-72 83-85 92-94 1999-2001 05-07	
Thailand	1960-62 64-66 70-72 74-76 78-80 82-84 86-88 90-92 94-96 2000-02 06-08 12-14	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2014-16	
Tunisia ²	1962-63 65-67 77-79 83-85 89-91 93-95 96-98 2003-05 10-12	
Turkey	1957-59 67-69 74-76 80-82 87-89 94-96 2001-03 08-10	2015-17
Ukraine	1990-92 93-95 2000-02 09-11	
UAE	1996-98 2010-12 13-14	2016-18
UK	1957-2016	2016-17
UR of Tanzania	1978-80 2011-13	
USA	1957-2016	2016-17
Uruguay	1963-65 69-71 74-76 80-82 90-92 94-96 1998-2000 08-10 12-14	2015-17
Venezuela	1958-60 68-70 74-76 78-80 82-84 86-88 89-91 2004-06 09-11 13-14	
Viet Nam	1961-63 69-71 91-93 97-99 2003-05 13-14	
Yemen	2004-06	
Zambia	1974-76 81-83	

Members that have not served on the Board

Angola	Georgia	Montenegro
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Mozambique
Armenia	Haiti	Myanmar
Bahamas	Holy See	Nepal
Bahrain	Honduras	Oman
Barbados	Iceland	Palau
Belize	Israel	Papua New Guinea
Benin	Jamaica	Republic of Moldova
Botswana	Kazakhstan	Rwanda
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan	San Marino
Burundi	Lao PDR	Serbia
Cambodia ³	Lesotho	Seychelles
Central African Republic	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Chad	Liechtenstein	Swaziland
Congo	Luxembourg	Tajikistan
Cyprus	Malawi	Togo
Djibouti	Mali	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominica	Malta	Turkmenistan
Dominican Republic	Marshall Islands	Uganda
Eritrea	Mauritania	Uzbekistan
Estonia	Mauritius	Vanuatu
Fiji	Monaco	Zimbabwe

Notes

- * The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board from 1965–67, 1975–77, 1979–81, 1983–85 and 1987–89. Czechoslovakia served on the Board from 1957–74, 1976–78, 1981–83, 1985–87 and 1989–91. The DPRK, which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership on 13 June 1994. Membership has been approved by the IAEA General Conference for Cabo Verde (2007), Tonga (2011) and Comoros (2014) and will take effect once they deposit the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA.
 - 1 Prior to 3 October 1990, the German Democratic Republic had been a member of the Board from 1974–76, 1979–81, 1984–86 and 1988–90.
 - 2 One year as an observer.
 - 3 Cambodia, which joined the IAEA in 1958, withdrew its membership on 26 March 2003. It rejoined on 23 November 2009.
-

International Criminal Court (ICC)

PO Box 19 519
2500 CM The Hague
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 515 8515
Fax: +31 70 515 8555
Email: pio@icc-cpi.int

Internet: www.icc-cpi.int

Twitter: [@IntlCrimCourt](https://twitter.com/IntlCrimCourt)

Registrar: Herman von Hebel, the Netherlands (elected by the Judges for a five-year term 2013–18)

Purpose

The ICC is a permanent international court with the power to exercise its jurisdiction over individuals who, since 1 July 2002, have committed the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. It is not a body of the UN, but an independent organisation. Its relationship with the UN is governed by a separate relationship agreement.

The Court was established as a new international organisation by the Rome Statute, which was adopted on 17 July 1998 by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. The Conference was convened pursuant to GA res. [51/207](#) (1996) and GA res. [52/160](#) (1997).

States decide to accept the jurisdiction of the Court by becoming a party to the [Rome Statute](#), to which there are 124 [States Parties](#) (as at 23 June 2017). The Court may exercise jurisdiction only if either the state in which the suspected crime occurred or the state of nationality of the person suspected of having committed the crime is a party to the Rome Statute; and only when national legal systems are unable or unwilling to do so.

The Court issued its first verdict in March 2012. As at June 2017, a total of 24 cases in 10 situations had been brought before the Court. Details are on the [website](#) under 'Situations and Cases'.

Structure

The ICC is composed of the Presidency, Chambers, Office of the Prosecutor and Registry. The Assembly of States Parties, composed of representatives of states that have ratified and acceded to the [Rome Statute](#), is the ICC's management oversight and legislative body (see www.icc-cpi.int and follow links from 'Assembly of States Parties'). The Court's seat is in The Hague, although the Court may sit elsewhere whenever it considers it desirable to do so.

The ICC's 18 judges are elected by the Assembly and are chosen from two lists:

- Those with established competence in criminal law and procedure, and the necessary relevant experience – whether as judge, prosecutor, advocate or in another similar capacity in criminal proceedings

- Those with established competence in relevant areas of international law, such as international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive experience in a professional legal capacity that is relevant to the judicial work of the Court.

In the selection of judges, States Parties must take into account the need for representation of the principal legal systems of the world, equitable geographical distribution and a fair representation of female and male judges. Judges are elected for terms of nine years and may not be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 18 judges expire every three years.

The Office of the Prosecutor is an independent organ of the Court headed by the Prosecutor, who can be assisted by one or more deputy prosecutors. The Prosecutor is elected by the Assembly, and the Deputy Prosecutors are elected in the same way from a list of candidates provided by the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors must be of different nationalities. Unless a shorter term is decided on at the time of election, the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors hold office for nine years and are not eligible for re-election. Deputy Prosecutor and Head of Prosecutions since September 2004, Fatou Bensouda, Gambia, was elected Prosecutor at the 10th session of the Assembly, in 2011. She replaced Luis Moreno Ocampo, Argentina, in June 2012. The 11th session of the Assembly, in 2012, elected James Stewart, Canada, to be Deputy Prosecutor.

The Registry is headed by the Registrar, who is the Court’s principal administrator. The Registrar is elected by the Judges of the Court, taking into account any recommendation by the Assembly. If the need arises, and the Registrar so recommends, the Judges may also elect a deputy registrar.

Meetings

The Assembly meets annually, usually in November, in The Hague or New York.

Judges

Listed in order of precedence; terms end in March of the year shown.

Members

President

Silvia Alejandra Fernández de Gurmendi,
Argentina2018

First Vice-President

Joyce Aluoch, Kenya2018

Second Vice-President

Kuniko Ozaki, Japan2018

Judges

Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, Botswana2018
Christine Van den Wyngaert, Belgium2018
Cuno Tarfusser, Italy2018
Howard Morrison, UK2021
Olga Herrera Carbuccia,
Dominican Republic2021
Robert Fremr, Czech Republic2021
Chile Eboe-Osuji, Nigeria2021
Geoffrey A Henderson,
Trinidad and Tobago¹2021

Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, France2024
Piotr Hofmański, Poland2024
Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua, DR Congo2024
Bertram Schmitt, Germany2024
Péter Kovács, Hungary2024
Chang-ho Chung, ROK2024
Raul Cano Pangalangan, Philippines2021

Note

1 Judge Geoffrey A Henderson replaced Judge Anthony T Carmona, Trinidad and Tobago, in 2013, who had resigned to become President of his country.

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

National Road 4
Chaom Chau Commune
Porsenchey District
Phnom Penh
PO Box 71
Cambodia

Telephone: +855 23 861 500
Fax: +855 23 861 555
Email: info@eccc.gov.kh

Internet: www.eccc.gov.kh/en

Acting Director of the Office of Administration: Tony Kranh, Cambodia (since 2009)

Deputy Director of the Office of Administration: Knut Rosandhaug, Norway (since 2008)

Purpose

The ECCC is a special Cambodian court operating with international participation and assistance, and required to apply international standards. It was established following a request in 1997 from the Government of Cambodia to the United Nations for assistance in establishing a court for the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979.

In 2001, the Cambodian National Assembly passed a law to create the ECCC. An agreement concluded by Cambodia and the UN in June 2003 established that the international community would provide technical assistance to the ECCC through the UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT) (see www.unakrt-online.org).

The Court has jurisdiction over senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian penal law, international humanitarian law and custom and international conventions recognised by Cambodia, that were committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979 (article 1 of the UN–Cambodia Agreement and article 1 of the Law on the Establishment of the ECCC).

Structure

The Court consists of the Judicial Chambers (Pre-Trial Chamber, Trial Chamber and Supreme Court Chamber), Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, Office of the Co-Prosecutors and Office of Administration (including the Defence Support Section and Victims Support Section). The Office of Administration provides support to the other organs of the Court.

International judges and prosecutors are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and appointed by the Cambodian Supreme Council of the Magistracy. National judges and prosecutors are appointed by the Cambodian Supreme Council of the Magistracy. There is a national Co-Prosecutor (Chea Leang, Cambodia) and reserve Co-Prosecutor, and an international Co-Prosecutor (Nicholas Koumjian, USA) and reserve Co-Prosecutor (Brenda Hollis, USA).

Judges

Pre-Trial Chamber

Prak Kimsan, Cambodia (President)
Baik Kang Jin, ROK
Olivier Beauvallet, France
Ney Thol, Cambodia

Huot Vuthy, Cambodia
Pen Pichsaly, Cambodia (Reserve)
Steven J Bwana, UR of Tanzania (Reserve)

Trial Chamber

Nil Nonn, Cambodia (President)
Ya Sokhan, Cambodia
Jean-Marc Lavergne, France
Claudia Fenz, Austria

You Ottara, Cambodia
Thou Mony, Cambodia (Reserve)
Martin Karopkin, USA (Reserve)

Supreme Court Chamber

Kong Srim, Cambodia (President)
Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart, Poland
Som Sereyvuth, Cambodia
Chandra Nihal Jayasinghe, Sri Lanka
Mong Monichariya, Cambodia

Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba, Zambia
Ya Narin, Cambodia
Sin Rith, Cambodia (Reserve)
Phillip Rapoza, USA (Reserve)

Co-Investigating Judges

You Bunleng, Cambodia

Michael Bohlander, Germany

Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL)

Interim physical address:
Churchillplein 1
2517 JW
The Hague
The Netherlands

Interim mailing address:
PO Box 19536
2500CM
The Hague
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 70 525 8481
Email: info@rscsl.org

Internet: www.rscsl.org/
Twitter: [@SpecialCourt](https://twitter.com/SpecialCourt)

Registrar: Binta Mansaray, Sierra Leone (former Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; appointed to the Residual Special Court as Acting Registrar in December 2013 and as Registrar in September 2014)

Prosecutor: Brenda Hollis, USA (former Prosecutor of the Special Court; appointed to the Residual Special Court in January 2014)

Purpose

The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone was established by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone to oversee the continuing legal obligations of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) after its closure in 2013. These include ongoing functions such as the maintenance, preservation and management of the Court's archive; witness protection and support; assistance to national prosecution authorities; supervision of prison sentences, pardons, commutations and early releases; and ad hoc functions, including review of convictions and acquittals, contempt of court proceedings, defence counsel and legal aid issues, claims for compensation, prevention of double jeopardy, and the trial of any indictee not brought before the Court.

The SCSL had been established in January 2002 by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone, pursuant to SC res. 1315 (2000), for a special court to address serious crimes committed during the country's 1991 to 2002 civil war. The Court, the first 'hybrid' international criminal tribunal, began operations in July 2002 and the first indictments were issued in March 2003. The Court closed on 31 December 2013 following rejection of former Liberian President Charles Taylor's appeal in September 2013.

Structure

The roster of judges consists of no fewer than 16, 10 of whom are appointed by the UN Secretary-General and six by the Government of Sierra Leone. The Judges appoint the

President of the Court, who may assign judges to a Trial Chamber or Appeals Chamber, should the need arise.

The Residual Special Court has its interim seat in the Netherlands, with an office in Sierra Leone for witness and victim support.

Judges

Terms are for six years, starting January 2014.

Appointed by the UN

Renate Winter, Austria (President, elected in December 2016 for a three-year term)

Richard Brunt Lussick, Samoa

Pierre G Boutet, Canada

Teresa Anne Doherty, Northern Ireland

Shireen Avis Fisher, USA

Philip Nyamu Waki, Kenya

Elizabeth Ibamda Nahamya, Uganda

Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake, Botswana

Andrew John Hatton, UK

Isaack Lenaola, Kenya

Appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone

John Bankole Thompson, Sierra Leone

Jon Kamanda, Sierra Leone (Vice-President, elected in 2013 and re-elected in 2016 for a two-year term)

Vivian Margarette Solomon, Sierra Leone

Abdulai Hamid Charm, Sierra Leone

Emmanuel Ekundayo Roberts, Sierra Leone

Desmond Babatunde Davies, Sierra Leone¹

Note

¹ Appointed on 1 December 2016 to replace Justice George Gelaga King, who passed away in April 2016.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Johan de Wittlaan 32

2517 JR The Hague

The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 416 3300

Fax: +31 70 306 3535

Email: media@opcw.org

Internet: www.opcw.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/opcwonline

Twitter: [@OPCW](https://twitter.com/OPCW)

Director-General: Ahmet Üzümcü, Turkey (appointed by the Conference of States Parties, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in December 2009 for a four-year term starting 25 July 2010; reappointed in December 2013 for a further four-year term from 25 July 2014 to 24 July 2018)

Purpose

The OPCW was created under the [Convention](#) on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC). The Convention was negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament and entered into force on 29 April 1997.

The Organisation's role is to ensure implementation of the Convention's provisions, including those for international compliance, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation. The OPCW is an independent inter-governmental organisation, not a UN specialised agency. An agreement concerning the relationship between the UN and the OPCW was signed on 17 October 2000. It was approved by the Conference of States Parties in May 2001 and UN General Assembly in GA res. [55/283](#) (2001).

The Convention is a global disarmament agreement that bans the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and provides for the destruction of existing chemical weapons' stockpiles and related facilities within a specific timeframe. States Parties undertake never to:

- Develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone
- Use chemical weapons
- Engage in military preparations to use chemical weapons
- Assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention.

States Parties also undertake:

- To destroy chemical weapons they own or possess, or that are located in any place under their jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention
- To destroy all chemical weapons they abandoned on the territory of another State Party
- To destroy any chemical weapons production facilities they own or possess, or that are located in any place under their jurisdiction or control
- Not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare.

The Convention also regulates the production, processing, consumption and, to some degree, the international transfer of toxic chemicals that can be converted into, or used to produce, chemical weapons. To this end, the OPCW monitors the chemical industry by means of compulsory annual national declarations by States Parties, is notified of the transfer of some chemicals listed in the Convention and has a system of routine visits conducted by OPCW Technical Secretariat inspectors.

The Convention is applied so as not to impede the economic or technological development of States Parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for peaceful purposes. States Parties can also request and receive, under certain circumstances, assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons under article X of the Convention. States Parties are obliged, under article VII of the Convention, to enact national legislation implementing the obligations stipulated by the CWC. The Technical Secretariat provides States Parties with legal assistance in drafting their national implementation legislation and with technical assistance.

In October 2013, the OPCW and UN established an OPCW–UN Joint Mission to oversee the timely elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme in the safest and most secure manner and in accordance with the OPCW Executive Council decision [EC-M-33/DEC.1](#) and UN Security Council res. [2118](#) (2013). The UN Secretary-General appointed Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands, as Special Coordinator of the OPCW–UN Joint Mission. The Joint Mission ended on 30 September 2014. The OPCW mission in Syria continues, with safety, security and logistical support from the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Structure

The Conference of States Parties is the plenary organ consisting of all OPCW members. It oversees implementation of the Convention and may make recommendations and take decisions on any questions, matters or issues within the scope of the [Convention](#).

The [Executive Council](#) is the executive organ responsible to the Conference. Its role includes bringing non-compliance cases to the attention of the Conference as appropriate. The Executive Council consists of 41 members sitting on a rotational basis with regard to equitable geographical distribution and the importance of the chemical industry, as well as to political and security interests. Its membership comprises nine African states, nine Asia–Pacific states, five Eastern European states, seven Latin American and Caribbean states, 10 Western

European and Other states, plus one further seat rotating between Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. More governance information is on the website under [‘About OPCW’](#).

Meetings

The Conference meets annually in The Hague, usually in November/December. The Executive Council holds three to four regular sessions annually and meets as often as required to consider issues of exceptional nature.

Membership

Membership is open to any state that becomes a State Party to the Convention (article VIII). As at 23 June 2017, 192 countries were members of the OPCW (DPRK, Egypt, Israel and South Sudan are not members; Israel is a signatory to the CWC but has not ratified).

Executive Council members’ two-year terms run from 12 May to 11 May of the years shown in the following list. Each year the Conference of the States Parties elects the members of the Executive Council. Members for the period from 12 May 2016 to 11 May 2018 were elected in December 2015, and for the period from 12 May 2017 to 11 May 2019 were elected in December 2016. The officers of the Executive Council for the period 12 May 2017 to 11 May 2018 were elected during the 82nd session of the Executive Council in March 2017.

Executive Council members (41)

Albania	2010–12	
Algeria	1997–16	2016–18
Argentina	1997–2017	2017–19
Armenia	2015–17	
Australia	1997–2000 06–10	2016–18
Austria	2000–02 08–10	
Azerbaijan		2017–19
Bangladesh	1997–2004	2016–18
Belarus	1997–98 2002–04 06–08 14–16	
Belgium	1998–2000 02–04 06–08 12–14	2016–18
Benin	2002–04	
Bolivia	2012–14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006–08	
Botswana	2001–03	
Brazil	1997–2017	2017–19
Bulgaria	1997–98 2001–03 07–09	
Cameroon	1997–2005 07–17	2017–19
Canada	2000–04 10–14	
Chile	1997–2004 06–10 12–16	2016–18
China	1997–2017	2017–19
Colombia	2002–07 10–12	2017–19
Costa Rica	2008–12	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997–2001	
Croatia	2001–03 11–13 14–16	
Cuba	1998–2002 04–12	
Czech Republic	1998–2000 03–05 07–09 12–14	
Denmark	2002–04 10–12	
Ecuador	1997–2000 10–14	
Ethiopia	1997–2001	
Estonia		2017–19
Finland	1998–2000 06–08 14–16	
France	1997–2017	2017–19
Gabon	2005–07	

Germany	1997-2017	2017-19
Ghana	2005-09	2016-18
Greece	2004-06 14-16	
Guatemala	2006-08 14-16	2016-18
Hungary	1997-99 2002-04 11-13	
India	1997-2017	2017-19
Indonesia	2000-02	
Iran	1998-2016	2016-18
Iraq	2010-14 15-17	
Ireland	2006-08 12-14	
Italy	1997-2017	2017-19
Japan	1997-2017	2017-19
Kenya	1997-2000 04-08 10-12 13-17	2017-19
Kuwait	2003-05 08-10	
Latvia	2015-17	
Lesotho	2005-09	
Libya	2008-16	2016-18
Luxembourg	2010-12	
Malaysia	2004-06 07-09 11-13 14-16	
Malta	1997-98	
Mexico	1997-2017	2017-19
Morocco	1999-2008 09-17	2017-19
Mozambique	2009-11	
Namibia	2000-02 11-13	
Netherlands	1997-98 2000-02 04-06 08-10 14-16	
New Zealand	2004-06 14-16	
Nigeria	2001-05 08-10 11-15	
Norway	1997-98 2004-06 12-14	
Oman	1997-98	
Pakistan	1998-2016	2016-18
Panama	2000-06 14-16	2016-18
Peru	1997-2010 12-16	2016-18
Philippines	1997-2000 06-08	
Poland	1997-2002 05-07 09-11 13-15	2016-18
Portugal	2002-04 12-14	
Qatar	2012-14 14-16	
ROK	1997-2017	2017-19
Romania	1997-2001 05-07 10-12	
Russian Federation	1998-2016	2016-18
Rwanda	2011-13	
Saudi Arabia	1997-2017	2017-19
Senegal	2013-17	2017-19
Serbia	2004-06 13-15	
Slovakia	1998-2000 03-05 08-10	2016-18
Slovenia	2000-02	
South Africa	1997-2016	2016-18
Spain	1997-2002 04-06 08-12 14-16	2016-18
Sri Lanka	1997-2006 08-12	
Sudan	2001-11 12-14 15-17	2017-19
Suriname	1997-98	
Sweden	2000-02 08-10	2016-18
Switzerland	1998-2000 06-08	2016-18
Thailand	2006-08	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2008-10	
Tunisia	1997-2011 14-16	
Turkey	2002-04 10-12	

Ukraine	1999–2001 04–06 09–11 12–14	
UK	1997–2017	2017–19
USA	1997–2017	2017–19
Uruguay	1997–98 2001–06 09–11 13–15	
Venezuela	1998–2000	
Viet Nam		2016–18
Zambia	2003–05	
Zimbabwe	1997–2001	

Executive Council officers (May 2017 to May 2018)

Chair

Sheikh Mohammed Belal, Bangladesh

Vice-Chairs

Fernando Arias González, Spain

Rahma Salih Elobied, Sudan

Roman Bužek, Slovakia

María Teresa Infante, Chile

Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 1200
A–1400 Vienna
Austria

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Fax: +43 1 26030 5823
Email: info@ctbto.org

Internet: www.ctbto.org

Executive Secretary: Lassina Zerbo, Burkina Faso (from August 2013; re-elected and appointed by the Preparatory Commission in November 2016 for a further four-year term until 31 July 2021)

Purpose

The CTBTO, established by the States Signatories to the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#) (CTBT) on 19 November 1996, is mandated to carry out the necessary preparations for the entry into force and effective implementation of the Treaty. This includes establishing a global verification regime to monitor Treaty compliance as well as the promotion of signatures and ratifications.

The Treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996 and opened for signature on 24 September 1996. Article I prohibits all nuclear weapons test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Each State Party further undertakes to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any such test or explosion.

The Treaty will enter into force after it has been signed and ratified by the 44 states listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty (36 had ratified as at 23 June 2017). These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors and participated in negotiations for the Treaty. Under article XIV, if the Treaty had not entered into force three years after its opening for signature, a Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force was to be convened. Nine such conferences have taken place, most recently in September 2015 in New York.

Structure

The CTBTO consists of two main organs:

- A plenary or executive body composed of all States Signatories
- The Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS).

The plenary body has three subsidiary organs: Working Group A on budgetary and administrative matters, Working Group B on verification issues and the Advisory Group consisting of financial experts from States Signatories.

The verification regime is made up of a 337-facility International Monitoring System (IMS) – 321 monitoring stations supported by 16 radionuclide laboratories around the world that monitor the earth for signs of a nuclear explosion. Seismic, infrasound and hydroacoustic stations monitor underground, the atmosphere and oceans respectively. Radionuclide stations detect radioactive debris emanating from an explosion. The IMS stations send data to the International Data Centre (IDC) in Vienna where it is processed, analysed and forwarded to Member States for their evaluation and judgement. When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted nuclear tests in 2006, 2009, 2013 and 2016, Member States received initial estimates of the time, location and magnitude of the tests in less than two hours. As at 23 June 2017, 288 monitoring stations were certified, a further 16 had been installed, 16 were under construction and 17 planned. The current status of monitoring stations is published in an interactive [map](#) on the CTBTO website.

Once the Treaty has entered into force, the verification regime will be complemented by on-site inspections in the event of a nuclear explosion, a consultation and clarification process as well as confidence-building measures.

IMS data can be used in a variety of civil areas, including scientific research, meteorological and climate forecasting and disaster mitigation, such as tsunami warnings. Since November 2006, the CTBTO has been providing real-time and continuous data to tsunami warning organisations in the Indo-Pacific region. After the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, CTBTO radionuclide data provided a first-hand source of information on the composition and dispersal of radioactive emissions on a global scale.

Membership

A state becomes a member of the CTBTO upon signing the Treaty. Member States oversee the CTBTO's work and fund its activities.

As at 23 June 2017, there were 183 States Signatories. Of these, 166 had deposited their instruments of ratification. Thirty-six of the 44 Annex 2 states (whose signature and ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force) had ratified it, including three nuclear weapon states: France, Russian Federation and the UK. The most recent Annex 2 state to ratify the Treaty was Indonesia, which did so on 6 February 2012. The eight Annex 2 states that have not yet ratified the Treaty are: China, DPRK, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and USA. DPRK, India and Pakistan have also yet to sign the Treaty.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 0
Fax: +43 1 26060 5867/5868
Email: secretariat@incb.org

Internet: www.incbb.org

Secretary: Andrés Finguerut, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the Board, on 1 January 2012)

Purpose

The INCB is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ monitoring and supporting implementation of the international drug control conventions. It was established in 1968 in accordance with the 1961 Single [Convention](#) on Narcotic Drugs. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties (with party numbers as at 23 June 2017): the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (185 [parties](#)); the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (183 [parties](#)); and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (189 [parties](#)).

In regard to the manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB:

- Endeavours, in cooperation with governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of licit drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic
- Identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

If measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, INCB may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and ECOSOC. As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. INCB acts in close cooperation with governments, including through country missions.

INCB publishes an annual report containing an analysis of the drug control situation world-wide so that governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. The report also includes recommendations for governments and international and regional organisations aimed at improving the drug control situation. The annual report is supplemented by detailed technical reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB also publishes a report each year that gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Structure

INCB consists of 13 [members](#) elected by ECOSOC who serve in their personal capacities. Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected from a list of people nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 are elected from a list of people nominated by governments. INCB members usually serve five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The INCB [Secretariat](#) is an administrative entity of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB collaborates closely with UNODC and also cooperates with other international bodies concerned with drug control, including ECOSOC and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and other relevant specialised agencies of the UN, particularly the WHO. It also cooperates with bodies outside the UN system, especially the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization.

Meetings

INCB sessions are normally held in February, May and November each year.

Membership

Terms end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board that the successor is entitled to attend.

Members (13)

Nominated by the WHO

Cornelis P de Joncheere, Netherlands.....	2022	Wei Hao, China.....	2020
Richard P Mattick, Australia.....	2022		

Nominated by governments

H H Sevil Atasoy, Turkey.....	2022	Luis A Otárola Peñaranda, Peru.....	2022
David T Johnson, USA.....	2022	Jagjit Pavadia, India.....	2020
Galina A Korchagina, Russian Federation..	2022	Viroj Sumyai, Thailand.....	2020
Bernard Leroy, France.....	2020	Francisco Thoumi, Colombia.....	2020
Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez.....	2022	Jallal Toufiq, Morocco.....	2020

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 0111

Fax: +41 22 733 4439

Email: itcreg@intracen.org

Internet: www.intracen.org

Twitter: [@ITCnews](https://twitter.com/ITCnews)

Executive Director: Arancha González, Spain (since September 2013; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

Purpose

ITC is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations. ITC assists small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing and transition economies to become more competitive in global markets, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development within the frameworks of the Aid for Trade agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

ITC was created in 1964 through a decision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) contracting parties. In 1968, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) joined GATT as co-sponsor of ITC. Its legal status was formally confirmed by the General Assembly in 1974 as a joint subsidiary organ of the GATT and the UN, the latter acting through UNCTAD.

Meetings

ITC's annual inter-governmental gathering is called the [Joint Advisory Group \(JAG\)](#) meeting. The JAG is open to all WTO and UNCTAD members, as well as to UN specialised agencies and bodies, other inter-governmental organisations with observer status and non-governmental organisations with an interest in trade promotion.

This meeting, held in Geneva, reviews ITC's technical cooperation programme over the preceding year and makes recommendations for its future work programme.

The ITC's annual flagship event is the [World Export Development Forum \(WEDF\)](#), a unique global platform dedicated to supporting trade-led development of SMEs. Other ITC [events](#) include the [Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum](#) (renamed SheTrades Global from 2018), and the [TPO Network World Conference](#), a forum for trade promotion organisations (TPOs) from around the world.

Membership

Because of its legal status, ITC does not have a membership of its own. Its de facto members are WTO and UNCTAD Member States.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

34 Chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 338 9111
Fax: +41 22 733 0336
Email: upov.mail@upov.int

Internet: www.upov.int

Secretary-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (the UPOV Council appoints the Director-General of WIPO as Secretary-General of UPOV; current term 2014 to September 2020)

Purpose

UPOV's mission is to provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

UPOV is an inter-governmental organisation established by the [International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants](#), which was adopted in Paris in 1961 and entered into force in 1968. The Convention was revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The 1991 Act entered into force in 1998.

Structure

The UPOV Council is responsible for safeguarding the Union's interests, encouraging its development and adopting its work programme and budget. The Council consists of representatives of all members. Each state member has one vote in the Council.

Three committees assist the Council: the Consultative Committee (which prepares the sessions of the Council), the Administrative and Legal Committee and the Technical Committee. Several working groups have been established under the Technical Committee.

The Secretariat is called the Office of the Union and is directed by UPOV's Secretary-General.

Meetings

Information about upcoming meetings is on the UPOV [website](#).

Members (74)

African Intellectual Property Organization	Dominican Republic	Montenegro
Albania	Ecuador	Morocco
Argentina	Estonia	Netherlands
Australia	European Union	New Zealand
Austria	Finland	Nicaragua
Azerbaijan	France	Norway
Belarus	Georgia	Oman
Belgium	Germany	Panama
Bolivia	Hungary	Paraguay
Brazil	Iceland	Peru
Bulgaria	Ireland	Poland
Canada	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	ROK
China	Japan	Republic of Moldova
Colombia	Jordan	Romania
Costa Rica	Kenya	Russian Federation
Croatia	Kyrgyzstan	Serbia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Singapore
Denmark	Lithuania	Slovakia
	Mexico	Slovenia

South Africa	Trinidad and Tobago	USA
Spain	Tunisia	Uruguay
Sweden	Turkey	Uzbekistan
Switzerland	Ukraine	Viet Nam
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UK	
	UR of Tanzania	

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

17 Route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 717 9111
Fax: +41 22 798 6150
Email: hq@iom.int

Internet: www.iom.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/IOM

Twitter: [@UNmigration](https://twitter.com/UNmigration)

Director General: William Lacy Swing, USA (since 2008; re-elected for a second five-year term in June 2013)

Purpose

Established in 1951, IOM is the UN Migration Agency and is the leading inter-governmental organisation in the field of migration. It is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of all migrants. IOM provides services and advice to governments and migrants to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM was granted permanent observer status to the UN General Assembly in 1992. A cooperation agreement between IOM and the UN was signed in 1996. IOM joined the UN system as a related organisation in September 2016, when the agreement outlined in GA res. [70/296](#) (2016) was signed during the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants.

Structure

IOM's structure is highly decentralised, with over 10,000 staff and over 400 offices in more than 150 countries. Its Geneva [headquarters](#) is composed of the following four departments under the Office of the Director-General:

- International Cooperation and Partnerships
- Migration Management
- Operations and Emergencies
- Resources Management.

IOM also has nine [regional offices](#), two [special liaison offices](#), two [administrative centres](#), nine country [offices](#) with resource mobilisation and coordinating functions, and a global network of [country offices](#). The African Capacity Building Centre is based in Tanzania and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre is based in Berlin.

The [Council](#) is the highest authority of the IOM. The [Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance](#) (SCPF) is a subcommittee of the Council which examines and reviews policies, programmes and activities, discusses financial and budgetary matters and considers any matter specifically referred to by the Council. The Director General and the Deputy Director General are elected by the Council for a five-year term. More detailed information about organisational structure is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The Council meets in regular session once a year and in special sessions at the request of one third of its members, the Director General or the Chairperson of the Council in urgent circumstances. The 108th session is scheduled to be held from 28 November to 1 December 2017 in Geneva. The SCPF meets twice a year. Its 21st session is scheduled to be held from 31 October to 1 November 2017.

The [International Dialogue on Migration](#) (IDM) is IOM's principal forum for migration policy dialogue. It provides a space to analyse current and emerging issues in migration governance and to exchange experiences, policy approaches and effective practices. The annual theme is decided through consultation with Member States at the beginning of each year.

Membership

As at 23 June 2017, IOM's membership included 166 Member States and 8 Observer States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organisations. A [membership list](#) is available on the website. At the beginning of each regular session the Council elects a Bureau for a one-year term.

Bureau, 107th session (2016)

Chair

John Quinn,
Australia

Vice-Chairs

Negash Kebret Batora,
Ethiopia

Marta Maurás Perez,
Chile

Rapporteur

Carsten Staur,
Denmark

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

Avenue Joseph Anoma
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Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire

Telephone: +225 20 20 40 10
Email: afdb@afdb.org

Internet: www.afdb.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/AfDBGroup

Twitter: [@AfDB_Group](https://twitter.com/AfDB_Group)

President: Akinwumi Adesina, Nigeria (elected in May 2015)

Purpose

The AfDB Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

The AfDB is required to give special attention to national and multinational projects and programmes that promote regional integration. It also plays a leading role in the New Partnership for Africa's Development ([NEPAD](#)) initiative, which aims to reduce the gaps that exist between Africa and the developed world and to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The AfDB is also one of the key actors to support the negotiations for the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The AfDB Group comprises three distinct entities under one management:

- [African Development Bank](#) (AfDB): the AfDB is the parent institution. It was established in 1963 by the then 23 newly independent African states. The agreement establishing the AfDB was drawn up under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and entered into force in 1964. The Bank began operations in 1966. The AfDB provides non-concessional loans to regional Member States as well as policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.
- [African Development Fund](#) (ADF): the ADF was established in 1972 and became operational in 1974. It makes concessional loans and grants to regional Member States, with a primary focus on poverty reduction.
- [Nigeria Trust Fund](#) (NTF): the Government of Nigeria set up the NTF in 1976. It makes concessional loans to regional member countries.

Structure

The [Board of Governors](#) is the Bank's supreme organ and mostly comprises Member State government ministers of finance and economy. It issues general directives concerning the Bank's operational policies.

The [Board of Directors](#) comprises 20 members holding the title of executive director. The Board of Governors elects the Board of Directors for three-year terms, renewable once. Regional members have 13 directors while states outside the region have seven.

The Board of Governors elects the President for a five-year term, renewable once. The President acts as the Bank's Chief Executive and conducts its business, as well as being its legal representative.

Membership

All African Union [members](#) except Sahrawi Republic are shareholders of the AfDB. Twenty-seven non-African states are also shareholders. Article 3 of the AfDB Agreement, which provides for any independent African state to become a member, also makes provision for membership from outside the continent and islands of Africa.

Members

Regional members (54)

Algeria	Ethiopia	Niger
Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libya	South Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Togo
DR Congo	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Zambia
Eritrea	Namibia	Zimbabwe

Non-African shareholding countries (27)

Argentina	Germany	ROK
Austria	India	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Brazil	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Kuwait	Switzerland
China	Luxembourg	Turkey
Denmark	Netherlands	UAE (ADF member only)
Finland	Norway	UK
France	Portugal	USA

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group

1300 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20577
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 1000
Fax: +1 202 623 3096
Email: pic@iadb.org

Internet: www.iadb.org

President (Executive Head): Luis Alberto Moreno, Colombia (since 2005; re-elected by the Board of Governors in 2015 for a third five-year term)

Purpose

The IDB is the main source of multilateral financing for sustainable economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was established in December 1959 to:

- Use its own capital, funds raised in financial markets and other resources for financing the development of borrowing member countries
- Supplement private investment when private capital is unavailable on reasonable terms and conditions
- Provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development plans and projects.

The IDB obtains financial resources from its 48 member countries, borrowings on financial markets, trust funds it administers and through co-financing ventures. It provides non-concessional and concessional loans, grants and technical assistance to its regional member countries and undertakes research. Most of the IDB Group's loans finance key public sector projects although a significant proportion of its operations are directed to the private sector, through the Inter-American Investment Corporation (see below).

Operations

The IDB has had nine increases of its ordinary capital since it was founded. Terms for the most recent increase were approved by the Board of Governors in July 2010 and the increase took effect in February 2012. The agreement increases the Bank's Ordinary Capital by \$70 billion to more than \$170 billion, implemented through to 2020. It also increased resources for the Fund for Special Operations and the IDB Grant Facility, to be used to provide an aid package to Haiti.

Previously, lending capacity had averaged \$10 billion a year. Approved lending in 2013, including investment grants, was \$14 billion. Approvals in 2015 and 2016 totalled \$11.3 billion and \$11.7 billion, respectively.

Structure

The IDB is an official observer to the UN. It has headquarters in Washington, DC, with country offices in 26 borrowing countries, as well as regional offices in Madrid and Tokyo. The IDB Group includes three organisations based at its headquarters in Washington, DC, the Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). The affiliated Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) is based in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development (INDES) is an IDB unit based in Washington, DC.

The Bank is headed by its Board of Governors, which delegates oversight of Bank operations to the Board of Executive Directors. Each member country appoints a governor, whose voting power is proportional to the Bank's capital subscribed to by the country. The 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the IDB hold 50.01 percent of the voting power. The

single largest shareholder is the USA, with 30 percent. Members of the Board of Executive Directors serve three-year terms. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term.

The Office of Institutional Integrity (OII) plays a key role in the IDB Group's integrity efforts. The OII investigates allegations of fraud and corruption within IDB Group-financed activities and performs prevention work.

Membership

The IDB has 48 member countries, of which 26 are regional shareholding and borrowing countries. The [members](#) are listed on the website.

Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC)

1350 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20577
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 3900

Internet: www.iic.org

Chief Executive Officer: James P Scriven, Argentina (since November 2015)

The IIC, a member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group, is a multilateral development bank committed to supporting the private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IIC finances sustainable enterprises to achieve financial results that maximise social and environmental development for the region. With a current portfolio of \$7 billion under management and 330 clients in 20 countries, the IIC works across sectors to provide innovative financing and advisory services that meet the evolving demands of its clients.

The IIC has 26 regional developing member countries and 19 other member countries.

All [member countries](#) are represented on the Corporation's Board of Executive Directors.

Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF)

1300 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20577
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 942 8211

Fax: +1 202 942 8100

Internet: www.fomin.org

General Manager: Brigit Helms, USA (since January 2016)

The MIF is the innovation lab for the IDB Group. It conducts high-risk experiments to test new models for engaging and inspiring the private sector to solve economic development problems in Latin America and the Caribbean. The MIF began operations in 1993, and has since funded more than 2200 projects and financed more than \$2 billion in grants and investments. It is the largest provider of technical assistance for private sector development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The MIF finances about 100 projects per year, with a total finance volume of about \$90 million.

There are 39 donating member countries, both regional and non-regional, listed on the [website](#).

Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL)

Esmeralda 130
Casilla de Correo 39
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Telephone: +54 11 4320 2350
Fax: +54 11 4323 2365
Email: intal@iadb.org

Internet: www.iadb.org/en/intal/institute-for-the-integration-of-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-intal,19448.html

Director: Gustavo Beliz, Argentina

INTAL is an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) unit that provides specialised technical cooperation, conference, policy research and publication services in the field of integration and trade to member countries and regional organisations. It has been in operation since 1964.

Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development (INDES)

1350 New York Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20577
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 2420
Fax: +1 202 623 2008
Email: indes@iadb.org

Internet: <https://indesvirtual.iadb.org/>

Director: Juan Bonnefoy, Chile (since 2012)

INDES is an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) unit created in 1994 as a training institute and forum dedicated to developing knowledgeable social policy-makers and public managers committed to sustainable social reform. INDES trains public sector decision makers and managers, as well as staff of non-governmental and other civil society organisations. Training is held at IDB headquarters in Washington, in customised programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, and online.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila
Philippines

Telephone: +63 2 632 4444
Fax: +63 2 636 2444
Email: information@adb.org

Internet: www.adb.org

President and Chair of the Board of Directors: Takehiko Nakao, Japan (since 28 April 2013; re-elected in August 2016 for a five-year term from 24 November 2016)

Purpose

The ADB is a multilateral finance institution founded in 1966 to foster development in the Asia and Pacific region with the aim of reducing poverty. It helps developing member countries by providing loans, technical assistance and grants for a broad range of development activities. Most assistance is provided to the public sector, with around 20 percent directly provided to private enterprises through equity investments and loans.

The ADB's strategic emphasis is on inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth and regional integration, with five drivers of change: private sector development, good governance and capacity development, gender equity, knowledge solutions and partnerships. Focus areas attract 80 percent of funding and include: infrastructure; the environment; regional cooperation and integration; finance sector development; and education.

Operations

The ADB raises funds through bond issues on the world's capital markets and also relies on member contributions, retained earnings from lending operations and the repayment of loans. It provides loans and grants from several special funds, the largest of which is the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which offers grants and loans at very low interest rates.

The Bank's fifth general capital increase, authorised in 2009, tripled capital from \$55 billion to \$165 billion.

In 2016, ADB's operations totalled \$31.70 billion, of which \$17.47 billion was for sovereign and non-sovereign project approvals financed by ADB Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), ADF and other special funds; \$169 million was for technical assistance financed by special funds; and \$14.06 billion by co-financing partners. Disbursements amounted to \$12.26 billion, an increase of \$37.95 million (0.3%) from 2015.

ADB's available resources in the form of authorised and subscribed capital stock amounted to \$143.02 billion and \$142.70 billion, respectively. ADB raised \$20.60 billion in medium- and long-term funds through public bond issues and private placements in eight currencies.

In April 2015, ADB's Board of Governors approved a merger of the Bank's concessional ADF loan portfolio with its OCR balance sheet. This reform, which took effect in January 2017, has almost tripled ADB's equity base and allowed it to increase assistance to developing member countries by up to 50 percent, and to its poorest members by up to 70 percent.

The ADF is financed by periodic contributions from donors and the repayment of earlier loans. In May 2016, negotiations concluded on the 11th replenishment of the ADF (ADF 12), with donors agreeing to a \$3.8 billion replenishment of the ADF covering operations from 2017 to 2020. ADB grant support to the poorest countries will increase by 70 percent over the period 2017–20 as compared with the previous four years. This will help the region achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals and the COP21 climate change commitments. Other priority areas targeted in ADF 12 include gender equity, food security, private sector development, governance, preparedness and response to climate change and disasters, and regional public goods such as cross-border health issues.

Technical assistance is provided through the Technical Assistance Special Fund and Japan Special Fund, while grant funding can be provided through the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction. Other funds managed by the ADB include the ADB Institute Special Fund, Japan Scholarship Program, Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, Korean Fund for E-Government, Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund, Climate Change Fund and the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund.

The ADB also manages grant funds and loans financed by bilateral donors to pursue objectives mutually agreed between the donor and ADB. It also has a channel financing facility for grants provided by bilateral donors to support technical assistance and soft components of loans. Most technical assistance grants are used for preparing projects and supporting advisory activities in areas such as law and policy reform, fiscal strengthening, good governance, capacity-building, climate change and regional integration.

Based in the Philippines, the ADB also has offices across Asia and the Pacific, as well as representative offices in Europe, Japan and the USA.

Structure

The ADB's highest policy-making body is its Board of [Governors](#), which comprises one representative from each member and meets annually. The Governors elect the 12-member resident Board of [Directors](#), with each director appointing an alternate. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term and is Chair of the Board of Directors. The President, assisted by six vice-presidents, manages the ADB's business under the general oversight of the Board of Directors.

The total voting power of each ADB member consists of basic votes (distributed equally among all members) plus proportional votes (allocated according to the number of shares of ADB capital stock held by the member). In total, the number of basic votes allocated comprises 25 percent of all votes.

Details about the Board of Governors and Board of Directors are on the website from the 'About ADB' page.

Membership

Membership is open to members and associate members of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other regional countries and non-regional developed countries that are members of the UN or any of its specialised agencies. The ADB has 67 members, of which 48 are regional members and 19 non-regional members. A [list of members](#) is on the website.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

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Wilkey, St Michael
Barbados, WI BB11000

Telephone: +1 246 431 1600
Fax: +1 246 426 7269
Email: info@caribank.org

Internet: www.caribank.org

President and Chair of Board of Directors: William Warren Smith, Jamaica (re-elected by the Board of Governors for a second term 2016–21)

Purpose

The CDB is a regional financial institution established in 1970 to contribute to the economic growth and development of its member countries in the Caribbean and to promote economic cooperation and integration among them. CDB is required to have special regard to the needs of its less developed member countries. It provides loans, equity, guarantees and technical assistance for both the public and private sectors of regional borrowing member countries.

CDB's lending activities are divided into two major categories: Ordinary Operations and Special Operations. Ordinary Operations are financed from CDB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), which include capital subscriptions from its members, reserves, and market borrowings on the international capital markets, as well as loans from other multilateral development banks. Special Operations are financed by the Special Funds Resources (SFR), which primarily comprise contributions and loans on highly concessionary terms. These resources are used to provide technical assistance or to make or guarantee loans of high developmental priority. SFR loans have longer maturities, deferred commencement of repayment of principal and lower interest rates than those determined for Ordinary Operations. The Special Development Fund is the Bank's main special fund. Non-member contributors to the CDB's resources have included the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sweden and the USA. Since 1977, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been able to lend through the CDB to all of the CDB's borrowing member countries, whether or not those countries are members of the IDB.

Structure

CDB is owned by 28 member countries: 23 regional members, divided into 19 borrowing countries and four non-borrowing countries; and five non-regional members. The voting power of each country is linked to its subscription to CDB's capital stock. CDB's capital stock is held or available for subscription in the proportion of not less than 60 percent by regional members and not more than 40 percent by non-regional members.

The CDB Board of Governors comprises one governor and one alternate governor for each member country. For this purpose, the member territories of Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands are regarded as one member. Voting power is approximately proportional to shares subscribed, with a slight weighting in favour of the smaller member territories. The Board of Directors comprises 19 members, 14 representing regional members and five representing non-regional members. Directors hold office for two-year terms and are eligible for reappointment. Details about the [Board of Governors](#) and [Board of Directors](#) are available on the website.

Meetings

The Board of Governors meets once a year, and the Board of Directors five times a year. Additional or special meetings may also be called, if necessary, and participation is permitted via video-conferencing. In some cases, decisions may be taken without a meeting using a round robin procedure.

Membership

CDB membership is open to regional states and territories and non-regional states that are members of the UN, its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and multilateral development finance institutions. A list of member countries is on the [website](#).

BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

398 BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

UN BUDGET

The main resolutions governing the preparation, approval and implementation of the UN programme budget are set forth in General Assembly resolutions [41/213](#) (1986), [42/211](#) (1987) and [45/248](#) (1990).

The revised budget for the two years 2016–17 was adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016 through its resolution [71/273.A–C](#) and on 6 April 2017 through its resolution [71/272B](#) as follows:

(thousands of US dollars)

Part I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	117,372,900
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	631,101,500
Total Part I	748,474,400

Part II. Political affairs

3. Political affairs	1,346,045,300
4. Disarmament	24,868,900
5. Peacekeeping operations	109,648,400
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	7,222,600
Total Part II	1,487,785,200

Part III. International justice and law

7. International Court of Justice	45,814,700
8. Legal affairs	61,539,600
Total Part III	107,354,300

Part IV. International cooperation for development

9. Economic and social affairs	162,147,600
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states	10,763,000
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	16,605,800
12. Trade and development	138,422,200
13. International Trade Centre	37,091,800
14. Environment	37,097,300
15. Human settlements	22,074,400
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	37,232,300
17. UN-Women	15,089,700
Total Part IV	476,524,100

Part V. Regional cooperation for development

18. Economic and social development in Africa	153,449,100
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	95,411,400
20. Economic development in Europe	65,938,500
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	106,931,000
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	70,088,300
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation	59,432,000
Total Part V	551,250,300

Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs

24. Human rights	212,034,300
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	85,362,600
26. Palestine refugees	55,137,300
27. Humanitarian assistance	36,946,100
Total Part VI	389,480,300

Part VII. Public information

28. Public information	187,570,100
Total Part VII	187,570,100

Part VIII. Common support services

29. Common support services	594,820,100
Total Part VIII	594,820,100

Part IX. Internal oversight

30. Internal oversight	40,148,400
Total Part IX	40,148,400

Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses

31. Jointly financed administrative activities	11,503,600
32. Special expenses	153,244,800
Total Part X	164,748,400

Part XI. Capital expenditures

33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	109,775,900
Total Part XI	109,775,900

Part XII. Safety and security

34. Safety and security	238,283,400
Total Part XII	238,283,400

Part XIII. Development Account

35. Development Account	28,398,800
Total Part XIII	28,398,800

Part XIV. Staff assessment

36. Staff assessment	495,607,900
Total Part XIV	495,607,900
Grand total	5,620,221,600

By the same resolutions (71/273.A–C and 71/272B), the General Assembly approved estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$539,179,100 as follows:

Income section

1. Income from staff assessment	500,007,900
2. General income	41,642,300
3. Services to the public	(–2,471,100)
Total, Income Section	539,179,100

SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

UN Regular Budget

Contributions from Member States to the UN regular budget are determined by reference to a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the basis of advice from the Committee on Contributions.

GA res. 55/5B (2000) substantially revised the scale of assessments, lowering the ceiling on the maximum contribution by any Member State to the regular budget to 22 percent. It reaffirmed the floor for the minimum contribution at 0.001 percent and the maximum contribution from Least Developed Countries at 0.01 percent. It also reaffirmed the low per capita income adjustment with a threshold per capita income limit of the average per capita gross national product of all Member States and a gradient of 80 percent.

GA res. 70/245 (2015) set out the scale of assessments for 2016, 2017 and 2018. The scale of assessments will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2018.

The following table lists the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget for the period 2016–18.*

Member States percentage contribution

Member State	Percentage
Afghanistan	0.006
Albania	0.008
Algeria	0.161
Andorra	0.006
Angola	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002
Argentina	0.892
Armenia	0.006
Australia	2.337
Austria	0.720
Azerbaijan	0.060
Bahamas	0.014
Bahrain	0.044
Bangladesh	0.010
Barbados	0.007
Belarus	0.056
Belgium	0.885
Belize	0.001
Benin	0.003
Bhutan	0.001
Bolivia	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013
Botswana	0.014
Brazil	3.823
Brunei Darussalam	0.029
Bulgaria	0.045
Burkina Faso	0.004
Burundi	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001
Cambodia	0.004
Cameroon	0.010
Canada	2.921
Central African Republic	0.001
Chad	0.005

Chile.....	0.399	Iran.....	0.471
China.....	7.921	Iraq.....	0.129
Colombia.....	0.322	Ireland.....	0.335
Comoros.....	0.001	Israel.....	0.430
Congo.....	0.006	Italy.....	3.748
Costa Rica.....	0.047	Jamaica.....	0.009
Côte d'Ivoire.....	0.009	Japan.....	9.680
Croatia.....	0.099	Jordan.....	0.020
Cuba.....	0.065	Kazakhstan.....	0.191
Cyprus.....	0.043	Kenya.....	0.018
Czech Republic.....	0.344	Kiribati.....	0.001
DPRK.....	0.005	Kuwait.....	0.285
DR Congo.....	0.008	Kyrgyzstan.....	0.002
Denmark.....	0.584	Lao PDR.....	0.003
Djibouti.....	0.001	Latvia.....	0.050
Dominica.....	0.001	Lebanon.....	0.046
Dominican Republic.....	0.046	Lesotho.....	0.001
Ecuador.....	0.067	Liberia.....	0.001
Egypt.....	0.152	Libya.....	0.125
El Salvador.....	0.014	Liechtenstein.....	0.007
Equatorial Guinea.....	0.010	Lithuania.....	0.072
Eritrea.....	0.001	Luxembourg.....	0.064
Estonia.....	0.038	Madagascar.....	0.003
Ethiopia.....	0.010	Malawi.....	0.002
Fiji.....	0.003	Malaysia.....	0.322
Finland.....	0.456	Maldives.....	0.002
France.....	4.859	Mali.....	0.003
Gabon.....	0.017	Malta.....	0.016
Gambia.....	0.001	Marshall Islands.....	0.001
Georgia.....	0.008	Mauritania.....	0.002
Germany.....	6.389	Mauritius.....	0.012
Ghana.....	0.016	Mexico.....	1.435
Greece.....	0.471	Micronesia.....	0.001
Grenada.....	0.001	Monaco.....	0.010
Guatemala.....	0.028	Mongolia.....	0.005
Guinea.....	0.002	Montenegro.....	0.004
Guinea-Bissau.....	0.001	Morocco.....	0.054
Guyana.....	0.002	Mozambique.....	0.004
Haiti.....	0.003	Myanmar.....	0.010
Honduras.....	0.008	Namibia.....	0.010
Hungary.....	0.161	Nauru.....	0.001
Iceland.....	0.023	Nepal.....	0.006
India.....	0.737	Netherlands.....	1.482
Indonesia.....	0.504	New Zealand.....	0.268

Nicaragua	0.004	South Africa	0.364
Niger	0.002	South Sudan	0.003
Nigeria	0.209	Spain	2.443
Norway	0.849	Sri Lanka	0.031
Oman	0.113	Sudan	0.010
Pakistan	0.093	Suriname	0.006
Palau	0.001	Swaziland	0.002
Panama	0.034	Sweden	0.956
Papua New Guinea	0.004	Switzerland	1.140
Paraguay	0.014	Syrian AR	0.024
Peru	0.136	Tajikistan	0.004
Philippines	0.165	Thailand	0.291
Poland	0.841	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007
Portugal	0.392	Timor-Leste	0.003
Qatar	0.269	Togo	0.001
ROK	2.039	Tonga	0.001
Republic of Moldova	0.004	Trinidad and Tobago	0.034
Romania	0.184	Tunisia	0.028
Russian Federation	3.088	Turkey	1.018
Rwanda	0.002	Turkmenistan	0.026
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	Tuvalu	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	Uganda	0.009
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	Ukraine	0.103
Samoa	0.001	UAE	0.604
San Marino	0.003	UK	4.463
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	UR of Tanzania	0.010
Saudi Arabia	1.146	USA	22.000
Senegal	0.005	Uruguay	0.079
Serbia	0.032	Uzbekistan	0.023
Seychelles	0.001	Vanuatu	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	Venezuela	0.571
Singapore	0.447	Viet Nam	0.058
Slovakia	0.160	Yemen	0.010
Slovenia	0.084	Zambia	0.007
Solomon Islands	0.001	Zimbabwe	0.004
Somalia	0.001	Total	100.000

Note

- * In accordance with GA res. [58/1B](#) (2003) the Holy See, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organisation for 2016–18 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.001 percent that would have been charged if it were a member. Similarly, in accordance with GA decision [68/548](#) (2013) and GA res. [70/245](#), the State of Palestine, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organisation for 2016–18 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.007 percent that would have been charged if it were a member.

AD HOC SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR UN PEACEKEEPING BUDGETS

By GA res. [55/235](#) (2000), the General Assembly reformed its methodologies for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations, replacing the ad hoc arrangements in place since GA res. [3101](#) XXVIII (1973). The Assembly took into account that the financing of peacekeeping operations was the collective responsibility of Member States and a different procedure was required from that used under the regular budget. The economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions and the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations. It also reaffirmed the special responsibilities of the Security Council's permanent Member States, as indicated in GA res. [1874](#) (S-IV) (1963), in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations.

To reflect these principles, the Assembly decided on the parameters of a new set of 10 levels for Member States for the purposes of apportioning the costs of peacekeeping, to be implemented on a phased basis from 1 July 2001. The resulting distribution of Member States among the 10 levels was set out in an annex to the resolution. The apportionments range from a premium payable by permanent Member States of the Security Council (Level A), to a 90 percent discount for Least Developed Countries (Level J).

GA res. [70/246](#) (2015) established the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2016–18, as outlined in the report to the Secretary-General (see [A/70/331/Add.1](#)). The scale of assessments for peacekeeping will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2018.

Assignment of contribution levels 2016–18

Level A: Permanent Members of the Security Council

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

Level B

Andorra	Germany	Netherlands
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Iceland	Norway
Bahamas ¹	Ireland	Oman ¹
Bahrain ¹	Israel	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	ROK
Canada	Japan	San Marino
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Spain
Estonia	Malta	Sweden
Finland	Monaco	Switzerland

Transition to B

Saudi Arabia¹

Level C

Brunei Darussalam	Qatar	UAE
Kuwait	Singapore	

Level D

Czech Republic

Level E

Slovakia

Level F

Barbados

Latvia

Trinidad and Tobago

Level G

Antigua and Barbuda

Hungary

Poland

Chile

Libya

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Croatia

Lithuania

Transition to G

Argentina

Uruguay

Level H * 2

Bulgaria

Romania

Level H

Brazil

Seychelles

Venezuela

Nauru

Turkey

Level I

Albania

Guatemala

Panama

Algeria

Guyana

Papua New Guinea

Armenia

Honduras

Paraguay

Azerbaijan

India

Peru

Belarus

Indonesia

Philippines

Belize

Iran

Republic of Moldova

Bolivia

Iraq

Saint Lucia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jamaica

Saint Vincent and the

Botswana

Jordan

Grenadines

Cabo Verde

Kazakhstan

Samoa

Cameroon

Kenya

Serbia

Colombia

Kyrgyzstan

South Africa

Congo

Lebanon

Sri Lanka

Costa Rica

Malaysia

Suriname

Côte d'Ivoire

Maldives

Swaziland

Cuba

Marshall Islands

Syrian AR

DPRK

Mauritius

Tajikistan

Dominica

Mexico

Thailand

Dominican Republic

Micronesia

The former Yugoslav Republic

Ecuador

Mongolia

of Macedonia

Egypt

Montenegro

Tonga

El Salvador

Morocco

Tunisia

Fiji

Namibia

Turkmenistan

Gabon

Nicaragua

Ukraine

Georgia

Nigeria

Uzbekistan

Ghana

Pakistan

Viet Nam

Grenada

Palau

Zimbabwe

Level J: Least Developed Countries

Afghanistan	Gambia	Rwanda
Angola	Guinea	Sao Tome and Principe
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Benin	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Bhutan	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Burkina Faso	Lao PDR	Somalia
Burundi	Lesotho	South Sudan
Cambodia	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Chad	Malawi	Togo
Comoros	Mali	Tuvalu
DR Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Djibouti	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia

Notes

- 1 At the time of the adoption of GA res. [70/246](#) (2015), the Fifth Committee Chair and General Assembly President stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2016–18 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Oman – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 percent to their assessment rates, that in 2018 only, Saudi Arabia would be afforded a discount of 7.5 percent to its assessment rates, and that these discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/70/SR.23](#) and [A/70/PV.82](#).
- 2 Category H* comprises countries that have voluntarily moved to category H and pay at a level of 30 percent rather than 20 percent.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

A

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADN	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APCICT	Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development
APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
APDIM	Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management
AU	African Union

B

BINUCA	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
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C

CA	Council of Administration
CAAC	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
CANWFZ	Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
CAPSA	Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture
CAR	Central African Republic
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Consultative Committee
CCO	Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CDP	Committee for Development Policy
CEB	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CEMAC	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa
CEPA	Committee of Experts on Public Administration
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIGEPS	Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLCS	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (for the Kyoto Protocol)
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
COP	Conference of the Parties
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
CPC	Committee for Programme and Coordination
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa)
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSAM	Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSocD	Commission for Social Development
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
CSTD	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Committee
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
CTITF	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction

D

DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)
DDPA	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS	Department of Field Support
DGACM	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DM	Department of Management
DPA	Department of Political Affairs

DPI	Department of Public Information
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DSG	Deputy Secretary-General
DSS	Department of Safety and Security

E

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EDG	Emergency Directors Group
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FTFs	Foreign terrorist fighters
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

G

GA	General Assembly
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GIM	Geospatial information management
GIS	Geographic information system
GM	Global Mechanism

H

HLCM	High-Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
HONLEA	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
HRCAC	Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
HRC	Human Rights Council

IAAC	Independent Audit Advisory Committee
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICOM	International Council of Museums
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSID	International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	Information and communications technology
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDC	International Data Centre
IEE	Group of Independent Eminent Experts
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGBC	Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee
IGCP	International Geoscience Programme
IHP	Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
ILC	International Law Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMCO	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INDES	Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development
INTAL	Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPDC	Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication

IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISA	International Seabed Authority
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute

J

JAG	Joint Advisory Group
JBVVM	Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JEMRA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues

K

KFOR	International Security Force in Kosovo
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L

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLRC	Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission

M

MAB	International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MIF	Multinational Interim Force
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINUCI	UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
MINUJUSTH	UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MISCA	African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic
MONUC	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOST	Management of Social Transformations Programme

N

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

NSGTs	Non-Self-Governing Territories
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund

O

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
OCT	Office of Counter-Terrorism
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OII	Office of Institutional Integrity
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OISL	OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka
OLA	Office of Legal Affairs
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPCW–UN Joint Mission	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–UN Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSES	Office of the Special Envoy of the UN to the Sahel
OSG	Office of the Secretary-General
OSRSG-CAAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict
OSRSG-VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

P

PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
POC	Postal Operations Council
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PTS	Provisional Technical Secretariat

R

RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RSCSL	Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

S

SARPs	Standards and Recommended Practices
SC	Security Council
SCSL	Special Court for Sierra Leone
SCTD	UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights

SEMG	Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group
SFR	Special Funds Resources
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
STL	Special Tribunal for Lebanon
STRP	Scientific and Technical Review Panel

T

TDB	Trade and Development Board
TDG	Transport of Dangerous Goods

U

UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNAIDS	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, Joint
UNAKRT	UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAT	UN Appeals Tribunal
UNC	UN Command (in Korea)
UNCC	UN Compensation Commission
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
UNCCT	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCIP	UN Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCITRAL	UN Commission on International Trade Law
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCMAC	UN Command Military Armistice Commission
UNCSGN	UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDC	UN Disarmament Commission
UNDCP	UN International Drug Control Programme
UNDEF	UN Democracy Fund
UNDESA	UN Programme of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	UN Development Group
UN DOCO	UN Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNDT	UN Dispute Tribunal
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	UN Forum on Forests
UNFICYP	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFIP	UN Fund for International Partnerships
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNEGN	UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names
UN-GGIM	UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the
UNHQ	UN Headquarters
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNICRI	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR	UN Institute for Disarmament Research
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIIB	UN Independent Investigation on Burundi
UNIOGBIS	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNIPOM	UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission
UNIS	UN International School
UNISDR	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction/UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNISFA	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNISPAL	UN Information System on the Question of Palestine
UNITAR	UN Institute for Training and Research
UN-LiREC	UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNMICT	UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	UN Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	UN Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOAU	UN Office to the African Union
UNOCA	UN Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOCI	UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODA	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG	UN Office at Geneva
UNOGBIS	UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UN-OHRLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNOL	UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia
UNOMS	UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services
UNON	UN Office at Nairobi
UNOOSA	UN Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNOP	UN Office for Partnerships

UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UNOSAA	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
UNOV	UN Office at Vienna
UNOWA	UN Office for West Africa
UNOWAS	UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNRCCA	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNRCPD	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
UNREC	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
UNRISD	UN Research Institute for Social Development
UNRoD	UN Register of Damage
UNROL	UN Rule of Law Unit
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSAC	UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
UNSCEAR	UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNSCO	UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the
UNSCOL	UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Office of the
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
UNSMA	UN Special Mission to Afghanistan
UNSMIL	UN Support Mission in Libya
UNSMIS	UN Supervision Mission in Syria
UNSMS	UN Security Management System
UNSOM	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSSC	UN System Staff College
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	UN Volunteers
UN-Women	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	UN World Tourism Organization
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UPU	Universal Postal Union

W

WCO	World Customs Organization
WEDF	World Export Development Forum
WEOG	Western European and Other states group
WFP	World Food Programme
WGC	Working Group on Communications
WGS	Working Group on Situations
WHC	World Heritage Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMDs	Weapons of mass destruction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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New Zealand Government



All newcomers to the United Nations system, and many long-standing staff and members of the diplomatic community, will learn much from this Handbook and its related mobile application. I thank the Government and people of New Zealand for providing this comprehensive reference guide, and for their strong commitment to multilateralism and a future of peace, human rights and sustainable development for all.

António Guterres

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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