


UNITED NATIONS  
HANDBOOK  
**2014–15**







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



# UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2014–15**

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Website: [www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz)  
Telephone: +64 4 439 8000, Fax: +64 4 439 8855  
Email: [cmd@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:cmd@mfat.govt.nz)  
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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
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

## FOREWORD

### New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2014–15 edition of the *United Nations Handbook*.

This resource – now in its 52nd year – captures the workings of the complex UN system. For over half a century it has helped to inform the work of UN delegations, their governments and their people. The UN Handbook mobile app is now in its second year and continues to enhance the Handbook's reach and accessibility.



Over the past year, the UN has once again been challenged to respond to significant humanitarian and security threats. Through a shared commitment to the multilateral process, Member States have endeavoured to respond effectively in the face of difficult and often competing considerations. But when human lives are at stake, we must not be satisfied with best endeavours – we need to challenge ourselves to do even better, and find real and practical solutions.

As Member States, we all have a role in ensuring the success and effectiveness of the UN organs, including the Security Council. On-going reforms can ensure that the UN remains flexible, modern, and relevant. We shouldn't lose sight of opportunities to pursue improvements – particularly those that can maximise the impact of Member States' deliberations and decisions. Rather than be daunted by the enormity of the reformation question, a focus on making smaller and constructive improvements might well activate the larger process of change.

At the time of writing, members were preparing to convene in Samoa for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in September 2014. Our collective commitment to the sustainable development of this vulnerable group of states is critical to address the unique challenges they face.

Like other small states, New Zealand has a deep respect for the UN's values and principles. Its accessibility and its effectiveness are of great importance. We challenge members to consider how the roles of small states might be enhanced in the UN context and how the UN can be enhanced by the contributions of small states. As a candidate for the Security Council for 2015–16, we hope to have the opportunity to progress both these causes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Murray McCully'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Hon Murray McCully  
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](http://www.un.org); many UN websites are indexed at [www.unsystem.org](http://www.unsystem.org); and many documents including resolutions can be found at [www.undocs.org](http://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.

Android app, iOS app and PDF versions of the Handbook are available. Please see the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website: [www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz).

## THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS

### SECURITY COUNCIL

#### Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

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**<sup>1,3</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency

**OPCW** Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

**WTO**<sup>1,4</sup> World Trade Organization

#### Funds and Programmes<sup>1</sup>

**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

**UNRWA**<sup>2</sup> 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

**UNIDIR**<sup>2</sup> 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 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**UNOPS** UN Office for Project Services

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL<sup>6</sup>

#### Notes

- 1 The UN, its Funds and Programmes, Specialised Agencies, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 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 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<sup>1,5</sup>

**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

### 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

**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

**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

### 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



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga](http://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 2014, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

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

Benin.....	20 Sep 1960	Gambia.....	21 Sep 1965
Bhutan.....	21 Sep 1971	Georgia.....	31 Jul 1992
Bolivia.....	14 Nov 1945*	Germany.....	18 Sep 1973 <sup>6</sup>
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	22 May 1992 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>
Chile.....	24 Oct 1945*	Iran.....	24 Oct 1945*
China.....	24 Oct 1945* <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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* <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>8</sup>
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

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



## Notes

- \* Original members, i.e., 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	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire
Angola	Cameroon	DR Congo
Benin	Central African Republic	Djibouti
Botswana	Chad	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Comoros	Equatorial Guinea
Burundi	Congo	Eritrea

Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Libya  
Madagascar  
Malawi

### Asia-Pacific states

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

### Eastern European states

Albania  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Czech Republic

### Latin American and Caribbean states

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

Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
São Tomé and Príncipe  
Senegal  
Seychelles

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

Estonia  
Georgia  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Montenegro  
Poland  
Republic of Moldova

Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Africa  
South Sudan  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Togo  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
UR of Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

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

State of Palestine<sup>1</sup>

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

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

### Western European and Other states<sup>2</sup>

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

#### 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 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 is a non-Member State that has observer status in the UN and 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	34th Regular, 1979–80: Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania
23rd Regular, 1968: E Arenales, Guatemala	6th Emergency Special, Jan 1980 <i>Situation in Afghanistan</i> : Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania
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	
33rd Regular, 1978–79: I Lievano, Colombia	

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41st Regular, 1986–87:  
H R Choudhury, Bangladesh

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14th Special, Sep 1986  
*Namibia:*  
H R Choudhury, Bangladesh

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42nd Regular, 1987–88:  
Peter Florin, German DR

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15th Special, May–Jun 1988  
*Disarmament:*  
Peter Florin, German DR

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43rd Regular, 1988–89:  
Dante M Caputo, Argentina

---

44th Regular, 1989–90:  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

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16th Special, 1989  
*Apartheid and its Destructive  
Consequences in Southern Africa:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

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17th Special, Feb 1990  
*Question of International Cooperation  
Against Illicit Production, Supply,  
Demand, Trafficking and Distribution  
of Narcotic Drugs:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

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18th Special, Apr 1990  
*Devoted to International Economic  
Cooperation, in particular to the  
Revitalisation of Economic Growth  
and Development of Developing Countries:*  
Joseph N Garba, Nigeria

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45th Regular, 1990–91:  
Guido de Marco, Malta

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46th Regular, 1991–92:  
Samir Shihabi, Saudi Arabia

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47th Regular, 1992–93:  
Stoyan Ganev, Bulgaria

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48th Regular, 1993–94:  
Samuel R Insanally, Guyana

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49th Regular, 1994–95:  
Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire

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50th Regular, 1995–96:  
Diogo Freitas do Amaral, Portugal

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51st Regular, 1996–97:  
Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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10th Emergency Special, Apr 1997  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied  
East Jerusalem and the Rest of the  
Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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19th Special, Jun 1997  
*Review and Appraisal of the  
Implementation of Agenda 21:*  
Razali Ismail, Malaysia

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10th Emergency Special  
(resumed), Jul, Nov 1997,  
Mar 1998, Feb 1999, Oct 2000  
*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied  
East Jerusalem and the Rest of the  
Occupied Palestinian Territory:*  
Presided over by:  
Razali Ismail, Malaysia, Jul 1997  
Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine,  
Nov 1997, Mar 1998  
Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay, Feb 1999  
Harri Holkeri, Finland, Oct 2000

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52nd Regular, 1997–98:  
Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine

---

20th Special, Jun 1998  
*Devoted to Countering the  
World Drug Problem Together:*  
Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine

---

53rd Regular, 1998–99:  
Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay

---

21st Special, Jun–Jul 1999  
*Review and Appraisal of  
the Implementation of the  
Programme of Action of  
the International Conference  
on Population and Development:*  
Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay

---

54th Regular, 1999–2000:  
Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

---

22nd Special, Sep 1999  
*Review and Appraisal of the  
Implementation of the  
Programme of Action for the  
Sustainable Development of  
Small Island Developing States:*  
Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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23rd Special, 5–9 Jun 2000  
*Women 2000: Gender Equality,  
Development and Peace for the  
Twenty-First Century:*  
Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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24th Special, 26–30 Jun 2000  
*World Summit for Social  
Development and Beyond:  
Achieving Social Development  
for All in a Globalising World:*  
Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia

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

---

25th Special, 6–8 Jun 2001  
*Overall Review and Appraisal  
of the Implementation of the  
Outcome of the UN Conference  
on Human Settlements (Habitat II):*  
Harri Holkeri, Finland

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26th Special, 25–27 Jun 2001  
*HIV/AIDS:*  
Harri Holkeri, Finland

---

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

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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, 8–10 May 2002  
*Children:*  
Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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

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

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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

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

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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

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

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

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## 69TH REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

From 16 September 2014. The General Debate was scheduled to be held from 24 to 27 and 29 to 30 September. The Debate's opening was postponed from 23 September to accommodate the Climate Summit.

### President

Sam Kutesa, Uganda

### Vice-Presidents

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

Argentina	Iceland	Portugal
Burkina Faso	Kiribati	Saint Lucia
Cyprus	Libya	Swaziland
DR Congo	Niger	Tajikistan
Georgia	Oman	
Grenada	Pakistan	

## 68TH REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

From 17 September 2013. The General Debate was held from 24 September to 28 September and from 30 September to 1 October 2013.

### President

John William Ashe, Antigua and Barbuda

### Vice-Presidents

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

Botswana	Monaco	Togo
Cameroon	Romania	Tunisia
Chile	Solomon Islands	Turkmenistan
Guatemala	South Sudan	Uzbekistan
Guinea	Spain	
Malaysia	Thailand	

## 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](http://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 69th Regular Session (2014–15)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Courtenay Rattray,  
Jamaica

#### Vice-Chairs

Saad Abdullah N Al Saad,  
Saudi Arabia

Maria Victoria González  
Román, Spain

Narcisa Daciana Vlădulescu,  
Romania

#### Rapporteur

Saada Daher Hassan,  
Djibouti

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Sebastiano Cardi,  
Italy

#### Vice-Chairs

Tishka Francis, Bahamas

Tarik Iziraren, Morocco

Aleksandra Stepowska, Poland

#### Rapporteur

Tham Borg Tsien,  
Singapore

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

Sofia Mesquita Borges,  
Timor-Leste

#### Vice-Chairs

Kurt Oliver Davis, Jamaica

Pierre Faye, Senegal

Johanna Nilsson, Sweden

#### Rapporteur

Ervin Nina,  
Albania

## 24 Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

### Chair

Durga Prasad Bhattarai,  
Nepal

### Vice-Chairs

Mordehai Amihai, Israel  
Inese Freimane-Deksne, Latvia  
Vacant (as of June 2014),  
African States Group

### Rapporteur

Gabriel Orellana Zabalza,  
Guatemala

## Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

### Chair

František Ružička,  
Slovakia

### Vice-Chairs

Paula Coto-Ramírez, Costa Rica  
Aline Mukashyaka, Rwanda  
Chamithri Jayanika  
Rambukwella, Sri Lanka

### Rapporteur

Matthias Dettling,  
Switzerland

## Sixth Committee: Legal

### Chair

Tuvako Nathaniel Manongi,  
UR of Tanzania

### Vice-Chairs

Hossein Gharibi, Iran  
Fernanda Millicay, Argentina  
Mirza Pašić, Bosnia and  
Herzegovina

### Rapporteur

Salvatore Zappalà,  
Italy

## Office holders 68th Regular Session (2013–14)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Ibrahim Dabbashi,  
Libya

#### Vice-Chairs

Fernando Luque, Ecuador  
Miloš Nikolić, Montenegro  
Peter Winkler, Germany

#### Rapporteur

Khodadad Seifi Pargou,  
Iran

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Abdou Salam Diallo,  
Senegal

#### Vice-Chairs

Farrah Brown, Jamaica  
Waruna Sri Dhanapala,  
Sri Lanka  
Oana Maria Rebedea,  
Romania

#### Rapporteur

Juliet Hay,  
New Zealand

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

Stephan Tafrov,  
Bulgaria

#### Vice-Chairs

Maya Dagher, Lebanon  
Thorvardur Atli Thórsson,  
Iceland  
Mario von Haff, Angola

#### Rapporteur

Adriana Murillo Ruin,  
Costa Rica

## Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

### Chair

Carlos Enrique García  
González, El Salvador

### Vice-Chairs

Mafiroane Motanyane, Lesotho  
Christina Rafti, Cyprus  
Francesco Santillo, Italy

### Rapporteur

Michal Komada,  
Slovakia

## Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

### Chair

Janne Taalas,  
Finland

### Vice-Chairs

Kodjovi Dosseh, Togo  
Joanna Fiodorow, Poland  
Carlos Funes, El Salvador

### Rapporteur

Ken Siah,  
Singapore

## Sixth Committee: Legal

### Chair

Palitha T B Kohona,  
Sri Lanka

### Vice-Chairs

Ibrahim Salem, Egypt  
Leandro Vieira Silva, Brazil  
Nikolas Johannes Stuerchler  
Gonzenbach, Switzerland

### Rapporteur

Tofig Musayev,  
Azerbaijan

## PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

### General Committee

Internet: [www.un.org/ga](http://www.un.org/ga) (follow links from 'Main Committees')

#### Purpose

The Committee considers the General Assembly's provisional agenda, supplementary list and requests for the inclusion of additional items on the agenda, and the allocation of items to the main committees. It submits its report 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 committees and in the general conduct of the General Assembly's work that falls within the President's competence.

The General Committee also makes recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the recess date of the session. It may not decide any political question.

#### 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/ga](http://www.un.org/ga) (follow links from 'Main Committees')

### Purpose

The Committee examines and reports on the credentials of UN Member State representatives. 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.

### 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 68th session (2013–14)

Belgium	Gabon	Singapore
China	Guyana	UR of Tanzania
Colombia	Russian Federation	USA

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)

Internet: [www.un.org/ga/acabq](http://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). Election is on the basis of equitable geographical representation, experience and personal competence.

### Members (16)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Bruno Brant, Brazil  
 Pavel Chernikov, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)  
 Dietrich Lingenthal, Germany  
 Jean Christian Obame, Gabon  
 David Traystman, USA

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

Mohanad Al-Musawi, Iraq  
 Jasminka Dinić, Croatia  
 Conrod Hunte, Antigua and Barbuda  
 Babou Sene, Senegal  
 Tesfa Alem Seyoum, Eritrea

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Toshihiro Aiki, Japan  
 Richard Moon, UK  
 Carlos G Ruiz Massieu, Mexico (Chair)  
 Devesh Uttam, India  
 Catherine Vendat, France  
 Ye Xuenong, China

## Committee on Contributions

Internet: [www.un.org/ga/contributions](http://www.un.org/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.<sup>1</sup> 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 2014

Fu Daopeng, China  
Kunal Khatri, UK  
Nikolay Lozinskiy,  
Russian Federation  
R Gönke Roscher, Germany  
Henrique da Silveira Sardinha  
Pinto, Brazil  
Dae-jong Yoo, ROK

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

Andrzej T Abraszewski, Poland  
Syed Yawar Ali, Pakistan  
Edward Faris, USA  
Ihor V Humennyi, Ukraine  
Shigeki Sumi, Japan  
Josiel Motumisi Tawana,  
South Africa

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Jean Pierre Diawara, Guinea  
Gordon Eckersley, Australia  
(Vice-Chair)  
Bernardo Greiver, Uruguay  
(Chair)  
Ali A Ali Kurer, Libya  
Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta,  
Cuba  
Ugo Sessi, Italy

#### Note

- <sup>1</sup> 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.

## 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](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org)  
or [hrcouncil@ohchr.org](mailto:hrcouncil@ohchr.org)  
Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow link from  
'Human rights bodies')

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

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UNHRC](http://www.facebook.com/UNHRC)

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

#### 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
<b>African states (13 seats)</b>		
Algeria	2006–07	2014–16
Angola	2007–13	
Benin		2011–14
Botswana		2011–14
Burkina Faso	2008–11	2011–14
Cameroon	2006–12	
Congo		2011–14
Côte d'Ivoire		2013–15
Djibouti	2006–12	
Egypt	2007–10	
Ethiopia		2013–15
Gabon	2006–11	2013–15
Ghana	2006–11	
Kenya		2013–15
Libya <sup>1</sup>	2010–13	
Madagascar	2007–10	
Mauritania	2010–13	
Mali	2006–08	
Mauritius	2006–12	
Morocco	2006–07	2014–16
Namibia		2014–16
Nigeria	2006–12	
Senegal	2006–12	
Sierra Leone		2013–15
South Africa	2006–10	2014–16
Tunisia	2006–07	
Uganda	2010–13	
Zambia	2006–08 09–11	
<b>Asia–Pacific states (13 seats)</b>		
Bahrain	2006–07 08–11	
Bangladesh	2006–12	
China	2006–12	2014–16
India	2006–10	2011–14
Indonesia	2006–10	2011–14
Japan	2006–11	2013–15
Jordan	2006–12	
Kazakhstan		2013–15
Kyrgyzstan	2009–12	

continued next page

#### 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.

Kuwait .....		2011–14
Malaysia .....	2006–09 10–13	
Maldives .....	2010–13	2014–16
Pakistan .....	2006–11	2013–15
Philippines .....	2006–10	2011–14
Qatar .....	2007–13	
ROK .....	2006–11	2013–15
Saudi Arabia .....	2006–12	2014–16
Sri Lanka .....	2006–08	
Thailand .....	2010–13	
UAE .....		2013–15
Viet Nam .....		2014–16

#### Eastern European states (6 seats)

Azerbaijan .....	2006–09	
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	2007–10	
Czech Republic .....	2006–07	2011–14
Estonia .....		2013–15
Hungary .....	2009–12	
Montenegro .....		2013–15
Poland .....	2006–07 10–13	
Republic of Moldova .....	2010–13	
Romania .....	2006–08	2011–14
Russian Federation .....	2006–12	2014–16
Slovakia .....	2008–11	
Slovenia .....	2007–10	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....		2014–16
Ukraine .....	2006–11	

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Argentina .....	2006–07 08–11	2013–15
Bolivia .....	2007–10	
Brazil .....	2006–11	2013–15
Chile .....	2008–11	2011–14
Costa Rica .....		2011–14
Cuba .....	2006–12	2014–16
Ecuador .....	2006–07 10–13	
Guatemala .....	2006–08 10–13	
Mexico .....	2006–12	2014–16
Nicaragua .....	2007–10	
Peru .....	2006–08	2011–14
Uruguay .....	2006–12	
Venezuela .....		2013–15

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Austria .....		2011–14
Belgium .....	2009–12	
Canada .....	2006–09	
Finland .....	2006–07	
France .....	2006–11	2014–16
Germany .....	2006–09	2013–15
Ireland .....		2013–15



Italy .....	2007–10 .....	2011–14
Netherlands .....	2006–10	
Norway .....	2009–12	
Spain .....	2010–13	
Switzerland .....	2006–09 2010–13	
UK .....	2006–11 .....	2014–16
USA .....	2009–12 .....	2013–15

## Bureau 2014

### President

Baudelaire Ndong Ella, Gabon

### Vice-Presidents

Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, Argentina

Maurizio Enrico Serra, Italy

Kateřina Sequensov, Czech Republic

Dilip Sinha, India

## Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council

### Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council and 'Universal Periodic Review')

### 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 Members 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 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 remains the same as in the first cycle, but the number of states reviewed at each session is 14 instead of 16.

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.

## 32 Human Rights Council Advisory Committee (HRCAC)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Advisory Committee')

### 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)

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#### Term ends 30 Sept 2014

Laurence Boisson de  
Chazournes, France  
(Vice-Chair and Rapporteur  
2013–14)

Latif Hüseyinov, Azerbaijan  
(Vice-Chair 2013–14)

Obiora Chinedu Okafor,  
Nigeria

Anantonia Reyes Prado,  
Guatemala

Cecilia Rachel V Quisumbing,  
Philippines

Dheerujlall Seetulsingh,  
Mauritius  
(Vice-Chair 2013–14)

Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Pakistan  
(Vice-Chair 2013–14)

#### Term ends 30 Sept 2015

Saeed Mohamed Al Faihani,  
Bahrain

Mario Luis Coriolano,  
Argentina  
(Chair 2013–14)

Katharina Pabel,  
Austria

Imeru Tamrat Yigezu,  
Ethiopia

#### Term ends 30 Sept 2016

Hoda Elsadda, Egypt

Karla Hananía de Varela,  
El Salvador

Alfred Ntunduguru Karokora,  
Uganda  
(re-elected for a second term)

Mikhail Lebedev,  
Russian Federation

Kaoru Obata, Japan

Yishan Zhang, China

Jean Ziegler, Switzerland

## Working Groups on Communications and Situations (Complaint Procedure)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Complaint Procedure')

### 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 so as to enhance cooperation with the state concerned.

### 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 1 January.

### Members

#### Working Group on Communications (WGC) 2013–14

Mario L Coriolano, Argentina (term ends 2015)	Cecilia Rachel V Quisumbing, Philippines (term ends 2014)
Latif Hüseyinov, Azerbaijan (term ends 2014)	Dheerujall Seetulsingh, Mauritius (Chair–Rapporteur; term ends 2014)
Katharina Pabel, Austria (term ends 2015)	

#### Working Group on Situations (WGS) 2014

Zamir Akram, Pakistan	Luc-Joseph Okio, Congo (reappointed)
José Luis Balmaceda Serigos, Chile	Hanns Heinrich Schumacher, Germany (Chair–Rapporteur; reappointed)
Maria Ciobanu, Romania (reappointed)	

## 34 Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Email: [expertmechanism@ohchr.org](mailto:expertmechanism@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Other Subsidiary Bodies')

### Purpose

The Expert Mechanism provides the Human Rights Council (HRC) with thematic advice, in the form of studies and research, on the rights of indigenous peoples as directed by the HRC. It may also suggest proposals to the HRC. EMRIP is a subsidiary expert mechanism of the HRC established in HRC res. 6/36 of 14 December 2007, supported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

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; and access to justice in the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. A study on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in natural disaster risk reduction and prevention and preparedness initiatives and a follow-up study on access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples were scheduled to be presented to the HRC in September 2014.

### 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 consists of five independent experts appointed by the HRC with due regard to indigenous origin, gender balance and geographic representation. Members serve for three years and are eligible for re-election once.

### Members (5)

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Albert Deterville, Santa Lucia (term ends 2016)	Danfred Titus, South Africa (term ends 2015)
Edtami Mansayagan, Philippines (term ends 2017)	Alexey Tsykarev, Russian Federation (term ends 2016)
Wilton Littlechild, Canada (term ends 2017)	

### Forum on Minority Issues

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Other Subsidiary Bodies')

### 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 (formerly Independent Expert) on minority issues, and identifies best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives for implementing the 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, Rita Izsák, 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. 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 sixth session (2013) was Hedina Sijerčić, Bosnia and Herzegovina, a writer and broadcaster of Romani origin.

## Social Forum

Email: [socialforum@ohchr.org](mailto:socialforum@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Other Subsidiary Bodies')

## Purpose

The Forum serves as a space for dialogue between the UN human rights machinery and Member States, global and regional inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental and civil society organisations, and the private sector on issues linked with the environment needed for the promotion of human rights.

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 reformed Forum has also focused on emerging and challenging thematic issues such as human rights and climate change, people-centred development and globalisation.

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 Human Rights Council (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. In 2014, the Forum was held in April and focused on 'the rights of older persons including best practices in this regard'.

## 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.

## 36 United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Other Subsidiary Bodies')

### 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 by the Human Rights Council (res. 17/4, para. 12) 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 December in Geneva. 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](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and under 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

### 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 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.

## 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](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and under 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

## 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) to:

- Review progress made in the implementation of the DDPA
- 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 2013 by HRC res. [22/30](#).

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.

## Ad hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

## 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.

## Meetings

The fifth session was held in Geneva in July/August 2013. The sixth session is scheduled to take place in October 2014.

## Membership

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

## Open-ended inter-governmental working group on regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of activities of private military and security companies

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and under 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

## 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 inter-governmental working group in 2010 (res. 15/26) for two years, extending this in 2013 for a further two years (res. 22/33). The working group submitted a report (res. 22/41) with recommendations to the HRC at its 22nd session (2013) and is scheduled to present its recommendations to the HRC at its 30th session (September 2015).

## Meetings

The inter-governmental working group usually meets annually for five working days in Geneva. Its third session, scheduled for December 2013, was postponed until July 2014 following the passing of Nelson Mandela.

## 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 the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and under 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

## Purpose

The Working Group, which was established in 2012 (Human Rights Council (HRC) res. 20/15), is mandated to progressively negotiate a draft UN declaration on the right to peace. Initially, the Working Group was requested to work on the basis of the draft submitted by the HRC Advisory Committee without prejudging relevant past, present and future views and proposals.



In June 2013, when considering the Working Group's report of its first session (contained in [A/HRC/WG.13/1/2](#)), the Council requested the Chair to prepare a new text on the basis of the discussions held during the Working Group's first session and on the basis of the intersessional informal consultations.

The Working Group was scheduled to submit its report to the Council's 27th session, in September 2014, at which time a new resolution would be required to extend the Working Group's mandate.

Discussion of a declaration began in 2009 when the HRC (res. [8/9](#)) requested the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene an expert workshop on the right of peoples to peace, which took place in December 2009 in Geneva. The workshop outcome report (res. [14/38](#)) was presented to the HRC's 14th session, where the HRC requested its Advisory Committee to prepare a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace (res. [14/3](#)).

### Meetings

The first session was held for four days in February 2013 in Geneva, with the second in June/July 2014, also in Geneva.

### Membership

All UN Member and Observer States, inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations with ECOSOC consultative status and other relevant stakeholders may attend Working Group 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](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council', 'Other Subsidiary Bodies' and under 'Inter-governmental Working Groups')

### 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. The Working Group was scheduled to submit a report of the first session to the HRC at its 26th session in June 2014.

### Meetings

The Working Group's first session was held in July 2013 in Geneva. The Group's second session is scheduled for November 2014, and it is likely to meet annually after that.

### 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.

## Group of Independent Eminent Experts (IEE)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Your human rights', 'Human Rights Issues', 'Racism' and 'Group of Independent Eminent Experts')

### 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.

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 three times: in 2003, 2005 and February 2014. 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

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Prince El Hassan bin Talal, Jordan	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 <sup>1</sup>

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#### Note

- 1 Martti Ahtisaari, a former President of Finland, resigned from the Group in 2006 following his appointment by the UN Secretary-General as Special Envoy for Kosovo. As at 31 May 2014, he had not been replaced.

## Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies' and 'Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council')

### 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 of June 2014, there were 37 [thematic](#) and 14 [country](#) mandates.

## Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council', 'Country mandates' and 'Thematic mandates')

### Country mandates<sup>1</sup>

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#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

Miklós Haraszti, Hungary

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/13](#); extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/15](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

Surya Prasad Subedi, Nepal

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/6](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/29](#) for two years

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

Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum, Côte d'Ivoire

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/34](#), for one year, and draft HRC res. [S-20/1](#)

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire

Doudou Diène, Senegal

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [17/21](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/22](#)

#### 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. [2004/13](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/25](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

Sheila B Keetharuth, Mauritius

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/20](#), for one year; extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/21](#)

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti

Gustavo Gallón, Colombia

Mandate established in 1995 by CHR res. [1995/70](#) (duration not specified); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC Presidential statement PRST [25/1](#)

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

Ahmed Shaheed, Maldives

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [16/9](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/24](#) 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 2014 by HRC res. [25/36](#) 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 2014 by HRC res. [25/26](#) for one year

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

Makarim Wibisono, Indonesia (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/2](#)  
A 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 2013 by HRC res. [24/30](#) for two years

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

Mashood Baderin, Nigeria

Mandate established in 2009 by HRC res. [11/10](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/28](#) 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](#)

## Thematic mandates<sup>1</sup>

### 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 (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/9](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/17](#)

### Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

Monorama Biswas, Bangladesh

Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France, France

Mirjana Najcevska, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Maya Sahli, Algeria

Verene Shepherd, Jamaica (Chair–Rapporteur)

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/68](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [18/28](#)

### Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi, Benin (since June 2014)

Shaheen Sardar Ali, Pakistan

Mads Andenas, Norway (Chair–Rapporteur)

José Guevara, Mexico (since June 2014)

Vladimir Tochilovsky, Ukraine (Vice-Chair)

Mandate established in 1991 by CHR res. [1991/42](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/7](#)

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

Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, Netherlands (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 1990 by CHR res. [1990/68](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/6](#)

### Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

Farida Shaheed, Pakistan

Mandate established in 2009 by HRC res. [10/23](#); extended in 2012 by HRC res. [19/6](#)

### 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](#)

### Special Rapporteur on the right to education

Kishore Singh, India

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/33](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/3](#)

### Independent Expert 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](#)

### Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Ariel Dulitzky, Argentina/USA (Chair–Rapporteur)

Jasminka Dzumhur, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Osman El-Hajje, Lebanon

Houria Es Slami, Morocco (since June 2014)

Olivier de Frouville, France

Mandate established in 1980 by CHR res. [20 \(XXXVI\)](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC decision [25/116](#)

### Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

Christof Heyns, South Africa

Mandate established in 1982 by CHR res. [1982/35](#); extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/5](#)

### Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

Philip Alston, Australia (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 1998 by CHR res. [1998/25](#); extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/13](#)

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Updated from the website dated 1 June 2014. The Human Rights Commission (HRC) replaced the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in 2006.

**Special Rapporteur on the right to food**

Hilal Elver, Turkey (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/10](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [22/9](#)

**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 (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/82](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/16](#)

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

Maina Kiai, Kenya

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/21](#); extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/5](#)

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

Frank La Rue, Guatemala

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/45](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/2](#)

**Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief**

Heiner Bielefeldt, Germany

Mandate established in 1986 by CHR res. [1986/20](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [22/20](#)

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

Anand Grover, India

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/31](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/6](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders**

Michel Forst, France (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2000 by CHR res. [2000/61](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/18](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers**

Gabriela Knaul, Brazil

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res. [1994/41](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/2](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples**

Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz, Philippines (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2001 by CHR res. [2001/57](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/9](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons**

Chaloka Beyani, Zambia

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/55](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/8](#)

**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 (Chair-Rapporteur)

Saeed Mokbil, Yemen (since June 2014)

Gabor Rona, USA/Hungary

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/2](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/13](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants**

François Crépeau, Canada

Mandate established in 1999 by CHR res. [1999/44](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/12](#)

**Special Rapporteur on minority issues**

Rita Izsák, Hungary

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/79](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/5](#)

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

Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, Chile (since March 2014)

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/20](#)

**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](#)

**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 2014 by HRC res. [25/32](#)

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

Urmila Bhoola, South Africa (since June 2014)

Mandate established in 2007 by HRC res. [6/14](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/3](#)

**Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity**

Virginia Dandan, Philippines

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/55](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/6](#)

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

Ben Emmerson, UK

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/80](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [22/8](#)

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

Juan Mendez, Argentina

Mandate established in 1985 by CHR res. [1985/33](#); most recently extended in 2014 by HRC res. [25/13](#)

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

Mandate holder to be appointed at the HRC's 26th session in June 2014

Mandate established in 1995 by CHR res. [1995/81](#); extended in 2011 by HRC res. [18/11](#)

**Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children**

Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Nigeria

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/110](#); most recently extended in 2011 by HRC res. [17/1](#)

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

Michael K Addo, Ghana

Alexandra Guaqueta, Colombia/USA (Chair-Rapporteur)

Margaret Jungk, USA

Puvan J Selvanathan, Malaysia

Pavel Sulyandziga, Russian Federation

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [17/4](#)

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

Catarina de Albuquerque, Portugal

Mandate established in 2008 by HRC res.

[7/22](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [24/18](#)

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

Emna Aouij, Tunisia

Kamala Chandrakirana, Indonesia

Alda Facio, Costa Rica (appointed in March 2014)

Frances Raday, Israel/UK (Chair-Rapporteur)

Eleonora Zielinska, Poland

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res.

[15/23](#); extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/7](#)

**Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences**

Rashida Manjoo, South Africa

Mandate established in 1994 by CHR res.

[1994/45](#); most recently extended in 2013 by HRC res. [23/25](#)

## Human Rights Council Commissions of Inquiry

### Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

Email: [coisyria@ohchr.org](mailto:coisyria@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Commission of Inquiry')

#### 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 2014 for a further year (HRC res. [25/23](#)).

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.

#### Members

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

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

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

Vitit Muntarbhorn, Thailand  
(appointed by the HRC President  
in September 2012)

#### Recently completed Commissions of Inquiry

##### Commission of Inquiry on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in March 2013 for one year (HRC res. [22/13](#)). Its role was to investigate the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to ensuring full accountability, in particular, for violations that may amount to crimes against humanity. The Commission completed its mandate on 31 March 2014. Its report is on the HRC website [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies', 'Human Rights Council' and 'Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea').

## OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

### Ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees) (see under 'Ad hoc 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 (2015/16).

### 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.

### 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: [www.un.org/law/terrorism](http://www.un.org/law/terrorism)

No Ad hoc Committee was envisaged in 2014 following the General Assembly decision (res. [68/119](#) (2013)) to recommend 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 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).

## UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

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: [trezza@un.org](mailto:trezza@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf](http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf)

Chair: Jeffrey Feltman, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2012)

### Purpose

CTITF's mandate is to enhance the UN system's coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts. It was established by the UN 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).

The Task Force consists of 34 international entities, including observers, which have a stake in counter-terrorism matters at the multilateral level. In 2009, CTITF was institutionalised with a secretariat office to coordinate UN counter-terrorism related activities (GA res. 64/235).

CTITF's primary goal is help Member States implement the four pillars of the Strategy, which are measures to: address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; prevent and combat terrorism; build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and to strengthen the role of the UN system in that regard; and 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 working groups are:

- Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism
- Preventing and Responding to WMD (weapons of mass destruction) Terrorist Attacks
- Tackling the Financing of Terrorism
- Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets, Critical Infrastructure, Internet and Tourism Security
- Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism
- National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies
- Border Management related to Countering Terrorism.

Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) is a CTITF initiative through which it aims to enhance capacity within the UN system to help interested Member States, upon their request and in a user-friendly way, to implement the Strategy in an integrated manner.

## CTITF entities

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)	Office of the Secretary-General (OSG)
Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Department of Political Affairs (DPA)	Rule of Law Unit
Department of Public Information (DPI)	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism
Department of Safety and Security (DSS)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Expert Staff of the 1540 Committee	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA)
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	UN-Women
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee	World Bank
Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	World Customs Organization (WCO)
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	World Health Organization (WHO)
Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)	

## 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)

In September 2011, the UN and Saudi Arabia signed a contribution agreement establishing the Centre within the CTITF office.

The UNCCT has four strategic priorities: engaging with Member States on counter-terrorism capacity-building issues; facilitating implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy in an integrated manner; fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promoting collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres; and generating political support for UN counter-terrorism efforts.

The CTITF Chair is also the UNCCT Executive Director. An advisory board of 21 Member States and one international organisation, representing all regions of the world, provides guidance to the Executive Director.

## 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 (guest member)	Norway	USA
	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 meetings
- 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
- 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.

In 2014, the Committee was reviewing the proposed strategic framework for Programme 1 (General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management) for 2016–17.

### 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 fall. 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 2014

Congo  
France  
Namibia  
Paraguay  
Philippines  
Russian Federation  
Sri Lanka

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Iraq  
Israel  
Peru  
Senegal  
Uruguay

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Denmark  
Jamaica  
Japan  
Mauritania  
Qatar  
UR of Tanzania  
USA

## Bureau 2014

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### Chair

Yotam Goren,  
Israel

### Vice-Chairs

Ljilja Grgić-Stojanović,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Eduardo López, Peru  
Flora Christiane Seka-Fouah,  
Côte d'Ivoire

### Rapporteur

Noemi Tan Diaz,  
Philippines

## Committee on Information

Internet: [www.un.org/ga/coi](http://www.un.org/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 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 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 114.

### 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 (114)

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

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

**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

**Office holders 2013–14****Chair**

Lyutha Al-Mughairy,  
Oman

**Vice-Chairs**

Juan Manuel Gonzalez de  
Linares, Spain  
  
Gabriel Orellana Zabalza,  
Guatemala  
  
Yegor Pyvovarov, Ukraine

**Rapporteur**

Chibaula D Silwamba,  
Zambia

**Committee on Relations with the Host Country****Purpose**

The Committee deals with questions of the security of missions accredited to the UN and the safety of their staff; issues arising in connection with implementation of the Agreement between the UN and USA regarding UN Headquarters; and, more generally, questions regarding privileges and immunities, including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN, and other relevant instruments. If requested by missions accredited to the UN, the Secretary-General is also authorised to bring to the Committee's attention cases involving infringement of their status.

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 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/unispal.nsf/com.htm>

### Purpose

The Committee 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).

In 2013, 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. 68/12 (2013)). 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 usually holds an annual opening session in New York at the beginning of the year.

### Membership

The Committee originally had 20 members. It now consists of 26 Member States and 24 observers.

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

#### Bureau (elected 16 January 2014)

##### Chair

Abdou Salam Diallo,  
Senegal

##### Vice-Chairs

Wilfried Emvula, Namibia  
Desra Percaya, Indonesia  
Rodolfo Reyes Rodríguez,  
Cuba  
María Rubiales de Chamorro,  
Nicaragua  
Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan

##### Rapporteur

Christopher Grima,  
Malta



## 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](mailto:ooosa@unoosa.org)

Internet: [www.unoosa.org](http://www.unoosa.org) (follow link to COPUOS)

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).

The Committee has two standing subcommittees: Scientific and Technical; and Legal.

### Meetings

The Committee usually meets annually in Vienna, Austria, in June.

### 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 74 to 76 (GA res. [68/75](#) (2013)).

### Members (76)

#### African states

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

#### Asia-Pacific states

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

**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	Peru
Bolivia	Cuba	Uruguay
Brazil	Ecuador	Venezuela
Chile	Mexico	
Colombia	Nicaragua	

**Western European and Other states**

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

**Bureau 2014 (57th session)****Chair**

Azzedine Oussedik, Algeria

**First Vice-Chair**

Diego Stacey Moreno, Ecuador

**Second Vice-Chair and Rapporteur**

Samir Mohammed Raouf, Iraq

**Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee**

Előd Both, Hungary

**Chair of the Legal Subcommittee**

Kai-Uwe Schrogl, Germany

**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](mailto:cd@unog.ch)

Internet: [www.unog.ch](http://www.unog.ch) (follow link from 'Disarmament')

Acting Secretary-General and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the CD:  
Michael Møller, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2014)

**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).

In 1979, following UNSSOD I, 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 'decatalogue'): 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 continues to draw from the decatalogue, but now 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 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. The Conference pursues its mandate in plenary meetings and through subsidiary bodies or special coordinators established under individual agenda items. The Conference meets in Geneva, Switzerland.

### Membership

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

### Members (65)

Algeria	Cuba	Ireland
Argentina	DPRK	Israel
Australia	DR Congo	Italy
Austria	Ecuador	Japan
Bangladesh	Egypt	Kazakhstan
Belarus	Ethiopia	Kenya
Belgium	Finland	Malaysia
Brazil	France	Mexico
Bulgaria	Germany	Mongolia
Cameroon	Hungary	Morocco
Canada	India	Myanmar
Chile	Indonesia	Netherlands
China	Iran	New Zealand
Colombia	Iraq	Nigeria

Norway	Slovakia	Turkey
Pakistan	South Africa	Ukraine
Peru	Spain	UK
Poland	Sri Lanka	USA
ROK	Sweden	Venezuela
Romania	Switzerland	Viet Nam
Russian Federation	Syrian AR	Zimbabwe
Senegal	Tunisia	

## Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/ctte/CTTEE](http://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 148 Member States, mostly past or current contributors to peacekeeping operations. Other Member States, inter-governmental organisations and entities participate as observers. GA res. 51/136 (1996) expanded the Committee's membership to include all past or present personnel contributors to UN peacekeeping operations and observers. It also decided that Member States that became personnel contributors in the future, or that participated as observers for three consecutive years, could become members.

### Members (148)

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Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	DR Congo
Albania	Burundi	Denmark
Algeria	Cambodia	Djibouti
Angola	Cameroon	Dominican Republic
Argentina	Canada	Ecuador
Armenia	Central African Republic	Egypt
Australia	Chad	El Salvador
Austria	Chile	Eritrea
Azerbaijan	China	Estonia
Bangladesh	Colombia	Ethiopia
Belarus	Congo	Fiji
Belgium	Costa Rica	Finland
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	France
Bolivia	Croatia	Gabon
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cuba	Gambia
Brazil	Cyprus	Georgia
Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Germany

Ghana	Mali	Serbia
Greece	Mauritania	Sierra Leone
Grenada	Mauritius	Singapore
Guatemala	Mexico	Slovakia
Guinea	Mongolia	Slovenia
Guyana	Montenegro	South Africa
Haiti	Morocco	Spain
Honduras	Mozambique	Sri Lanka
Hungary	Namibia	Sudan
Iceland	Nepal	Swaziland
India	Netherlands	Sweden
Indonesia	New Zealand	Switzerland
Iran	Nicaragua	Syrian AR
Iraq	Niger	Thailand
Ireland	Nigeria	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Israel	Norway	Timor-Leste
Italy	Pakistan	Togo
Jamaica	Palau	Tunisia
Japan	Papua New Guinea	Turkey
Jordan	Paraguay	Uganda
Kazakhstan	Peru	Ukraine
Kenya	Philippines	UK
Kuwait	Poland	UR of Tanzania
Kyrgyzstan	Portugal	USA
Lao PDR	Qatar	Uruguay
Lebanon	ROK	Vanuatu
Lesotho	Republic of Moldova	Venezuela
Libya	Romania	Viet Nam
Lithuania	Russian Federation	Yemen
Luxembourg	Rwanda	Zambia
Madagascar	Samoa	Zimbabwe
Malawi	Saudi Arabia	
Malaysia	Senegal	

### Observers (12)

DPRK	African Union	Organization of the Islamic Conference
Latvia	European Community	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
Liberia	Holy See	
Myanmar	International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	
Panama		
South Sudan		

### Bureau for 2014

#### Chair

U Joy Ogwu,  
Nigeria

#### Vice-Chairs

Mateo Estrémé, Argentina  
Michael Grant, Canada  
Hiroshi Ishikawa, Japan  
Jacek Stochel, Poland

#### Rapporteur

Mohamed Sarwat Selim,  
Egypt

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

Internet: [www.un.org/law/chartercomm](http://www.un.org/law/chartercomm)

### Purpose

The Special Committee's mandate includes the continued consideration of proposals concerning the maintenance of international peace and security in order to strengthen the role of the UN. The Committee is also mandated to continue to consider the implementation of the provisions of the UN Charter relating to assistance to third states affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; keep on its agenda the peaceful settlement of disputes between states; and continue to consider ways of improving its working methods. The Committee was initially established in 1974 under GA res. 3349 (XXIX) as an ad hoc committee. 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.

### Meetings

The Committee holds one session a year over seven days, usually 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 2014)

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#### Chair

Marcel Van Den Bogaard,  
Netherlands

#### Vice-Chairs

Ary Aprianto, Indonesia  
Oleksandr Pavlichenko,  
Ukraine  
Patricio Troya, Ecuador

#### Rapporteur

Thembile Joyini,  
South Africa

## 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: follow link from [www.un.org/en/decolonization](http://www.un.org/en/decolonization)

### 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 public information supporting 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.

## 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

Xavier Lasso-Mendoza,  
Ecuador

### Vice-Chairs

Desra Percaya, Indonesia  
Rodolfo Reyes Rodríguez, Cuba  
Shekou M Touray, 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 within the scope of the Committee's terms of reference are 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. 68/80 (December 2013).

## Members

Datuk Hussein Haniff, Malaysia	Palitha T B Kohona, Sri Lanka (Chair)	Fodé Seck, Senegal
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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 between them.

GA res. [68/76](#) (2013) requested the Commission to continue its work.

### 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: follow link from [www.un.org/disarmament](http://www.un.org/disarmament)

### Purpose

The UNDC was created by the General Assembly in 1978 at its first special session devoted to disarmament. 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.

The UNDC was established by GA res. [S-10/2](#) para. 118 as successor to the Disarmament Commission, which was originally established by GA res. [502](#) (VI) (1952).

GA res. [37/78H](#) (1982) requested the UNDC 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 (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.

### Meetings

The UNDC normally meets for three weeks annually in New York in the northern hemisphere spring.

### 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.



## Officer holders for the 2014 session

### Chair

Vladimir Drobnjak,  
Croatia

### Vice-Chairs

Austria  
Brazil  
Ecuador  
Iran  
Morocco  
ROK  
Romania  
Senegal

### Rapporteur

Peter Winkler,  
Germany

### Chair of Working Group I

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

Naif bin Bandar Al-Sudairy, Saudi Arabia

### Chair of Working Group II

#### Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons

Knut Langeland, Norway

## 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](http://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 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 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 in May 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)

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#### African states

Egypt	Sudan
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#### Asia-Pacific states

China	Indonesia	Pakistan
India	Japan	ROK

#### Eastern European states

Belarus	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Poland	Slovakia	

#### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina	Mexico
Brazil	Peru

#### Western European and Other states

Australia	France	UK
Belgium	Germany	USA
Canada	Spain	
Finland	Sweden	

## 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.

Each year, the General Assembly has endorsed the Working Group's efforts and requested it to continue, most recently in GA res. [68/78](#) (2013).

### Membership

There are nine members designated by the Secretary-General.

### Members (9)

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France	Lebanon	Turkey (Chair)
Ghana	Norway (Rapporteur)	UK
Japan (Vice-Chair)	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  
 Room DC2-0450      Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)  
 UN New York  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/los](http://www.un.org/depts/los) (follow the link under 'Oceans and the law of the sea in the General Assembly')

### 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) and [67/78](#) (December 2012) 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. Its meetings last for four-to-five days. The 15th meeting, held in New York in May 2014, focused on 'The role of seafood in global food security'.

### 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 15th meeting (May 2014)

Don MacKay, New Zealand

Milan J N Jaya, Mauritius

## 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

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

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/los](http://www.un.org/depts/los) (follow the link under 'Oceans and the law of the sea in the General Assembly')

### Purpose

The Ad hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group was established by GA res. [59/24](#) (2004) to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. The Working Group was mandated to:

- Survey the past and present activities of the UN and other relevant international organisations with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction
- Examine the scientific, technical, economic, legal, environmental, socio-economic and other aspects of these issues
- Identify key issues and questions where more detailed background studies would facilitate consideration by states of these issues
- Indicate possible options and approaches to promote international cooperation and coordination for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction.

GA res. [66/231](#) (2011) decided to initiate, within the Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addresses those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. This process addresses, in particular, together and as a whole: marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits; measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and environmental impact assessments; and capacity building and the transfer of marine technology.

GA res. [68/70](#) (2013) reaffirmed the commitment made by states in 'The future we want' (the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development outcome document) to urgently address, building on the work of the Working Group and before the end of the General Assembly's 69th session (2014–15), the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention. The General Assembly also decided to establish a process within the Working Group to prepare for such action and requested the Working Group to make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention.

### Meetings

In December 2013, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene three Working Group meetings of four days each to take place in April and June 2014 and January 2015, with the possibility of additional meetings (GA res. [68/70](#), para. 200). The January 2015 meeting will be the Working Group's ninth meeting.

## Membership

The Working Group is open to all UN Member States and Parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, with others invited as observers in accordance with past UN practice.

## Co-Chairs

Appointed by the General Assembly President for the seventh, eighth and ninth meetings (2014 and 2015)

Palitha T B Kohona, Sri Lanka

Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands

## 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  
Room DC2-0450  
UN New York  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3950  
Fax: +1 212 367 0560  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/Depts/los](http://www.un.org/Depts/los) (follow link under 'Oceans and the law of the sea in the General Assembly'), [www.worldoceanassessment.org](http://www.worldoceanassessment.org)

## Purpose

The General Assembly established the Regular Process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, 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 was initially established in 2008. 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 deadline for the first World Ocean Assessment under the Process is the end of 2014.

## 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, the Assembly 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 Assembly endorsed recommendations that proposed modalities for implementing the Regular Process, including the key features, institutional arrangements, capacity building and financing (GA res. [65/37 A](#)).

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 have since been hosted by Chile, China, Belgium, USA, Mozambique, Australia, Côte d'Ivoire and India.

## Meetings

The Working Group held its first two meetings in 2011. Its fifth meeting was held in March 2014. 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 General Assembly President in consultation with regional groups.

### Co-Chairs (as of March 2014)

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João Madureira,  
Portugal

Fernanda Millicay,  
Argentina

### Bureau (as of March 2014)

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#### 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

## Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC)

United Nations  
Committee Room IN-03014B  
300 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 0788  
Fax: +1 212 963 0600  
Email: [bamuwamy@un.org](mailto:bamuwamy@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/ga/iaac](http://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 no change was made (GA res. [65/250](#)). The next review is scheduled for the General Assembly's 70th session in 2015.

## 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 2014

J Christopher Mihm, USA (Chair)  
John F S Muwanga, Uganda (Vice-Chair)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

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

## 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](mailto: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 (fifth session, July/August 2014)

### Chair

Mateo Estrémé,  
Argentina

### Vice-Chairs (designates)

Al-Daana Mohammed A H  
Al-Mulla, Qatar  
Lakovos Lakovidis, Greece  
Matej Marn, Slovenia

### Rapporteur

Janet Zeenat Karim,  
Malawi

## 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 2012 for the General Assembly's 67th session (GA decision 67/561), but the Group was only to convene if Member States so decided.

## ADVISORY BODIES

### Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations  
405 East 42nd Street, Room DN-2510  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 9678  
Fax: +1 917 367 0339  
Email: [raynold@un.org](mailto:raynold@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/disarmament](http://www.un.org/disarmament) (follow link 'Secretary-General's Advisory Board')

Secretary: Curtis J Raynold, Saint Lucia (2014, 61st (New York) and 62nd (Geneva) sessions)

#### 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 under 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 through GA decision 54/418 (1999).

#### Meetings

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

#### 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 15 members in 2014. The UNIDIR Director is an ex officio member. The Chair rotates by region on a yearly basis.

#### Members (15 in 2014)

Terms are for four years from January 2013, except where noted.

Wael Al-assad, Jordan	Anita E Friedt, USA	István Gyarmati, Hungary (appointed in 2011 for an initial two-year term, renewed for a further three years) (Chair for 2014)
Mely Caballero Anthony, Philippines	Vicente Garrido-Rebolledo, Spain (four-year term from January 2014)	
Choi Sung-joo, ROK	Camille Grand, France (four-year term from January 2014)	Pervez Hoodbhoy, Pakistan
Rut Diamint, Argentina		
Trevor Findlay, Australia		



Eboe Hutchful, Ghana  
Togzhan Kassenova,  
Kazakhstan (appointed in  
2012 for an initial two-year  
term, renewed for a further  
three years)

Fred Tanner, Switzerland  
Wu Haitao, China  
Vladimir I Yermakov,  
Russian Federation  
(appointed in 2012 for an  
initial two-year term, renewed  
for a further three years)

Ex Officio Member:  
Theresa Hitchens, USA  
(UNIDIR Director)

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

United Nations  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0554  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5284  
Fax: +1 212 963 1963

Internet: [www.un.org/law/programmeofassistance](http://www.un.org/law/programmeofassistance)  
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 ([www.un.org/law/ilfp](http://www.un.org/law/ilfp))
- Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean ([www.un.org/law/rcil](http://www.un.org/law/rcil))
- Audiovisual Library of International Law ([www.un.org/law/avl](http://www.un.org/law/avl)), which was launched in October 2008
- Preparation and dissemination of publications and other information relating to international law (<http://legal.un.org/poa/publications.html>).

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

### Evolution

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.

GA res. [68/110](#) (2013) authorised the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his report ([A/68/521](#)) in 2014 and 2015, including to further develop the Audiovisual Library as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world. It also authorised the award of a minimum of one scholarship, in 2014 and in 2015, under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea. The General Assembly concluded that voluntary contributions had not proven to be an adequate method for funding, particularly for the regional courses and library, and there was a need to provide more reliable funding for those activities, taking into account the conclusion of the Advisory Committee at its 48th session in October 2013 (that funding was inadequate).

## Membership

GA res. 66/97 (2011) appointed 25 Member States to serve on the Committee for the four years 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015.

### Members (25)

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#### African states

Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Kenya  
Nigeria  
Sudan  
UR of Tanzania

#### Asia-Pacific states

Cyprus  
Iran  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Pakistan

#### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina  
Chile  
Mexico  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago

#### Eastern European states

Czech Republic  
Russian Federation  
Ukraine

#### Western European and Other states

Canada  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Portugal  
USA

## 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](mailto:dasa@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/auditors/board/](http://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 24 UN organisations. 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 elsewhere for a special session in December.

## 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

Amyas Morse, Comptroller and Auditor General of the UK (Chair 2013–14) (term ends 30 June 2016)	Ludovick Utouh, Controller and Auditor General of the UR of Tanzania (term ends 30 June 2018)	Shashi Kant Sharma, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (term ends 30 June 2020)
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## 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](mailto:dasa@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/auditors/panel/](http://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 at [www.un.org/en/auditors/panel/mandate](http://www.un.org/en/auditors/panel/mandate).

## Chair and Vice-Chair

Chair: Michael Ferguson,  
Auditor General of Canada  
(term ends December 2014)

Vice-Chair: Amyas Morse, Comptroller  
and Auditor General of the UK  
(term ends December 2014)

## 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 5465  
Fax: +1 212 963 0159  
Email: [icscmail@un.org](mailto:icscmail@un.org)

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)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Marie-Françoise Bechtel,  
France

Emmanuel Oti Boateng,  
Ghana

Carleen Gardner,  
Jamaica

Kingston P Rhodes,  
Sierra Leone (Chair)

Eugeniusz Wyzner,  
Poland

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Larbi Djacta,  
Algeria

Sergei V Garmonin,  
Russian Federation

Mohamed Mijarul Quayes,  
Bangladesh

Xiaochu Wang,  
China

El Hassane Zahid,  
Morocco

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Minoru Endo,  
Japan

Luis Mariano Hermosillo,  
Mexico

Aldo Mantovani,  
Italy

Curtis Smith,  
USA

Wolfgang Stöckl,  
Germany (Vice-Chair)

## International Law Commission (ILC)

405 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](mailto:ilcweb@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/law/ilc](http://www.un.org/law/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 of May 2014, are:

- Expulsion of aliens
- The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)
- Protection of persons in the event of disasters
- Immunity of state officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction
- Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to treaty interpretation
- Most-Favoured-Nation clause
- Provisional application of treaties
- Formation and evidence of customary international law
- Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts
- Protection of the atmosphere.

The eighth edition of the publication *Work of the International Law Commission*, issued in April 2012, 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 fall.

### 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: nine from African states, eight from Asia-Pacific, three from Eastern Europe, six 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 2012 to 31 Dec 2016

Mohammed Bello Adoke, Nigeria	Juan Manuel Gómez-Robledo, Mexico	Chris M Peter, UR of Tanzania Ernest Petric, Slovenia
Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri, Qatar	Hussein A Hassouna, Egypt Mahmoud D Hmoud, Jordan	Gilberto V Saboia, Brazil (Chair of the Drafting Committee 2014 session)
Lucius C Cafilisch, Switzerland	Huikang Huang, China	Narinder Singh, India
Enrique J A Candiotti, Argentina	Marie G Jacobsson, Sweden	Pavel Šturma, Czech Republic
Pedro Comissário Afonso, Mozambique	Maurice Kamto, Cameroon	Dire D Tladi, South Africa (Rapporteur 2014 session)
Abdelrazeg El-Murtadi Suleiman Gouider, Libya	Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Thailand	Eduardo Valencia-Ospina, Colombia
Concepción Escobar Hernández, Spain (Second Vice-Chair 2014 session)	Ahmed Laraba, Algeria Donald M McRae, Canada	Marcelo Vázquez-Bermudez, Ecuador*
Mathias Forteau, France	Shinya Murase, Japan (First Vice-Chair 2014 session)	S Amos Wako, Kenya
Kirill Gevorgian, Russian Federation (Chair 2014 session)	Sean D Murphy, USA Bernd H Niehaus, Costa Rica	Nugroho Wisnumurti, Indonesia
	Georg Nolte, Germany Ki Gab Park, ROK	Michael Wood, UK

### Note

- \* Elected at the 3159th meeting, 6 May 2013, to fill the casual vacancy that arose following the resignation of Stephen C Vasciannie, Jamaica.

## Investments Committee

Internet: <http://imd.unjspf.org> (follow 'Governance' link)

### Purpose

The Investments Committee was established by GA res. 155 (II) (1947) to advise the Secretary-General on the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund, UN Library Endowment 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 nine 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 nine, plus ad hoc members if required (see GA res. 31/196 (1976)).

## Members (9 plus one ad hoc member in 2014)

Masakazu Arikawa, Japan  
Madhav Dhar, India  
Simon Jiang, China

Achim Kassow, Germany  
Nemir Kirdar, Iraq  
Michael Klein, USA

Linah Mohohlo, Botswana  
Ivan Pictet, Switzerland (Chair)  
Dominique Senequier, France

### Ad hoc member

Gumersindo Oliveros, Spain

## Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

Palais des Nations  
Room D-507  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3044

Fax: +41 22 917 0627

Email: [jiu@unog.ch](mailto:jiu@unog.ch)

Internet: [www.unjiu.org](http://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)

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### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Tadanori Inomata,  
Japan

### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

G rard Biraud, France  
Papa Louis Fall, Senegal  
Istv n Posta, Hungary  
Cihan Terzi, Turkey  
(Chair 2014)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Jorge Flores Callejas, Honduras  
(Vice-Chair 2014)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Gopinathan Achamkulangare, India  
George Bartsiotas, USA  
Jean Wesley Cazeau, Haiti  
Sukai Elie Prom-Jackson, Gambia  
Gennady Tarasov, Russian Federation

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

UN Appeals Tribunal Registry  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2408  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 2293/9511  
Email: [unat1@un.org](mailto:unat1@un.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](mailto:undt-newyork@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](mailto:undt.geneva@unog.ch)

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](mailto:undt.nairobi@unon.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/internaljustice](http://www.un.org/en/internaljustice) (follow links to 'Appeals Tribunal' for UNAT and 'Dispute Tribunal' for UNDT)

### Purpose

UNAT and UNDT were established by the General Assembly (res. 62/228 (2007)) to judge allegations of non-compliance with the terms and conditions of appointment of UN staff members.

The system of internal justice in the UN has undergone significant reform in recent years. GA res. 62/228 reaffirmed an 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.

### Judges

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



## UNAT Judges

Luis María Simón, Uruguay  
(seven-year term starting  
1 July 2009, ending 2016)

Inès Weinberg de Roca,  
Argentina (seven-year term  
starting 1 July 2009,  
ending 2016)

Mary Faherty, Ireland  
(appointed 2011 to serve the  
remainder of a seven-year  
term starting 1 July 2009,  
ending 2016) (President  
2013–14)

Sophia Adinyira, Ghana  
(seven-year term starting  
1 July 2009, ending 2016)

Richard Lussick, Samoa  
(non-renewable seven-year  
term starting 1 July 2012,  
ending 2019)

Rosalyn M Chapman, USA  
(non-renewable seven-year  
term starting 1 July 2012,  
ending 2019)

## UNDT full-time Judges

Geneva: Thomas Laker,  
Germany (seven-year term  
starting 1 July 2009, ending  
2016) (President 2013–14)

Nairobi: Vinod Boolell,  
Mauritius (seven-year term  
starting 1 July 2009, ending  
2016)

New York: Memooda Ebrahim-  
Carstens, Botswana (initial  
three-year term, reappointed  
for a non-renewable  
seven-year term starting  
1 July 2012, ending 2019)

## UNDT half-time Judges

Coral Shaw, New Zealand  
(seven-year term starting  
1 July 2009, ending 2016)

Goolam Hoosen Kader  
Meeran, UK (initial three-year  
term, reappointed for a  
non-renewable seven-year  
term starting 1 July 2012,  
ending 2019)

## UNDT 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 2014)

Geneva: Jean-François Cousin,  
France (elected 31 March  
2009 for an initial one-year  
term, which has been  
renewed several times,  
most recently until  
31 December 2014)

Nairobi: Nkemdilim Amelias  
Izuako, Nigeria (elected  
31 March 2009 for an initial  
one-year term, which has  
been renewed several  
times, most recently until  
31 December 2014)

## 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](mailto:uncitral@uncitral.org)

Internet: [www.uncitral.org](http://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 in New York and Vienna.

### Membership

Originally 29 states, membership increased to 36 in 1973 and to 60 in 2003 (GA res. [57/20](#)). The additional members were elected in November 2003 during the General Assembly's 58th session. 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).

During the 2010–16 term, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland and Ukraine alternate their memberships as shown in the list of members.

### Members (60) and year term ends

#### African states (14 seats)

Algeria.....	2016	Mauritania.....	2019
Botswana.....	2016	Mauritius.....	2016
Cameroon.....	2019	Namibia.....	2019
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2019	Nigeria.....	2016
Gabon.....	2016	Sierra Leone.....	2019
Kenya.....	2016	Uganda.....	2016
Liberia.....	2019	Zambia.....	2019

#### Asia-Pacific states (14 seats)

China.....	2019	Kuwait.....	2019
Fiji.....	2016	Malaysia.....	2019
India.....	2016	Pakistan.....	2016
Indonesia.....	2019	Philippines.....	2016
Iran.....	2016	ROK.....	2019
Japan.....	2019	Singapore.....	2019
Jordan.....	2016	Thailand.....	2016

**Eastern European states (8 seats, some alternating)**

Armenia.....	2019	Georgia.....	2011–15
Belarus.....	2010–11 13–16	Hungary.....	2019
Bulgaria.....	2019	Poland.....	2010–12 14–16
Croatia.....	2012–16	Russian Federation.....	2019
Czech Republic.....	2010–13 15–16	Ukraine.....	2010–14

**Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)**

Argentina.....	2016	Honduras.....	2019
Brazil.....	2016	Mexico.....	2019
Colombia.....	2016	Panama.....	2019
Ecuador.....	2019	Paraguay.....	2016
El Salvador.....	2019	Venezuela.....	2016

**Western European and Other states (14 seats)**

Australia.....	2016	Israel.....	2016
Austria.....	2016	Italy.....	2016
Canada.....	2019	Spain.....	2016
Denmark.....	2019	Switzerland.....	2019
France.....	2019	Turkey.....	2016
Germany.....	2019	UK.....	2019
Greece.....	2019	USA.....	2016

**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: [unjspf@un.org](mailto:unjspf@un.org)

Palais des Nations  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland  
 Telephone: +41 022 928 8800  
 Fax: +41 022 928 9099  
 Email: [unjspf.gva@unjspf.org](mailto:unjspf.gva@unjspf.org)

Internet: [www.unjspf.org](http://www.unjspf.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. Board members are listed on the [website](#) (follow links from 'Pension Board'). The UN Staff Pension Committee, which serves the UN participants in the Fund, consists of 12 members and their alternates as listed.

### UN Committee members and alternates

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#### Appointed by the General Assembly (four-year terms ending 31 Dec 2016)

##### Members/alternate members

Dmitry S Chumakov, Russian Federation	Lovemore Mazemo, Zimbabwe
Valeria Maria González Posse, Argentina	Philip Richard Okanda Owade, Kenya
Hitoshi Kozaki, Japan	Md Mustafizur Rahman, Bangladesh
Gerhard Küntzle, Germany	Thomas Repasch, USA

#### Appointed by the Secretary-General (no terms)

##### Members

Catherine Pollard, Guyana	Chandramouli Ramanathan, India
Jay Pozenel, USA	Yukio Takasu, Japan

##### Alternate members

Mary Dellar, USA	Dennis Thatchaichawalit, Thailand
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#### Representatives of UN participants (four-year terms ending 31 Dec 2016 or until election of successors)

##### Members

Adebowale O Adeniyi, Nigeria	Ajay K Lakhanpal, India
Guy Candusso, USA	Christophe Monier, France

##### Alternate members

Farrukh Mahmood, Pakistan	Noriko Nagayoshi, Japan
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## 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](http://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 of May 2014, more than 42,200 claims and 1.1 million supporting documents had been collected in 195 out of 240 affected Palestinian municipalities, with more than 950,000 affected Palestinians. Claim intake activities in seven out of nine affected governorates had been completed (Tubas, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Ramallah and Hebron) and were ongoing in Bethlehem and East Jerusalem; and 12,232 of the collected claims had been reviewed by the UNRoD Board for its 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)

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

Harumi Hori, Japan (since 2007)

Matti Pellonpää, Finland (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: [partner@un.org](mailto:partner@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/partnerships](http://www.un.org/partnerships)

Officer-in-Charge: Ann de La Roche, Sweden (since 2014)

### 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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other UN objectives. It also plays a convening role for policy dialogues to address global challenges.

UNOP overseas 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. Members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General and generally serve for two years. Members are listed at [www.un.org/partnerships/advisory](http://www.un.org/partnerships/advisory)
- The UN Democracy Fund ([UNDEF](#)) – see next entry.
- 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](mailto:democracyfund@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/democracyfund](http://www.un.org/democracyfund)

Executive Head (acting): 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 four 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](http://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	UK
France	USA
Russian Federation	

## Security Council non-permanent members (10)\*

	Previous	Current
<b>African and Asia-Pacific states (5 non-permanent seats)</b>		
Algeria	1968–69 88–89 2004–05	
Angola	2003–04	
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	
Cabo Verde	1992–93	
Cameroon	1974–75 2002–03	
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	
Ethiopia	1967–68 89–90	
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	
Jordan	1965–66 82–83	2014–15
Kenya	1973–74 97–98	
Kuwait	1978–79	
Lebanon	1953–54 2010–11	
Liberia	1961 <sup>1</sup>	
Libya	1976–77 2008–09	
Madagascar	1985–86	
Malaysia	1965 89–90 1999–2000	
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.....	2014–15
Oman.....	1994–95	
Pakistan.....	1952–53 68–69 76–77 83–84 93–94 2003–04 12–13	
Philippines.....	1957 <sup>1</sup> 63 <sup>1</sup> 80–81 2004–05	
Qatar.....	2006–07	
ROK.....	1996–97.....	2013–14
Rwanda.....	1994–95.....	2013–14
Senegal.....	1968–69 88–89	
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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<sup>3,4</sup> (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 <sup>1</sup> 60 70–71 82–83 96–97	
Romania.....	1962 <sup>1</sup> 76–77 90–91 2004–05	
Slovakia.....	2006–07	
Slovenia.....	1998–99	
Ukraine.....	1948–49 84–85 2000–01	

#### 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.....	2013–14
Bolivia.....	1964–65 78–79	
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.....	2014–15
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	
Venezuela .....	1962–63 77–78 86–87 92–93	
<b>Western European and Other states (2 non-permanent seats)</b>		
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 <sup>5</sup> .....	1977–78 87–88 95–96 2003–04 11–12	
Greece .....	1952–53 2005–06	
Ireland .....	1962 81–82 2001–02	
Italy .....	1959–60 71–72 75–76 87–88 95–96 2007–08	
Luxembourg .....		2013–14
Malta .....	1983–84	
Netherlands .....	1946 51–52 65–66 83–84 1999–2000	
New Zealand .....	1954–55 66 <sup>6</sup> 93–94	
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	
Sweden .....	1957–58 75–76 97–98	
Turkey .....	1951–52 54–55 61 <sup>1</sup> 2009–10	

#### Notes

\* 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 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, the:

- 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/committees/WGCAAC](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/WGCAAC)

The Working Group makes recommendations on measures to protect war-affected children.

It was established in July 2005 by SC res. [1612](#) (2005) to:

- Review reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of res. [1612](#)
- 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 the 15 Security Council members.

The Chair for the year to 31 December 2014 is Sylvie Lucas, Luxembourg ([S/2014/2](#)).

The Vice-Chair for the same year is Argentina.

## AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

### Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/wgdocs](http://www.un.org/sc/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 2014 is María Cristina Perceval, Argentina ([S/2014/2](#)). The Vice-Chair for 2014 is Lithuania.

## Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

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 consists of representatives of the Security Council members. For the year to 31 December 2014, the [Chair](#) is Eugène-Richard Gasana, Rwanda, and the Vice-Chair is the UK.

## Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/committees/ahwga](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/ahwga)

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 also mandated to propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as with other UN agencies dealing with Africa. In particular, it is asked 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 Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. The Chair for the year to 31 December 2014 is U Joy Ogwu, Nigeria (S/2014/2). The Vice-Chair for the same year is Rwanda.

## Working Group Established Pursuant to Resolution 1566 (2004)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/wg/1566](http://www.un.org/sc/wg/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 2014 is Raimonda Murmokaitė, Lithuania (S/2014/2). The Vice-Chairs for the same year are Russian Federation, France and Rwanda.

## 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).

The [Chair](#) for 2014 is Cristián Barros Melet, Chile, and the Vice-Chair, Australia.

## MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

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](#).

GA res. [1235](#) (XII) (1957) authorised the integration of the Committee civilian staff with the UN Secretariat. In accordance with the remit placed on the Security Council by paragraph 178 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome ([GA res. 60/1](#)), the Committee considered its composition, mandate and working methods. In April 2012, the Committee published a Working Methods Handbook of the Military Staff Committee. In accordance with the Working Methods Handbook, the Committee meets every fortnight. Committee meetings include informal participation by the Office of Military Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and military representatives from the elected members of the Security Council.

## COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/ctc](http://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, and
- 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. The CTED Executive Director is Jean-Paul Laborde, France (since July 2013).

### 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 2014

#### Chair

Raimonda Murmokaitė, Lithuania

#### Vice-Chairs

France

Russian Federation

Rwanda

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/1540](http://www.un.org/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 resolution 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.

The Council further 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 2014

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### Chair

Oh Joon, ROK

### Vice-Chairs

Luxembourg

Nigeria

UK

## Coordinators of working groups for 2014

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Monitoring and national implementation:

Argentina

Assistance: France

Cooperation with international organisations,

including the Security Council committees

established pursuant to resolutions 1267

(1999) and 1373 (2001): Rwanda

Transparency and media outreach: USA

## SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 of May 2014, there are 15 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 15 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.

### **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 delisting requests and perform the tasks described in the annex to that resolution.

For more information and contact details for the focal point, see [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary).

### **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 Committee (Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee) 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 Committee – Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee'. Further information and contact details for the Office are also at [www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson).

## **SC Res. 751 and 1907 Committee – Somalia and Eritrea**

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 resolution [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 charcoal import/export ban. For Eritrea, sanctions continue to include a two-way arms embargo, travel ban and an assets freeze.

SC res. [2111](#) of July 2013, amongst other things: consolidated exemptions to the arms embargo on Somalia and Eritrea; partially lifted the arms embargo on Somalia until 6 March 2014 for the purpose of building the capacity of the Federal Government's security forces; extended the assets freeze exemption on the delivery of humanitarian assistance until 25 October 2014; and extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea (SEMG) until 25 November 2014.

SEMG was initially established in 2002 as a panel of experts to generate information on violations of the arms embargo with a view toward strengthening it (SC res. [1425](#)). The Panel changed its name in [2003](#).

SC res. [2142](#) (2014) renewed the partial lift of the arms embargo until 25 October 2014.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of all 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 2014

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#### Chair

Oh Joon, ROK

#### Vice-Chairs

Chad

Jordan

## SC Res. 1267/1989 Committee – Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

The Committee was originally 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 under that same resolution. 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 death of Osama bin Laden in May 2011 does not affect the continued application of the Al-Qaida assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo sanctions measures.

The sanctions regime has been expanded considerably since 1999, and on 17 June 2011, the Committee was split in two to form the:

- Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities – known as the ‘Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee’
- Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) – known as the ‘1988 Sanctions Committee’ – to oversee sanctions against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

A list of the individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo sanctions is maintained by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee on the basis of information provided by Member States and regional organisations.

SC res. 1989 (2011) stipulated that the sanctions list maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) would be known as the ‘Al-Qaida Sanctions List’ and include only individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida. Since 2011, listed entities and individuals can submit a delisting request to an ombudsperson appointed by the UN Secretary-General. See ‘Office of the Ombudsperson’ for more information.

The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team continues to provide support for the work of both the 1988 and 1267/1989 Committees.

SC res. 2083 of December 2012 reaffirmed the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo affecting all individuals and entities on the Committee’s Al-Qaida Sanctions List; extended the mandate of the Ombudsperson and Monitoring Team for a further period of 30 months from 17 December 2012; allowed listed individuals and entities to apply through the Focal Point for exemptions to the assets freeze and travel ban; and reversed the assumption that a state proposing an individual or entity for listing wished to have its identity as a designating state kept confidential.

## 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 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities.

In 2011, the Security Council strengthened the Office through the adoption of resolution [1989](#) (2011). This directs the Ombudsperson to submit recommendations on delisting petitions and envisions the delisting of individuals recommended by the Ombudsperson unless the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee decides by consensus to retain the listing or seeks a decision to retain the listing from the Security Council.

The Ombudsperson's mandate was most recently extended for a further 30 months from 17 December 2012 (SC res. [2083](#) (2012)). The functions and tasks of the Ombudsperson are set out in Annex II of the same resolution.

As at 28 May 2014, the Ombudsperson had completed the process for 49 cases and the matter was pending with the Committee, a decision had been taken or the case withdrawn. Three requests for delisting were being considered by the Ombudsperson in accordance with the process set out in SC res. [2083](#) (2012) Annex II. There were three cases with the Committee.

For more information and contact details for the Ombudsperson, see [www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ombudsperson).

## 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 2014

### Chair

Gary Quinlan, Australia

### Vice-Chairs

Chile

Russian Federation

## SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee – the Taliban

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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](#) Committee (Al-Qaida and the Taliban) into two (see previous entry).

SC res. [1988](#) requires all states to take the following measures in connection with any individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan as designated by the Committee:

- Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of designated individuals and entities (assets freeze)
- Prevent the entry into or transit through their territories by designated individuals (travel ban)
- Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, spare parts, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, to designated individuals and entities (arms embargo).

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 resolution also stipulated that petitioners seeking delisting without the sponsorship of a Member State are eligible to submit such requests to the Focal Point mechanism established under SC res. 1730 (2006).

SC res. 2082 of December 2012 reaffirmed the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo; extended the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 30 months; and invited the Government of Afghanistan to submit for the Committee's consideration the names of listed individuals for whom travel to specific locations was necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

Gary Quinlan, Australia

##### Vice-Chairs

Chile

Russian Federation

### SC Res. 1518 Committee – Iraq

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 materiels related to these.

As of May 2014, a partial arms embargo and an assets freeze are in effect.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

Mahamat Zene Cherif, Chad

##### Vice-Chair

ROK

## SC Res. 1521 Committee – Liberia

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 and Committee's mandate have been modified by subsequent resolutions, most notably SC res. 1532 (2004), 1683 (2006) and 1903 (2009). The regime was most recently extended for 12 months by SC res. 2128 of 10 December 2013, continuing the arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in Liberia; modifying the notification requirements for the arms embargo; renewing the travel ban; and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which supports the Committee, until 10 December 2014.

The resolution also directed the Committee to review within 90 days all individuals and entities subject to measures imposed by resolutions 1532 (2004, para. 1) and 1521 (2003, para. 4) (targeted travel and asset sanctions) and remove them on a case-by-case basis where they no longer met the listing criteria. In addition, the Security Council decided to review sanctions in six months with a view to modifying or lifting some or all.

Between 2003 and 2006, the sanctions regime included prohibitions on the import of all round logs and timber products from Liberia. Prohibitions on the import of rough diamonds from Liberia were terminated by SC res. 1753 (2007). SC res. 1903 (2009) terminated the earlier arms embargo with regard to the Government of Liberia but put in place notification requirements on all Member States.

### 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 2014

#### Chair

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini,  
Jordan

#### Vice-Chairs

Luxembourg  
Rwanda

## SC Res. 1533 Committee – Democratic Republic of the Congo

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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) and 2078 (2012).

The regime was most recently extended until 1 February 2015 by SC res. 2136 (30 January 2014), renewing measures on arms, transport, finance, travel and exemptions, and extending the mandate of the Group of Experts that assists the Committee.

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. The 2014 resolution decided that the measures on arms imposed by SC res. 1807 (2008) shall not apply to the supply of arms intended solely for the African Union–Regional Task Force.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein,  
Jordan

##### Vice-Chairs

Chile  
Lithuania

### SC Res. 1572 Committee – Côte d'Ivoire

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

By SC res. 1572 (2004), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire and established, on 15 November 2004, a committee to oversee sanctions imposed under the same resolution.

The sanctions have subsequently been modified and extended, most notably by resolutions 1584 (2005), 1643 (2005), 1980 (2011), 2045 (2012), 2101 (2013) and most recently by SC res. 2153 (2014) until 30 April 2015. They include an arms embargo and a travel ban and an assets freeze on individuals designated by the Committee.

The Committee is supported by a group of experts, which was originally established by SC res. 1584 (2005) and subsequently renewed or extended, most recently by SC res. 2153 (2014) until 30 May 2015.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

Cristian Barros, Chile

##### Vice-Chairs

Australia  
Rwanda

### SC Res. 1591 Committee – Sudan

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 Expert's mandate, most recently by SC res. [2138](#) of 13 February 2014 until 17 March 2015.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

María Cristina Perceval, Argentina

##### Vice-Chairs

Australia

Nigeria

### SC Res. 1636 Committee – Lebanon

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 Rafiq Hariri and 22 others – as subject to a travel ban and assets freeze. In the year to 31 May 2014, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings.

### 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 2014

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##### Chair

Mahamat Zene Cherif, Chad

##### Vice-Chairs

Australia

Lithuania

### SC Res. 1718 Committee – Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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, and an assets freeze and a travel ban for designated individuals or entities.

To ensure compliance with the sanctions regime, the Security Council called on all Member States to take cooperative action, including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK.

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. Member States are also required to deny aircraft to take-off from, land or over-fly their territory if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft carries prohibited items.

The Panel of Expert's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. 2141 (2014) until 5 April 2015. In its 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. 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 2014

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#### Chair

Sylvie Lucas, Luxembourg

#### Vice-Chairs

Chad

Jordan

### SC Res. 1737 Committee (2006) – Non-proliferation (Iran)

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

The Committee was established by SC res. 1737 on 23 December 2006 to oversee the sanctions imposed under the same resolution. It now also oversees the extended sanctions imposed by resolutions 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

The sanctions include a nuclear and ballistic missile programmes-related embargo; a ban on the export/procurement of any arms and related materiel from Iran and a ban on the supply of conventional weapons and related materiel to Iran; and a travel ban and assets freeze on designated persons and entities. The assets freeze applies to any individuals or entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the designated persons and entities, and to entities owned or controlled by them.

In addition, the Security Council established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate (SC res. 1929 (2010)). The Panel's mandate was renewed most recently by SC res. 2159 (2014) to 9 July 2015. The same resolution expressed the Security Council's intent to review the Panel's mandate by 9 June 2015.



## Evolution

SC res. 1737 (2006) imposed arms, travel and assets sanctions, and also called on all states to prevent specialised teaching or training of Iranian nationals in disciplines that would contribute to Iran's proliferation of sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

SC res. 1747 (2007) imposed a ban on exports of arms and related materiel from Iran, and designated additional persons and entities as subject to the assets freeze and travel notification requirements. In addition, the Council called on all states to exercise vigilance and restraint in the provision of heavy weapons and related services to Iran. It also called on all states and international financial institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes.

SC res. 1803 (2008) designated further persons and entities as subject to the assets freeze and travel notification requirements, imposed a travel ban on designated persons and expanded the scope of the embargo imposed by resolution 1737. The Security Council also called on states to exercise vigilance in the areas of publicly provided financial support for trade with Iran and of banking, particularly with respect to two specific Iranian banks. In addition, the resolution called for the inspection of cargo to and from Iran at national airports and seaports where there were reasonable grounds to suspect that goods prohibited under resolutions 1737, 1747 or 1803 were being transported.

SC res. 1929 (2010) strengthened the embargo on proliferation-sensitive nuclear and ballistic missile activities and imposed a partial arms embargo on imports by Iran of certain arms and related materiel. The Council also designated additional individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze and travel ban; established restrictions on business with Iranian entities; and imposed financial-related measures. In addition, the resolution sets out a ban on the provision of bunkering services and specifies a procedure for seizure and disposal of proscribed items following inspections of cargo.

## Membership

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

### Office holders for 2014

#### Chair

Gary Quinlan, Australia

#### Vice-Chair

Chad

## SC Res. 1970 Committee – Libya

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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, 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.

Subsequent Security Council resolutions have updated the measures, most recently in March 2014 by SC res. [2144](#) and [2146](#), which authorised inspection on the high seas of vessels designated by the Committee as attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya.

### Evolution

SC res. [1973](#) (2011) imposed additional measures and expanded the Committee's mandate to oversee them. The resolution also established a panel of experts to assist the Committee. SC res. [2009](#) (2011) eased the arms embargo on Libya and partly lifted the assets freeze targeting entities connected to the previous regime. SC res. [2017](#) (2011) requested the Committee to assess the challenges posed in the region by the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular, man-portable surface-to-air missiles, from Libya. The Committee submitted its report on 23 March 2012 ([S/2012/178](#)). SC res. [2040](#) (2012) amended a provision related to the enforcement of the arms embargo and extended and modified the mandate of a slimmed-down panel of experts.

SC res. [2095](#) (2013) lifted the requirement that the Committee approve supplies of non-lethal military equipment for humanitarian or protective use and related assistance or training; removed the need for notification to the Committee of non-lethal military equipment being supplied to the Libyan Government for security or disarmament assistance; and extended the panel of experts' mandate for 13 months.

SC res. [2144](#) (2014) stressed compliance with the modalities of arms supplies, including ensuring that transfers reached and remained with the designated end-user, and encouraged bilateral consultations regarding claims for misappropriated funds. 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.

### Membership

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

### Office holders for 2014

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#### Chair

Eugène-Richard Gasana, Rwanda

#### Vice-Chair

ROK

### SC Res. 2048 Committee – Guinea-Bissau

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

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 of May 2014, there are 11 individuals subject to the travel restrictions.

### 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 2014

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### Chair

U Joy Ogwu, Nigeria

### Vice-Chair

Luxembourg

## SC Res. 2127 Committee – Central African Republic

Internet: follow links from [www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary](http://www.un.org/en/sc/subsidiary)

The Security Council established the Committee on 5 December 2013 under SC res. 2127 concerning the Central African Republic (CAR). The resolution included imposing an arms embargo, initially for one year. SC res. 2134 of 28 January 2014 included imposing travel and asset sanctions and extending 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.

SC res. 2127 included authorising 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 included authorising the European Union to deploy an operation in the CAR.

### 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 2014

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### Chair

Raimonda Murmokaitė, Lithuania

### Vice-Chair

Jordan

### Past sanctions committees

A list of terminated sanctions committees can be found towards the end of the web page [www.un.org/sc/committees](http://www.un.org/sc/committees).

## PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping)

Sixty-nine UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed since 1948. As at 31 May 2014, there were 98,755 uniformed personnel (troops, police and military observers) along with 2022 UN Volunteers and, as at 30 April 2014, 17,190 international and local civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations.

The budget for UN peacekeeping operations for the year 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was about \$7.83 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 14 peacekeeping missions are financed from their own separate accounts on the basis of legally binding assessments on all states.

The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) is a UN political mission. It is, however, supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Field Support (DFS), so is included here.

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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Chief of Staff: Major-General Michael Finn, Ireland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2013)

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 assists and cooperates with the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan in the Israel–Syria sector and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the Israel–Lebanon sector. It is also present in the Egypt–Israel sector in the Sinai. UNTSO has liaison offices in Jerusalem, Beirut and Damascus.

As at 31 May 2014, UNTSO comprised 158 military observers and, as at 30 April 2014, 87 international civilians and 132 local civilians. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission: Major-General Delali Johnson Sakyi, Ghana (appointed by the UN-Secretary General in July 2014)

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 2014, UNMOGIP comprised 40 military personnel and, as at 30 April 2014, 23 international civilians and 45 local civilians. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Lisa M Buttenheim (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2010)

Force Commander: Major-General Chao Liu, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2011); on 7 May 2014, the UN Secretary-General announced that General Chao Liu would be succeeded by Major-General Kristin Lund, Norway, on 13 August 2014

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. 2135 (2014) for a further six months to 30 July 2014.

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.

Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

## UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Headquarters: Camp Faouar, Syrian AR

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Force Commander: Major-General Iqbal Singh Singha, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012)

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. [2163](#) (2014), which extended the mandate to 31 December 2014.

The maximum authorised strength of UNDOF is about 1250. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Force Commander: Major-General Luciano Portolano, Italy (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

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. [2115](#) (2013) to 31 August 2014.

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.

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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012); on 8 May 2014, the Secretary-General announced that Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber would be replaced by Kim Bolduc, Canada, from 31 July 2014

Force Commander: Major-General Imam Edy Mulyono, Indonesia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

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. Only part of MINURSO has so far been deployed.

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. 2152 (2014), until 30 April 2015. This was done with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement Plan and try to agree on a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

The mandated strength of MINURSO is 237 military and six police personnel. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Farid Zarif, Afghanistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2011)

UNMIK was established by SC res. 1244 (1999) for an initial period of 12 months, but to continue 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 will monitor, mentor and advise 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 30 April 2014, there were eight police and nine military liaison officers. UNMIK's 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Martin Kobler, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, Brazil (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Police Commissioner: Général Pascal Champion, France (since January 2014)

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 one year to 31 March 2015 (SC res. [2147](#) (2014)).

The authorised strength of MONUSCO is 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police, 1050 personnel of formed police units, and an appropriate civilian, judiciary and correction component. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

## UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Headquarters: Kabul, Afghanistan

Internet: <http://unama.unmissions.org>

Head of Assistance Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2011, took up the position in January 2012)

UNAMA was established under SC res. [1401](#) (2002). It succeeded the Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), 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](#)).



The Mission's priorities now include strengthening Afghan institutions and building the capacity of Afghan administration at all levels, including the development of institutions of good governance, law and order, and security. The Mission also has a particular focus on supporting the organisation of elections, including the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections.

UNAMA is a special political mission directed and supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2145](#) (2014) to 17 March 2015.

As an integrated mission, UNAMA focuses on two main areas, political affairs and development and humanitarian issues, each led by a Deputy Special Representative.

See the website's 'FAQs' section for information about strength numbers.

## UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Headquarters: Monrovia, Liberia

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Karin Landgren, Sweden (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

Force Commander: Major-General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2012)

Police Commissioner: John Nielsen, USA (since April 2012)

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/2003/679](#)), 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. [2116](#) (2013) until 30 September 2014.

UNMIL's mission is to support implementation of the ceasefire agreement and peace process; protect UN staff, facilities and civilians; support humanitarian and human rights activities; and assist in national security reform, including national police training and the formation of a new, restructured military.

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. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the website under 'Facts and Figures'.

## UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Headquarters: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Aïchatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, Niger (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Force Commander: Major-General Hafiz Masroor Ahmed, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2014)

Police Commissioner: Nshimiyimana Vianney, Rwanda (since February 2014)

UNOCI was established on 27 February 2004 by SC res. [1528](#). It replaced 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. MINUCI's mandate ended with the Secretary-General transferring authority from MINUCI and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) forces to UNOCI in April 2004.

UNOCI was established for an initial 12 months to facilitate implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003. Following the 2010 presidential election and the ensuing political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI has remained on the ground to protect civilians and support the Ivorian Government in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, as well as on security sector reform.

UNOCI's mandate has been modified several times, most recently by SC res. [2162 \(2014\)](#), which also extended the Mission to 30 June 2015.

UNOCI's authorised strength is 10,400 uniformed personnel. In its resolution 2162, the Security Council decided that, by 30 June 2015, UNOCI's uniformed personnel would be reduced to up to 5437 military personnel, comprising 5245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

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 Jose Luiz Jaborandy Jr, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2014)

Police Commissioner: Luis Miguel Carrilho, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2013)

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 2011, MINUSTAH has been 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. [2119](#) (2013) to 15 October 2014.

The authorised strength is up to 5021 military and 2601 police personnel. 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Vacant (as of June 2014)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

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).

The Mission was originally mandated to undertake a range of peacebuilding activities. However, since May 2014, UNMISS is principally mandated to: protect civilians; facilitate humanitarian assistance; monitor and report on the human rights situation; prevent further inter-communal violence; and support implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement dated 23 January 2014. The Security Council also authorised the deployment within UNMISS of an Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) task force to support the protection of civilians and the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism established under the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

The Mission was established for an initial period of one year. Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2155](#) (2014) until 30 November 2014.

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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Joint African Union (AU)–UN Special Representative: Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and AU Commission Chair in December 2012)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella, UR of Tanzania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2013)

Police Commissioner: Hester Andriana Paneras, South Africa (appointed June 2013)

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; 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. This was most recently extended by SC res. [2113](#) (2013) to 31 August 2014. SC res. [2148](#) (2014) endorsed revised strategic priorities for the mission.

UNAMID had an initial authorised strength of 19,555 military and 6432 police personnel. Under SC res. 2063 (2012), UNAMID was decreasing its presence to 16,200 military and 4690 police personnel over 12–18 months from 31 July 2012. 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, Sudan

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Yohannes Gebremeskel Tesfamariam, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2013)

SC res. [1990](#) (27 June 2011) established UNISFA for an initial period of six months following renewed violence, escalating tensions and population displacement in Sudan's Abyei region, which straddles northern and southern Sudan and has been claimed by both. The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2156](#) (2014) to 15 October 2014.

UNISFA monitors the border between north and south and is authorised to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei.

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). Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UNISFA web pages under '[Facts and Figures](#)'.

## UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

Headquarters: Bamako, Mali

Internet: [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINUSMA: Albert Gerard Koenders, Netherlands (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Force Commander: Major-General Jean Bosco Kazura, Rwanda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2013)

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. Its focus is on major population centres and lines of communication, protecting civilians, human rights monitoring, the creation of conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the return of displaced persons, the extension of state authority and the preparation of free, inclusive and peaceful elections.

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 12,640 total uniformed personnel, including 11,200 military and 1440 police, and a civilian component. More 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/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Current operations')

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, Senegal (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in July 2014)

MINUSCA, known by its French acronym, 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 BINUCA, a peacebuilding office operational since January 2010, in the new mission as of the same date.

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. MINUSCA's mandate is for an initial period until 30 April 2015.

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; and disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation processes. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council authorised MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate.

The authorised uniformed strength of MINUSCA from 15 September 2014 is 10,000 military personnel (including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers) and 1800 police (including 1400 formed units personnel, 400 individual police officers) and 20 corrections officers.

### Past peacekeeping operations

#### UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

UNMIT formally ended on 31 December 2012 (SC res. 2037). The mission was established by SC res. 1704 (2006), replacing other UN operations and missions operating in Timor-Leste since 1999.

#### UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

The UNSMIS mandate ended on 19 August 2012. The Mission was initially established by SC res. 2043 in April 2012.

#### Other past missions

See [www.un.org/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'Peacekeeping operations' and 'Past operations').

## POLITICAL MISSIONS

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) (follow link from 'Field Operations')

Twitter: @UN\_DPA

UN peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts include special representatives and envoys of the Secretary-General, as well as field-based political missions and regional offices established for the prevention, control and resolution of conflicts, and to facilitate peacebuilding.

In most cases, these missions and offices are established either by a decision of the Security Council or the Secretary-General following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Council President.

All are supported by the UN Department of Political Affairs with the exception of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), which is directed and supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and covered here in that section.

As of June 2014, the UN supported 11 field-based political and peacebuilding missions (including UNAMA), comprising 333 uniformed personnel, 71 UN volunteers and (as at 31 March 2014) 1084 international and 1954 local civilian personnel. A summary 'Fact sheet' on current missions, including strength numbers, is available on the 'Field Operations' webpage.

### UN Integrated Peace-building Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

Headquarters: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau

Telephone: +1 212 963 1976/963 3756/963 8174

Fax: +1 212 963 1758

Internet: <http://uniogbis.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS: Miguel Trovoada, São Tomé and Príncipe (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General July 2014)

UNIOGBIS was established by SC res. 1876 (2009). Its mandate was most recently extended for six months until 30 November 2014 (SC res. 2157 (29 May 2014)). UNIOGBIS succeeded the UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) from 1 January 2010, for an initial 12 months. After a coup in April 2012, SC res. 2048 (2012) called for the restoration of constitutional order.

UNIOGBIS is mandated to support: the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau in the areas of political dialogue and national reconciliation; electoral process towards the return to constitutional order; rule of law; security sector reform; justice reform human rights; gender; fight against drug trafficking and transnational organised crime; mobilisation, harmonisation and coordination of international assistance; and work with the Peacebuilding Commission in support of Guinea-Bissau's peacebuilding priorities.

As at 31 May 2014, the strength of UNIOGBIS was two military advisers, 16 police advisers, seven UN volunteers and 64 international and 58 national civilian staff. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA)

Headquarters: Dakar, Senegal  
Telephone: +221 33 869 8585  
Fax: +221 33 820 4638

Internet: <http://unowa.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Said Djinnit, Algeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2008)

The UN Secretary-General, in agreement with the Security Council, established both the Office and the position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa in November 2001. UNOWA's mandate was established in 2002, initially for three years, and was most recently extended for three years until 31 December 2016 (S/2013/753).

UNOWA was the UN's first regional conflict-prevention and peacebuilding office. Its overall mandate is to enhance the contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa.

As at 2 June 2014, UNOWA's strength was 21 international and 17 national civilians, and two military advisers. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Headquarters: Baghdad, Iraq  
Telephone: +962 6 550 4700  
Fax: +962 6 550 4705

Internet: [www.uniraq.org](http://www.uniraq.org)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Nickolay Mladenov, Bulgaria (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General on 2 August 2013)

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.

Most recently, SC res. 2110 (2013) extended the mandate for a further 12 months until 31 July 2014 and reaffirmed the efforts of UNAMI in supporting the Iraqi Government and people. This includes advancing inclusive, political dialogue and national reconciliation; assisting in the electoral process; facilitating regional dialogue between Iraq and its neighbours; and promoting the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform.

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.

As of May 2014, UNAMI's strength (with staff based in Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Iran and the US) is 341 international and 485 local civilians as well as 270 troops, three military advisers and three police advisers. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## 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](http://www.unsco.org)

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: Robert H Serry, Netherlands (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2007)

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 Territory.

UNSCO's strength as at 20 May 2014 consisted of 32 international and 34 local civilians operating in different component divisions, including political, coordination, public information, security and administration. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Office in Burundi (BNUB)

Headquarters: Bujumbura, Burundi  
 Telephone: +1 212 963 2842 (New York)

Internet: <http://bnub.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012)

The Office succeeded the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), which had been established by SC res. 1719 (2006) in the place of the UN Operation in Burundi. BNUB is a scaled-down operation, established by SC res. 1959 (2010) for an initial 12-month period from 1 January 2011.

BNUB's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. 2137 of 13 February 2014 until 31 December 2014. The Security Council also requested the UN Secretary-General to prepare the Office's transition and transfer of responsibilities to the UN country team by that date, and to establish a UN electoral observer mission immediately at the end of BNUB's mandate to report to the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General to the Council, before, during and after the 2015 election.

BNUB's role is to support the Government of Burundi by promoting and facilitating dialogue between national actors and supporting mechanisms for broad-based participation in political life; strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular, judicial and parliamentary institutions; supporting efforts to fight impunity; promoting and protecting human rights; and supporting the socio-economic development of women and youth and the socio-economic reintegration of conflict-affected populations.



As at 30 April 2014, BNUB's strength was one military adviser, one police adviser, two UN volunteers and (as at 31 March 2014) 33 international and 47 local civilians. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## 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](mailto:unrcca-dpa@un.org)

PO Box 4747  
New York, NY 10163-4747  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 4649

Internet: <http://unrcca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2008)

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.

As at 1 June 2014, UNRCCA's strength was seven international and 22 local civilians. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## 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](mailto:unscol-website@un.org)

Internet: [www.unscol.unmissions.org](http://www.unscol.unmissions.org)

Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Derek Plumbly, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2012)

The Special Coordinator for Lebanon is the senior UN official responsible for 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 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.

As at 31 May 2014, UNSCOL's strength was 19 international and 58 local civilians. For more information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Headquarters: Libreville, Gabon

Telephone: +241 74 14 01

Fax: +241 74 14 02

Email: [piounoca@un.org](mailto:piounoca@un.org)

Internet: <http://unoca.unmissions.org>

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Office: Abdoulaye Bathily, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2013)

UNOCA opened on 2 March 2011 initially with a mandate for two years, which was most recently renewed on 28 February 2014 until 31 August 2015 ([S/2014/103](#) and [S/2014/104](#)). 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, poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, terrorism 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, and São Tomé and Príncipe as well as the Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and the International Conference of the Region of the Great Lakes (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 (UNOWA) and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA).

As at 30 April 2014, UNOCA's strength was one military adviser and (as at 31 March 2014) 16 international and eight local civilians. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Headquarters: Tripoli, Libya

Telephone: +218 91 222 0086, +218 92 307 0209 (Public Information and Communication Office)

Internet: <http://unsmil.unmissions.org>

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unsmil](http://www.facebook.com/unsmil)

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

YouTube: [www.Youtube.com/unsmilpics](http://www.Youtube.com/unsmilpics)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Tarek Mitri, Lebanon (since October 2012; appointed by UN Secretary-General in September 2012)

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. [2144](#) of 13 March 2014 for an additional 12 months.

UNSMIL's current mandate includes assisting the Libyan Government ensure transition to democracy, including through promoting, facilitating and providing technical advice and assistance to a single, inclusive and transparent national dialogue; promoting the rule of law and monitoring and protecting human rights; controlling unsecured arms and related material; and building governance capacity.

As at 30 April 2014, UNSMIL's strength was 13 police, three UN volunteers and (as of 31 March 2014) 166 international and 76 local civilians. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia

Internet: [www.unsom.unmissions.org](http://www.unsom.unmissions.org)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM: Nicholas Kay, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2013; took up post June 2013)

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 (FSG) in September 2012. SC res. [2158](#) (May 2014) renewed UNSOM's mandate for a further year. The mission replaced the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), which completed its mandate on 2 June 2013.

UNSOM's mandate includes providing policy advice to the FGS and the African Union Mission in Somalia (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 2016) 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 FSG and as conditions permitted, in line with arrangements set out by the Secretary-General in his letter to the Council ([S/2013/239](#)).

As at 28 April 2014, 316 international and 972 national staff members from UNSOM and UN agencies, funds and programmes had been deployed: 379 in Mogadishu, 65 in Hargeysa, 13 in Boosaaso, 41 in Garoowe and nine in Gaalkacyo. In southern and central Somalia, the presence of international staff remained limited, with eight deployed in Baidoa, three in Dollow and four in Kismaayo. UNSOM deployment strength stood at 66 international and 19 national staff. For more recent information, see [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) and follow the links to 'Field Operations' and 'Fact sheet'.

## Recently ended field-based political and peacebuilding missions

### UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

BINUCA was subsumed into the new peacekeeping operation, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), following SC res. [2149](#) of 10 April 2014. BINUCA had been operational from 1 January 2010, succeeding the UN Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA), which was established in 2000.

## 122 **UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)**

UNIPSIL completed its mandate on 31 March 2014. The Office was established on 1 October 2008 by SC res. 1829 (2008), succeeding two previous UN missions, the peacekeeping UN Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), which was deployed from October 1999 to December 2005, and the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), which was deployed from January 2006 to September 2008.

## **UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)**

UNPOS completed its mandate on 2 June 2013, being replaced by the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). The Office had been established on 15 April 1995 to monitor the situation in Somalia, advance national reconciliation and restore peace.

## **Other past missions**

For more information about past political and peacebuilding missions, see <http://j.mp/JNyf9c> or [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa) (follow links from 'Field Operations' and 'Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council website').

# **COMMISSIONS**

## **Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacebuilding](http://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:

- Provide advice on, and propose integrated strategies for, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery
- Ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and sustained financial investment over the medium to long term
- Extend the period of attention of the international community to post-conflict recovery
- Focus attention on reconstruction and institution-building efforts
- Develop best practices on issues that require collaboration and cooperation among key political, military, humanitarian and development participants.

Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone are on the Commission's agenda (as of May 2014).

### **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).

## 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 2014 (31)

Terms end in December 2014, except where otherwise noted.

#### Selected by the Security Council

China	Russian Federation
France	UK
Guatemala (term ends December 2015)	USA
Morocco	

#### Elected by the General Assembly

Brazil	Kenya
Bosnia and Herzegovina (term ends December 2015)	Malaysia
Guatemala	Peru
	South Africa

#### Elected by ECOSOC

Bulgaria	Indonesia
Denmark	Nepal
Dominican Republic	Tunisia
Ethiopia	

#### Top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions

Canada	Spain
Japan	Sweden
Norway	

#### Top providers of military personnel and civilian police

Bangladesh	Nigeria
Egypt	Pakistan
India	

### Office holders (elected January 2014)

#### Chair

Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Brazil

#### Vice-Chair

Croatia

#### 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](mailto:unccwebmaster@uncc.ch)

Internet: [www.uncc.ch](http://www.uncc.ch)

Executive Head: Trevor Michael Rajah (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2013)

### 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 UNCC environmental programme was declared fulfilled by the Governing Council in 2013. This programme was set up in 2005 to monitor the environmental remediation work by the participating governments of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, using \$4.3 billion in funds awarded for environmental damages.

The UNCC continues to focus on payment of compensation awards. As at 31 May 2014, the Commission had paid out about \$5.5 billion in compensation awards to successful claimants. There remained only one claim that had not been paid in full, with a balance of about \$6.9 billion outstanding. This claim was 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.

### Membership

The Governing Council is the same as the 15-member Security Council. It elects its own president and two vice-presidents, each for two-year terms. The Commission Secretariat provides support and assistance to the Governing Council.

### Members (15)

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#### Permanent members

China	UK
France	USA
Russian Federation	

**Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2014**

Argentina	ROK (Vice-President)
Australia (President)	Rwanda
Luxembourg	

**Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2015**

Chad	Lithuania
Chile	Nigeria
Jordan (Vice-President)	

**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: <a href="mailto:press@icty.org">press@icty.org</a>

Internet: [www.icty.org](http://www.icty.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/ICTYMKSJ](https://www.facebook.com/ICTYMKSJ)

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

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 2016.

As part of the completion strategy, the United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (and also Rwanda). Information about the Mechanism is at the end of this section about international tribunals.

**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 are usually up to 16 permanent ICTY judges. They are 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 serve a four-year term and can 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 are appointed by the Secretary-General, on the request of the International Tribunal President, to serve in the Trial Chambers for specific trials. SC res. [1660](#) (2006) increased the maximum number of ad litem judges who may serve at any one time from nine to 12.

Each Trial Chamber consists of three permanent judges and a maximum of six ad litem judges. If ad litem judges are assigned to serve in a Trial Chamber, that Trial Chamber may be divided into a maximum of three sections of three judges each. At least one of the three judges sitting on a trial must be a permanent judge. SC res. 1660 (2006) permits the Secretary-General to appoint, at the request of the ICTY, reserve judges from the ICTY pool of ad litem judges to specific trials. Reserve judges are present at each stage of a trial and replace a judge on the bench if she or he is unable to continue sitting.

The Appeals Chamber consists of seven judges. Only permanent judges may be members of this Chamber. Each appeal is heard by five members of the Appeals Chamber. The members of the ICTY Appeals Chamber also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). Five ICTY Appeals Chamber judges are drawn from the permanent ICTY judges and two from the ICTR permanent judges.

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 2011, his term was extended to 31 December 2014.

## Judges

### Permanent Judges<sup>1</sup>

Theodor Meron, USA (President; re-elected for a two-year term beginning 17 November 2013) (Appeals Chamber)	William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania	Khalida Rachid Khan, Pakistan (Appeals Chamber)
Carmel A Agius, Malta (Vice-President; re-elected for a two-year term beginning 17 November 2013) (Appeals Chamber)	Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica (Appeals Chamber)	Jean-Claude Antonetti, France Bakone Justice Moloto, South Africa
Christoph Flügge, Germany	Mehmet Güney, Turkey (Appeals Chamber)	Burton Hall, Bahamas
Alphons Martinus Maria Orié, Netherlands	Fausto Pocar, Italy (Appeals Chamber)	Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov, Russian Federation
O-Gon Kwon, South Korea	Liu Daqun, China (Appeals Chamber)	Howard Morrison, UK Guy Delvoie, Belgium
	Arlette Ramaroson, Madagascar (Appeals Chamber)	Mandiaye Niang, Senegal Koffi Afande, Togo

### Ad litem Judges<sup>1</sup>

Antoine Mindua, DR Congo	Flavia Lattanzi, Italy	Melville Baird, Trinidad and Tobago
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#### Note

<sup>1</sup> SC res. 2130 (18 December 2013) included extending the terms of the following 14 permanent judges until 31 December 2014, or until the completion of their assigned cases if sooner: Koffi Afande, Carmel Agius, Liu Daqun, Theodor Meron, Fausto Pocar, Patrick Robinson, Jean-Claude Antonetti, Guy Delvoie, Burton Hall, Christoph Flügge, O-Gon Kwon, Bakone Justice Moloto, Howard Morrison, Alphons Orié.

The same resolution also included extending the terms of the three ad litem judges to 31 December 2014.



## International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

Arusha International Conference Centre  
PO Box 6016  
Arusha  
United Republic of Tanzania

Telephone: +255 27 250 5000/256 5062  
or +1 212 963 2850  
Fax: +255 27 250 4000/4373

Internet: [www.unicttr.org](http://www.unicttr.org)

Registrar: Bongani Majola, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2012; effective from 1 January 2013)

### Purpose

The Tribunal was established to prosecute people responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994. It may also prosecute Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations of international law committed in the territory of neighbouring states during the same period.

The ICTR was established by SC res. [955](#) (1994) and adopted under chapter VII of the UN [Charter](#). The same resolution adopted the Tribunal's Statute.

The Tribunal completed the trial phase of its mandate in December 2012 and is expected to complete appeals by about the end of July 2015.

As part of the completion strategy, the United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (and also the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia).

### Structure

The Tribunal consists of three organs: the Chambers, comprising the Trial Chamber and an Appeals Chamber; the Office of the Prosecutor, which is in charge of investigations and prosecutions; and the Registry, which is responsible for providing overall judicial and administrative support to the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

The Chambers are composed of independent judges elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council. No two judges may be nationals of the same state. They are initially selected from a list of nominees submitted by UN Member States. Nominations must take account of adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world. The judges are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

Five judges sit on each bench of the Appeals Chamber in The Hague, Netherlands. The Appeals Chamber is shared with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and consists of 12 permanent judges whose terms are until 31 December 2014 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner.

Three judges sat on each bench in the Trial Chambers in Arusha, UR of Tanzania. A pool of ad litem (short-term) judges was established in 2002 for the Trial Chambers to help expedite the trial work. As of May 2014, the one remaining Trial Chamber consists of one judge, the President, who is an ad litem judge with a term until 31 December 2014.

The Prosecutor, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Gambia, was reappointed by the Security Council in SC res. 2006 (2011) for a term of four years with effect from 15 September 2011, subject to earlier termination by the Security Council upon completion of the Tribunal's work.

## ICTR Judges

Vagn Joensen, Denmark (ICTR President)	Carmel A Agius, Malta (Member, Appeals Chamber)
Theodor Meron, USA (Presiding Judge, Appeals Chamber)	Khalida Rachid Khan, Pakistan (Member, Appeals Chamber)
William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania (Member, Appeals Chamber)	Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov, Russian Federation (Member, Appeals Chamber)
Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica (Member, Appeals Chamber)	Mandiaye Niang, Senegal (Member, Appeals Chamber; appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 11 September 2013 to fill seat vacated by Judge Andréia Vaz)
Mehmet Güney, Turkey (Member, Appeals Chamber)	Koffi Afande, Togo (Member, Appeals Chamber; elected by the General Assembly on 18 November 2013)
Fausto Pocar, Italy (Member, Appeals Chamber)	
Liu Daqun, China (Member, Appeals Chamber)	
Arlette Ramaroson, Madagascar (Member, Appeals Chamber)	

## United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) Branch Arusha International Conference Centre PO Box 6016 Arusha United Republic of Tanzania Telephone: +255 27 250 5000/256 5062 Fax: +255 27 250 4000/4373 Internet: <a href="http://www.unictt.org">www.unictt.org</a>	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Branch Churchillplein 1 2517 JW The Hague The Netherlands Telephone: +31 70 512 5000 Fax: +31 70 512 5355 Internet: <a href="http://www.icty.org">www.icty.org</a>
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Mechanism internet: <http://unmict.org>

Registrar: John Hocking, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2012)

### 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 close, with a temporary overlap at present.

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
- 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 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, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Gambia, was appointed by the Security Council in SC res. [2038](#) (2012) for a term of four years from 1 March 2012.

The Mechanism's President, Judges, Prosecutor and Registrar may hold the same office with the ICTY or ICTR.

### Judges (on the roster as of May 2014)

Theodor Meron, USA (President)	Liu Daqun, China
Carmel A Agius, Malta	Joseph E Chiondo Masanche, UR of Tanzania
Aydin Sefa Akay, Turkey	Bakone Justice Moloto, South Africa
Jean-Claude Antonetti, France	Lee G Muthoga, Kenya
Florence Arrey, Cameroon	Aminatta Lois Runeni N'gum, Gambia
Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda	Prisca Matimbe Nyambe, Zambia
José Ricardo de Prada Solaesa, Spain	Alphons Orié, Netherlands
Ben Emmerson, UK	Seon Ki Park, ROK
Christoph Flügge, Germany	Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson, Madagascar
Graciela Susana Gatti Santana, Uruguay	Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica
Burton Hall, Bahamas	Ivo Nelson de Caires Batista Rosa, Portugal
Vagn Prüsse Joensen, Denmark	William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania
Gberdao Gustave Kam, Burkina Faso	

## Commissions of Inquiry

### International Commission of Inquiry (Central African Republic)

SC res. [2127](#) of 5 December 2013 requested, amongst other things, the UN Secretary-General to rapidly establish an international commission of inquiry, for an initial period of one year, to investigate reports of human rights abuses in the Central African Republic by all parties since 1 January 2013; and to compile information to help identify the perpetrators of such violations and abuses, point to their possible criminal responsibility and help ensure that those responsible are held accountable. The resolution requested the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on the Commission's findings in May 2015.

The Commission comprises a secretariat and three high-level experts, announced by the Secretary-General in January 2014. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provided technical support for the establishment of the Commission.

### Initial members

Jorge Castañeda, Mexico	Bernard Acho Muna, Cameroon (Chair)
Fatimata M'Baye, Mauritania	

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS

### UN Command in Korea

UNIT #15259, APO AP 96205-0032

Seoul, Republic of Korea

Telephone: +82 2 7913 1110

Commander: General Curtis M Scaparrotti, US Army

The UN Command (UNC) is the international coalition 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 USA designates the Commander. The 17 UN Member States that provided combat forces during the war are not obligated to provide support to the UNC Commander-in-Chief.

Coalition members actively participate in Armistice maintenance activities. For example, during 2013, UNC Special Investigation Teams, composed of UNC staff members and UNC Member State representatives, carried out 156 guard-observation post inspections in the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ), the Han River Estuary (HRE) and on the North West Islands to ensure Armistice Agreement compliance. In addition, liaison officers from sending states joined UNC staff on Special Investigation Teams to investigate 31 incidents that occurred in the DMZ, the HRE and the sea and air areas under UNC control. Sending states' representatives also took part in five North Korean People's Army (KPA)-UNC meetings and one repatriation ceremony in Panmunjom for the return of remains of a recently deceased KPA soldier.

Some Member States provide officers to augment the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) in 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, Canada has posted several officers to serve on the UNC staff.

Eighteen liaison groups are accredited to the UNC. Italy is the most recent Member State to rejoin the UNC, in November 2013. 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 MAC duties.

#### Liaison group states (18)

Australia	Italy	Thailand
Belgium	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	New Zealand	UK
Colombia	Norway	USA
Denmark	Philippines	
France	ROK	
Greece	South Africa	

## Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

Dokter van Stamstraat 1  
2265 BC, Leidschendam  
PO Box 115  
2260 AC, Leidschendam  
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 800 3416  
Fax: +31 70 800 3440  
Email: [stl-pressoffice@un.org](mailto:stl-pressoffice@un.org)

Internet: [www.stl-tsl.org](http://www.stl-tsl.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/STLebanon](https://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 Rafiq Hariri and 22 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. Its jurisdiction can be extended beyond that if it finds other attacks that occurred in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005 are connected and are of a nature and gravity similar to the attack of 14 February.

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 February 2012 that he had decided to extend the Tribunal's mandate for three years to 28 February 2015 (SC res. [1757](#) (2007) annex).

### Structure

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 first prosecutor was Daniel Bellemare, Canada, who was appointed on 14 November 2007. The second is Norman Farrell, Canada, whose appointment was announced in February 2012.

**STL Judges**

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David Baragwanath, New Zealand  
(President, Appeals Chamber  
Presiding Judge)

Ralph Riachi, Lebanon  
(Vice-President, Appeals Chamber)

David Re, Australia  
(Trial Chamber, Presiding Judge)

Daniel Fransen, Belgium  
(Pre-Trial)

Afif Chamseddine, Lebanon  
(Appeals Chamber)

Daniel Nsereko, Uganda  
(Appeals Chamber)

Ivana Hrdličková, Czech Republic  
(Appeals Chamber)

Micheline Braidı, Lebanon  
(Trial Chamber)

Janet Nosworthy, Jamaica  
(Trial Chamber)

Walid Akoum, Lebanon  
(Trial Chamber alternate)

Nicola Lettieri, Italy  
(Trial Chamber alternate)



UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2014–15**



# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ecosoc](http://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 of May 2014.



**African states (14 seats)**

Algeria.....	1964–66 73–81 83–85 90–92 1998–2000 07–09	
Angola.....	1992–94 2000–02 06–08	
Benin.....	1966–67 82–84 92–94 2000–08	2013–15
Botswana.....	1983–85 91–93	2014–16
Burkina Faso.....	1968–70 77–79 90–92 2000–02	2012–14
Burundi.....	1972–74 81–83 2002–04	
Cabo Verde.....	1997–99 2007–09	
Cameroon.....	1966–67 78–83 89–91 2000–02 08–13	
Central African Republic.....	1978–80 96–98	
Chad.....	1968–70 2005–07	
Comoros.....	1998–2000 10–12	
Congo.....	1968–70 74–76 83–85 95–97 1999–2001 03–05 08–10	2014–16
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1974–76 95–97 2009–11	
DR Congo.....	1971–77 80–82 84–95 1999–2001 05–07	2014–16
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	2012–14
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	
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	2012–14
Liberia.....	1974–76 82–84 88–90	
Libya.....	1967–69 80–82 88–90 93–95 2002–04	2012–14
Madagascar.....	1971–73 92–94 2006–08	
Malawi.....	1980–82 2007–09 11–13	
Mali.....	1973–75 82–84	
Mauritania.....	1977–79 2006–08	
Mauritius.....	1998–2000 04–06 09–11	2013–15
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	2012–14
Rwanda.....	1977–79 84–92 1999–2001 10–12	
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	
South Africa.....	1995–97 2001–03 05–07	2013–15
Sudan.....	1958–60 69–71 77–79 81–83 87–89 95–97 2000–02 07–09	2013–15
Swaziland.....	1982–84 92–94	
Togo.....	1976–78 91–98	2014–16
Tunisia.....	1970–72 76–78 82–84 89–91 96–98 2004–06	2013–15
Uganda.....	1973–78 84–86 95–97 2001–03	

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

### Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

Afghanistan	1959-61 76-78
Bahrain	1990-92 2000-02
Bangladesh	1976-78 81-83 85-87 92-94 96-98 2004-06 10-12
Bhutan	1993-95 2002-04
China	1946-60 1972-2004 05-07 08-13
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
Indonesia	1956-58 69-71 74-75 79-81 84-86 89-91 94-96 1999-2000 04-09
Iran	1950-52 66-68 74-79 87-92 2001-03
Iraq	1964-66 77-82 86-91 2007-09 10-12
Japan	1960-65 68-70 72-80 1982-2005 06-11
Jordan	1961-63 74-76 80-82 89-91 96-98
Kazakhstan	2007-09
Kuwait	1967-69 92-94
Kyrgyzstan	
Lebanon	1946-49 71-73 83-85 96-98
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
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
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 08-13
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
Thailand	1974-76 80-85 89-91 95-97 2005-07
Turkmenistan	
UAE	1978-80 2004-06
Viet Nam	1998-2000

### Eastern European states<sup>1,2</sup> (6 seats)

Albania	2005-07
Armenia	2004-06
Azerbaijan	2003-05
Belarus	1947-49 81-83 86-88 1992-2000 07-09
Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>	1959-61 68-70 75-77 80-85 87-92 94-96 1999-2001 12-13
Croatia	2000-02
Czech Republic	1996-2001 06-08
Estonia	2009-11

Georgia	2001-03	2014-16
Hungary <sup>3</sup>	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	
Romania	1965-67 74-76 78-80 82-87 90-98 2001-03 07-09	
Russian Federation	1947-2007 08-13	2014-16
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	
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	2013-15
Brazil	1948-50 56-58 60-62 70-87 1989-2003 05-07 08-10	2012-14
Chile	1946-47 58-60 64-66 72-74 80-82 91-99 2002-04 10-12	
Colombia	1946 62-64 74-79 82-90 1992-2000 04-06	2013-15
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	2012-14
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	2012-14
Guatemala	1967-69 74-75 2002-04 09-11	2014-16
Guyana	1984-86 96-98 2006-08	
Haiti	1971-73 85-87 2006-08	2013-15
Honduras	1999-2001	
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	2014-16
Paraguay	1994-96 2006-08	
Peru	1946-51 65-67 70-72 75-77 81-83 86-88 91-93 2001-03 09-11	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009-11	
Saint Lucia	1982-84 1998-2000 08-10	
Suriname	1983-85 92-94 2000-02	
Trinidad and Tobago	1973-75 78-80 88-93	
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	

**Western European and Other states (13 seats)**

Andorra.....	2001–03	
Australia.....	1948–50 53–55 62–64 74–76 80–82 86–88 92–97 2002–06 08–12	
Austria.....	1963–65 76–78 82–84 91–93 2000–02 06–08.....	2013–14
Belgium.....	1946 49–54 67–69 74–76 80–82 86–88 92–94 1998–2000 04–06 10–11	
Canada.....	1946–48 50–52 56–58 65–67 74–77 1981–2001 04–09 10–12.....	2013–15
Denmark.....	1948–50 60–62 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 05–07 13.....	2014–16
Finland.....	1957–59 72–74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–12	
France.....	1946–2005 06–11.....	2012–14
Germany.....	1974–2005 06–07 09–12.....	2014
Greece.....	1946 56–58 66 70–72 76–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000 03–05 07–09.....	2014
Iceland.....	1985–87 97–99 2005–07	
Ireland.....	1968–70 79–81 88–90 94–96 2003–05 12–13	
Italy.....	1961–63 70–72 74–82 86–94 1998–2003 04–06 10–12.....	2014–15
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.....	2014–16
Norway.....	1946–47 54–56 69–71 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 08–11	
Portugal.....	1976–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000–01 07–09.....	2014
San Marino.....		2013–15
Spain.....	1959–61 73–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2002–06 11–13	
Sweden.....	1951–53 66–68 74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–09 13.....	2014–16
Switzerland.....	2011–12	
Turkey.....	1947–49 53–55 67–69 74–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2003–06 09–10 12–13	
UK.....	1947–2004 05–07 08–13.....	2014–16
USA.....	1946–2009 10–12.....	2013–15

**Notes**

- 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.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on ECOSOC from 1946–47, 1950–52, 1954–56, 1963–68, 1974–77 and 1989–91.
- 3 Hungary had a one-year term in 2011 and was replaced by Bulgaria.

## 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 will be held annually, the timing and modalities of which were, as at May 2014, to be decided by the Council. The main functions of the segment will be 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.

From 2014, the Council President will convene the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for eight days each year, including a three-day ministerial segment to be held in the framework of the substantive session of the Council (GA res. 67/290 of July 2013). The High-level Forum builds on the annual ministerial review and will replace it from 2016.

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 (elected in January 2014)

#### President

Martin Sajdik,  
Austria

#### Vice-Presidents

Ibrahim O A Dabbashi, Libya  
Vladimir Drobnjak, Croatia  
Carlos Enrique García González,  
El Salvador  
Oh Joon, ROK

## 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  
Fax: +43 1 260 605 866  
Email: [sgb@unodc.org](mailto:sgb@unodc.org)

Internet: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org) (follow links from 'Commissions')

Secretary: Jo Dedejne-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 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 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

The CND has 53 members, with geographic representation as noted in the list of members. One seat rotates between Asia-Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean states every four years.

Elections for 20 and then 33 members are held at two-year intervals, usually in April. Members serve four-year terms. They are elected by ECOSOC from among UN Member States and States Parties to the international drug control treaties with: due regard to adequate representation of countries that are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries that are important in the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries where drug addiction or illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is 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
<b>African states (11 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1978–81 84–87 96–99 2004–07	2012–15
Angola	2000–03	2014–17
Benin	2000–03	2014–17
Botswana	2008–11	
Burkina Faso	2002–05	
Cameroon	2004–11	2012–15
Côte d'Ivoire	1984–85 88–91 1994–2001 10–13	
DR Congo	1982–85 2004–11	2012–15
Egypt	1946–77 1988–2003	2012–15
Ethiopia	2008–11	
Gabon	1992–95	
Gambia	1990–93 2002–05	
Ghana	1964–71 1990–2001 10–13	
Guinea	1994–97	
Kenya	1973–79	
Lesotho	1992–95	
Liberia	1994–97	
Libya	1990–93 2000–03	
Madagascar	1962 76–95 2004–07	
Malawi	1980–83	
Mali	1986–89	
Mauritius	1997–2001	
Morocco	1962–65 67–77 84–87 92–99 2008–11	
Mozambique	2000–03	
Namibia	2006–09	2014–17
Niger	2006–09	
Nigeria	1966–68 72–75 82–89 92–99 2002–09	2012–15
Senegal	1982–93 2006–09	
Sierra Leone	1997–2001 10–13	
South Africa	1996–99 2002–05	
Sudan	1996–2011	
Swaziland	2000–03 10–13	
Togo	1970–81	2014–17
Tunisia	1978–81 92–99	
Uganda	2004–11	
UR of Tanzania		2012–15
Zambia	1986–89 2004–07	
Zimbabwe		2012–15
<b>Asia-Pacific states (11/12 seats, one rotating)</b>		
Afghanistan		2012–15
China	1946–69 1986–2005 08–11	2012–15
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 1992–2011	2012–15
Japan	1962–2009	2012–15
Kazakhstan	2000–03 08–11	2014–17
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 08–11	2012–15
Philippines	1992–95 2000–03	
ROK	1963–68 82–85 1992–2003 06–09	2012–15
Saudi Arabia	2006–13	
Sri Lanka	1984–87 94–97	
Syrian AR	1992–99	
Tajikistan	2006–09	2014–17
Thailand	1973–2011	2012–15
Turkmenistan		2012–15
UAE	2004–11	
Yemen	2008–11	

#### Eastern European states<sup>1,2</sup> (6 seats)

Belarus	2002–05 10–13	
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	2012–15
Lithuania	2008–11	
Macedonia	2000–03	
Poland	1946–56 62–63 88–99 2006–09	2012–15
Republic of Moldova	2008–11	
Romania	1973–77 1994–2001 10–13	
Russian Federation	1946–2013	2014–17
Slovakia	2000–03	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2000–03	
Ukraine	1994–2009	2012–15

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (10/11 seats, one rotating)

Argentina	1965–67 72–89 2000–11	
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	
El Salvador	2008–11	
Guatemala	2004–07	2012–15
Jamaica	1967–77 92–99 2002–09	

#### Notes

- 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.



Mexico	1946–2009	2012–15
Nicaragua	1992–95 2002–05	
Panama	1978–85	
Paraguay	1994–97	
Peru	1946–75 84–95 2000–11	2012–15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2012–15
Suriname		2012–15
Trinidad and Tobago	2008–11	
Uruguay	1992–95 1997–2001 08–11	2012–15
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	2012–15
Belgium	1978–97 2006–13	2014–17
Canada	1946–79 1984–2003 06–13	2014–17
Denmark	1988–91 2000–03	2012–15
Finland	1984–87 94–97 2008–11	
France	1946–2007 10–13	2014–17
Germany	1963–2011	2012–15
Greece	1954–56 84–87 1996–2003	
Israel	2004–11	2012–15
Italy	1976–2011	2012–15
Netherlands	1946–53 60–62 84–99 2002–05 08–11	2012–15
Norway	1980–83 92–95 2004–07	
Portugal	1996–2003	
Spain	1980–83 1986–2005 08–11	2012–15
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	2012–15
UK	1946–2013	2014–17
USA	1946–2011	2012–15

#### Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Internet: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org) (follow links from 'Commissions', 'Commission on Narcotic Drugs' and 'Subsidiary bodies')

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 (follow links from 'Subsidiary Bodies' and 'Subcommission').

## Regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)

Internet: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org) (follow links from 'Commissions', 'Commission on Narcotic Drugs' and 'Subsidiary bodies')

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 regional policy and enforcement, 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)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1950  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3179  
Fax: +1 212 963 2147  
Email: [population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/development/desa/population](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population)

Population Division Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: John Wilmoth, USA  
Secretary: Emer Herity

### Purpose

The Commission's role is to follow up implementation of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development 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 International Conference on Population and Development (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 (CPD), 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
<b>African states (12 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1996–98 2000–03	2011–15
Angola	2010–14	
Benin	2007–11	2014–18
Botswana	1990–93 2002–06	
Burkina Faso	1969–72	
Burundi	1986–89 1999–2002	
Cameroon	1966–69 85–88 1993–2009	
Central African Republic	1968–71	
Chad		2013–17
Comoros	2005–09	
Congo	1996–98	
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	2012–16
Equatorial Guinea	2007–11	
Ethiopia	1997–2000	
Gabon	1970–73	2011–15
Gambia	2002–06 07–10	
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	2013–17
Malawi	1967–68 78–81 86–89 1998–2001 10–14	
Mauritania	1974–77 2003–07	
Mauritius	1985–88	
Morocco	1972–75 80–83 2005–09	

Niger.....	1967 73–76 1998–2001	
Nigeria.....	1967–68 80–91 1996–2006	2014–17
Rwanda.....	1967–69 73–84 88–95 2009–13	
Senegal.....	2010–14	
Sierra Leone.....	1976–83 2007–10	
South Africa.....	1998–2001 07–10	2014–18
Sudan.....	1982–85 92–99	
Togo.....	1984–91	
Tunisia.....	1964–67 70–77 94–97 2008–12	
Uganda.....	1976–79 89–92 96 2000–03 08–12	2012–16
UR of Tanzania.....	1993–96	2012–16
Zambia.....	1982–85 90–93 96–97 2002–06 07–10	2014–18

#### Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

Bangladesh.....	1989–2013	2013–17
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 1996–2011	2011–15
Iraq.....	1988–91	
Japan.....	1958–85 1988–2012	2012–16
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	2013–17
Pakistan.....	1967–71 92–96 2008 09–13	2014–18
Philippines.....	1967–69 72–79 1996–2001 03–07 10–14	
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
Yemen.....	1999–2002	

#### Eastern European states (5 seats)

Armenia.....	2004–08	
Belarus.....	2000–03 09–13	
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
Romania.....	1973–76	2013–17
Russian Federation.....	1947–2006 07–14	2014–18
Serbia.....		2014–18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>1</sup> .....	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	
Brazil	1947–60 69–80 85–92 1996–2003 05–13	2013–17
Chile	1967–68 1999–2002	
Colombia	1985–96 2008–12	
Costa Rica	1954–57 73–76 84–87 1999–2000	
Cuba	1986–89 96 2009–13	
Dominican Republic	1977–80	2014–18
Ecuador	1967–69 74–77 80–83	2011–15
El Salvador	1958–65 1996–2001 03–07	2011–15
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	
Mexico	1961–64 76–79 1982–2006 07–10	2013–17
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	2013–17
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 1989–2013	2013–17
Canada	1947–49 54–60 1993–2000 05–09	
Denmark	1969–76	2013–17
Finland	1976–83 96 2008–12	
France	1947–2008	

continued next page

**Notes**

- \* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected the following states, by acclamation, for four-year terms beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 49th session in 2015 and expiring at the close of its 52nd session in 2019: Belarus, Bolivia, Burundi, Iran, Philippines and Sierra Leone. ECOSOC postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean states and one from Western European and Other states for the 2015–19 term. ECOSOC also elected Nigeria, 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 the following states, also by acclamation, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 51st session in 2018: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Germany, Malaysia, Mongolia, Peru, the Russian Federation and Serbia. Further, ECOSOC postponed the election of one member from Asia–Pacific states and one from Latin American and Caribbean states, both for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 49th session in 2016; and one member from Asia–Pacific states for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 50th session in 2017.

Terms shown in the list that are for less than the usual four years are because of resignations and subsequent elections for the remainder of those terms.

- 1 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.

Germany.....	1985–2013.....	2014–18
Greece.....	1962–64 81–84	
Ireland.....	2002–06	
Israel.....	1956–59 2009–13	
Italy.....	1960–63 96–97 1999–2002	
Luxembourg.....	2003–07 10–14	
Malta.....	1996–98	
Netherlands.....	1947–50 65–68 73–88 1992–2012.....	2013–17
New Zealand.....	1969–72	
Norway.....	1950–61 77–84 2002–06.....	2012–16
Portugal.....		2011–15
Spain.....	1969–72 77–80 2007–11.....	2012–16
Sweden.....	1950–55 64–75 84–91 1998–2006 07–10	
Switzerland.....	2005–13.....	2013–17
Turkey.....	1973–76 85–92 1997–2004	
UK.....	1947–2001 07–14.....	2014–18
USA.....	1947–2006 07–14.....	2014–18

### Bureau (48th session, 2015)

#### Chair

Bénédicte Frankinet,  
Belgium

#### Vice-Chairs

Mesbah Ansari Dogaheh, Iran  
As at May 2014, election of the three other  
Vice-Chairs was pending.

### 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](mailto:stdev@unctad.org)

Internet: [www.unctad.org/cstd](http://www.unctad.org/cstd)

UNCTAD Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in June 2013)

#### 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.

Since 2006, the Commission has been assisting ECOSOC in 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

ECOSOC res. [2002/37](#) requested the Commission meet annually, starting from the sixth session held in May 2003. The Commission usually meets in Geneva for a week in May.

## 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 (since 2009)	Current <sup>1</sup>
<b>African states (11 seats)</b>		
Cameroon .....		2013–16
Central African Republic .....		2013–16
DR Congo .....	2009–12	
Equatorial Guinea .....	2009–12	
Ghana .....	2009–12	
Lesotho .....		2011–14
Liberia .....		2013–16
Mali .....	2009–12	
Mauritius .....		2011–14
Nigeria .....		2013–16
Rwanda .....		2011–14
South Africa .....	2009–12	
Togo .....		2011–14
Tunisia .....		2011–14
UR of Tanzania .....		2011–14
Zambia .....		2013–16
<b>Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)</b>		
China .....		2011–14
India .....		2011–14
Iran .....		2011–14
Japan .....		2013–16
Jordan .....	2009–12	

Oman	2009–12	2013–16
Pakistan	2009–12	
Philippines		2011–14
Saudi Arabia		2011–14
Sri Lanka	2009–12	2013–16
Turkmenistan <sup>1</sup>		2014–16

#### Eastern European states (5 seats<sup>1</sup>)

Bulgaria		2011–14
Hungary		2011–14
Latvia		2011–14
Russian Federation	2009–12	2013–16
Slovakia	2009–12	
Turkmenistan		2014–16

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Brazil	2009–12	2013–16
Chile	2009–12	2013–16
Costa Rica	2009–12	2013–16
Cuba		2011–14
Dominican Republic		2011–14
El Salvador		2011–14
Jamaica	2009–12	
Mexico		2013–16
Peru		2011–14

#### Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (10 seats)

Austria	2009–12	2013–16
Finland	2009–12	2013–16
France		2011–14
Germany		2013–16
Israel	2009–12	
Malta		2011–14
Portugal	2009–12	2013–16
Sweden		2011–14
Switzerland	2009–12	2013–16
Turkey		2011–14
USA		2011–14

#### Bureau (elected in 2014 for the 18th session, 2015)

##### Chair

Omobola Johnson,  
Nigeria

##### Vice-Chairs

Majed Almazzyed, Saudi Arabia  
Peter Major, Hungary  
Andrew Reynolds, USA  
Maria Victoria Romero Caballero, Mexico

#### Note

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected 15 members for four-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius and Uganda (African states); China, India, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand (Asia–Pacific states); Latvia (Eastern European states); Bolivia (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Sweden and the USA (Western European and Other states). Filling one outstanding vacancy, Turkmenistan was elected, by acclamation, for a term beginning on the date of election (23 April 2014) and expiring on 31 December 2016. ECOSOC postponed election of 10 members for terms expiring in 2016 and 2018.



## High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Internet: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org> (follow links from 'Inter-governmental processes')

### Purpose

The Forum was created at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 and is now the main UN platform dealing with sustainable development and the follow-up to UN conferences on sustainable development. It replaces the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

The aim of the Forum is to: provide political leadership and guidance on sustainable development; follow up and review progress in implementing sustainable development commitments; enhance the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; and address new and emerging sustainable development challenges.

The Forum is expected to steer and review the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda, which UN Member States are expected to adopt in 2015.

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).

### 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. Its second meeting was in June/July 2014. From 2016, the Forum will replace the ECOSOC annual ministerial review.

### 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  
18th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 646 4444  
Email: [Christine.Brautigam@unwomen.org](mailto:Christine.Brautigam@unwomen.org)

Internet: [www.unwomen.org/csw](http://www.unwomen.org/csw)

UN-Women Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013)

### 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.

### Structure

The Commission meets in plenary meetings and 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. It holds closed meetings prior to each Commission session to consider communications received, including the replies of governments. This is done with a view to bringing to the Commission's attention to communications that appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women.

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. 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.

### 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*
<b>African states (13 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1993–96 2003–07	
Angola	1995–98	
Benin <sup>1</sup>	2000–04	
Botswana	1968–70 2002–06	
Burkina Faso	1988–91 2002–06	2013–17
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1,2</sup>	1962–76 81–84 90–93 1999–2003	2014–18
Eritrea	2008–12	
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 <sup>1</sup>	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	2013–17
Liberia	1966–75 83–86	2011–15
Libya	1977–80 94–97 2010–14	
Madagascar	1968–69 73–80 92–95	
Malawi <sup>1,2</sup>	2000–04 12–13	
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	
Niger	1977–80 2007–11	2012–16
Nigeria	1971–74 80–83 90–93 2003–07	
Rwanda	1991–94 1998–2001 09–13	
Senegal <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 79–82 1999–2003 08–12	

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Sierra Leone	1963–65 83–86	
South Africa	2002–06	
Sudan <sup>2</sup>	1981–96 1998–2006	2013–16
Swaziland	1996–99 2010–14	
Togo	1976–79 84–87 95–98 2006–10	
Tunisia <sup>1</sup>	1967–72 85–88 94–97 2001–05	
Uganda	1967 79–82 90–93 1998–2001	2013–17
UR of Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	1989–92 2001–09	2014–18
Zambia	1984–90 92–95 2006–10	
Zimbabwe	1990–93	2011–15

#### Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)

Bangladesh	1987–94 2010–14	2014–18
Cambodia	2007–11	
China	1947–63 65–67 73–76 1980–2004 04–12	2012–16
Cyprus	1968–70 90–97	
DPRK <sup>1</sup>	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	2012–16
Iran	1952–54 62 64–72 76–79 1990–2001 02–10	2011–15
Iraq	1967–72 79–82 2009–13	
Japan <sup>1</sup>	1958–63 65–70 72–75 1977–2013	2013–17
Kazakhstan	2004–08	2014–18
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup>	2000–04	
Lebanon	1950–55 96–99	
Malaysia	1967–71 79–82 1990–2001 02–14	
Mongolia <sup>1</sup>	1999–2003 10–14	
Myanmar	1952–54	
Nepal	1964–66	
Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	1952–60 76–95 2001–05 07–11	2013–17
Philippines	1961–75 83–98 2010–14	
Qatar	2005–09	
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	2011–15
UAE	2002–10	

#### Eastern European states<sup>3</sup> (4 seats)

Armenia	2003–11	
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	2001–05 07–11	
Belarus	1952–57 67–78 85–88 93–96 2009–13	2013–17
Bulgaria	1977–80 91–98	
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	2000–09	
Estonia		2011–15
Georgia		2011–15
Hungary	1964–76 2004–08	
Lithuania <sup>1</sup>	1999–2003	
Poland	1951–68 89–92 1997–2000	
Romania	1969–75	
Russian Federation	1947–2007 08–12	2012–16
Slovakia	1993–99	
Ukraine	1981–84 91	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)**

Argentina <sup>1</sup>	1955-61 72-75 2001-05 10-14	
Bahamas	1990-97	
Belize	2005-09	
Bolivia	1998-2001 03-07	
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	1952-54 85-92 1996-2004 06-10	2012-16
Chile <sup>1</sup>	1952-54 66-75 1992-2004	
Colombia	1960-65 70-76 89-96 2009-13	
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	2012-16
Dominican Republic	1951-59 64-66 68-78 1996-2012	2012-16
Ecuador	1984-87 90-97 2006-10	2013-17
El Salvador	2004-08 10-14	2014-18
Guatemala	1967-69 80-83 88-91 2002-06	
Guyana		2014-18
Haiti	1949-51 53-55 2008-12	
Honduras	1966-68 80-83	
Jamaica	1990-93	2011-15
Mexico <sup>1</sup>	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	2013-17
Peru <sup>1</sup>	1963-65 67-69 77-80 92-95 1997-2009	
Saint Lucia	1998-2001	
Suriname	2004-08	
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 03-11	2011-15
Canada	1958-60 70-76 81-92 2003-07	
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	1976-90 1997-2013	2013-17
Greece	1949-51 59-61 73-76 85-88 95-98	
Iceland	2004-08	
Israel	1956-61 2009-13	2013-17
Italy <sup>1</sup>	1981-84 87-94 1999-2003 09-13	
Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	1951-53 59-64 66-69 91-94 2001-09	2011-15
New Zealand	1952-53 77-80	
Norway	1969-75 80-83 96-99	
Portugal	1995-98	
Spain	1962-64 68-70 81-84 92-95 2007-11	2011-15
Sweden	1954-59 75-78 88-91 2008-12	
Switzerland		2013-17
Turkey <sup>1</sup>	1947-50 67-69 88-91 1999-2011	
UK <sup>1</sup>	1947-86 1997-2009	
USA	1947-94 1996-2012	2012-16

## Notes

- \* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected 11 members for four-year terms beginning at the Commission's 60th session's first meeting in 2015 and expiring at the close of the 63rd session in 2019: Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Malawi (African states); Iran and Mongolia (Asia-Pacific states); Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina (Eastern European states); Colombia (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Belgium, Liechtenstein and Spain (Western European and Other 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 56. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

## Bureau (58th and 59th sessions, 2014 and 2015)

### Chair

Libran Cabactulan, Philippines  
(58th session only)

### Vice-Chairs

Mohamed Elbahi, Sudan  
Carlos Enrique García González, El Salvador  
Pille Kesler, Estonia (59th session only)  
Christine Löw, Switzerland  
Neli Shiolashvili, Georgia (58th session only)

## Statistical Commission

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1612  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4297  
Fax: +1 212 963 4569  
Email: [statcom@un.org](mailto:statcom@un.org)

Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

Chair: Jil Matheson, UK

### 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 res. [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
<b>African states (5 seats)</b>		
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	
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	
Tunisia	1967–69 74–81 1998–2001	
Uganda	1970–73 2000–03	
UR Tanzania		2012–15
Zambia	1986–97	
<b>Asia-Pacific states (4 seats)</b>		
China	1947–67 1984–2003 05–12	2013–16
India	1947–83 85–88 1993–2004	
Indonesia	1968–71	
Iran	1953–55 89–92 2004–07	
Iraq	1976–83	
Japan	1962–69 1973–2012	2013–16
Lebanon	2008–11	
Malaysia	1972–75 77–84	
Mongolia		2012–15

Oman	2008–11	2012–15
Pakistan	1967–68 1984–2003	
Philippines	1951 69–72	
ROK	2004–07	
Sri Lanka	1973–76	
Thailand	1969–72	

#### Eastern European states<sup>1</sup> (4 seats)

Armenia	2009–12	
Belarus	2008–11	
Bulgaria	1984–91 96–99	2013–16
Croatia	2004–07	
Czech Republic	1993–95 1997–2004	2012–15
Hungary	1965–68 73–76 80–83 89–92 2000–03 05–08	2012–15
Lithuania	2008–11	
Poland	1969–72 92–95	
Romania	1957–64 77–80 1996–2003	
Russian Federation	1947–13	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	
Costa Rica	2002–05	
Cuba	1957–64 67–71 84–87 2004–07	2012–15
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	
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 05–12	2013–16
Greece	2001–04	
Iceland	1974–76 1995–2001	
Ireland	1970–73 76–79 82–85	
Italy	2010–13	2014–17
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	1947–61 90–93 1997–2000 05–12	2013–16
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
Turkey.....	1947–50	
UK.....	1947–2004 05–12	2013–16
USA.....	1947–81 1984–2003 04–11	2012–15

### Bureau (elected March 2014)

#### Chair

Jill Matheson, UK

#### Vice-Chairs

Jiantang Ma, China

Pablo Tactuk, Dominican  
Republic

Gabriella Vukovich, Hungary

#### Rapporteur

Joseph Tedou,  
Cameroon

#### Notes

- 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.
- 2 Netherlands was elected on 25 April 2013 to fill a vacancy.

### Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Division for Social Policy and Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations, Room S–2968  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2569

Fax: +1 212 963 3062

Email: [bas@un.org](mailto:bas@un.org)

Internet: <http://social.un.org> (follow link under ‘Secretariat For’)

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 key 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 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.

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 [2010/10](#) and [2012/7](#)).

## Members (46)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (12 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1999–2003 <sup>1</sup>	
Angola.....	2005–09	
Benin.....	1995–98 2000–04 <sup>2</sup> 07–11	
Botswana.....	1968–70	
Burkina Faso.....	1966–68	2011–15
Burundi.....	1989–92	
Cameroon.....	1968–74 1989–2000 07–11	2011–15
Central African Republic.....	1983–86 2003–07	
Chad.....	1979–82	
Comoros.....	2001–05 <sup>3</sup>	
Congo.....	1969–71	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1972–75 92–95 2004–08	
DR Congo.....	1975–78 2005–09	2013–17
Egypt.....	1956–78 95–98 2007–11	2011–15
Ethiopia.....	1995–98 2004–08 09–13	
Gabon.....	1963–65 69–71 75–78 96–99 2001–05 <sup>3</sup> 09–13	
Gambia.....	1997–99	
Ghana.....	1983–94 2000–04 08–12	
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	2013–17
Malawi.....	1997–2000	2013–17
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 <sup>1</sup>	
Namibia.....	2007–11	
Nigeria.....	1972–75 91–94 2000–04 <sup>2</sup> 08–12	2012–16
Senegal.....	1979–82 2003–07 08–12	
Sierra Leone.....	1970–72 76–79	
Somalia.....	1971–74	
South Africa.....	1947–51 1997–2009 <sup>3</sup>	
Sudan.....	1973–76 81–84 1988–2004 08–12	2012–16
Swaziland.....	1999–2003 <sup>1</sup>	
Togo.....	1979–90 95–98	
Tunisia.....	1962–74 2004–08	
Uganda.....	1964–67 88–91 1997–2000	2013–17
UR of Tanzania.....	1967–68 2001–09 <sup>3</sup>	
Zambia.....	2003–07	
Zimbabwe.....	1985–88 93–96	2011–15

**Asia-Pacific states (10 seats\*)**

Bangladesh	1987-90 2001-09 <sup>3</sup>	2012-15
China	1947-64 66-68 1989-2005 <sup>3</sup> 05-13	2013-17
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 <sup>2</sup>	
Iran	1967-70 1991-2007 09-13	
Iraq	1962-65 73-80 88-91	
Israel	1951-56 61-64 66-68	
Japan	1971-78 1996-2012	2012-16
Jordan	1947-50 53-55	
Kazakhstan	2001-05 <sup>3</sup>	
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	2012-15
Pakistan	1967-69 88-95 1997-2000 03-07 08-12	2013-17
Philippines	1952-57 67-72 77-84 1989-2000 09-13	
Qatar	2009-13	
ROK	1996-2012	2012-16
Sri Lanka	1962	
Thailand	1970-76 81-88 1999-2003 <sup>1</sup>	
Turkmenistan		2014-17
UAE	2007-11	
Viet Nam	2001-05 <sup>3</sup>	2012-15

**Eastern European states (5 seats\*)<sup>4,5</sup>**

Albania	1961-64 2009-13	
Armenia	2008-12	
Belarus	1951-60 62-71 83-86 1992-2004	2012-16
Bulgaria	1964-67 2001-05 <sup>3</sup>	
Croatia	1999-2003	
Czech Republic	2001-09 <sup>3</sup>	
Hungary	1976-79	
Poland	1947-50 77-92 1997-2000	2013-17
Republic of Moldova	2004-08	
Romania	1968-70 75-82 84-91 1997-2000 03-07	2013-17
Russian Federation	1947-2012	2012-16
Slovakia	2007-11	
Ukraine <sup>6</sup>	1972-75 80-83 91-98 2005-09	2012-15

**Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)**

Argentina	1964-66 68-70 1983-2007 08-12	2013-17
Bolivia	1950-52 79-82 93-96 2005-09	
Brazil	1950-55 60-63 2009-13 <sup>6</sup>	2013-17
Chile	1967-2000 04-08	2013-17
Colombia	1947-49 53-59 73-76	
Costa Rica	1971-78 80-83	
Cuba	1964-67 69-71 1997-2000 07-11	2011-15
Dominican Republic <sup>8</sup>	1956-59 72-79 1987-2007	2012-16

Ecuador.....	1957-64 77-80 83-86 89-92 1997-2004.....	2012-16
El Salvador.....	1980-87 2001-05 <sup>3</sup> 08-12.....	2012-16 <sup>9</sup>
Grenada.....	1976-79	
Guatemala.....	1970-72 88-91 97-98 2000-04 <sup>2</sup> 08-12	
Haiti.....	1984-95 1999-2008 <sup>1</sup> 09-13	
Honduras.....	1964-67	
Jamaica.....	1971-74 1997-2005 <sup>3</sup> 07-11	
Mexico.....	1968-70 75-78 92-95 2001-05 <sup>3</sup> 07-11.....	2011-15
Nicaragua.....	1979-82	
Panama.....	1981-88	
Paraguay.....	2005-09	
Peru.....	1947-49 67-68 1996-2008.....	2011-15
Suriname.....	2003-07	
Uruguay.....	1954-56 60-69 72-75	
Venezuela.....	1967-71 96-99 2005-13 <sup>6</sup>	

#### Western European and Other states (10 seats\*)

Andorra.....	2007-11.....	2011-15
Australia.....	1950-52 54-56 58-61	
Austria.....	1962-65 73-76 83-98 2001-05 <sup>3</sup> .....	2012-15 <sup>10</sup>
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 <sup>3</sup> 09-13 <sup>7</sup>	
Finland.....	1960-63 75-78 83-86 89-92 1997-2000 05-09.....	2013-17
France.....	1947-2012.....	2014-17
Germany.....	1987-2012.....	2012-16
Greece.....	1947-48 52-57 67-69	
Italy.....	1958-61 70-88 2001-09 <sup>3</sup> 09-13	
Malta.....	1989-2000 03-07	
Monaco.....	2005-09	
Netherlands.....	1957-60 66-71 76-83 85-88 1995 1993-2000 05-13	
New Zealand.....	1947-52 57-60 73-76	
Norway.....	1953-55 67-69 79-82 87-90 95-98	
Spain.....	1957-60 68-74 89-92 1997-2003 03-11.....	2011-15
Sweden.....	1956-59 70-72 81-84 91-94 1999-2003 <sup>1</sup> 09-13 <sup>7</sup>	
Switzerland.....	2001-05 <sup>3</sup> 09-13.....	2014-17
Turkey.....	1949-51 77-84 1999-2011	
UK.....	1947-82	
USA.....	1947-2012.....	2012-16

#### Bureau (53rd and 54th sessions, 2014-16)

##### Chair

Simona Mirela Miculescu,  
Romania

##### Vice-Chairs

Janina Hasse-Mohsine, Germany  
Ana Peña, Peru  
Amina Smaila, Nigeria  
Do Hung Viet, Viet Nam (Designate)

## Notes

- \* In November 2013, ECOSOC elected Romania (Eastern European states) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 55th session in 2017. ECOSOC postponed the following elections: one member from the Western European and Other states for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 54th session in 2016; and one member from Asia–Pacific states and three members from Western European and Other states for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 55th session in 2017.
- In April 2014, the ECOSOC elected France, Switzerland and Turkmenistan for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 55th session in 2017. ECOSOC postponed the election of two outstanding vacancies from the Western European and Other States Group, both for terms beginning on the date of election, one term expiring at the close of the 54th session in 2016 and one term expiring at the close of the 55th session in 2017.
- 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.
  - 2 ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 42nd session.
  - 3 ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 43rd session.
  - 4 Czechoslovakia served on the Commission from 1947–48, 1953–59 and 1964–76.
  - 5 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.
  - 6 ECOSOC, at its resumed organisational session for 2009, 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.
  - 7 ECOSOC was informed at its resumed organisational session for 2009 that Denmark had resigned its seat on the Commission effective at the conclusion of the Commission's 47th session. The Council then elected Sweden for a term beginning on the date of election to complete Denmark's term of office (expiring at the close of the Commission's 51st session in 2013).
  - 8 In April 2012, ECOSOC elected Ukraine and Dominican Republic for terms beginning immediately and expiring as noted.
  - 9 In November 2012, ECOSOC elected El Salvador for a term beginning immediately and expiring as noted.
  - 10 In December 2012, ECOSOC elected Austria for a term beginning immediately and expiring as noted.

## Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A–1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600  
Fax: +43 1 260 605 866  
Email: [sgb@unodc.org](mailto:sgb@unodc.org)

Internet: [www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org) (follow links from 'Commissions')  
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
- 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
- Prepare the 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 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) crime programme.

## Meetings

The CCPCJ meets annually, usually in Vienna, in April. 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 has 40 Member States. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members) 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>African states (12 seats)</b>		
Algeria	2003–05 09–11	2012–14
Angola	2010–12	
Benin	2010–12	
Botswana	2004–06	
Burundi	2004–06	
Cameroon	2007–12	2013–15
Central African Republic	2003–05	
Comoros	2004–05 06–11	
DR Congo	2002–03 06–11	2012–14
Egypt	2004–06	
Ethiopia	2003–05	
Gambia	2003–05	
Ghana	2009–11	2013–15
Kenya	2009–11	2012–14
Lesotho	2009–11	
Libya	2006–11	
Mauritania	2003–05	
Mauritius		2012–14
Namibia	2006–08	2013–15
Niger	2006–08	
Nigeria	2004–12	2013–15
Senegal	2006–08	
Sierra Leone	2007–09	2012–14
South Africa	2007–09	2012–14
Sudan	2009–11	
Tunisia		2012–14
Uganda	2003–08	2012–14
UR of Tanzania	2006–08	
Zambia	2003–05	
<b>Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)</b>		
China	2003–11	2012–14
India	2004–12	
Indonesia	2004–09	2013–15
Iran	2004–12	2013–15

Japan	2003–11	2012–14
Pakistan	2003–08 10–12	2013–15
Philippines	2010–12	
ROK	2003–11	2013–15
Saudi Arabia	2004–12	2013–15
Thailand	2004–11	2012–14
UAE	2007–09	2012–14

#### Eastern European states (4 seats)

Armenia	2006–08	
Belarus	2010–12	2013–15
Croatia	2003–05	2012–14
Czech Republic	2004–06	2013–15
Republic of Moldova	2007–09	
Romania	2009–11	
Russian Federation	2003–11	2012–14
Ukraine	2004–12	

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Argentina	2007–12	2013–15
Bahamas		2013–15
Bolivia	2006–08	
Brazil	2004–12	2013–15
Chile	2006–08 10–12	
Colombia	2007–09	2012–14
Costa Rica	2006–08	
Cuba	2004–06 09–11	2012–14
El Salvador	2004–06 09–11	
Guatemala	2007–09	
Jamaica	2004–09	
Mexico	2004–06 10–12	2013–15
Nicaragua	2003–05	
Paraguay	2004–06	
Peru	2003–05	2013–15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2010–12	
Uruguay	2009–11	2012–14

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Austria	2003–05 06–11	2012–14
Belgium	2009–11	
Canada	2004–12	
Finland	2004–06	
Germany	2006–11	2012–14
Italy	2003–05 06–08	2012–14
Norway		2013–15
Switzerland		2013–15
Turkey	2003–05 07–09 10–12	
UK	2004–12	2013–15
USA	2004–12	2013–15

#### Note

- On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected 20 members for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: DR Congo, Eritrea, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe (African states); China, Japan, Qatar and Thailand (Asia–Pacific states); the Russian Federation and Slovakia (Eastern European states); Colombia, Ecuador and El Salvador (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Canada, Germany and Italy (Western European and Other states).

## United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum  
on Forests  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2324  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3401  
Fax: +1 917 367 3186  
Email: [unff@un.org](mailto:unff@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/esa/forests](http://www.un.org/esa/forests)

UNFF Secretariat Director: Pending appointment (as of May 2014)

### Purpose

The UNFF 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 aims to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests in a holistic manner, and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this objective, thereby enhancing the contribution of forests to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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 had been established as a voluntary arrangement in 2001. The CPF consists of 14 international organisations, institutions and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests and impacting on forests. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serves as the Chair and the UNFF serves both as a member and Secretariat for the partnership.

Major legislative mandates are provided in ECOSOC resolutions [2000/35](#), [2006/49](#), [2007/40](#) and GA res. [62/98](#) (2008).

### Evolution

In 2006, UNFF Member States agreed on four shared Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs), to be implemented at all levels and to achieve progress towards them by 2015:

- Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation
- Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people
- Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests
- Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilise significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

In 2007, the UNFF adopted the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (the Forest Instrument), which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly. The instrument focuses on international cooperation and national action to reduce deforestation, prevent forest degradation, promote sustainable livelihoods and reduce poverty for all forest-dependent peoples.

In 2009, the UNFF established two major processes, namely the Facilitative Process, on financing and other aspects of sustainable forest management implementation, and the open-ended inter-governmental ad hoc expert group on forest financing. The outcomes of these processes aimed to provide input and recommendations to the Forum's 10th session in April 2013.



In 2013, at the 10th session, the UNFF concluded with the long-awaited adoption of outcomes on financing of sustainable forest management (means of implementation) and a clear roadmap outlining steps towards the review of policies and institutions related to forests beyond 2015 (the future International Arrangement on Forests, mandated to be considered by the UNFF's 11th session in 2015). These issues were addressed in the context of the Rio+20 outcome and the post-2015 UN development agenda, with an emphasis on a coordinated approach.

### Meetings

On the basis of its multi-year programme of work (2007–15), the UNFF meets biennially. In 2015, the 11th session (in New York in May) will review the policies and institutions related to forest beyond 2015 (International Arrangement on Forests) and decide on options for the future of such an arrangement. It will also review progress towards implementation of the Forest Instrument and achieving its four Global Objectives on Forests, as well as the contribution of forests to the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

### 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 are elected at the end of each UNFF session.

### Bureau (11th session, 2013–15)

#### Chair

Noel Nelson Messone, Gabon  
(from March 2014)

#### Vice-Chairs

Vicente Bezerra, Brazil  
Heikki Granholm, Finland  
Srecko Juricic, Croatia  
Wu Zhimin, China

## REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

### UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Menelik II Avenue  
PO Box 3001  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

Telephone: +251 11 551 7200 (Addis Ababa)  
or +1 212 963 6905 (New York)  
Fax: +251 11 551 0365 (Addis Ababa)  
or +1 212 963 4957 (New York)  
Email: [ecainfo@uneca.org](mailto:ecainfo@uneca.org)

Internet: [www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Carlos Lopes, Guinea Bissau (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012)

#### 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.

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). ECA has five sub-regional offices, one each in central, east, north, southern and west Africa.

### Meetings

ECA sessions (Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) are held annually. Since 2008, sessions have been held jointly with the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance.

### 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

## UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

United Nations Building  
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200  
Thailand

Telephone: +66 2 288 1234  
Fax: +66 2 288 1000  
Email: [escap-registry@un.org](mailto:escap-registry@un.org)

Internet: [www.unescap.org](http://www.unescap.org)

Executive Secretary: Shamshad Akhtar, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2013)

### Purpose

ESCAP is the regional arm of the UN in Asia and the Pacific. It promotes inclusive and sustainable economic and social development, with a particular focus on reducing disparities within and among countries in the region.

Under the programme structure endorsed by GA res. 63/263 (2008), ESCAP's work is implemented through eight sub-programmes: macroeconomic policy and inclusive development, trade and investment, transport, environment and sustainable development, information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management, social development, statistics, and sub-regional activities for development.

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 is the Commission, which provides a forum for governments of the Asia-Pacific region to review and discuss economic and social development issues, and to strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation.

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) was established in 1974. It is composed of ESCAP members and usually meets 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.

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; South-East Asia, coordinated by ESCAP's headquarters, in Bangkok, Thailand.

### Meetings

The Commission meets annually, usually in April/May in Bangkok, Thailand.

## Membership

Most ESCAP members are states within the broad geographical scope of the Commission, plus France, Netherlands, UK and USA. Non-self-governing territories in the region may become associate members.

### 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)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 4444  
Fax: +41 22 917 0505  
Email: [info.ece@unece.org](mailto:info.ece@unece.org)

Internet: [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org)

Executive Secretary: Christian Friis Bach, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2014)

### 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 2013. Sectoral committee meetings are held throughout the year.

## Membership

UNECE is composed of the European members of the UN, plus 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 65th session, 2013)

#### Chair

Roderick van Schreven,  
Netherlands

#### Vice-Chairs

Esen Aydogdyev, Turkmenistan  
Remig Winzap, Switzerland

## Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

United Nations Building  
3477 Dag Hammarskjöld Ave  
PO Box 179-D  
Vitacura, Santiago  
Chile

Telephone: +56 2 2210 2000  
Fax: +56 2 2208 0252/1946  
Email: [prensa@cepal.org](mailto:prensa@cepal.org)

Internet: [www.eclac.org](http://www.eclac.org)

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:

- Committee of the Whole
- Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Statistical Conference of the Americas of the ECLAC
- Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)
- Regional Council for Planning
- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
- Committee on Central American Economic Cooperation (CCE).

The ECLAC Secretariat divisions are: programme planning and operations; economic development; social development; gender affairs; production, productivity and management; sustainable development and human settlements; natural resources and infrastructure; statistics; international trade and integration; population (Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)); documents and publications; administration; economic and social planning (Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)); and financing for development.

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 2014. 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 11 developed nations from North America, Europe and Asia that have strong economic, social and cultural linkages with the region. Additionally, 12 non-independent territories in the Caribbean are associate members.

### Members (44)

Antigua and Barbuda	El Salvador	Paraguay
Argentina	France	Peru
Bahamas	Germany	Portugal
Barbados	Grenada	ROK
Belize	Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bolivia	Guyana	Saint Lucia
Brazil	Haiti	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Canada	Honduras	Spain
Chile	Italy	Suriname
Colombia	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Japan	UK
Cuba	Mexico	USA
Dominica	Netherlands	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Ecuador	Panama	

### Associate members (12)

Anguilla	Cayman Islands	Montserrat
Aruba	Curaçao	Puerto Rico
Bermuda	Guadeloupe	Turks and Caicos Islands
British Virgin Islands	Martinique	United States Virgin Islands

## Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

PO Box 11-8575

Riad el-Solh Square, Beirut

Lebanon

Telephone: +961 1 981 301

Fax: +961 1 981 510

Email: [webmaster-escwa@un.org](mailto:webmaster-escwa@un.org)

Internet: [www.escwa.un.org](http://www.escwa.un.org)

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Rima Khalaf, Jordan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2010)

### 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 17 Arab countries.

### Members (17)

Bahrain	Libya	Sudan
Egypt	Morocco	Syrian AR
Iraq	Oman	Tunisia
Jordan	Qatar	UAE
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Lebanon	State of Palestine	

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)

Secretariat Building

S-3241

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2021

Fax: +1 212 963 0360

Email: [cpc@un.org](mailto:cpc@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/cpc](http://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 framework<sup>1</sup>
- 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. 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*
<b>African states (9 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1990–92 2005–07 11–13	
Benin	1986–91 95–97 1999–2001 03–08 11–13	2014–16
Botswana	2001–03	2013–15
Burkina Faso	1987–89	
Burundi	1978–80 91–93	
Cameroon	1981–92 1994–2002	2012–14
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	
Eritrea	2011–13	
Ethiopia	1983–85 2002–04	2014–16
Gabon	2000–05	
Ghana	1978–80 92–97 2005–07	
Guinea	2009–11	2012–14
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	
Niger	2008–10	
Nigeria	1983–85 91–93 97–99 2002–04 09–11	
Rwanda	1988–90	
Senegal	1981–83 94–96 2006–08	
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	2013–15
Zambia	1986–94 1998–2000	
Zimbabwe	1997–2002 04–09	2012–14

#### Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

Bahrain	1988–90	
Bangladesh	1985–90 2000–02 08–10	
China	1987–2013	2014–16
India	1975–86 88–96 2003–11	
Indonesia	1972–80 84–89 1991–2008	
Iran	1994–2011	2012–14
Iraq	1985–87 91–93	
Japan <sup>2</sup>	1975–2007 12–13	2014–16
Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup>	2009–11	2012–14
Malaysia		2012–14
Pakistan	1973–84 1988–2011	2012–14
Philippines	1981–83	
ROK	1993–2013	2014–16
Sri Lanka	1990–92	
Thailand	1997–99	

#### Eastern European states<sup>3</sup> (4 seats)

Armenia	2003–11	
Belarus	1973–78 85–87 94–96 2006–11	2012–14
Bulgaria	1976–78 91–93 2006–08	2012–14
Hungary	1973–75	
Poland	1988–93 1997–2002	
Republic of Moldova	2000–05	2012–14
Romania	1979–84 88–90 94–99	
Russian Federation	1974–2012	2013–15
Ukraine	1991–2005 09–11	

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (7 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	2011–13	
Argentina	1974–88 90–92 1994–2011	2012–14
Bahamas	1988–2006	
Brazil	1975–89 1991–2011	2012–14
Chile	1976–78 83–85 91–93	
Colombia	1977–79 88–93	
Costa Rica	1980–82	
Cuba	1988–90 94–96 2008–11	2012–14
El Salvador		2013–15
Guyana	1973–75	
Haiti	1974–76 2007–12	2014–16
Jamaica	2005–10	
Mexico	1988–90 1995–2006	
Nicaragua	1993–95 97–99 2003–05	
Peru	1986–88 2000–02	2013–15
Trinidad and Tobago	1979–99	
Uruguay	1992–94 1996–2004 06–11	2012–14
Venezuela	1989–91 2007–12	

**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	2013–15
Germany	1982–2005	
Israel	2006–08	10–12
Italy	1991–93 1997–2002	06–11 2012–14
Monaco	2003–05	
Netherlands	1982–87	91–96
Norway	1979–81	91–96
Portugal	1999–2002	06–08
San Marino	2000–02	
Spain	2009–11	
Sweden	1988–90	
Switzerland	2003–08	
UK	1973–2005	2013–14
USA	1974–2006	2013–14

**Notes**

- \* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC nominated 13 members for election by the General Assembly for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Namibia (African states); Iran (Asia–Pacific states); Armenia, Belarus and Ukraine (Eastern European states); Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay and Venezuela (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Italy (Western European and Other states). ROK was nominated for a term beginning on the election date and expiring on 31 December 2016. ECOSOC postponed the election of 10 members for terms expiring in 2014, 2015 and 2017.
- 1 In GA res. 58/269, 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, 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.

**Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**

UN Secretariat, Room S-2586  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8652  
Fax: +1 212 963 9248

Internet: [www.un.org/ecosoc/ngo](http://www.un.org/ecosoc/ngo) (follow link 'Committee on NGOs')

**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). It must also recommend what action should be taken on submissions that NGOs make to it. 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 16 working days (32 meetings) a year, eight days for its regular session at the end of January and seven days 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 for the same four-year term as members.

### Members (since 2007)

	Previous	Current <sup>1</sup>
<b>African states (5 seats)</b>		
Angola.....	2007–10	
Burundi.....	2007–10	2011–14
Egypt.....	2007–10	
Guinea.....	2007–10	
Morocco.....		2011–14
Mozambique.....		2011–14
Senegal.....		2011–14
Sudan.....	2007–10	2011–14
<b>Asia–Pacific states (4 seats)</b>		
China.....	2007–10	2011–14
India.....	2007–10	2011–14
Kyrgyzstan.....		2011–14
Pakistan.....	2007–10	2011–14
Qatar.....	2007–10	
<b>Eastern European states (2 seats)</b>		
Bulgaria.....		2011–14
Romania.....	2007–10	
Russian Federation.....	2007–10	2011–14
<b>Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)</b>		
Colombia.....	2007–10	
Cuba.....	2007–10	2011–14
Dominica.....	2007–10	
Nicaragua.....		2011–14
Peru.....	2007–10	2011–14
Venezuela.....		2011–14
<b>Western European and Other states (4 seats)</b>		
Belgium.....		2011–14
Israel.....	2007–10	2011–14
Turkey.....	2007–10	2011–14
UK.....	2007–10	
USA.....	2007–10	2011–14

#### Note

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected the following 19 members for four-year terms beginning 1 January 2015: Burundi, Guinea, Mauritania, South Africa and Sudan (African states); China, India, Iran and Pakistan (Asia–Pacific states); Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Cuba, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Venezuela (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Greece, Israel, Turkey and the USA (Western European and Other states).

**Chair**

Turkey

**Vice-Chairs**Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Sudan**Vice-Chair–Rapporteur**

Peru

**EXPERT BODIES****Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**Financing for Development Office  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–2170  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of AmericaTelephone: +1 917 3675734  
Fax: +1 212 963 0443  
Email: [taxffdoffice@un.org](mailto:taxffdoffice@un.org)Internet: [www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax](http://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.

For the period July 2013 to July 2017, the Group has subcommittees on: article 9 of the UN Model Convention (Associated Enterprises): transfer pricing; base erosion and profit shifting; negotiation of tax treaties – practical manual; exchange of information; extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries; and tax treatment of services. It also has an advisory group on capacity development.

**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. In May 2013, the Committee's UN Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries was officially released. Both the Model and the Manual are available in electronic form on the Committee's [website](#).

### Meetings

The Committee meets annually for five days in Geneva, usually in October.

### 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.

#### Members (25) June 2013 to June 2017

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Mohammed Amine Baina, Morocco (Third Vice-Chair)	Enrico Martino, Italy
Bernadette May Evelyn Butler, Bahamas	Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah, Ghana
Andrew Dawson, UK	Ignatius Kawaza Mvula, Zambia
Johan Cornelius de la Rey, South Africa	Carmel Peters, New Zealand
El Hadji Ibrahima Diop, Senegal	Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid, Brazil
Noor Azian Abdul Hamid, Malaysia	Pragya S Saksena, India
Liselott Kana, Chile (Fourth Vice-Chair)	Christoph Schelling, Switzerland
Toshiyuki Kemmochi, Japan	Stig B Sollund, Norway
Cezary Krysiak, Poland	Ingela Willfors, Sweden
Wolfgang Karl Lasars, Germany	Armando Lara Yaffar, Mexico (Chair)
Tizhong Liao, China (First Vice-Chair)	Ulvi Yusifov, Azerbaijan
Henry John Louie, USA (Second Vice-Chair)	Vacant (as of June 2014)
	Vacant (as of June 2014)

### Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

Secretariat of the United Nations Committee  
for Development Policy  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-2534  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4838  
Fax: +1 212 963 1061  
Email: [dpad@un.org](mailto:dpad@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp)

### 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 the following 48 states. Countries that have graduated from the LDC category are: Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (December 2007), Maldives (January 2011) and Samoa (January 2014). GA res. [68/18](#) of 4 December 2013, decided that Equatorial Guinea would graduate three-and-a-half years after the adoption of the resolution and Vanuatu four 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.

### LDC states

Afghanistan	Gambia	Rwanda
Angola	Guinea	São Tomé and Príncipe
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

### 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 new 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.

In March 2014, the Committee's 16th session examined the theme 'Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains for the future'. The Committee also considered refinement of the criteria for the identification of LDCs, the role of country groupings for development, and monitoring reports on countries that are graduating and graduated from the LDC category.

### Meetings

The Committee meets annually, usually in March or April, 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, in consultation with interested governments, 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 2013 to 31 Dec 2015

Jose Antonio Alonso, Spain (reappointed)	Léonce Ndikumana, Burundi
Nouria Benghabrit-Remaoun, Algeria	José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria, Colombia
Giovanni Andrea Cornia, Italy (reappointed)	Tea Petrin, Slovenia
Diane Elson, UK	Patrick Plane, France (reappointed)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Japan (reappointed)	Victor Polterovich, Russian Federation (reappointed)
Ann Harrison, USA	Pilar Romaguera, Chile
Stephan Klasen, Germany	Onalenna Selolwane, Botswana
Keun Lee, ROK	Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo, Mexico
Lu Aiguo, China	Madhura Swaminathan, India
Wahiduddin Mahmud, Bangladesh (reappointed)	Zenebwerke Tadesse, Ethiopia
Thandika Mkandawire, Sweden (reappointed)	Dzodzi Tsikata, Ghana
Adil Najam, Pakistan (reappointed)	Vacant (as of June 2014)

### Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Geneva Office  
c/- UNECE  
Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2456  
Fax: +41 22 917 0039  
Email: [infotransport@unece.org](mailto:infotransport@unece.org)

Internet: [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org) (follow 'Quick Links' to 'Dangerous Goods' then 'ECOSOC Bodies')  
Director: Eva Molnar, Hungary (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2007)



## 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 2014 session Chair is expected to be the TDG Sub-Committee Chair.

### Members (40)

Argentina	Iran	ROK
Australia	Ireland	Russian Federation
Austria	Italy	Senegal
Belgium	Japan	Serbia
Brazil	Kenya	South Africa
Canada	Mexico	Spain
China	Morocco	Sweden
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	New Zealand	Ukraine
Finland	Nigeria	UK
France	Norway	USA
Germany	Poland	Zambia
Greece	Portugal	
India	Qatar	

### Observers (11)

Algeria	Indonesia	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Malaysia	Slovenia
Cambodia	Philippines	Thailand
Gambia	Romania	

## Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)

Geneva Office  
c/- UNECE  
Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2456  
Fax: +41 22 917 0039  
Email: [infotransport@unece.org](mailto:infotransport@unece.org)

Internet: [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org) (follow links from 'Quick Links' to 'Dangerous Goods' then 'ECOSOC Bodies')

### 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 packagings and tanks, their construction, testing and approval; training; consignment procedures including documentation; operational provisions; and security. They are grouped in the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

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 (Chair 2013–14)
France	Norway	USA

### Observers (18)

Algeria	Greece	Romania
Bulgaria	Ireland	Slovakia
Chile	Namibia	Thailand
DR Congo	New Zealand	Tunisia
Denmark	Nigeria	Ukraine
Fiji	Qatar	Zambia

## Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee)

Geneva Office	Telephone: +41 22 917 2456
c/- UNECE	Fax: +41 22 917 0039
Transport Division	Email: <a href="mailto:infotransport@unece.org">infotransport@unece.org</a>
Palais des Nations	
1211 Geneva 10	
Switzerland	

Internet: [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org) (follow links from 'Quick Links' to 'Dangerous Goods' then 'ECOSOC Bodies')

## 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) 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 2013–14)
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: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

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  
United Nations  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1714  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2764  
Fax: +1 917 367 0552  
Email: [unpan@un.org](mailto:unpan@un.org)  
Internet: [www.unpan.org/cepa](http://www.unpan.org/cepa)

### Purpose

CEPA is responsible for supporting ECOSOC's work concerning the promotion and development of public administration and governance among Member States, in connection with the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 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, usually in April.

### Membership

CEPA has 24 expert members who serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms, beginning 1 January. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with Member States and approved by ECOSOC.

Members examine the implementation of GA res. [50/225](#) (1996) on the need for public administrations to be redesigned to meet the challenges of socio-economic development and change, and review actions to establish accountable, efficient and capable governance and public administration systems in all countries.

### Members (24) 2014–17

Dalmas M O Anyango, Kenya (Vice-Chair)	Mushtaq Khan, Bangladesh (reappointed)
Giuseppe Maria Armenia, Italy	Francisco Longo Martinez, Spain (reappointed)
Türksel Kaya Bensghir, Turkey	Palouki Massina, Togo
Rowena G Bethel, Bahamas (reappointed) (Vice-Chair)	Paul Oquist, Nicaragua (reappointed)
José Castelazo, Mexico	Marta Oyhanarte, Argentina (reappointed)
Xiaochu Dai, China	Eko Prasajo, Indonesia
Meredith Edwards, Australia (reappointed)	Odette R Ramsingh, South Africa (reappointed)
Walter Fust, Switzerland (reappointed)	Allan Rosenbaum, USA
Alexandre Navarro Garcia, Brazil	Margaret Saner, UK (reappointed) (Chair)
Angelita Gregorio-Medel, Philippines (Rapporteur)	Dona Scola, Moldova
Igor Khalevinskiy, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)	Pontso Susan Matumelo Sekatle, Lesotho
	Najat Zarrouk, Morocco (reappointed)
	Jan Ziekow, Germany (reappointed)

## United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on  
Indigenous Issues  
United Nations Secretariat, Office S-2954  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5100  
Fax: +1 917 367 5102  
Email: [indigenous\\_un@un.org](mailto:indigenous_un@un.org)  
Internet: [www.un.org/indigenous](http://www.un.org/indigenous)

### 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 two weeks, 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 on the basis of selection processes undertaken by indigenous peoples in the different regions. They 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.

**Nominated by states**

Megan Davis, Australia	Oliver Looode, Estonia
Alvaro Esteban Pop, Guatemala	Aisa Mukabenova, Russian Federation
Joseph Goko Mutangah, Kenya	Gervais Nzoa, Cameroon
Mohammad Hassani Nejad Pirkouhi, Iran	Vacant (as of May 2014)

**Nominated by indigenous peoples' organisations****Africa**

Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, Burkina Faso

**Arctic**

Dalee Sambo Dorough, USA

**Asia (2 seats available for 2014–16)**

Joan Carling, Philippines

Raja Devasish Roy, Bangladesh

**Eastern Europe, Russian Federation,****Central Asia and Transcaucasia**

Kara-Kys Arakchaa, Russian Federation

**Central and South America and the Caribbean**

Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Bolivia

**North America**

Edward John, Canada

**Pacific**

Valmaine Toki, New Zealand

**OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES****UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)**

UNGEGN Secretariat	Telephone: +1 212 963 5823
United Nations Statistics Division	Fax: +1 212 963 9851
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1678	Email: <a href="mailto:GeoInfo_UNSD@un.org">GeoInfo_UNSD@un.org</a>
New York, NY 10017	
United States of America	

Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN>

**Purpose**

UNGEGN provides technical recommendations on standardising geographical names at the national and international levels. 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, and for those names to be used internationally. For non-Roman alphabet or script names, a single scientifically based Romanisation system is used.

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.

The Group implements resolutions from the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSSGN).

**Meetings**

The UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names meets every five years, most recently in 2012. UNGEGN meets twice between conferences and once at the time of the conference (one day before and one day after).

## Membership

The Group comprises more than 400 experts from UN Member States, organised into 24 linguistic–geographical divisions. Each division elects an expert to represent the division as a whole at group sessions. Governments may decide which division they belong to.

### Bureau 2012–17

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#### Chair

William Watt,  
Australia

#### Vice-Chairs

Naima Friha, Tunisia  
Ferjan Ormeling, Netherlands

#### Rapporteurs

Peder Gammeltoft, Denmark  
Trent C Palmer, USA

## UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

UN Statistics Division  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1676  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3042  
or +1 212 963 4849  
Fax: 212 963 4569  
Email: [laaribi@un.org](mailto:laaribi@un.org) or [schweinfest@un.org](mailto:schweinfest@un.org)

Internet: <http://ggim.un.org>

### Purpose

The UN-GGIM was established by ECOSOC in 2011 to provide a leadership role in the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges (res. 2011/24). Its mandate includes providing a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity in geospatial information. The Committee is also tasked with compiling and disseminating best practices related to legal instruments, management models and technical standards.

Geospatial information management (GIM) encompasses the management, leadership, structures and practices required for the successful operation of a geographic information system (GIS) within an entity, nationally, regionally or globally. GIS integrates hardware, software and data for capturing, managing, analysing and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

UN-GGIM is served by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Statistics Division and the Department of Field Support (DFS) Cartographic Section, and reports directly to ECOSOC.

### Meetings

The Committee meets at least annually, most recently in its fourth session in August 2014, in New York. 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. Experts from relevant international organisations are observers. The Committee is served by a bureau composed of two co-chairs and a rapporteur who are elected during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.



## UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

New York Office  
 United Nations  
 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

Geneva Office  
 Palais des Nations  
 Rooms A-503/C-553  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland  
 Telephone: +41 22 917 2740/917 1760  
 Fax: +41 22 917 0063/917 0308

Email: [ceb@un.org](mailto:ceb@un.org)

Internet: [www.unsceb.org](http://www.unsceb.org)

Director, CEB Secretariat: Simona Petrova, Bulgaria (office based in New York)

### Purpose

CEB is the principal 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 29 UN system organisations and is chaired by the UN Secretary-General. It is supported by three committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the UN Development Group (UNDG). (More information about the HLCP and HLCM follows. For more information about UNDG, see the section Other Bodies Subsidiary or Related to the UN.) 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 the northern hemisphere spring and fall. The fall meetings are typically held in New York.

### Members (29)

United Nations (UN)	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
UN International Labour Organization (ILO)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	World Trade Organization (WTO)
World Health Organization (WHO)	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
World Bank Group (WBG)	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 UN Population Fund (UNFPA)  
 World Food Programme (WFP)  
 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UN Human Settlements Programme  
 (UN-HABITAT)  
 UN Entity for Gender Equality and the  
 Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

## High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM)

Palais des Nations  
 Rooms A-503/C-551  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2740  
 Fax: +41 22 917 0063  
 Email: [webmaster@unsystem.org](mailto:webmaster@unsystem.org)

Internet: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm](http://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 through electronic and other means of information and communications exchange.

## Membership

Participation in the HLCM includes the management heads of the 14 UN specialised agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Trade Organization (WTO) and the 12 UN funds and programmes.

The Chair is the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Director-General, Francis Gurry, Australia; and the Vice-Chair, the Deputy Executive-Director of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Jan Beagle, New Zealand.

## 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 2942  
Fax: +1 212 963 4190  
Email: [webmaster@unsystem.org](mailto:webmaster@unsystem.org)

Internet: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp](http://www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp)

Secretary: Vacant as of May 2014

## 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 develops and aligns its programme of work with that of the other pillars of CEB, the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

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. HLCP also oversees the work of the HLCP Working Group on Climate Change.

## Meetings

HLCP meets twice a year and carries out consultation and coordination between sessions through electronic and other means.

## 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 Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UN Environmental Programme (UNEP). The Vice-Chair position was vacant as of May 2014.



# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Internet: [www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship](http://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 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 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 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](mailto:information@icj-cij.org)

Internet: [www.icj-cij.org](http://www.icj-cij.org)

Registrar: Philippe Couvreur, Belgium (elected for a second seven-year term from February 2007)  
Deputy Registrar: Thérèse de Saint Phalle, USA/France (elected for a seven-year term from February 2008)

## 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 and its Rules. The Court's principal function is to decide, 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.

The Court also 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 in 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 nine years and may be re-elected. The terms of five (one-third) of the judges expire every three years.

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 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. The most recent election was held on 6 February 2012.

### Members of the Court (15)

Listed in order of precedence; terms end on 5 February of the year shown.

#### President

Peter Tomka, Slovakia ..... 2021

#### Vice-President

Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor, Mexico ..... 2015

#### Judges

Hisashi Owada, Japan ..... 2021

Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Somalia ..... 2018

Ronny Abraham, France ..... 2018

Christopher Greenwood, UK ..... 2018

Kenneth Keith, New Zealand ..... 2015

Xue Hanqin, China ..... 2021

Mohamed Bennouna, Morocco ..... 2015

Joan E Donoghue, USA<sup>1</sup> ..... 2015

Leonid Skotnikov, Russian Federation ..... 2015

Giorgio Gaja, Italy ..... 2021

Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade,

Brazil ..... 2018

Julia Sebutinde, Uganda ..... 2021

Dalveer Bhandari, India<sup>2</sup> ..... 2018

#### Notes

1 Judge Thomas Buergenthal resigned as of 6 September 2010. Judge Joan E Donoghue was elected on 9 September 2010 to complete the term that expires on 5 February 2015.

2 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/mainbodies/secretariat](http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat)

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The Secretariat, which is headed by the UN Secretary-General, is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. 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

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

Jan Eliasson, Sweden, from July 2012

Asha-Rose Migiro, UR of Tanzania, 2007–2012

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](http://www.un.org/sg)

**Chef de Cabinet:** Susana Malcorra, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning:** Robert C Orr, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2004)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning:**

Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General:** Kim Won-soo, ROK

(appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2013)

**Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/development/desa](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Wu Hongbo, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs:** Thomas Gass, Switzerland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

**Department of Field Support (DFS)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Ameerah Haq, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support:** Anthony Banbury, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2009)

**Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)**

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/DGACM](http://www.un.org/depts/DGACM)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Tegegnework Gettu, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Franz Baumann, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2009)

**Department of Management (DM)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dm](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dm)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Yukio Takasu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts (Controller):**

Vacant as of June 2014

**Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management:** Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2008)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services:** Stephen Cutts, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer:** Atefeh Riazi, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director of the Office of the Capital Master Plan:**

Michael Adlerstein, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2007)

**Department of Political Affairs (DPA)**

Internet: [www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa](http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Jeffrey Feltman, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2012)

**Assistant Secretaries-General:** Oscar Fernández-Taranco, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2009); Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2010)

**Department of Public Information (DPI)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dpi](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dpi)

**Under-Secretary-General and Coordinator for Multilingualism:** Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal, Austria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2012)

**Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dpko](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dpko)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Hervé Ladsous, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2011)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations:** Edmond Mulet, Guatemala (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2007, reappointed in June 2011 after serving as Head of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH))

**Military Adviser:** Lieutenant General Maqsood Ahmed, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions:** Dmitry Titov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2007)

**Department of Safety and Security (DSS)**

Internet: <http://dss.un.org/public>

**Under-Secretary-General:** Peter Thomas Drennan, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2014)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Rwanda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2011)

**Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

Internet: [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Valerie Amos, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Kyung-wha Kang, ROK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2013)

**Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

**United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:** Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini, Jordan (appointment announced in June 2014 by the UN Secretary-General to succeed Navanethem Pillay, South Africa, in September 2014)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the New York Office of OHCHR:** Ivan Šimonović, Croatia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2010)

**Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)**

Internet: [www.un.org/Depts/oios](http://www.un.org/Depts/oios)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Carman L Lapointe, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010 for a five-year term from September 2010)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** 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 and United Nations Legal Counsel:** Miguel de Serpa Soares, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Stephen Mathias, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2010)

**Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)**

Internet: [www.un.org/africa/osaa](http://www.un.org/africa/osaa)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser:** Maged A Abdelaziz, Egypt (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

**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:** Leila Zerrougui, Algeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2012)

**UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)**

Established by the General Assembly on 1 July 2010, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan and South Sudan and 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](http://www.un.org/disarmament)

**High Representative:** Angela Kane, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

**UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)**

Internet: [www.unog.ch](http://www.unog.ch)

**Under-Secretary-General, Acting Director-General:** Michael Møller, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2013)

**UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)**

Internet: [www.unohrls.org](http://www.unohrls.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, High Representative:** Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012)

**UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)**

Internet: [www.unon.org](http://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](http://www.unvienna.org)

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Yuri 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](http://www.un.org/sg) (follow links from 'The Team' and 'Special Representatives and Envoys')<sup>1</sup>

### Africa

#### Special Adviser on Africa

Maged A Abdelaziz, Egypt (appointed 8 March 2012). Organisation: UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

#### High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal (appointed 5 September 2012). Organisation: UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

#### Special Representative to the African Union and Head of the UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)

Haile Menkerios, South Africa (appointed 17 May 2013)

#### Special Representative and Head of the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB)

Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon (appointed 7 June 2012)

#### Deputy Special Representative and UN Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator for Burundi, BNUB

Rosine Sori-Coulibaly, Burkina Faso (appointed 5 May 2011)

#### Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Abdoulaye Bathily, Senegal (appointed 30 April 2014)

#### Special Representative in the Central African Republic and Head of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, Senegal (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General 16 July 2014)

#### Deputy Special Representative for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Aurélien Agbénonci, Benin (appointed 25 April 2014)

#### Deputy Special Representative (Political) for MINUSCA

Laurence D Wohlers, USA (appointed 25 April 2014)

#### Special Representative 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 for Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI

Arnauld Antoine Akodjénou, Benin (appointed 10 June 2011)

#### Deputy Special Representative, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative, UNOCI

M'Baye Babacar Cissé, Senegal (appointed 18 November 2013)

#### Special Representative for DR Congo and Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DR Congo (MONUSCO)

Martin Kobler, Germany (appointed 11 July 2013)

#### Deputy Special Representative for DR Congo, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, MONUSCO

Moustapha Soumaré, Mali (appointed 1 October 2012)

#### Deputy Special Representative for DR Congo, Rule of Law, MONUSCO

Abdallah Wafy, Niger (appointed 26 June 2013)

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Updated from the web in June 2014.



**Special Adviser and Mediator  
in the border dispute between  
Equatorial Guinea and Gabon**

Nicolas Michel, Switzerland (appointed  
17 September 2008)

**Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region**

Said Djinnit, Algeria (appointed 17 July 2014)

**Special Advisor to the Special Envoy to the  
Great Lakes Region**

Modibo Touré, Mali (appointed 29 April 2013)

**Special Representative and Head of the  
UN Integrated Peace-building Office in  
Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)**

Miguel Trovoada, São Tomé and Príncipe  
(appointment announced 16 July 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative (Political),  
UNIOGBIS**

Marco Carmignani, Brazil (appointed 8 May 2014)

**Special Representative for Liberia and Head  
of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)**

Karin Landgren, Sweden (appointed  
27 April 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative for  
Operations and Rule of Law, UNMIL**

Tamrat Samuel, Eritrea (appointed  
7 February 2013)

**Deputy Special Representative for Recovery  
and Governance, Resident Coordinator,  
Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident  
Representative, UNMIL**

Antonio Vigilante, Italy (appointed 4 June 2014)

**Special Representative and Head of the  
UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**

Tarek Mitri, Lebanon (appointed 15 October 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative, Resident  
Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator  
for Libya, UNSMIL**

Georg Charpentier, Finland (appointed  
19 September 2011)

**Deputy Special Representative, Resident  
Coordinator and UN Development  
Programme's Resident Representative,  
UNSMIL**

Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, Mauritania  
(appointed 1 March 2014)

**Special Representative and Head of the  
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization  
Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

Albert Gerard (Bert) Koenders, Netherlands  
(appointed 17 May 2013)

**Deputy Special Representative, MINUSMA**

Vacant (as of June 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative, MINUSMA,  
and UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian  
Coordinator and Resident Representative  
of UNDP**

David Gressly, USA (appointed 8 July 2013)

**Special Envoy for the Sahel**

Hiroute Guebre Sellassie, Ethiopia (appointed  
1 May 2014)

**Special Representative for Somalia and  
Head of the UN Assistance Mission in  
Somalia (UNSOM)**

Nicholas Kay, UK (appointed 3 June 2013)

**Deputy Special Representative for Somalia**

Fatiha Serour, Algeria (appointed  
30 September 2013)

**Deputy Special Representative, Resident  
and Humanitarian Coordinator in Somalia,  
UNSOM**

Philippe Lazzarini, Switzerland (appointed  
30 December 2013)

**Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan**

Haile Menkerios, South Africa (appointed  
29 July 2011)

**Special Representative and Head of the  
UN Mission in the Republic of South  
Sudan (UNMISS)**

Vacant (as June 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative, UNMISS**

Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe (appointed  
13 January 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative, Resident  
Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator  
and Resident Representative, UNMISS**

Toby Lanzer, UK (appointed 27 July 2012)

**Head of Mission and Force Commander,  
UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)**

Major-General Yohannes Gebremeskel  
Tesfamariam, Ethiopia (appointed  
11 March 2013)

**Joint AU–UN Special Representative for Darfur, Head of the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and Joint Chief Mediator**

Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed 1 April 2013)

**Deputy Joint Special Representative for Political Affairs, UNAMID**

Joseph Mutaboba, Rwanda (appointed 20 June 2013)

**Deputy Joint Special Representative for Operations and Management, UNAMID**

Mohamed Yonis, Somalia (appointed 4 September 2009)

**Americas**

**Personal Representative on the Border Controversy between Guyana and Venezuela**

Vacant (as of June 2014)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)**

Sandra Honoré, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed 15 July 2013)

**Deputy Special Representative, MINUSTAH**

Carl Alexandre, USA (appointed 1 March 2013)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA)**

Said Djinnit, Algeria (appointed 28 February 2008)

**Special Representative for Western Sahara and Head of the Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Kim Bolduc, Canada (appointed 12 May 2014)

**Personal Envoy for Western Sahara**

Christopher Ross, USA (appointed 6 January 2009)

**Asia and the Pacific**

**Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**

Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointed 1 January 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, UNAMA**

Mark Bowden, UK (appointed 21 September 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative (Political) for UNAMA**

Nicholas Haysom, South Africa (appointed 8 March 2012)

**Deputy Special Representative and Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, MINUSTAH**

Peter de Clercq, Netherlands (appointed 12 August 2013)

**Special Adviser for Community Based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti**

Paul Farmer, USA (appointed 28 December 2012)

**Senior Coordinator for the Response to Cholera in Haiti**

Pedro Medrano Rojas (appointed August 2013)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan**

Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia (appointed 1 May 2008)

**Chief Military Observer and Head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**

Delali Johnson Sakyi, Ghana (appointed 1 July 2014)

**Special Adviser for Myanmar**

Vijay Nambiar, India (appointed 1 January 2007)

**Special Adviser for Timor-Leste**

Noeleen Heyzer, Singapore (appointed 10 June 2013)

## Europe

### **Special Representative and Head of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Lisa Buttenheim, USA (appointed 2 June 2010)

### **Special Adviser on Cyprus**

Vacant (as of June 2014)

### **Personal Envoy for the Greece–Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) talks**

Matthew Nimetz, USA (appointed 21 December 1999)

### **Representative (for Georgia)**

Antti Turunen, Finland (appointed 2 March 2010)

### **Special Representative and Head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)**

Farid Zarif, Afghanistan (appointed 11 October 2011)

## Middle East

### **Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority**

Robert H Serry, Netherlands (appointed 4 November 2007)

### **Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Coordinator for Humanitarian Aid and Development Activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

James W Rawley, USA (appointed 6 September 2012)

### **Special Envoy for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (concerning Lebanon)**

Terje Roed-Larsen, Norway (appointed 3 January 2005)

### **Head of Mission and Chief of Staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)**

Major-General Michael Finn, Ireland (appointed 1 July 2013)

### **Special Representative for Iraq and Head of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)**

Nickolay Mladenov, Bulgaria (appointed 2 August 2013)

### **Deputy Special Representative 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**

Jacqueline Carol Badcock, UK (appointed 8 March 2012)

### **Special Adviser for Relocation of Camp Hurriya Residents Outside of Iraq**

Jane Holl Lute, USA (appointed 5 January 2014)

### **Humanitarian Envoy (Kuwait)**

Abdullah al Matouq, Kuwait (appointed 28 November 2012)

### **Special Coordinator for Lebanon**

Derek Plumbly, UK (appointed 13 January 2012)  
Organisation: Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

### **Deputy Special Coordinator for Lebanon, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNSCOL**

Robert Watkins, Canada (appointed 1 January 2011)

### **Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Major-General Luciano Portolano, Italy (appointed 16 June 2014)

### **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)

**Special Coordinator of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–UN Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic (OPCW–UN Mission)**

Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands (appointed 16 October 2013)

**Other High Level Appointments****Special Advisers**

Joseph V Reed, USA

Iqbal Riza, Pakistan

Jennifer Welsh, Canada (appointed 12 July 2013)

**High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations**

Nassir Abdulaziz al-Nasser, Qatar (appointed 1 January 2013)

**Senior UN System Coordinator for Avian and Human Influenza**

David Nabarro, UK (appointed 29 September 2005)

**Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict**

Leila Zerrougui, Algeria (appointed 1 August 2012)

**Special Envoys on Climate Change**

John Kufuor, Ghana (appointed 23 December 2013)

Jens Stoltenberg, Norway (appointed 23 December 2013)

Mary Robinson, Ireland (appointed 14 July 2014)

**Special Envoy on Cities and Climate Change**

Michael Bloomberg, USA (appointed 31 January 2014)

**Special Representative for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Margareta Wahlström, Sweden (appointed 17 November 2008). Organisation: UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

**Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Syrian Golan)**

Major-General Iqbal Singh Singha, India (appointed 13 August 2012)

**Special Adviser on Yemen**

Jamal Benomar, UK (appointed April 2011)

**Special Envoy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water**

Han Seung-soo, ROK (appointed 19 December 2013)

**Special Adviser on Innovative Financing for Development**

Philippe Douste-Blazy, France (appointed February 2008)

**Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition**

David Nabarro, UK (appointed 29 October 2009)

**Special Representative for Global Education**

Gordon Brown, UK (appointed 13 July 2012)

**Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia and in the Pacific**

Prasada Rao V R Jonnalagadda, India (appointed in July 2012)

**Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean Region**

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)

**Special Adviser on Inter-regional Policy Coordination**

Juan Somavía, Chile (appointed 7 November 2013)

**Chair of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**

Jānis Kārklīņš, Latvia (appointed 23 May 2014)

**Special Envoy for Malaria and for the Financing of the Health-related Millennium Development Goals**

Ray Chambers, USA (appointed 1 March 2013)

**Special Representative for Migration**

Peter Sutherland, Ireland (appointed 23 January 2006)

**Special Adviser on the Millennium Development Goals**

Jeffrey D Sachs, USA (appointed 4 February 2002)

**Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide**

Adama Dieng, Senegal (appointed 17 July 2012)  
Organisation: Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide

**Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning**

Amina Mohammed, Nigeria (appointed 7 June 2012)

**Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict**

Zainab Hawa Bangura, Sierra Leone (appointed 22 June 2012)

**Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace**

Wilfried Lemke, Germany (appointed 18 March 2008). Organisation: UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

**Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All**

Kandeh Yumkella, Sierra Leone (appointed 1 July 2013)

**Special Representative for the UN International School (UNIS)**

Michael Adlerstein, USA (appointed July 2007)

**Special Representative on Violence Against Children**

Marta Santos Pais, Portugal (appointed 1 May 2009)

**Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Internet Governance**

Nitin Desai, India (appointed 21 July 2003)

**Envoy on Youth**

Ahmad Alhendawi, Jordan (appointed 17 January 2013)

**Special Envoy for Youth Refugees and Sport**

Jacques Rogge, Belgium (appointed 28 April 2014)

**Special Envoy on South-South Cooperation**

Yiping Zhou, China (appointed 30 May 2014)

## SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS 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](http://www.un.org/sg)

Secretary-General: Ban Ki-moon, ROK (since January 2007)

Deputy Secretary-General: Jan Eliasson, Sweden (since July 2012)

Chef de Cabinet: Susana Malcorra, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

#### 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 post of Deputy Secretary-General was established under GA res. [52/12 B](#) of January 1998 with the primary function being to support and assist the Secretary-General in managing the operations of the Secretariat. The Deputy is appointed by the Secretary-General following consultations with Member States and in accordance with article 101 of the UN Charter (on Secretariat staff appointments). The Deputy's term does not exceed that of the Secretary-General.

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 key 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 key 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](http://www.un.org/desa)

Under-Secretary-General: Wu Hongbo, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012)

### Purpose

DESA promotes and supports international cooperation to achieve development for all, and assists governments in agenda setting and decision making on development issues at the global level. It provides normative support to inter-governmental processes, a broad range of analytical products and policy advice. These serve as valuable sources of reference and as decision-making tools for developed and developing countries, particularly in translating global commitments into national policies and action, and in monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

DESA is tasked with supporting deliberations in the UN General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies. DESA is also responsible for ensuring civil society engagement with the UN by way of ECOSOC.

### 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](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/about/dfs)

Under-Secretary-General: Ameerah Haq, Bangladesh (appointed by the Secretary-General in April 2012)

### Purpose

DFS provides support to UN peacekeeping and political field missions in the areas of finance, logistics, information communication technology (ICT), human resources and general administration to help missions promote peace and security. It was established in 2007.

### Structure

DFS has seven main offices: 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).

DFS also oversees the UN Logistics Base (UNLB) in Brindisi, Italy, and the UN Support Base (UNSBV) in Valencia, Spain.

## Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [DGACM-Feedback@un.org](mailto:DGACM-Feedback@un.org)  
Internet: [www.un.org/depts/DGACM](http://www.un.org/depts/DGACM)

Under-Secretary-General: Tegegnework Gettu, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2013)

### 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, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth) 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

DGACM's structure is: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; General Assembly and Economic and Social Affairs Division; Central Planning and Coordination Division; Documentation Division; Meetings and Publishing Division; and Protocol and Liaison Service. In addition, the conference management operations of the UN Office at Geneva (Division of Conference Management), UN Office at Vienna (Conference Management Service) and UN Office at Nairobi (Division of Conference Services) are part of the Department.

## 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](mailto:ousg-dm@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dm](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dm)

Under-Secretary-General: Yukio Takasu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

### Purpose

The Department provides strategic guidance, direction and support in the areas of management of human resources, finance and budget, information and communications technology, and central support services. The Department is currently (as of May 2014) overseeing two major multi-year strategic projects: the Capital Master Plan and the Enterprise Resource Planning Implementation (UMOJA).



The Office of Central Support Services is responsible for facilities management, procurement, travel and transportation, archives and records management, the UN Postal Administration and Capital Master Plan.

### 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; Capital Master Plan; and Enterprise Resource Planning.

## Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/dpa](http://www.un.org/depts/dpa)  
Twitter: [@UN\\_DPA](https://twitter.com/UN_DPA)

Under-Secretary-General: Jeffrey 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 and support by DPA staff for the work of the Security Council and other UN bodies.

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. DPA also evaluates and coordinates requests from Member States for electoral assistance.

The political and peacebuilding support offices overseen by DPA (as of 31 May 2014) are, with start years:

- UN Integrated Peace-building 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 (UNOWA), 2001
- UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), 2003
- UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), 2007
- UN Office in Burundi (BNUB), 2011 (previously the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), 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.

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; Decolonization Unit; and Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office (CTITF).

## Department of Public Information (DPI)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unitednations](http://www.facebook.com/unitednations)  
YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/unitednations](http://www.youtube.com/user/unitednations)  
Twitter: @UN

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dpi/](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dpi/)

Under-Secretary-General: Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal, Austria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2012)

### 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 a variety of means, including broadcast and print media, internet, new information technology, publications, and partnerships with Member States, academia, libraries, youth and civil society.

### Structure

The Department comprises three divisions:

- Strategic Communications: develops and carries out communications campaigns on UN priority issues. It manages the network of 63 UN Information Centres, services and public information components in UN offices around the world (see [unic.un.org/aroundworld/unics](http://unic.un.org/aroundworld/unics)). It also provides social media guidance and manages and coordinates content for the organisation's major presences on social media platforms.
- News and Media: 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; live video and audio feeds of all official meetings in the six official languages and comprehensive summaries of official meetings, press conferences and major events at UN Headquarters; and 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. The division also hosts the new Office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.

## Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping) (follow links from 'About us')

Under-Secretary-General: Hervé Ladsous, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2011)

### 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 of May 2014, there are more than 115,000 military, police and civilian personnel serving with 16 peacekeeping operations and one special political mission. 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 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
- 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.

The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), established in 2002, is a special political mission directed by DPKO.

## Structure

The six main DPKO offices are: Military Affairs; Operations; Rule of Law and Security Institutions Policy Evaluation and Training Division (shared with the Department of Field Support (DFS)); Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership (shared with DFS); and Office of the Chief of Staff (shared with DFS).

## UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations Telephone: +1 212 963 5682  
 Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Fax: +1 212 963 2498  
 1 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor Email: [ozawa@un.org](mailto:ozawa@un.org)  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

Internet: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/mineaction](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/mineaction) and [www.mineaction.org/unmas](http://www.mineaction.org/unmas)  
 Director: Agnès Marcaillou, France (appointed in March 2012)

## Purpose

The General Assembly created UNMAS in 1997 to serve as the UN focal point for mine action. It is located within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. UNMAS:

- Is 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 11 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, which received \$43.9 million in 2013.
- 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 of May 2014, UNMAS provides direct support and technical assistance to mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Southern Lebanon, State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan/South Sudan–Abyei, Sudan–Darfur, and the region of Western Sahara, as well as to the rapid response Standing Mine Action Capacity (S-MAC) programme.

## UN Department of Safety and Security (DSS)

8th Floor  
UN Secretariat Building  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Internet: <https://dss.un.org>

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). It works to ensure the safety, security and well-being of UN personnel, their eligible family members and the security of UN premises so as to enable the safest and most efficient conduct of UN programmes and activities.

UNDSS is responsible for providing leadership, operational support and oversight of the security management system with the strategic aim of enabling the safest and most efficient conduct of mandated programmes and activities of the UN system worldwide.

### 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)

219

New York  
United Nations  
760 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 1234  
Fax: +1 212 963 1312

Geneva  
United Nations  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Fax: +41 22 917 0023

Email: [ochagva@un.org](mailto:ochagva@un.org)

Internet: [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org)

Under-Secretary-General: Valerie Amos, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

### Purpose

OCHA coordinates, supports and facilitates UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in delivering humanitarian services and supporting governments in their lead role in humanitarian response. 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 in the response to and management of complex emergencies. OCHA's primary objectives are to:

- Alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies
- Advocate for the rights of people in need
- Promote disaster preparedness and prevention
- Facilitate sustainable solutions.

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:

- Is responsible for the oversight of all emergencies requiring UN humanitarian assistance
- Acts as the central focal point for 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, policy and advocacy. It works directly with the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly and other UN organs. The Geneva office also supports the field and concentrates on partnerships, resource mobilisation, inter-agency coordination, and the development and management of emergency preparedness and response tools.

OCHA has a presence in more than 50 countries through 24 country offices, eight regional or sub-regional offices (Bangkok, Thailand; Cairo, Egypt; Dakar, Senegal; Johannesburg, South Africa; Panama City, Panama; Nairobi, Kenya; Suva, Fiji; and Almaty, Kazakhstan), humanitarian support units and liaison 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

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

Email: [iasccorrespondence@un.org](mailto:iasccorrespondence@un.org)

Internet: [www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc)

Chair (Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and UN Emergency Relief Coordinator):  
Valerie Amos, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

### 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 2014 and 2015, these priorities are: accountability to affected populations, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by its own staff; revitalising principled humanitarian action; preparedness and resilience; humanitarian financing; and protection in humanitarian crises.

### 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 as necessary, and regularly every six months. 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, and the number of participating agencies has expanded since the IASC’s inception in 1992. New members are accepted on a case-by-case basis.

## Members

### Chair

Valerie Amos, UK, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA)

### Full members

Margaret Chan, China, World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General

Helen Clark, New Zealand, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator

Joan Clos, Spain, UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Executive Director

Ertharin Cousin, USA, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director

Daniel J Gustafson, USA, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Deputy Director-General (Operations)

António Guterres, Portugal, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Kyung-wha Kang, ROK, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA)

Anthony Lake, USA, UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director

Babatunde Osotimehin, Nigeria, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Executive Director

### Standing invitees

Chaloka Beyani, Zambia, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (SR on HR of IDPs)

Yves Daccord, Switzerland, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director-General

Bekele Geleta, Ethiopia, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretary-General

Penny Lawrence, UK, Chair of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Board (Oxfam GB International Programmes Director)

Cyril Muller, Switzerland, World Bank Vice-President

Navanethem Pillay, South Africa, UN High

Commissioner for Human Rights (the appointment of Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid Al-Husseini, Jordan, to succeed Navanethem Pillay in September 2014, was announced by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

William Lacy Swing, USA, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Director-General

Jasmine Whitbread, UK/Switzerland, Chair, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) (Save the Children International Chief Executive Officer)

Sam Worthington, USA, InterAction President and Chief Executive Officer

## 222 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](mailto:isdr@un.org)

Internet: [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org) and [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction: Margareta Wahlström, Sweden (appointed by UN Secretary-General in 2008)

### Purpose

Created in 1999, UNISDR's mandate is 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)).

The 'Hyogo Declaration' and 'Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–15: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters' were adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, in January 2005. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) tasked UNISDR with supporting the implementation of the HFA. The third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, scheduled for 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, will adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

UNISDR mobilises the systematic engagement of, and provides support and tools to, parliamentarians, the private sector, science community, civil society organisations and others in the implementation of the HFA. UNISDR's biannual work programme (as of May 2014) focuses on: international cooperation to reduce disaster risk; risk informed public policy and investment; urban risk reduction and resilience; climate resilience; and risk-sensitive business investment.

### 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, with liaison offices in New York, Bonn and Tokyo. It works through regional and sub-regional offices in Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Europe.

## 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](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

High Commissioner: Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Jordan (appointment announced in June 2014 by the UN Secretary-General to succeed Navanethem Pillay, South Africa, in September 2014)

### Purpose

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 13 country offices, 12 regional offices or centres, 14 human rights components in UN peace missions, and 28 human rights advisers in UN country teams or UN Development Group regional centres.

### Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

1st Avenue, United Nations, 9th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 963 7010  
Email: [oios@un.org](mailto:oios@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/Depts/oios](http://www.un.org/Depts/oios)

Under-Secretary-General: Carman L Lapointe, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a five-year term from September 2010)

### 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 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)).

In accordance with established memoranda of understanding, the Office also provides oversight services to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Office issues more than 300 reports each year and makes recommendations aimed at improving internal control and organisational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits its reports to the Secretary-General, or a delegated programme manager, and 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.

## 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.

## 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](mailto:osaa-info@un.org)  
Internet: [www.un.org/africa/osaa](http://www.un.org/africa/osaa)

Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa: Maged A Abdelaziz, Egypt (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

### Purpose

OSAA promotes international support for peace and development in Africa through advocacy and facilitation of inter-governmental deliberations, particularly through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) – the pan-African strategic framework for socio-economic development adopted by the African Union in 2002. The Office assists the UN Secretary-General to coordinate and further 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 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: Leila Zerrougui, Algeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2012)

### 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. The mandate has been extended five times, most recently for a further three years by GA res. [66/141](#) (2011).

The Special Representative serves as a moral voice and independent advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict. The Office does not have a field presence but promotes and supports the efforts of operational partners and other stakeholders.

## UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

United Nations

405 East 42nd Street, Room DN 2510

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3022

Fax: +1 212 963 8995

Email: [UNODA-web@un.org](mailto:UNODA-web@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/disarmament](http://www.un.org/disarmament)

High Representative: Angela Kane, Germany (appointed by UN Secretary-General in March 2012)

### 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

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.

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  
Floor 32  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 6006  
Fax: +1 212 963 0419  
Email: [ohrls-unhq@un.org](mailto:ohrls-unhq@un.org)

Internet: [www.unohrls.org](http://www.unohrls.org)

Under-Secretary-General and High Representative: Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012)

### Purpose

UN-OHRLLS was established by the General Assembly in 2001 through its resolution [56/227](#). Its key functions, in accordance with the UN Secretary-General's report [A/56/645](#), are to:

- Facilitate coordinated implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at the country, regional and global levels
- Conduct annual reviews of implementation of the Programme of Action
- Support coordinated implementation of the Almaty Declaration and Programme of Action, 2003, 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 in partnership with other UN entities, civil society, media, academia and foundations
- Assist in mobilising international support and resources for implementing the Programme of Action and other initiatives for landlocked developing countries and small island developing states
- Provide support to group consultations of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.

## UN Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide

866 United Nations Plaza  
Suite 600  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 3777  
Fax: +1 917 367 3777  
Email: [osapg@un.org](mailto:osapg@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser](http://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: Jennifer Welsh, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013)

### Purpose

The Office works to strengthen the UN's role in preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity by collecting and assessing information on situations of concern, advocating for appropriate preventive action, and raising awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide and related crimes and possible courses of action.

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.

## 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 Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP)

United Nations Office at Geneva  
Palais des Nations  
Villa la Pelouse  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 27 14  
Fax: +41 22 917 07 12  
Email: [sport@unog.ch](mailto:sport@unog.ch)

Internet: [www.un.org/sport](http://www.un.org/sport)

Special Adviser: Wilfried Lemke, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2008)

## Purpose

UNOSDP works to promote and use sport as an innovative and efficient tool in advancing the UN's goals, missions and values. The Special Adviser and UNOSDP act as the gateway to the UN system in the field of sport for development and peace, and actively engage with an extensive network of stakeholders, including UN entities, Member States, civil society organisations, sports federations, academia, the private sector and media.

## Structure

The Office is headed by the Special Adviser and consists of a head office in Geneva and a liaison office in New York. Since 2009, UNOSDP has hosted the Secretariat of the reconstituted Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG), an inter-governmental policy initiative established in 2004. The Working Group's aim is to promote and support the integration of sport for development and peace policy and programme recommendations into governments' national and international development strategies.

## UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS)

Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and  
Mediation Services  
2 United Nations Plaza, DC2 7th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5731  
Email: [ombudsmediation@un.org](mailto:ombudsmediation@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/ombudsman](http://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; Kinshasa, 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  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 326 7000  
Fax: +1 212 887 7465/7454

Internet: [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicef](https://www.facebook.com/unicef)

Twitter: @UNICEF

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/unicef](https://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, and other fields of importance to 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.

#### 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-six 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 <sup>1</sup>	Current*
<b>African states (8 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1971–74 82–85 2004–06	
Angola.....	1991–97	
Benin.....	1975–78 84–90	
Botswana.....	1980–83	
Burkina Faso.....	1982–85 93–96 2006–08	
Burundi.....	1979–82 95–97 2004–06	
Cabo Verde.....	1997 99 2010–12	
Cameroon.....	1967–70 76–79 88–91 2007–09	
Central African Republic.....	1973–76 82–85 91–94 2007–09	2013–15
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	2013–15
Djibouti.....	1985–88 2004–06	2013–15
Egypt.....	1955–59 64–67 70–76 88–91	2013–15
Eritrea.....	2003–05	
Ethiopia.....	1966–69 85–88 91–94 2007–09	
Gabon.....	1970–73 85–88 2001–03	
Gambia.....	2001–03	2012–14
Ghana.....	1978–81 93–96 2003–05	2013–15
Guinea.....	1968–70 75–78 2000–02	

continued next page

Kenya	1995–97	2012–14
Lesotho	1983–89 2002–04	
Liberia	1987–93 2009–11	
Libya	1979–82 1998–2000	
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	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1989–91	
Senegal	1963–69 78–81 91–94 2004–06	
Sierra Leone	1969–71 90–93	
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	
Bhutan	1984–87	
China	1946–56 58–73 1980–2013	2014–16
DPRK	2005–07	
India	1950–60 62–77 78–97 2000–05 07–09	2012–14
Indonesia	1951–78 84–96 97–99 2001–03 11–13	
Iran	1957–62 2000–05 08–10	2013–15
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	
Oman	1985–91 97–99	
Pakistan	1952–80 81–84 85–97 1999–2001 06–08 10–12	2013–15 2014–16
Papua New Guinea		2014–16
Philippines	1951–60 63–81 87–90 92–95	
Qatar	2010–12	
ROK	1988–97 2006–11	2012–14

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 states<sup>2</sup> (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	
Bulgaria	1960–65 66–78 85–88 92–94	2013–15
Croatia	2007–09	
Czech Republic	1993 98–99	
Estonia	2011–13	2014–16
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	2014–16
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	2014–16
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	
Costa Rica	1970–73 92–95	
Cuba	1974–77 83–86 96–98 2001–02 09–11	2012–14
Dominican Republic	1951 54–65 67–70	
Ecuador	1946–62 65–68 2002–04	
El Salvador	1957–63 2004–06 10–12	
Guatemala	2006–08	
Guyana	1986–89 1999–2001	2013–15
Haiti	2008–10	2012–14
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	

236 **Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Australia .....	1946–61 66–69 79–82 83–86 87–90 91–95 2001–02 05–08
Austria .....	1957–59 81–84 2004–06 08–09 12
Belgium .....	1951–61 65–71 80–83 84–90 97–99 2007 11 ..... 2013–14
Canada .....	1946–58 62–96 1999–2001 03–06 09–10 12–13
Denmark .....	1946–50 84–87 90–93 96–97 1999–2001 03–04 06–07 09–11 ..... 2013–14
Finland .....	1974–77 83–86 89–94 95 1998–2000 05–06 08–09 12–13
France .....	1946–96 98–99 2001–02 04–05 09–11 ..... 2013–15
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	1975–95 97–99 2001–03 06–07 08–09 11–12 ..... 2014–15
Greece .....	1946–57 60–62 1998–2000 08–10 13
Iceland .....	2010
Ireland .....	2002–03 07 10 13
Israel .....	1951–59 61–68 2013
Italy .....	1951–64 70–79 82–97 2000–02 04–06 09–12 ..... 2014–16
Japan .....	1954–57 60–62 1973–2009 11–12 ..... 2014–17
Luxembourg .....	2003 10
Netherlands .....	1946–50 75–81 82–88 89–97 2000–02 05–07 09 11–12 ..... 2014
New Zealand .....	1946–52 58–61 97–98 2010–11 ..... 2014
Norway .....	1946–55 71–74 77–83 86–89 91–94 95–99 2001–02 04–05 08–10 ..... 2012–15
Portugal .....	2001–03 07 12
Spain .....	1963–65 90–93 2000 03–04 06 08 11–12
Sweden .....	1946–50 55–84 88–91 92–98 2000–09 11 ..... 2012–17
Switzerland .....	1946–94 96–99 2002–04 07 09–10 13
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 ..... 2014
USA .....	1946–2011 ..... 2012–14

Notes

- \* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected the following members to serve terms beginning 1 January 2015 and ending 31 December 2017: Burkina Faso and Eritrea (African states); Bangladesh and ROK (Asia–Pacific states); Belarus (Eastern European states); Colombia and Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Finland, Japan, Norway and the USA (Western European and Other states). ECOSOC also elected Australia and Canada to complete the terms of office of New Zealand and Denmark, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2015; and Spain to complete the term of office of the UK, beginning on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2016.
- 1 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.
  - 2 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; the German Democratic Republic served on the Board 1981–84 and 1990.
  - 3 The Western European and Other States Group 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 correct as of May 2014.

**President**

Macharia Kamau, Kenya

**Vice-Presidents**

Masood Khan, Pakistan

Ib Petersen, Denmark

Denis Régis, Haiti

Stephan Tafrov, Bulgaria

**UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

Palais des Nations  
8–14, Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Fax: +41 22 917 0051  
Email: [unctadinfo@unctad.org](mailto:unctadinfo@unctad.org)

Internet: [unctad.org](http://unctad.org)

Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (since September 2013)

**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 freely engage in dialogue and 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 build the capacities they need 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 Doha Mandate ([TD/500/Add.1](#)) at its session in Doha, Qatar, in April 2012 (UNCTAD XIII). The Doha Mandate reaffirms and builds on the Accra Accord ([IAOS/2008/2](#)) adopted in Accra, Ghana, in April 2008, and provides guidance for UNCTAD's work. The Doha theme was "Development-centred globalization: Towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development".

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 next quadrennial Conference will take place in 2016.

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, plus 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 the Conference and the UNCTAD General Assembly.

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.

### **Meetings**

There is one regular Board session 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 daily work to reflect current trade and development issues and concerns.

The TDB Bureau, made up of the Board's President and Vice-Presidents, 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 wish to meet informally in between the Board's formal sessions, 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 [unctad.org](http://unctad.org) (follow links from 'About UNCTAD' and 'Member States').



## UN Development Group (UNDG)

1 United Nations Plaza, DC1–16th floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 5500  
Fax: +1 212 906 3609  
Email: [doco@undg.org](mailto:doco@undg.org)

Internet: [www.undg.org](http://www.undg.org)

Chair (UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator): Helen Clark, New Zealand (since 2009)

### Purpose

The UN Secretary-General established the UNDG in 1997 to coordinate, harmonise and align UN development activities. The UNDG unites the 32 UN funds, programmes, agencies, departments and offices that play a role in development with a common objective to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The UNDG develops policies, guidelines and procedures that allow agencies to work together to analyse country issues, plan support strategies, implement support programmes, monitor results and advocate for change. This is achieved through a combination of policy discussion, negotiations to reach agreement on detailed procedures, and guidance and support to members.

### Structure

Since 2008, UNDG has been the third pillar of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), along with the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM). (See the ECOSOC Other Subsidiary Bodies section for more information about the CEB, HLCP and HLCM).

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator chairs the UNDG on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Chair reports to the Secretary-General and the CEB on progress in implementing the UNDG's workplan, and on management of the Resident Coordinator system (that brings together UN agencies at the country level). The Vice-Chair is selected from a specialised agency on a one-year rotational basis.

Fourteen UNDG members constitute the UNDG Advisory Group, some of whom participate on a rotational basis. The Group convenes at the level of heads of agencies and at the Assistant Secretary-General/Assistant Director-General level. The Advisory Group provides guidance to the Chair on:

- Coherence of country-level development operations
- Management of the Resident Coordinator System
- Support to UN country teams experiencing particular challenges.

Policy decisions are taken as part of CEB proceedings and operational decisions by the full UNDG.

The UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) is the technical support unit for the UNDG. DOCO provides the link between UNDG discussions at headquarters and the work of the UN development system at the country level, and helps the group prepare system-wide agreements, policies and guidelines for country offices.

### Meetings

The full UNDG meets three to four times a year.

### Membership

The full UNDG membership has grown to 32 UN entities, with the Regional Commissions rotating annually. There are five observers.

## Members (32)

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UN Development Programme (UNDP)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	International Labour Organization (ILO)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Food Programme (WFP)	International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	UN Department of Information (UNDPI)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS)
UN Office for Partnerships (UNOPS)	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAC)
Joint UN Programme on HIV/Aids (UNAIDS)	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)
UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
UN Programme of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
World Health Organization (WHO)	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
UN Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD)	
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	

## Observers (5)

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World Bank	Spokesman for the UN Secretary-General
UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)	Director of the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	

## 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  
Email: [hq@undp.org](mailto:hq@undp.org)

Internet: [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

Administrator: Helen Clark, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2009; reappointed in April 2013 for a second four-year term)

### Purpose

UNDP is the lead agency for the UN development system. It partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. UNDP works on the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, with special attention paid to the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries emerging from conflict.

The 2014–17 strategic [plan](#) sets out a vision for the organisation: to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. With interconnectedness at their core, UNDP's areas of work aim to: adopt sustainable development pathways; build and strengthen inclusive and effective democratic governance; and build resilience. UNDP coordinates global and national efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With the 2015 deadline approaching, efforts continue on the roll-out and implementation of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF). UNDP will also prioritise collaboration within and outside the UN system on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which is a process led by the UN that aims to help define the future global development framework that will succeed the MDGs.

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 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 in May each year from among UN Member States, members of the specialised agencies or International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Members are elected for three-year terms, with the exception of the Western European and Other States Group that 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 2014 are at <http://open.undp.org/#2014>.

### Meetings

The Executive Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions each year. The annual session alternates between New York and Geneva. The regular sessions are held in New York.

	Previous	Current*
<b>African states (8 seats)</b>		
Algeria	2006–08	
Angola	2007–09	2013–15
Benin	2006–08	
Botswana	1998–2000 04–06	
Burkina Faso	2010–12	
Burundi	1995–97	
Cabo Verde	2003–05	
Cameroon	1994 2004–06 10–12	
Central African Republic	2007–09	
Comoros	2002–04	
Congo	1994 2004–06	2013–15
DR Congo	1995–2003 10–12	
Djibouti	2001–03 11–13	
Egypt	2000–02	
Eritrea	2004–06	
Ethiopia	1995–97 1999–2001	2013–15
Gabon	2001–03	
Gambia	1994–97 2004–06	
Ghana	1998–2000	
Guinea	1997–99	
Lesotho	1994	2013–15
Liberia		2012–14
Libya	1997–99	
Madagascar	1996–98	
Malawi	2007–09	
Mauritania	2001–03 09–11	
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	
UR of Tanzania	1998–2000 08–10	2014–16
Zambia	1995–97	
<b>Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)</b>		
Bangladesh	1994–96 2006–08 11–13	
Bhutan	2007–09	
China	1994–2003 04–09 11–13	2014–16
DPRK	2005–07	
Fiji		2013–15
India	1994–2001 03–05 07–12	

Indonesia .....	1995-97 2000-02 04-06 .....	2012-14
Iran .....	2001-03 04-06 09-11 .....	2013-15
Kazakhstan .....	2005-07	
Kyrgyzstan .....	1999-2001	
Lao PDR .....	2008-10	
Lebanon .....	1998-2000	
Malaysia .....	1996-98	
Nepal .....	2003-05 .....	2014-16
Pakistan .....	1994-99 2002-04 06-08 10-12 .....	2013-15
Papua New Guinea .....	1994	
Philippines .....	1994-97 2001-03	
Qatar .....	2010-12	
ROK .....	1994-95 1998-2000 08-10 .....	2012-14
Thailand .....	1997-99	
Viet Nam .....	2000-02	
Yemen .....	2002-04 09-11	

#### Eastern European states (4 seats)

Armenia .....		2014-16
Azerbaijan .....	2008-10	
Belarus .....	1999-2001 05-07 11-13	
Bulgaria .....	1994-95 2001-03 .....	2013-15
Czech Republic .....	1998-2000 02-04 11-13	
Estonia .....	2011-12	
Montenegro .....		2014-16
Poland .....	1994-96 2004-06	
Romania .....	1996-98 2002-04	
Russian Federation .....	1994-95 1997-2005 06-11 .....	2012-14
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 .....	2012-14
Colombia .....	2008-10	
Cuba .....	1994-97 1999-2001 04-06 09-11 .....	2014-16
Ecuador .....	2001-03 06-08 .....	2014-16
El Salvador .....	2003-05 11-13	
Guatemala .....	1999-2001 05-07 .....	2013-15
Guyana .....	2005-07	
Haiti .....	2008-10	
Honduras .....	2000-02	
Jamaica .....	1998-2000 06-08	
Mexico .....	2009-11	
Nicaragua .....		2012-14
Peru .....	1994-96 2002-04	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1994-96	
Uruguay .....	1994-95 2003-05	

244 **Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>1</sup>**

Australia .....	1997–98 2003–05 08 12	
Austria .....	1997–99 2009–10	
Belgium .....	1994–96 2000–02 07 10 .....	2014
Canada .....	1994–96 98–99 2001–04 07 10–12 .....	2014
Denmark .....	1994–96 98–99 2001–02 04–09 11–12	
Finland .....	1996–97 2001–03 09–11 .....	2014
France .....	1994–95 97–98 2000–04 08–10 .....	2013–14
Germany .....	1994–97 1999–2003 04–07 09 11 .....	2013–15
Greece .....	2007 12	
Iceland .....	2008	
Ireland .....	1998–2000 08 11 .....	2013–14
Israel .....	2012	
Italy .....	1994–95 1999–2001 03–05 07–08 11–12	
Japan .....	1994–2005 06–08 10–13	
Luxembourg .....	2002 11–12	
Netherlands .....	1996–98 2000–02 04–06 08–09 10–11 .....	2013–17
New Zealand .....	1994–95 2000–01 06 09 13	
Norway .....	1994–95 97–98 2000–01 03–09 .....	2012–17
Portugal .....	1994–96 2005–07 13	
Spain .....	1996 98–99 2002 07 10 13	
Sweden .....	1995–97 1999–2003 04–06 08–11 .....	2012–17
Switzerland .....	1996–97 1999–2000 02–04 08 10 12 .....	2014
Turkey .....	2002 05–06 09	
UK .....	1994–95 97–99 2002–04 06–07 09–11 .....	2013–14
USA .....	1994–2004 05–07 08–13 .....	2014–16

**Bureau for 2014**

**President**

Peter Thomson, Fiji

**Vice-Presidents**

Boyan Belev, Bulgaria

Vincent Herlihy, Ireland

Tuvako Nathaniel Manongi, UR of Tanzania

Jonathan Viera, Ecuador

**Notes**

\* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, 11 members for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Guinea and Libya (African states); India and Yemen (Asia–Pacific states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Antigua and Barbuda and Venezuela (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia, Denmark, Sweden and the UK (Western European and Other states). ECOSOC also elected, by acclamation, Iceland, Japan and Spain to complete the terms of France, Switzerland and Finland, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015; and Italy, to complete the term of office of Ireland, beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

1 The Western European and Other States Group 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 31 May 2014.

## UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

605 Third Ave  
New York, NY 10158  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 297 5000  
Fax: +1 212 370 0201  
Email: [hq@unfpa.org](mailto:hq@unfpa.org)

Internet: [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

Executive Director: Babatunde Osotimehin, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2010; assumed position in January 2011)

### 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. Two frameworks guide UNFPA's efforts: the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The UNFPA Strategic [Plan 2014–17](#) was approved by the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA Executive Board in September 2013. 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/UN Office for Project Services (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 159 countries, territories and areas through a network of 112 country offices, plus six regional and three sub-regional offices. It also has six liaison offices.

## Committee for the UN Population Award

Internet: [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org) (follow link from 'About UNFPA')

### 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.

Italian Catholic priest and medical doctor Father Aldo Marchesini and a non-profit USA organisation Jhpiego won the award in 2014.

### Structure

The Committee comprises 10 UN Member States' representatives elected by ECOSOC, usually for three calendar years, as well as the UN Secretary-General, Executive Director of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (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 Executive Director of UNFPA is the designated Secretary-General.

### Members elected by ECSOC (10)

Terms began 1 January 2013

Bangladesh	Denmark	Pakistan
Côte d'Ivoire (two-year term, 2013–14)	Granada	Qatar
Czech Republic	Jamaica	UR of Tanzania
	Nigeria	

## 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](mailto:info@uncdf.org)

Internet: [www.uncdf.org](http://www.uncdf.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UNCDF](https://www.facebook.com/UNCDF)

Twitter: @UNCDF

Executive Secretary: Vacant (as of May 2014)

### Purpose

UNCDF provides investment capital and technical support to both the public and private sector. It is the only UN agency mandated to focus primarily on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and runs country-level programmes for 33 of the 48 LDCs (as of May 2014), as well as regional and global programmes.

UNCDF's original mandate was to "assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans" (GA res. 2186 (1966)). This was modified in 1973 to serve first and foremost the LDCs.

The Fund operates as an early stage investor to de-risk opportunities that can later be scaled up by institutional financial partners and, increasingly, by philanthropic foundations and private sector investors. UNCDF's work on inclusive finance, one of its two core areas, seeks to



develop inclusive financial systems and ensure that a range of financial products is available to all segments of society at a reasonable cost and on a sustainable basis. Work on local development finance, the other core area, aims to ensure that people in all regions and locations benefit from economic growth.

### Structure

UNCDF is a voluntarily funded UN organisation 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, and UNCDF reports through its managing director to the UNDP Executive Board. Funding in recent years has totalled about \$60 million a year, donated by UN Member States, foundations and the private sector. Headquarters are in New York, with regional offices in Bangkok, Thailand; Dakar, Senegal; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

Street address:

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

Mailing address:

405 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](http://www.unwomen.org)

Twitter: [@UN\\_Women](https://twitter.com/UN_Women)

Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013)

### 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, and to promote more effective gender mainstreaming across the UN system. It also has the role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the UN system in its work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The main roles 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
- Help Member States 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
- Hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

UN-Women's six priorities are:

- Increasing women's leadership and participation
- Increasing women's access to economic empowerment
- Preventing and ending violence against women
- Strengthening women's peace and security and humanitarian response
- Enhancing women's economic empowerment and making gender equality priorities central to national, local and sectoral planning, budgeting and statistics
- Supporting global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment.

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 \(PFA\)](#); 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 UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals ([MDGs](#)).

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 to reduce waste and improve results in several areas. The goal was to have a stronger focus on operational outcomes at country and regional levels and more efficient operational practices. Streamlining the UN's gender architecture 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 and governed by a multi-tiered structure comprising the General Assembly, ECOSOC, CSW and an executive board. The CSW is the governing body of UN-Women for its normative support functions and provides normative policy guidance to the Entity.

The Executive Board is the governing body for UN-Women's operational activities and provides operational policy guidance to the Entity. Its 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 Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions a year, holding intersessional meetings as it deems necessary. The first regular session is usually held in January, the annual session in 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, made up of 35 representatives from the five regional groups of Member States (as noted in the list of Board members) and six from contributing countries. Four seats are reserved for the top 10 largest providers of voluntary core contributions and two for the top 10 non-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (non-OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) developing countries providing voluntary core contributions, giving due consideration to geographical balance.

Although the Board held its first organisational session in December 2010, the members were officially elected for terms starting in 2011 and ending 31 December of the year shown in the list of members.

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.

	Previous	Current <sup>1</sup>
<b>African states (10 seats)</b>		
Algeria		2013–15
Angola	2011–13	
Cabo Verde	2011–13	
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
Gambia		2013–15
Lesotho	2011–12	
Libya	2011–12	
Malawi		2013–15
Nigeria	2011–13	
Senegal		2014–16
Somalia		2014–16
South Africa		2014–16
Togo		2014–16
UR of Tanzania	2011–12	
<b>Asia–Pacific states (10 seats)</b>		
Bangladesh	2011–12	2014–16
China	2011–13	2014–16
India	2011–12	2014–16
Indonesia	2011–13	
Japan	2011–13	2014–16
Kazakhstan	2011–13	
Malaysia	2011–12	
Maldives		2013–15
Pakistan	2011–12	
Philippines		2013–15
ROK	2011–13	2014–16
Solomon Islands		2013–15
Thailand		2013–15
Timor-Leste	2011–12	
UAE		2013–15
<b>Eastern European states (4 seats)</b>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2014–16
Estonia	2011–12	
Hungary	2011–13	
Latvia		2013–15
Poland		2014–16
Russian Federation	2011–12	2013–15
Ukraine	2011–13	

**Latin American and the Caribbean states (6 seats)**

Argentina .....	2011–12	
Brazil .....	2011–12	2013–15
Colombia .....		2014–16
Cuba .....		2014–16
Dominican Republic .....	2011–13	
El Salvador .....	2011–12	
Grenada .....	2011–13	
Peru .....	2011–13	
Suriname .....		2014–16
Uruguay .....		2013–15
Venezuela .....		2013–15

**Western Europe and Other states (5 seats, some rotating)<sup>1</sup>**

Australia .....		2013–14
Austria .....	2013	
Belgium .....	2013	
Canada .....	2012	
Denmark .....	2011	
Finland .....	2012	
France .....	2011	
Iceland .....		2014
Ireland .....	2013	
Italy .....	2011	
Liechtenstein .....		2014
Luxembourg .....	2011	
Netherlands .....	2012	
New Zealand .....	2012	2014
Spain .....		2014
Sweden .....	2011	
Switzerland .....	2013	
USA .....	2012	

**Contributing countries (6 seats, some rotating)<sup>1</sup>**

Mexico .....	2011–13	2014–16
Norway .....	2011–13	2014
Saudi Arabia .....	2011–13	2014–16
Sweden .....	2012	2014
UK .....	2011–13	2014–16
USA .....	2011–13	2014–16

**Note**

- 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. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as of May 2014. WEOG contributing countries also have their own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this scheme.

On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, Germany and Turkey to complete the terms of office of New Zealand and Iceland, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015; and Israel, Italy and Portugal to complete the terms of Australia, Spain and Liechtenstein, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2016. It also elected, by acclamation, Denmark and Spain to complete the terms of office of Norway and Sweden, beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2016.

**President**

Gonzalo Koncke Pizzorno, Uruguay

**Vice-Presidents**

Helen Beck, Solomon Islands

Amy Haddad, Australia

Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Djibouti (pending election at the 2014 annual session)

Daria Wolosiuk, Poland

**United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**

PO Box 260111  
53153 Bonn  
Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 2000  
Fax: +49 228 815 2001  
Email: [information@unvolunteers.org](mailto:information@unvolunteers.org)

Internet: [www.unvolunteers.org](http://www.unvolunteers.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unvolunteers](http://www.facebook.com/unvolunteers)

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/unv](http://www.youtube.com/unv)

Executive Coordinator: Richard Dictus, Netherlands (appointed by the UNDP Administrator in October 2012, took up position January 2013)

**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 in key areas such as poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, energy, the environment and health. It helps set up national volunteer schemes, starts creative and pioneering volunteer activities and develops research capacity on volunteerism in developing countries.

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 86 countries and 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](http://www.onlinevolunteering.org)) since 2000. It also manages the World Volunteer Web ([www.worldvolunteerweb.org](http://www.worldvolunteerweb.org)), a global clearinghouse for information and resources about volunteerism.

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 his plan to appoint, under the aegis of UNV, the first UN Special Adviser on Youth. Ahmad Alhindawi, Jordan, was appointed Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth in January 2013.

## UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

PO Box 30552  
Gigiri, Nairobi 00100  
Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 1234  
Email: [unepinfo@unep.org](mailto:unepinfo@unep.org)  
Telex: 22068, 22173

Internet: [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)

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

Executive Director: Achim Steiner, Germany (elected by the UN General Assembly in 2006; re-elected in 2010 for a further four-year term; re-elected in March 2014 for a two-year term beginning 15 June 2014)

### Purpose

UNEP aims to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment. 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 as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- 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 (Rio+20) in 2012. Information about the Rio+20 outcome document *The future we want* is at [www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture](http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture).

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 to ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders; 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 2013, all 193 UN Members States have been members of the Environment Assembly. A bureau of 10 members was scheduled to be elected at the [Assembly's](#) first session in June 2014, with the term continuing until the election of a new bureau at the Assembly's next regular session (June 2016).

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.

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#### 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. The 2012 Governing Council comprised: African states (16 seats) – Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, UR of Tanzania and Zambia; Asia-Pacific states (13 seats, 1 vacant) – Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, ROK, Saudi Arabia and Thailand; Eastern European states (6 seats) – Albania, Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania and Russian Federation; Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats) – Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay; Western European and Other states (13 seats) – Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, UK and USA.

### Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

94 rue de Montbrillant  
Geneva  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 739 8111  
Fax: +41 22 731 9546  
Email: [hqpi00@unhcr.org](mailto:hqpi00@unhcr.org)

Internet: [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)

High Commissioner: António Guterres, Portugal (elected by the UN General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General in June 2005; re-elected in April 2010 for a second five-year term)

### Purpose

UNHCR's principal functions are to provide international protection to 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 ensuring that host countries follow international norms in the treatment of refugees.

UNHCR helps refugees who wish to go home to do so once circumstances permit, assisting them to reintegrate into their home communities. Where this is not feasible, UNHCR seeks other solutions, whether in the countries where they have already 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, camp coordination and management aspects of conflict-related internal displacement situations.

## Evolution

The Office emerged 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 the Office 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 organisation's mandate "until the refugee problem is solved" (GA res. 58/153).

## Structure

UNHCR's governing body, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (ExCom), determines the general policies under which the Office plans, develops and administers refugee projects and programmes around the world; and advises the High Commissioner, on request, on the discharge of his or her duties under the Statute of the Office. ExCom's membership increased from 87 to 94 in 2014 (GA res. 68/142). New members may be admitted by ECOSOC on approval by 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's subsidiary body, the Standing Committee, meets three times each year to carry on its work between plenary sessions.

## Executive Committee members (94)<sup>1</sup>

Afghanistan	Colombia	Germany
Algeria	Congo	Ghana
Argentina	Costa Rica	Greece
Australia	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea
Austria	Croatia	Holy See
Azerbaijan	Cyprus	Hungary
Bangladesh	Czech Republic	India
Belarus	DR Congo	Iran
Belgium	Denmark	Ireland
Benin	Djibouti	Israel
Brazil	Ecuador	Italy
Bulgaria	Egypt	Japan
Cameroon	Estonia	Jordan
Canada	Ethiopia	Kenya
Chile	Finland	Latvia
China	France	Lebanon

### Note

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, Afghanistan, Belarus, Czech Republic, Latvia, Peru, Senegal and Slovakia, acting in line with GA res. 68/142 by which the Assembly had enlarged the Executive Committee's membership from 87 to 94 states and requested ECOSOC to elect additional members.



Lesotho	Poland	Switzerland
Luxembourg	Portugal	Thailand
Madagascar	ROK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Mexico	Republic of Moldova	Togo
Montenegro	Romania	Tunisia
Morocco	Russian Federation	Turkey
Mozambique	Rwanda	Turkmenistan
Namibia	Senegal	Uganda
Netherlands	Serbia	UK
New Zealand	Slovakia	UR of Tanzania
Nicaragua	Slovenia	USA
Nigeria	Somalia	Venezuela
Norway	South Africa	Yemen
Pakistan	Spain	Zambia
Peru	Sudan	
Philippines	Sweden	

#### Bureau for Oct 2013 to Oct 2014

##### Chair

Choi Seokyoung,  
ROK

##### Vice-Chairs

Pedro Comissário,  
Mozambique  
Carsten Staur, Denmark

##### Rapporteur

Guillermo Reyes,  
Mexico

## UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Headquarters Amman  
Bayader Wadi Seer  
PO Box 140157  
Amman 11814  
Jordan  
Telephone: +962 6 580 8100  
Fax: +962 6 580 8335  
Email: [unrwa-ny@un.org](mailto:unrwa-ny@un.org)

Headquarters Gaza  
Gamal Abdul Nasser Street  
PO Box 371  
Gaza City  
Palestinian Territory  
Telephone: +972 8 288 7701  
or +970 8 288 7709  
Fax: +972 8 288 7699

Office, Cairo  
2 Dar el-Shifa Street  
Garden City  
Cairo  
Egypt  
Telephone: +20 2 794 8502  
Fax: +20 2 794 8504

Internet: [www.unrwa.org](http://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 about 5 million registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East. It 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 2017.

The Agency operates in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied Palestinian territory. It defines eligible Palestine refugees as persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict. Their descendants are registered as refugees through the male line. UNRWA's services are available to those living in its area of operations who meet this definition, who are registered with the Agency and need assistance.

In line with its mandate to promote the human development and well-being of Palestine refugees, UNRWA's principal areas of activity are 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. It has been conducting emergency operations in the West Bank and Gaza since the outbreak of the Intifada (uprising) in September 2000, in northern Lebanon since June 2007 following the destruction of Nahr el-Bared Camp, and in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Jordan since June 2012 through a Syria Regional Humanitarian Response Plan.

UNRWA is by far the largest UN operation in the Middle East. It has around 29,000 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 regular budget for 2014 and 2015 is \$1.96 billion.

### Structure

- Office of the Commissioner-General (headquarters): the Commissioner-General is appointed by the UN Secretary-General after consultation with UNRWA's Advisory Commission (AdCom) 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.
- AdCom has 25 members and three observers. Membership expanded following the General Assembly's decision in 2005 to include countries whose contributions to the Agency had exceeded an annual average of \$5 million over the previous three years. Two further countries meeting the criteria joined in 2008 and two in 2011.
- 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, Brussels and Geneva, and a liaison office in Cairo.
- Advisory Commission: established under the same General Assembly resolution as UNRWA, it advises and assists the Commissioner-General in the execution of programmes.

### Meetings

AdCom meets twice a year. The Chair rotates among members annually.

### Advisory Commission members (25)

Australia (since 2005)	Italy (since 2005)	Saudi Arabia (since 2005)
Belgium (since 1953)	Japan (since 1973)	Spain (since 2005)
Canada (since 2005)	Jordan (since 1949)	Sweden (since 2005)
Denmark (since 2005)	Kuwait (since 2010)	Switzerland (since 2005)
Egypt (since 1949)	Lebanon (since 1953)	Syrian AR (since 1949)
Finland (since 2008)	Luxembourg (since 2012)	Turkey (since 1949)
France (since 1949)	Netherlands (since 2005)	UK (since 1949)
Germany (since 2005)	Norway (since 2005)	USA (since 1949)
Ireland (since 2008)		

### Observers

European Union	League of Arab States	Palestine Liberation Organization
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## UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

PO Box 30030  
Nairobi 00100  
Kenya  
Telephone: +254 20 762 3120  
Email: [infohabitat@unhabitat.org](mailto:infohabitat@unhabitat.org)

New York Office  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0943  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 4200  
Fax: +1 212 963 8721  
Email: [habitatny@un.org](mailto:habitatny@un.org)

Internet: [www.unhabitat.org](http://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 mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

The programme supports a holistic approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure, and prioritises 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 the poor, in decision making.

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 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)).

The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, [Habitat III](#), is scheduled to take place in 2016 (GA res. [66/207](#) (2011)). The purpose of the conference is to reinvigorate commitment to sustainable urbanisation through a 'New Urban Agenda'.

## 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 April 2013, 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*
<b>African states (16 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1983–85 1996–2003	2011–14
Benin	1978–80 1996–2003	2013–16
Botswana	1985–95	
Burkina Faso	2003–06 08–11	2012–15
Burundi	1978–83 85–91 2003–10	
Cameroon	1979–81 1987–2002	
Central African Republic	1978–80 84–86	2011–14
Congo	2004–11	2012–15
Côte d'Ivoire	2009–12	
DR Congo	1986–88 1999–2006	
Egypt	1977–82 88–94 2001–04	
Equatorial Guinea	2007–10	
Ethiopia	1997–2004 09–12	
Gabon	1984–90 1995–2002	2011–14
Gambia	1995–2002	
Ghana	1984–86 92–95 2005–08	
Guinea	1981–86 2001–04	
Kenya	1979–2003 04–11	
Lesotho	1980–82 85–87 89–96	2012–15
Liberia	1982–84 1997–2000	
Libya	1983–85 93–96 2005–08	
Madagascar	1987–90 93–96 2001–04	2013–16
Malawi	1979–81 1986–2000 03–06	
Mali	1999–2002	2011–14
Mauritania	2007–10	
Morocco	1982–84 86–88 2000–03	2013–16
Mozambique		2011–14
Namibia	1997–2000	
Niger	2007–10	
Nigeria	1977–88 91–98 2004–07	2011–14
Rwanda	1978–80 84–86 2005–12	

Senegal.....	1979–81 1999–2010	
Sierra Leone.....	1977–85 87–94 2003–06	
Somalia.....	1981–83 89–96	2013–16
South Africa.....	2004–07	2012–15
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	2013–16
UR of Tanzania.....	1978–86 88–95 2001–04 05–08	2012–15
Zambia.....	1981–83 1997–2000 08–11	
Zimbabwe.....	1982–84 91–98 2007–10	

### Asia–Pacific states (13 seats)

Afghanistan <sup>1</sup> .....	2009–12	
Bahrain.....	2008–11	2012–15
Bangladesh.....	1979–94 1997–2004 05–12	2013–16
China.....	1989–2004 05–12	2013–16
Cyprus.....	1982–91	
India.....	1979–2011	2012–15
Indonesia.....	1980–2000 03–10	2011–14
Iran.....	1978–80 1988–2010	2011–14
Iraq.....	1977–81 84–86 89–92 2001–04 08–11	
Japan.....	1978–2010	2011–14
Jordan.....	1979–2007	2012–15
Kazakhstan.....	1995–98	
Lebanon.....	1983–85	
Malaysia.....	1977–88 92–95 2000–03	
Nepal.....	1988	
Pakistan.....	1978–2010	2011–14
Papua New Guinea.....	1977–85 93–96	
Philippines.....	1978–90 1992–2007	
ROK.....	1997–2000 09–12	2013–16
Saudi Arabia.....	2004–11	2012–15
Sri Lanka.....	1979–2011	2013–16
Syrian AR.....	1977–79 81–83 89–92	
Thailand.....		2012–15
UAE.....	1993–99 2001–04 05–08	
Viet Nam.....	1979–81 1999–2000	

### Eastern European states<sup>2,3</sup> (6 seats)

Albania.....		2011–14
Armenia.....	2009–12	
Azerbaijan.....	1993–96	
Belarus.....	1982–84 88–95 1997–2000 04–07	2014–16
Bulgaria.....	1977–79 81–90 92–99 2004–07	
Croatia.....	2000–03	
Czech Republic.....	1996–2003 05–12	
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	2014–16
Russian Federation.....	1978–2010	2011–14

Serbia .....	2008–11
Slovakia .....	2005–08
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	2001–04
Ukraine .....	1985–87

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda .....	1991–94 2005–12	2013–16
Argentina .....	1978–83 87–90 1999–2010	2011–14
Bahamas .....	1993–96	
Barbados .....	1981–83 1992–2003	
Bolivia .....	1982–84 86–92 1999–2002	
Brazil .....	1987–2006 08–11	2012–15
Chile .....	1979–87 1991–2010	2011–14
Colombia .....	1977–85 1987–2003	2013–16
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	
El Salvador .....	1982–84	2013–16
Grenada .....	2007–10	2011–14
Guatemala .....	1979–81 89–92 2009–12	
Haiti .....	1984–86 92–95 2001–04 05–08	2012–15
Honduras .....	1984–86 2008–11	
Jamaica .....	1978–83 85–91 1993–2004 08–11	
Mexico .....	1978–83 1985–2007	2012–15
Nicaragua .....	1984–86	
Panama .....	1986–88	
Paraguay .....	1989–92 2004–07	
Peru .....	1977–85 88–91	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	2001–08	
Venezuela .....	1979–81 84–86 1993–2000 07–10	2011–14

#### 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 07–10	2011–14
France .....	1977–2004 05–12	2013–16
Germany .....	1979–2007 08–11	2012–15
Greece .....	1979–2007	
Israel .....	2004–11	2012–15
Italy .....	1979–84 1986–2004 07–10	2012–15
Netherlands .....	1977–2000 03–10	
New Zealand .....	1982–84	
Norway .....	1980–2003 05–12	2013–16
Portugal .....	1978–80	
Spain .....	1981–86 1996–2007 09–12	2013–16
Sweden .....	1978–80 1983–2004 05–08	2011–14
Turkey .....	1984–2006	2011–14
UK .....	1978–80 1987–2006	
USA .....	1978–2010	2011–14

**President**

Amal Pepple,  
Nigeria

**Vice-Presidents**

Abdul Mannan Khan,  
Bangladesh  
Fernando Rolandelli, Argentina  
Sergey Trepelkov,  
Russian Federation

**Rapporteur**

Franz Marré,  
Germany

**Notes**

\* In April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, 12 members for four-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: DR Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Senegal and Zimbabwe (African states); Slovakia and the Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Argentina, Ecuador and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and the USA (Western European and Other states). Filling outstanding vacancies, ECOSOC elected Belarus and Romania, by acclamation, for terms beginning on the election date and expiring on 31 December 2016. It postponed the election of 13 members for terms ending in 2016 and 2018.

In April 2013, ECOSOC elected France and Norway to fill vacant seats expiring 31 December 2016. ECOSOC also postponed action on seven outstanding vacancies: two from Eastern European states and one from Western European and Other states for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring 31 December 2015; and two from Eastern European states and two from Western European and Other states for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

- 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)**

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70  
Parco de Medici  
00148 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 65131  
Fax: +39 06 6513 2840  
Email: [wfpinfo@wfp.org](mailto:wfpinfo@wfp.org)  
Twitter: @WFP

Internet: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) and <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>

Executive Director: Ertharin Cousin, USA (appointed jointly by the UN Secretary-General and FAO Director-General in April 2012 for a five-year term)

**Purpose**

WFP is the food assistance arm of the UN. Its five goals are to:

- Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies
- Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation
- Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods after wars and disasters
- Reduce chronic hunger and under-nutrition
- Strengthen the ability of nations to curb hunger.

The Programme administers the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), established by the General Assembly with a minimum target of 500,000 tonnes of cereals. WFP provides food assistance to more people than any other humanitarian agency, on average 90 million a year in 80 countries.

**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 \$4.38 billion in 2013.

## Meetings

The Executive Board meets three times a year in Rome.

## Executive Board members (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 2014

#### Elected by the FAO Council

Australia<sup>1</sup>  
Brazil  
Ghana<sup>2</sup>  
Luxemburg<sup>1</sup>  
Slovakia  
Tunisia

#### Elected by ECOSOC

China  
Czech Republic  
Guatemala  
Japan  
UK  
Zambia

### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

#### Elected by the FAO Council

Afghanistan  
Italy  
Mexico  
Philippines  
Uganda  
USA

#### Elected by ECOSOC

India  
Iraq  
Netherlands  
Russian Federation  
Sierra Leone  
Switzerland

### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

#### Elected by ECOSOC

Burundi  
Cuba  
Ethiopia  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Spain

#### Elected by the FAO Council

Canada  
Colombia  
Equatorial Guinea  
Germany  
Saudi Arabia  
South Africa

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## Notes

\* On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, Japan, Panama, ROK, Swaziland and the UK for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017. ROK announced that it would share its seat with China (ROK 2015 and China 2016–17). ECOSOC postponed the election of one member for the 2015–17 term.

1 Belgium and Sweden stepped down for Australia and Luxemburg to occupy their seats for 2014.

2 Ghana is occupying a rotating seat, which is occupied by a country according to the following: List A, first term 2012–14; List B, second term 2015–17; List A, third term 2018–20; and List C, fourth term 2021–23.



**President**

Evelyn A Stokes-Hayford, Ghana (List A)

**Vice-President**

Samuel Beever, Australia (List D)

**Members**

Stephanie Hochstetter Skinner-Klée,  
Guatemala (List C)

Marieta Okenková, Slovakia (List E)

Vimlendra Sharan, India (List B)

**Alternates**

List A: Robert Sabiti, Uganda

List B: Alternate was to be elected in June 2014

List C: Juan Carlos Sarmiento Umbarila,  
Colombia

List D: Andreas Schiess, Switzerland

List E: Victor Fedorinov, Russian Federation

**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](mailto:unaids@unaids.org)

Internet: [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

Executive Director: Michel Sidibé, Mali (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organisations in 2009)

**Purpose**

UNAIDS brings together 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 2011–15 strategy aims to advance global progress in achieving country-set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; halt and reverse the spread of HIV; achieve the targets of the 2011 UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS; and contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

The Joint Programme was formally established through ECOSOC res. [1994/24](#). UNAIDS began operation on 1 January 1996. Early that 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).

## Structure

The organisation is guided by a Programme Coordinating Board (PCB), which serves as its governing body. This comprises the 11 co-sponsors, five non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 22 UN Member States. 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 under 'About', 'UNAIDS Coordinating Board' and 'Governance key documents'.

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 under 'Governance key documents'.

UNAIDS has offices in more than 80 countries. The Secretariat is based Geneva.

### Board members<sup>1</sup> (22)

#### African states (5 seats)

Congo.....	2012–14
Morocco.....	2014–16
Sierra Leone.....	2013–15
UR of Tanzania.....	2014–16
Zimbabwe.....	2013–15

#### Asian states (5 seats)

China.....	2013–15
India.....	2014–16
Iran.....	2012–14
Japan.....	2013–15
Kazakhstan.....	2014–16

#### Eastern European states (2 seats)

Poland.....	2013–15
Ukraine.....	2014–16

#### Latin American and Caribbean states (3 seats)

Brazil.....	2012–14
El Salvador.....	2014–16
Guyana.....	2013–15

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)

Australia <sup>2</sup> .....	2013–14
Luxembourg <sup>3</sup> .....	2014–15
France.....	2014–16
Denmark <sup>4</sup> .....	2014
Switzerland.....	2013–15
UK.....	2013–15
USA.....	2014–16

#### Notes

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, Burundi (African states) and Brazil (Latin American and Caribbean states) for three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017. It postponed the election of three members for the same term.
- 2 Canada relinquished its seat effective 1 January 2013 and Australia was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2014.
- 3 Belgium relinquished its seat effective 23 April 2014 and Luxembourg was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2015.
- 4 Norway relinquished its seat effective 1 January 2014 and Denmark was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2014.

## NGO delegation 2014

Africa: African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMShEr) / The African Community Advisory Board (AFROCAB)	Latin America–Caribbean: Caribbean Regional Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS – Tunpuna/Piarco / Gestos–HIV+, Communications and Gender
Asia–Pacific: Asia Pacific Network for Sex Workers (APNSW) / International Treatment Preparedness Coalition (ITPC)	North America: Global Network of People Living with HIV – North America (GNP+ NA) / Housing Works
Europe: Eurasian Harm Reduction Network / European AIDS Treatment Group	

## 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 UNAIDS PCB membership (six seats) also rotates among co-sponsors. The Chair for 1 January to 31 December 2014 is the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

## UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A–1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600  
Fax: +43 1 26 060 5866  
Email: [info@unodc.org](mailto:info@unodc.org)

Internet: [www.unodc.org](http://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 Organized 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 through the production of authoritative reports and crop surveys
- Assistance for states in the ratification and implementation of relevant international treaties; the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism; training judicial officials; 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 to inform the world on the dangers of drug abuse and 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 body 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 more than 50 regional, country and programme offices around the world. It has more than 500 staff at headquarters and in the field and more than 1200 other personnel in the field, representing the operational arm of the organisation and working directly with institutions, civil society organisations and local communities to develop and implement drug control and crime prevention programmes that are tailored to the needs of assisted countries. UNODC also maintains liaison offices in New York and Brussels.

There are regional offices for: Central Asia, Eastern Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, South Asia, Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. There are also two liaison and partnership offices, in Brazil and in Mexico.

### 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](mailto:info@unops.org)

Internet: [www.unops.org](http://www.unops.org)

Executive Director: Grete Faremo, Norway (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2014)

### Purpose

UNOPS is a central resource for the UN system for procurement and contracts management as well as civil works and physical infrastructure development, including related capacity-development activities. Partners include inter-governmental organisations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, foundations and the private sector working in the development, humanitarian and peacekeeping arenas.

UNOPS offers implementation, advisory and transactional services in three main areas: sustainable infrastructure, sustainable procurement and sustainable project management. Its 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 adaption 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 UN Development Programme, UN Population Fund and UN Office for Project Services (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 UN Development Programme entry in the section 'Recognised Funds and Programmes of the UN' or the website [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org) (follow links from 'About us' and 'Executive Board').

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 Strategic Plan 2014–17, 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 is a self-financing organisation, operating 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](mailto: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)

### Purpose

UNU is the academic arm of the UN system. It implements research and advanced training, focusing on “the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare”, with the particular aim of assisting developing countries.

UNU was established by GA res. [2951](#) (XXVII) (1972) as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly.

The University functions as a think tank for the UN and its agencies and Member States. It acts as a bridge between the UN and the international academic community, and serves as a platform for global and local dialogue and creative new ideas. Through its postgraduate teaching activities and research networks, UNU contributes to capacity building, particularly in developing countries, with a special mandate to alleviate the intellectual isolation of academics in developing countries.

## 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 14 UN Member States. This core system is 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 for six-year terms, 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 at least twice a year.

### Appointed Council members 2010–16 (13)

Nobuyasu Abe, Japan	Gajaraj Dhanarajan, Malaysia	Konstantin Khudoley, Russian Federation
Jean-Pierre Bourguignon, France	Mohamed H A Hassan, Sudan (Chair)	Lily Kong, Singapore
Rahma Bourqia, Morocco	Zellynne Doloris Jennings- Craig, Jamaica	Lydia Shouleva, Bulgaria
Cristovam Buarque, Brazil	Jin Xiaoming, China	Mala Singh, South Africa
Fiona Caldicott, UK		

## RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

### UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3186  
Fax: +41 22 917 0176  
Email: [unidir@unog.ch](mailto:unidir@unog.ch)

Internet: [www.unidir.org](http://www.unidir.org)

Director: Theresa Hitchens, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in 2009)

### 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). The Statute stipulates that UNIDIR should aim to:

- Provide the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly nuclear, and to facilitate progress through negotiations towards greater security for all states and the economic and social development of all peoples
- Promote informed participation by all states in disarmament efforts

- Assist with negotiations on disarmament and continued efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear, by means of objective, factual studies and analyses
- Carry out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, to provide general insight into the problems involved and stimulate initiatives for new negotiations.

The Institute's work encompasses diverse themes, from small arms to weapons of mass destruction, and from the reintegration of former combatants to preventing an arms race in outer space. Through its research projects, publications, conferences and expert networks, UNIDIR serves as a bridge between decision makers, researchers, practitioners, Member States and UN agencies to promote creative thinking and dialogue about current and emerging security challenges.

UNIDIR is one of the three founding partners of the Geneva Forum, a process for information exchange and informal discussion among the diplomatic and research communities in Geneva.

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](#) (follow link from 'About'). 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  
I-10127 Turin  
Italy

Telephone: +39 011 653 5911  
Fax: +39 011 653 5901  
Email: [info@unssc.org](mailto:info@unssc.org)

Internet: [www.unssc.org](http://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: UN leadership, development, gender and human rights, UN coherence, knowledge management and learning skills, 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 (follow links from 'About UNSSC'). 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](mailto:info@unitar.org)

Internet: [www.unitar.org](http://www.unitar.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UNITARHQ](http://www.facebook.com/UNITARHQ)

Twitter: @UNITAR

Acting Head and Executive Director: Sally Fegan-Wyles, Ireland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012)

### Purpose

Established in the 1960s, UNITAR works to enhance the effectiveness of the UN by delivering training and capacity development in the thematic areas of peace, security and diplomacy; environment and climate change; new technology for development and humanitarian assistance; and governance. Its training targets to two groups: delegates to the UN and others who develop inter-governmental agreements establishing global norms, policies and programmes; and key national change agents who turn global agreements into action at the national level. Participants are mainly from developing countries.

UNITAR also provides imagery analysis and satellite solutions through its Operational Satellite Application Programme (UNOSAT) to relief and development organisations, within and outside the UN system, dealing with humanitarian relief, human security, strategic territorial and development planning.

In 2013, UNITAR delivered more than 450 courses, seminars, workshops and other events for more than 23,000 participants. More than 4000 participants took part in the Institute's e-learning courses, which now comprise some 40 percent of all activities. More than 50 percent of the training-related beneficiaries were from national, state and local government; 21 percent from non-state sectors, including non-governmental organisations, academia and businesses; and 7 percent from other sectors. Fifteen percent of training-related beneficiaries were from the UN and other regional and international organisations.

UNITAR is an autonomous UN body established by GA res. 1934 (XVIII) (1963). It began operating in 1965, with activities primarily supporting the training of diplomats accredited to the UN in New York. The Institute has since grown considerably and undergone restructuring.

### Structure

UNITAR's headquarters were moved from New York to Geneva in 1993, its New York office reopened in 1994 and an office opened in Hiroshima in 2002. 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](#) (follow links from 'About Us').



## 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](mailto:information@unicri.it)

Internet: [www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)

Director: Jonathan Lucas, Seychelles (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2011)

### Purpose

UNICRI was created to help inter-governmental, governmental and non-governmental organisations in formulating and implementing improved policies on crime prevention and criminal justice. It does this through applied research, training, technical cooperation, field activities, and the collection, exchange and dissemination of information. UNICRI's major goals are to:

- Advance understanding of crime-related problems
- Foster just and efficient criminal justice systems
- Support respect for international instruments and other standards
- Facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance.

UNICRI's programmes aim to create and test new and holistic approaches in preventing crime and promoting justice and development. The Institute's current priorities include: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks mitigation; cyber-crimes; illicit trafficking in precious metals; environmental crimes; urban security; security during major events; counter-terrorism; gender issues in drug abuse and treatment; domestic violence; protection of vulnerable populations and victims; juvenile justice; and international criminal law. The UNICRI Documentation Centre supports the Institute's research, training and field activities.

UNICRI was established as the UN Social Defense Research Institute (UNSDRI) in 1967 following ECOSOC res. [1086 B \(XXXIX\)](#) (1965), which requested the Secretary-General to strengthen UN action in the prevention and control of both juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. ECOSOC res. [1989/56](#) gave the Institute its current name and adopted its [Statute](#), which reconfirms and enlarges the previous mandate.

### Structure

UNICRI is governed by its 11-member Board of Trustees. 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 capacities.

The four ex officio members are: a representative of the UN Secretary-General; the UN Development Programme Administrator; a representative of the host country (Italy); and the UNICRI Director. The elected members are listed on the [website](#) (follow links from 'About UNICRI' and 'Who We Are').

## 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](mailto:info@unrisd.org)

Internet: [www.unrisd.org](http://www.unrisd.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unrisd](http://www.facebook.com/unrisd)

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/unrisd](http://www.youtube.com/unrisd)

Twitter: @UNRISD

Director: Sarah Cook, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2009)

### Purpose

UNRISD was established in 1963 to conduct policy-relevant research on pressing issues of social development (ST/SGB/126). It undertakes independent, multi-disciplinary research and policy analysis in collaboration with an extensive network of partners from the academic, policy and activist communities in developed and developing countries.

The Institute encourages reflection, debate and sharing of knowledge and ideas across the international development community, within and outside the UN system. A hallmark of its work is integration of the economic and social dimensions of development with analysis of the political factors and institutional arrangements that underpin processes of social change.

Recent priority areas include social policy in a development context, combating poverty and inequality, gender and the care economy, migration and social policy, green economy, understanding gender-egalitarian policy change, social and solidarity economy, and corporate accountability. UNRISD's research agenda is framed around four main themes: social policies for inclusive development; political and institutional dynamics of social development; social dimensions of sustainable development; and gender and development. UNRISD research and policy analysis is helping to shape the post-2015 development framework.

### 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](#) (follow links from 'About UNRISD' and 'Organizational Structure').

The ex officio members are: a representative of the Secretary-General; Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning; Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; Director of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre; Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); representatives of two of the following agencies, appointed in rotation, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Health Organization (WHO); and the UNRISD Director.

## HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

As of May 2014, the following 10 human rights treaty bodies monitor 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 for treaty bodies.

Further information is available at [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies').

### Committee Against Torture (CAT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
Human Rights  
United Nations Office at Geneva  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
Fax: +41 22 917 9022  
Email: [InfoDesk@ohchr.org](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org) or [registry@ohchr.org](mailto:registry@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Claudio Grossman, Chile

#### 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 31 May 2014, there were 155 [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 has usually met twice a year for four weeks, in May and November, 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

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)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

Satyabhoosun Gupt Domah, Mauritius  
 Felice Gaer, USA (Vice-Chair)  
 Abdoulaye Gaye, Senegal  
 Claudio Grossman, Chile (Chair)  
 George Tugushi, Georgia

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2017

Essadia Belmir, Morocco (Vice-Chair)  
 Alessio Bruni, Italy  
 Jens Modvig, Denmark  
 Sapana Pradhan-Malla, Nepal<sup>1</sup>  
 Kening Zhang, China

## Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
 Human Rights  
 United Nations Office at Geneva  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9022  
 Email: [opcat@ohchr.org](mailto:opcat@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

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 establish a system of regular visits by independent experts to places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The Optional Protocol establishes the SPT as the international preventive mechanism with a global remit. It 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. The SPT assists and advises the national preventive mechanisms about ways to strengthen safeguards relating to detention and reinforce their powers and independence.

The Optional Protocol was adopted by GA res. [57/199](#) (2002) and entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 31 May 2014, there were 72 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Meetings

The SPT has usually convened three times a year in Geneva for one week. 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.

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#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Sapana Pradhan-Malla replaced Bhogendra Sharma, who resigned in February 2014.

## 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 2014

Mari Amos, Estonia  
 Arman Danielyan, Armenia  
 Emilio Ginés Santidrián, Spain  
 Petros Michaelides, Cyprus  
 Aisha Shujune Muhammad, Maldives  
 (Vice-Chair)  
 Catherine Paulet, France  
 Hans Draminsky Petersen, Denmark  
 Judith Salgado, Ecuador  
 Miguel Sarre Iguíniz, Mexico  
 Aneta Stancevska, the former  
 Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  
 Wilder Tayler Souto, Uruguay (Vice-Chair)  
 Felipe Villavicencio Terreros, Peru  
 Fortuné Gaétan Zongo, Burkina Faso (Vice-Chair)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Hans-Jörg Viktor Bannwart, Switzerland  
 Malcolm Evans, UK (Chair)  
 Enrique Andrés Font, Argentina  
 Lowell Patria Goddard, New Zealand  
 Suzanne Jabbour, Lebanon (Vice-Chair)  
 Milos Jankovic, Serbia  
 Paul Lam Shang Leen, Mauritius  
 Víctor Madrigal-Borloz, Costa Rica  
 Margarete Osterfeld, Germany  
 June Caridad Pagaduan Lopez, Philippines  
 Maria Margarida E Pressburger, Brazil  
 Victor Zaharia, Republic of Moldova

## 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 9443  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [cedaw@ohchr.org](mailto:cedaw@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Nicole Ameline, France (since 2013)

## 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 observance of 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).

As of 31 May 2014, there were 188 [parties](#) to the Convention and 104 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

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 of women.

As at 31 May 2014, there were 104 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

The CEDAW Secretariat is within the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

### Meetings

CEDAW has usually met three times 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

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)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Ayşe Feride Acar, Turkey  
 Olinda Bareiro-Bobadilla, Paraguay  
 Meriem Belmihoub-Zerdani, Algeria  
 Naéla Mohamed Gabr, Egypt  
 Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, Israel  
 Yoko Hayashi, Japan  
 Ismat Jahan, Bangladesh (Vice-Chair)  
 Violeta Neubauer, Slovenia (Vice-Chair)  
 Pramila Patten, Mauritius (Vice-Chair)  
 Maria Helena Lopes de Jesus Pires, Timor-Leste  
 Patricia Schulz, Switzerland  
 Dubravka Šimonović, Croatia

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Noor Al-Jehani, Qatar  
 Nicole Ameline, France (Chair)  
 Barbara Evelyn Bailey, Jamaica (Rapporteur)  
 Niklas Bruun, Finland  
 Hilary Gbedemah, Ghana  
 Nahla Haidar, Lebanon  
 Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania  
 Theodora Oby Nwankwo, Nigeria  
 Silvia Pimentel, Brazil  
 Biancamaria Pomeranzi, Italy  
 Zou Xiaogiao, China

### Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
 Human Rights  
 United Nations Office at Geneva  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [InfoDesk@ohchr.org](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org) or [cescr@ohchr.org](mailto:cescr@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Zdzislaw Kedzia, Poland  
 Secretariat: Maja Andrijasevic-Boko, Croatia

## 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 31 May 2014, there were 162 [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 31 May 2014, there were 14 [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)<sup>1</sup>

### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze,  
Russian Federation

Clément Atangana, Cameroon

Maria-Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal  
(Rapporteur)

Chandrashekhhar Dasgupta, India (Vice-Chair)

Azzouz Kerdoun, Algeria (Vice-Chair)

Jaime Marchan Romero, Ecuador

Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil (Vice-Chair)

Heisoo Shin, ROK

Alvaro Tirado Mejia, Colombia

**Term ends 31 Dec 2016**

Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim, Egypt  
 Jun Cong, China  
 Zdzislaw Kedzia, Poland (Chair)  
 Mikel Mancisidor, Spain  
 Sergei Martynov, Belarus

Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay, Mauritius  
 Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg, Suriname  
 Waleed Sadi, Jordan  
 Nicolaas Jan Schrijver, Netherlands

**Note**

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected, by acclamation, seven members for four-year terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Azzouz Kerdoun, Algeria, and Clément Atangana, Cameroon (African states); Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, India, and Heisoo Shin, ROK (Asia-Pacific states); Aslan Abashidze, Russian Federation (Eastern European states); and Maria-Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal, and Olivier De Shutter, Belgium (Western European and Other states). Elected by secret ballot were Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil, and Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes, Colombia (Latin American and Caribbean states).

**Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
 Human Rights  
 United Nations Office at Geneva  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9193  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [cerd@ohchr.org](mailto:cerd@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: José Francisco Cali Tzay, Guatemala

**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 31 May 2014, there were 177 [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 31 May 2014, 55 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 31 May 2014, 45 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 2016

Alexei S Avtonomov, Russian Federation  
(Vice-Chair)

José Francisco Cali Tzay, Guatemala (Chair)

Fatimata-Binta Victoire Dah, Burkina Faso

Ion Diaconu, Romania

Huang Yong'an, China

Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill, South Africa

Dilip Lahiri, India (Rapporteur)

Elias Murillo Martinez, Colombia

Carlos Manuel Vázquez, USA

#### Term ends 19 Jan 2018

Noureddine Amir, Algeria (Vice-Chair)

Marc Bossuyt, Belgium

Anastasia Crickley, Ireland (Vice-Chair)

Afiwa-Kindena Hohoueto, Togo

Anwar Kemal, Pakistan

Melhem Khalaf, Lebanon

Gün Kut, Turkey

José Augusto Lindgren Alves, Brazil

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 9301  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [cmw@ohchr.org](mailto:cmw@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Francisco Carrión Mena, Ecuador (since 2014)

### 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 31 May 2014, there were 47 [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)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2015

Francisco Carrión Mena, Ecuador (Chair)  
 Ahmed Hassan El-Borai, Egypt  
 Abdelhamid El Jamri, Morocco  
 Khedidja Ladjel, Algeria  
 Marco Núñez-Melgar Maguiña, Peru  
 Germain Zong-Naba Pime, Burkina Faso  
 Azad Taghizada, Azerbaijan (Vice-Chair)

#### Term ends 31 December 2017

José Serrano Brillantes, Philippines (Vice-Chair)  
 Salomé Castellanos Delgado, Honduras  
 (Rapporteur)  
 Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, Argentina  
 Fatoumata Abdourhamane Dicko, Mali  
 Md Sahidul Haque, Bangladesh  
 Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka  
 Ahmadou Tall, Senegal (Vice-Chair)

## Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
 Human Rights  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9141  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [crc@ohchr.org](mailto:crc@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Kirsten Sandberg, Norway (elected by the Committee in May 2013)

### 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 31 May 2014, there were 194 [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 31 May 2014, there were 167 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and 156 [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 31 May 2014, there were 11 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. 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 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 2015

Aseil Al-Shehail, Saudi Arabia (Vice-Chair)  
 Jorge Cardona Llorens, Spain  
 Bernard Gastaud, Monaco  
 Maria Herczog, Hungary (Rapporteur)  
 Hatem Kotrane, Tunisia  
 Gehad Madi, Egypt  
 Kirsten Sandberg, Norway (Chair)  
 Hiranthi Wijemanne, Sri Lanka (Vice-Chair)  
 Vacant (Ghana)<sup>1</sup>

#### Term ends Feb 2017

Amal Aldoseri, Bahrain (Vice-Chair)  
 Sara de Jesús Oviedo Fierro, Ecuador (Vice-Chair)  
 Peter Gurán, Slovakia  
 Olga Khazova, Russian Federation  
 Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia (Vice-Chair)  
 Yasmeen Muhamad Shariff, Malaysia  
 Wanderlino Nogueira Neto, Brazil  
 Maria Rita Parsi, Italy  
 Renate Winter, Austria

#### Note

1 Agnes Akosua Aidoo, Ghana, resigned in October 2013. As at 31 May 2014, she had not been replaced.

### Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
 Human Rights  
 United Nations Office at Geneva  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9022  
 Email: [crpd@ohchr.org](mailto:crpd@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Chile

### 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 and systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Optional Protocol.

As at 31 May 2014, there were 147 [parties](#) to the Convention and 82 [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)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2014

Theresia Degener, Germany (Vice-Chair)

Hyung Shik Kim, ROK

Lofti Ben Lallahom, Tunisia

Stig Langvad, Denmark

Edah Wangechi Maina, Kenya

Ronald McCallum, Australia (Vice-Chair)

Carlos Rios Espinosa, Mexico (Vice-Chair)

Damjan Tatic, Serbia

Germán Xavier Torres Correa, Ecuador

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2016

Mohammed Al-Tarawneh, Jordan

Munthian Buntan, Thailand

Maria Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Chile (Chair)

László Gábor Lovaszy, Hungary

Diane Mulligan, UK

Martin Mwesigwa Babu, Uganda (Rapporteur)

Safak Pavey, Turkey

Ana Pelaez Narvaez, Spain

Silvia Judith Quan-Chang, Guatemala

### 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: +1 212 963 2395

Fax: +1 917 367 5102

Email: [enable@un.org](mailto:enable@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/disabilities](http://www.un.org/disabilities) (follow link from 'Convention')

## Purpose

Under article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the States Parties meet regularly to consider any matter with regard to implementation of the Convention. The Conference was established when the Convention entered into force in 2008.

## Meetings

The Conference has met annually since 2008. Meetings can be convened by the Secretary-General biennially or by the Conference. Other states and non-governmental organisations may also participate. The Bureau consists of one chair and four vice-chairs, and is elected for two years.

## 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](mailto:ccpr@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow links from 'Human rights bodies')

Chair: Nigel Rodley, UK

## 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 31 May 2014, there were 168 [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 31 May 2014, there were 115 [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 31 May 2014, had 81 [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.

**Term ends 31 Dec 2014**

Yadh Ben Achour, Tunisia<sup>1</sup> (Vice-Chair)  
 Christine Chanut, France  
 Cornelis Flinterman, Netherlands (Rapporteur)  
 Yuji Iwasawa, Japan  
 Walter Kalin, Switzerland<sup>2</sup>  
 Zonke Zanele Majodina, South Africa  
 Gerald L Neuman, USA  
 Andrei Paul Zlătescu, Romania  
 Margo Waterval, Suriname (Vice-Chair)

**Term ends 31 Dec 2016**

Lazhari Bouzid, Algeria  
 Ahmad Amin Fathalla, Egypt  
 Nigel Rodley, UK (Chair)  
 Victor Manuel Rodríguez-Rescia, Costa Rica  
 Fabián Omar Salvioli, Argentina  
 Anja Seibert-Fohr, Germany  
 Yuval Shany, Israel  
 Konstantine Vardzelashvili, Georgia  
 Vacant<sup>3</sup>

**Notes**

- 1 Replaced Abdelfattah Amor, Tunisia, who died in January 2012.
- 2 Replaced Hellen Keller, Switzerland (Rapporteur), who resigned.
- 3 Kheshoe Parsad Matadeen, Mauritius, resigned in January 2013.

**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](mailto:ced@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www2.ohchr.org](http://www2.ohchr.org) (follow link 'Human rights bodies')  
 Chair: Emmanuel Decaux, France

**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 31 May 2014, there were 93 signatories and 42 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 2015

Mamadou Badio Camara, Senegal (Vice-Chair)  
Emmanuel Decaux, France (Chair)  
Alvaro Garcé García Y Santos, Uruguay  
(Rapporteur)  
Rainer Huhle, Germany  
Suela Janina, Albania (Vice-Chair)

### Term ends 30 June 2017

Mohammed Al-Obaidi, Iraq (Vice-Chair)  
Santiago Corcuera Cabezut, Mexico  
Luciano Hazan, Argentina  
Juan José López Ortega, Spain  
Kimio Yakushiji, Japan

## LAW OF THE SEA TREATY BODIES

### Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Telephone: +1 212 963 3969  
Office of Legal Affairs Fax: +1 212 963 5847  
United Nations Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/los](http://www.un.org/depts/los) (follow the link under 'Bodies established by the Convention')  
Chair: Lawrence Folajimi Awosika, Nigeria (since 2012)

### Purpose

The Commission's purpose is to facilitate implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It was established in accordance with UNCLOS Part VI and Annex II. 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 of June 2014, there are 166 [parties](#) to the Convention and 145 [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 decided to hold three sessions of seven weeks each in 2013 (CLCS/76, para. 11 (2012)) and again in 2014 (CLCS/81, para. 89 (2013)).

## 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 in 2012, 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 (Asia–Pacific for the 2012–17 term). Those arrangements do not prejudice or affect future election arrangements.

### Members (21) June 2012 to June 2017<sup>1</sup>

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Muhammad Arshad, Pakistan	Estevao Stefane Mahanjane, Mozambique
Lawrence Folajimi Awosika, Nigeria (Chair)	Jair Alberto Ribas Marques, Brazil
Galo Carrera Hurtado, Mexico (Vice-Chair)	Simon Njuguna, Kenya
Francis L Charles, Trinidad and Tobago	Isaac Owusu Oduro, Ghana
Ivan F Glumov, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)	Yong Ahn Park, ROK (Vice-Chair)
Richard Thomas Haworth, Canada/UK	Carlos Marcelo Paterlini, Argentina
Martin Vang Heinesen, Denmark	Walter R Roest, Netherlands (Vice-Chair)
George Jaoshvili, Georgia	Tetsuro Urabe, Japan
Emmanuel Kalngui, Cameroon	Szymon Uścińowicz, Poland
Lu Wenzheng, China	Vacant <sup>1</sup>
Mazlan Bin Madon, Malaysia	

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#### Note

- 1 Twenty members were elected by the 22nd Meeting of States Parties in June 2012 for terms 16 June 2012 to 15 June 2017. The 21st member (Szymon Uścińowicz, Poland) was elected in December 2012 for the term 19 December 2012 to 15 June 2017. Elections were to be held at the 24th Meeting of States Parties, in June 2014, to fill a vacancy following the resignation of Sivaramkrishnan Rajan, India.

## 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.jm](mailto:postmaster@isa.org.jm)

Internet: [www.isa.org.jm](http://www.isa.org.jm)

Secretary-General: Nii Allotey Odunton, Ghana (elected by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority for 2009–12, re-elected for 2013–16)



## 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 Authority's principal organs are the Assembly, Council and Secretariat. As of March 2014, the Authority has 166 [members](#) (165 states and the European Union), all parties to the Convention.

The Council 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.

## Meetings

Annual sessions are held in Kingston, Jamaica.

## Membership

The list of Council members shows terms from 2011 to 2016. Elections were to be held at the Assembly's 20th session in July 2014 to fill the seats of 17 members whose terms end on 31 December 2014. More information is available on the [website](#) from the links 'About' and 'Members', including about the one rotating seat.

### Council members (36)

#### Group A (4)

China.....	2013–16	Japan.....	2013–16
Italy.....	2011–14	Russian Federation.....	2011–14

#### Group B (4)

France.....	2011–14	India.....	2013–16
Germany.....	2011–14	ROK.....	2011–14

#### Group C (4)

Australia.....	2011–14	Chile.....	2013–14
Canada.....	2013–16	South Africa.....	2013–16

**Group D (6)**

Bangladesh.....	2013–16	Fiji.....	2011–14
Brazil.....	2013–16	Jamaica.....	2011–14
Egypt.....	2011–14	Uganda.....	2013–16

**Group E (18)<sup>1</sup>**

Argentina.....	2013–16	Netherlands.....	2013–15
Cameroon.....	2011–14	Nigeria.....	2011–14
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2011–14	Norway.....	2014 15–16
Czech Republic.....	2013–16	Poland.....	2013–16
Guyana.....	2013–16	Senegal.....	2013–16
Indonesia.....	2013–14	Spain.....	2013 15–16
Kenya.....	2013–16	Sri Lanka.....	2013–14
Mexico.....	2011–14	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2013–16
Mozambique.....	2013–16	UK.....	2013–14 16
Namibia.....	2013–16	Viet Nam.....	2011–14

**Finance Committee members (15)**

Elected by the Assembly in 2011 (except where noted) for 1 Jan 2012 to 31 Dec 2016

Frida María Armas-Pfirter, Argentina	Francesca Graziani, Italy	Olav Myklebust, Norway
Aleksey P Bakanov, Russian Federation	Olivier Guyonvarch, France (elected in 2013)	Vishnu Dutt Sharma, India (elected in 2013)
Changxue Chen, China (elected in 2013)	Pavel Kavina, Czech Republic	Reinaldo Storani, Brazil
Trecia Elliott, Jamaica	Han Thein Kyaw, Myanmar (elected in 2012)	Chris Whomersley, UK
	Duncan M Laki, Uganda	David C M Wilkens, Germany
		Shinichi Yamanaka, Japan

**Legal and Technical Commission members (25)<sup>2</sup>**

Elected by the Council in 2011 (except where noted) for 1 Jan 2012 to 31 Dec 2016

Adesina Thompson Adegbe, Nigeria	Georgy Cherkashov, Russian Federation (elected in 2012)	Eusebio Lopera, Spain
Farhan M S Al-Farhan, Saudi Arabia	Domenico Da Empoli, Italy	Pedro Madureira, Portugal
David Billet, UK	Elva Escobar, Mexico	Hussein Mubarak, Egypt
Harald Brekke, Norway	Russell Howorth, Fiji	Nobuyuki Okamoto, Japan
Winifred Broadbelt, Netherlands	Kiseong Hyeong, ROK	Andrzej Przybycin, Poland
	Elie Jarmache, France	Christian Reichert, Germany
	Emmanuel Kalngui, Cameroon	Cristian Rodrigo, Chile
		Maruthadu Sudhakar, India
		Haiqi Zhang, China

**Notes**

- Twenty 'current' members are listed including two for whom new terms start in 2015.
- Four seats are vacant as of May 2014 following the resignations of Aleksander Čičerov, Slovenia (resigned in 2013), Victor Enrique Marzari, Argentina (resigned in 2014), Laleta Davis-Mattis, Jamaica (resigned in 2014) and Kaiser De Souza, Brazil (resigned in 2014).

## Observers (32)

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, plus the following states:

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	South Sudan
Andorra	Holy See	State of Palestine
Azerbaijan	Iran	Syrian AR
Bhutan	Israel	Tajikistan
Burundi	Kazakhstan	Turkey
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Central African Republic	Libya	UAE
Colombia	Liechtenstein	USA
DPRK	Peru	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Rwanda	Venezuela
Eritrea	San Marino	

## 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](mailto:itlos@itlos.org)

Internet: [www.itlos.org](http://www.itlos.org)

Registrar: Philippe Gautier, Belgium (elected by the Tribunal for 2001–06 and 2006–11; re-elected in March 2011 for a further five-year term)

### 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. A subsequent agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996. As of May 2014, there are 166 [parties](#) to the Convention and 145 [parties](#) to the 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 International Seabed Authority (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 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. Elections to replace seven of the Tribunal's [members](#) were to take place during the 24th Meeting of States Parties (June 2014).

### **Tribunal members (21)**

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Shunji Yanai, Japan (term ends 30 Sept 2014) (President)  
 Albert Hoffmann, South Africa (term ends 30 Sept 2014) (Vice-President)  
 Vicente Marotta Rangel, Brazil (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 L Dolliver M Nelson, Grenada (term ends 30 Sept 2014)  
 P Chandrasekhara Rao, India (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 Joseph Akl, Lebanon (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 Rüdiger Wolfrum, Germany (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 Tafsir Malick Ndiaye, Senegal (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 José Luis Jesus, Cabo Verde (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 Jean-Pierre Cot, France (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 Anthony Amos Lucky, Trinidad and Tobago (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 Stanislaw Pawlak, Poland (term ends 30 Sept 2014)  
 Helmut Türk, Austria (term ends 30 Sept 2014)  
 James L Kateka, UR of Tanzania (term ends 30 Sept 2014)  
 Zhiguo Gao, China (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 Boualem Bouguetaia, Algeria (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 Vladimir Vladimirovich Golitsyn, Russian Federation (term ends 30 Sept 2017)  
 (President of the Seabed Disputes Chamber)  
 Jin-Hyun Paik, ROK (elected March 2009; term ends 30 Sept 2014)  
 Elsa Kelly, Argentina (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 David Joseph Attard, Malta (term ends 30 Sept 2020)  
 Markiyana Z Kulyk, Ukraine (term ends 30 Sept 2020)

### 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 8208/54/84  
Fax: +41 22 730 8025/13  
Email: [ipcc-sec@wmo.int](mailto:ipcc-sec@wmo.int)

Internet: [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)

Secretary: Renate Christ, Austria (appointed by the WMO Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, in 2004)

#### 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 neutral. Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute voluntarily to IPCC's work.

Since its inception, the IPCC has produced four multi-volume Assessment Reports, and, as of May 2014, is scheduled to finalise its Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in October 2014 with the Synthesis Report. In 2013 and 2014, the IPCC released the Working Groups' contributions to the AR5:

- *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis* (September 2013 by Working Group I)
- *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* (March 2014 by Working Group II)
- *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change* (April 2014 by Working Group III).

The First Assessment Report, in 1990, confirmed the scientific basis for concern about climate change. The Second, in 1995, concluded that the balance of evidence suggested a discernible human influence on the global climate. 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. 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 IPCC also publishes Special Reports in response to requests from governments, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (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.

## 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 31-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 is scheduled to be completed at the 41st Session (first half of 2015) when, according to IPCC procedures, the Panel will have to agree on 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 three 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 in 2008.

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

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### Chair

Rajendra K Pachauri, India

### Vice-Chairs

Ismail A R El Gizouli, Sudan

Hoesung Lee, ROK

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Belgium

### Working Group I Co-Chairs

Thomas Stocker, Switzerland

Dahe Qin, China

### Working Group II Co-Chairs

Vicente Barros, Argentina

Christopher Field, USA

**Working Group III Co-Chairs**

Ottmar Edenhofer, Germany  
 Ramon Pichs-Madruga, Cuba  
 Youba Sokona, Mali

**TFI Co-Chairs**

Taka Hiraishi, Japan  
 Thelma Krug, Brazil

**Working Group I Vice-Chairs**

Jean Jouzel, France  
 Abdalah Mokssit, Morocco  
 Fatemeh Rahimzadeh, Iran  
 Fredolin T Tangang, Malaysia  
 David Wratt, New Zealand  
 Francis Zwiers, Canada

**Working Group II Vice-Chairs**

Amjad Abdulla, Maldives  
 Eduardo Calvo Buendia, Peru  
 Jose M Moreno, Spain  
 Nirivololona Raholijao, Madagascar  
 Sergey Semenov, Russian Federation  
 Neville Smith, Australia

**Working Group III Vice-Chairs**

Antonina Ivanova Boncheva, Mexico  
 Carlo Carraro, Italy  
 Suzana Kahn Ribeiro, Brazil  
 Jim Skea, UK  
 Francis Yamba, Zambia  
 Taha Zatar, Saudi Arabia

**TFI Bureau****Co-Chairs**

Taka Hiraishi, Japan  
 Thelma Krug, Brazil

**Members**

Dominique Blain, Canada  
 Rizaldi Boer, Indonesia  
 Leonidas O Girardin, Argentina  
 William N Irving, USA  
 Sergio Gonzalez Martineaux, Chile  
 Emmanuel Mpeti, UR of Tanzania  
 Jim Penman, UK

Detelina Petrova, Bulgaria/Sadeddin Kherfan,  
 Syrian AR<sup>1</sup>  
 Robert Sturgiss, Australia/Andrea Brandon,  
 New Zealand<sup>2</sup>  
 Sirintornthep Towprayoon, Thailand  
 Washington Zhakata, Zimbabwe  
 Lingxi Zhou, China

**Notes**

- 1 There is agreement between Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic to split the term to allow each TFI Bureau member to serve three consecutive years.
- 2 There is agreement between Australia and New Zealand to split the term to allow each TFI Bureau member to serve three consecutive years.

## Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Ozone Secretariat)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri  
PO Box 30552  
Nairobi 00100  
Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 3851/3611  
Email: [ozoneinfo@unep.org](mailto:ozoneinfo@unep.org)

Internet: <http://ozone.unep.org>

Executive Secretary: Tina Birmpili, 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 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 about 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 four times, in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999), with each amendment requiring separate ratification by parties. As at 31 May 2014, the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments had been universally ratified and the Beijing Amendment by all parties except Kazakhstan and Mauritania.

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 scheduled for 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 8729  
Fax: +41 22 917 8098  
Email: [brs@brsmeas.org](mailto:brs@brsmeas.org)

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome  
Italy  
Telephone: +39 06 5705 5586  
Fax: +39 06 5705 3057  
Email: [pic@fao.org](mailto:pic@fao.org)

Internet: <http://synergies.pops.int> (synergies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions), [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int) (Basel Convention), [www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int) (Rotterdam Convention), [www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int) (Stockholm Convention)

Executive Secretary ad interim: Kerstin Stendahl, Finland (appointed ad interim by the UNEP Executive Director in April 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 toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes. The three Convention Secretariats were merged into one in 2013, 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 31 May 2014, there were 181 [parties](#) (180 States Parties and the European Union) to the Convention.

The main goal of the Convention is to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects that may result from handling, transporting and disposing of hazardous and other wastes. To achieve this, the Convention pursues four objectives:

- Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management (ESM)
- Treating and disposing of such wastes as close as possible to their source of generation
- Promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes
- Minimising the generation of hazardous wastes.

A decision containing an amendment to 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, which will enter into force when it has been ratified by three-quarters of the parties that have accepted it, is to prohibit all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes from State Parties and other states that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Commission and Lichtenstein. As at 31 May 2014, there were 78 [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 1999. The Protocol is to provide for a liability and compensation regime for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes. As at 31 May 2014, 13 countries had [signed](#) and 11 had ratified the Protocol. It will enter into force once it has been ratified 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 individual parties to the Convention have either banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons.

Chemicals that parties agree to list in Annex III of 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 countries to take informed decisions on whether or not to import hazardous chemicals.

The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. As at 31 May 2014, there were 72 signatories and 154 [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.

## 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 geographically, and have adverse effects on human health or the environment.

The Convention was adopted in 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. Annexes as A, B and C of the Convention specify the actions for the listed POPs. As at 31 May 2014, there were 152 signatories and 179 [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 Convention text has also been amended on two occasions to add new POPs to the original 12. In 2009, the COP decided to add nine new POPs and, in 2011, added a further one, endosulfan. In 2013, the COP added the 23rd POP, hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD). Countries that become parties to the Stockholm Convention following the adoption of these amendments are bound to the whole of the Convention as amended.

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

COP meetings for each of the Conventions take place every two years and are now held in a coordinated manner, most recently in April/May 2013 in Geneva. Details about meetings, including the bureau of the conferences of the parties to the Conventions, are on the 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](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int)

Internet: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)

Executive Secretary: Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2012)

### 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 31 May 2014, there were 194 [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 31 May 2014, there were 167 [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. It will enter into force on the 90th day after deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by parties to the Convention. As at 31 May 2014, there were 37 [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 31 May 2014, there were 24 [parties](#) to the Supplementary Protocol.

### 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), which is made up of government representatives with expertise in relevant fields as well as observers from non-party governments, the scientific community and relevant organisations.

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.

The COP to the Convention also serves as the meeting of the parties and governing body for the Cartagena Protocol (COP-MOP).

### Meetings

Both the COP and COP-MOP usually meet every two years, most recently in October 2014 in Pyeongchang, ROK.

## 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 2898/99

Email: [secretariat@unccd.int](mailto:secretariat@unccd.int)

Internet: [www.unccd.int](http://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)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement linking the environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands. Long-term, integrated strategies are pursued focusing on improved land productivity and rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable management of land and water resources. The aim is to improve living conditions for people in drylands, particularly at the community level. The Convention plays a key role in efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly with regard to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

The Convention was established by GA res. [47/188](#) (1992), adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. The date of 17 June is observed as World Day to Combat Desertification. The UNCCD Permanent Secretariat was established in article 23 of the Convention.

As at 31 May 2014, there were 195 [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, most recently in September 2013 in Windhoek, Namibia.

## 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 8139/40  
Fax: +41 0 22 797 3417  
Email: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)

Internet: [www.cites.org](http://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 35,000 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. 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 31 May 2014, 180 countries were [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 'What is CITES' and 'Structure'.

## Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years, most recently in Thailand in March 2013.

## Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UNFCCC Secretariat  
PO Box 260124  
53153 Bonn  
Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 1000  
Fax: +49 228 815 1999  
Email: [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int)

Internet: [www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int)

Executive Secretary: Christiana Figueres, Costa Rica (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2010; reappointed for a second three-year term in July 2013)

## 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 31 May 2014, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

## Kyoto Protocol

The first Conference of the Parties (COP1) agreed that the Convention commitments were inadequate for meeting its objectives. In a decision known as the Berlin Mandate, the parties agreed to establish a process to negotiate strengthened commitments for developed countries. The result of these negotiations, the [Kyoto Protocol](#), was adopted by consensus at COP3 in Kyoto in December 1997. As at 31 May 2014, there were 192 [parties](#)<sup>1</sup> 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, after it had been adhered to by 55 parties to the Convention. Its first commitment period ended in December 2012.

COP13 was held in conjunction with the third Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Bali in December (CMP 3) 2007. Parties agreed to launch negotiations towards an agreed outcome that would strengthen the international climate change regime. These negotiations remain ongoing. COP17/CMP 7 was held in November/December 2011 in Durban, South Africa. The outcomes included a decision by parties to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, and no later than 2015.

COP18/CMP 8 was held in November/December 2012 in Doha, Qatar, where the Doha [Amendment](#) to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. This launched a second commitment period, from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2020.

COP 19/CMP 9 was held in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2013. Outcomes included: decisions towards securing a universal climate change agreement by the end of 2015; agreement on a rulebook for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; progress towards capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund for developing countries in the second half of 2014 (see [www.gcfund.org](http://www.gcfund.org)); and agreement on a mechanism to address loss and damage caused by long-term climate change impacts.

### Structure

The UNFCCC COP is the supreme body of the Convention and the CMP is the supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol. The Secretariat supports the: COP and CMP; 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) – which advise the COP and the CMP; and the Bureau, which provides advice and guidance for ongoing work under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the organisation of their sessions and the operation of the Secretariat.

At the COP1 session, held in Berlin in April 1995, it was decided that the Secretariat would service all bodies established by the COP, be based in Bonn and institutionally linked to the UN but not fully integrated in any department or programme. More governance information, including COP 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 and CMP meet annually.

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#### 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)

UNEP/CMS Secretariat  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1  
53113 Bonn  
Germany

Telephone: +49 228 815 2426  
Fax: +49 228 815 2449  
Email: [cms@cms.int](mailto:cms@cms.int)

Internet: [www.cms.int](http://www.cms.int)

Executive Secretary: Bradnee Chambers, Canada (appointed by the UNEP Executive Director in January 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 of May 2014, there are 120 [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 (COP11) will take place in Quito, Ecuador, in November 2014. The Standing Committee meets at least annually, and the Scientific Council usually meets twice every three years.

## Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

Rue Mauverney 28  
1196 Gland  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 999 0170  
Fax: +41 22 999 0169  
Email: [ramsar@ramsar.org](mailto:ramsar@ramsar.org)

Internet: [www.ramsar.org](http://www.ramsar.org)

Secretary General: Christopher Briggs, UK (appointed by the Ramsar Convention Standing Committee in April 2013)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the Ramsar [Convention](#) on Wetlands, 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 30 April 2014, the Convention's 168 contracting [parties](#) had designated 2181 Ramsar Sites onto the Ramsar [List](#) of Wetlands of International Importance. These sites cover more than 208 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 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 five international organisation partners – BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International and WWF-International (World Wide Fund).

### Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years, with the next meeting (COP12) scheduled to take place in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in June 2015. The Standing Committee meets annually.

## Interim Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

Chemicals 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](mailto:mercury.chemicals@unep.org)  
Internet: [www.mercuryconvention.org](http://www.mercuryconvention.org)

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. 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 31 May 2014, there were 99 signatories and one [party](#) (USA) to the Convention.

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)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 0508  
Fax: +1 202 522 3240  
Email: [gef@thegef.org](mailto:gef@thegef.org)

Internet: [www.thegef.org](http://www.thegef.org)

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 the 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 seven focal areas: biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), chemicals, international waters, land degradation, sustainable forest management and ozone layer depletion.

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.

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. Co-financing for particular projects comes from bilateral agreements, governments hosting projects, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

### Structure

- Assembly: comprises representatives of all participating countries
- Council: the main governing body, which comprises 32 members, of which 16 represent developing countries, 14 developed countries and two economies in transition
- Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP): provides expert advice to the GEF

GEF projects and programmes are managed through three 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). Two international non-governmental organisations have been accredited as project agencies: Conservation International and WWF-US (World Wide Fund).

The GEF Secretariat, which is independent of the three implementing agencies, reports to and serves the GEF Council and Assembly. 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 of May 2014, the GEF has 183 participating countries (the full membership list is available at [www.thegef.org/gef/member\\_countries](http://www.thegef.org/gef/member_countries)).

## 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](mailto:ilo@ilo.org)

Internet: [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

Director-General: Guy Ryder, UK (elected by the Governing Body for a five-year term beginning October 2012)

#### 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 tripartite structure brings together government, employer and worker representatives to jointly shape policies and programmes about employment and work. The ILO has 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. In 1946, it became the first specialised agency of the UN.

#### Structure

ILO Member States meet at the International Labour Conference. Each Member State is represented by a delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, worker delegate and their respective advisers. Employer and worker delegates are nominated in agreement with 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 recommendations
- Examining the follow-up procedure required under the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998)
- Providing a forum where social and labour questions of importance to the world are discussed freely
- Passing 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.

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). Ten of the titular government seats are permanently held by states of chief industrial importance: Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK and USA. The other government members are elected by the Conference every three years, most recently in June 2014. The employer and worker members are elected in their individual capacities. More governance information is available on the website [www.ilo.org/gb](http://www.ilo.org/gb).

### 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 185 Member States. The UN Member States that are not members are Andorra, Bhutan, DPRK, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru and Tonga.

### Governing Body members (June 2014 to June 2017)

#### Government group

Previous terms include both regular and deputy members, with footnote 1 showing regular members and footnote 2 deputy members for the 2011–14 term. ILO members that have not served on the Governing Body are not listed.

	Previous*	Current
Albania		2014–17 (Deputy)
Algeria <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 81–87 1996–2002 11–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Angola <sup>2</sup>	1978–87 2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Antigua and Barbuda	1987–90	
Argentina <sup>1</sup>	1969–99 2002–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Australia <sup>1</sup>	1972–96 2005–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Austria	1975–78 84–87 96–99 2008–11	
Bahamas	2002–05	
Bahrain	1981–84	2014–17 (Deputy)
Bangladesh	1978–84 87–93 1996–2011	2014–17 (Deputy)
Barbados	1981–84 2002–11	
Belarus	1987–93 2002–08	
Belgium	1969–72 81–84 90–93 2002–11	2014–17 (Deputy)
Benin	1972–75 84–90 1999–2011	
Bolivia	1972–75 84–87 90–93	
Botswana <sup>2</sup>	1984–90 2011–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Brazil <sup>1, 3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Brunei Darussalam		2014–17 (Deputy)
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup>	1969–75 81–84 90–93 1999–2005 08–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Burkina Faso	1969–72 84–87 1999–2002	2014–17 (Deputy)
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 84–90 2002–11	
Cambodia <sup>2</sup>	2005–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Cameroon	1975–81 87–93 2002–08	
Canada <sup>1</sup>	1969–81 1984–2014	2014–17 (Deputy)
Central African Republic	1969–72 96–99	
Chad	1999–2002	2014–17 (Deputy)
Chile	1969–72 1993–2002 05–08	

China <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Colombia <sup>1</sup>	1969–84 87–90 1996–2002 11–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Congo <sup>1</sup>	1969–72 90–99 2008–14	
Costa Rica <sup>2</sup>	1990–93 96–99 2011–14	
Côte d'Ivoire	1978–81 96–99 2005–08	
Croatia	1996–2002	
Cuba <sup>2</sup>	1975–78 81–90 1993–2002 05–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Cyprus <sup>2</sup>	1984–87 1999–2002 11–14	
Czech Republic	1993–96 2005–11	
DR Congo	1975–78	
Denmark <sup>1</sup>	1969–72 82–84 90–93 1999–2002 11–14	
Djibouti	1984–87	
Dominican Republic	1999–2002 02–05	2014–17 (Deputy)
Ecuador	1969–75 81–84 87–90 2002–05	
Egypt <sup>1</sup>	1978–84 93–99 2008–14	
El Salvador <sup>1</sup>	1999–14	
Ethiopia	1981–87 1996–2008	2014–17 (Deputy)
Finland	1972–75 84–87 96–99 2005–08	
France <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Gabon	1972–75 78–81 93–96 1999–2005	
Germany <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Ghana <sup>2</sup>	1972–75 81–87 93–96 1999–2005	
	08–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Greece	1975–78 87–90 2005–08	
Guatemala	1999–2002	
Guinea	1975–78 87–90 96–99 2008–11	
Guyana	1978–81	
Honduras	1975–81 90–93 2005–08	
Hungary <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 81–87 93–99 2005–14	
India <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Indonesia <sup>2</sup>	1969–78 81–87 1990–2005 11–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Iran <sup>1</sup>	1969–81 84–90 1993–2014	2014–17 (Regular)
Iraq	1984–87	
Ireland	1972–75 90–93 2005–08	
Italy <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Jamaica	1972–75 84–87	
Japan <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Jordan	1972–75 96–99 2002–11	2014–17 (Deputy)
Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup>	2011–14	
Kenya <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 78–84 90–96 2002–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Kuwait	1975–78 87–90 2005–08	
Lebanon <sup>2</sup>	1978–81 2008–14	
Lesotho	1988–93	2014–17 (Deputy)
Liberia	1975–78	
Libya	1984–90 1999–2005	
Lithuania <sup>1</sup>	1999–2005 08–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
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	2014–17 (Deputy)
Malta <sup>2</sup>	1978–81 90–93 2011–14	
Mauritania	1972–75	2014–17 (Deputy)

Mauritius	1975–78 93–99	
Mexico <sup>2</sup>	1972–87 1990–2014	2014–17 (Regular)
Mongolia	1981–87 96–99	
Morocco	1972–75 87–93 2002–08	
Mozambique	1978–84 2005–11	
Myanmar	1981–84	
Namibia	1996–2002	
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 05–08 11–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
New Zealand	1990–96 1999–2005	
Nicaragua	1978–81 84–90 93–96	
Niger <sup>1</sup>	1978–81 90–96 2002–05 11–14	
Nigeria	1969–72 78–84 90–93 1996–2011	
Norway	1975–78 84–87 93–96 2002–05	2014–17 (Deputy)
Oman	2002–05	
Pakistan <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 75–81 84–87 1990–2014	2014–17 (Deputy)
Panama <sup>2</sup>	1972–78 81–84 93–99 2008–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Peru	1978–81 90–93 1996–2002 05–11	
Philippines	1978–84 1990–2008	
Poland	1972–78 93–99 2005–11	2014–17 (Deputy)
Portugal	1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 08–11	
Qatar <sup>1</sup>	1993–96 2008–14	
ROK <sup>2</sup>	1996–2014	2014–17 (Regular)
Romania <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 75–81 90–96 2002–08 11–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Russian Federation <sup>1,3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Rwanda	1972–75	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1984–87	
Saudi Arabia	1996–2008	
Senegal	1981–84 96–99 2005–08	
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	2014–17 (Deputy)
Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>	1972–78 87–90 2005–08 11–14	
Sudan <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 75–78 93–96 1999–2005 08–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Suriname	1996–99	
Swaziland	1993–99	
Sweden	1978–81 87–90 96–99 2008–11	
Switzerland <sup>2</sup>	1978–81 87–90 1999–2002 11–14	
Syrian AR	1969–72 96–99	
Thailand <sup>2</sup>	1975–81 84–90 1996–2002 08–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1975–81 84–90	
Togo <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 90–93 2011–14	
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 1999–2002 05–08 11–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Tunisia	1975–81 90–96 2005–11	

Turkey	1975–78 87–90 96–99 2002–05	2014–17 (Regular)
Uganda	1969–75 87–90 96–99 2005–08	
Ukraine	1972–75 81–87 1996–2002	
UAE <sup>2</sup>	1990–93 1999–2002 11–14	2014–17 (Regular)
UK <sup>1, 3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
UR of Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	1975–78 87–90 1999–2002 08–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
USA <sup>1, 3</sup>	2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)
Uruguay <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 78–84 87–96 2002–05	
	08–14	2014–17 (Deputy)
Venezuela <sup>2</sup>	1969–72 75–96 1999–2014	2014–17 (Regular)
Viet Nam <sup>1</sup>	1969–72 2002–14	
Yemen	1999–2002	
Zambia <sup>1</sup>	1972–75 78–81 2008–14	
Zimbabwe <sup>2</sup>	1981–87 93–96 2011–14	2014–17 (Regular)

### Employers' Group (June 2014 to June 2017)

#### Regular members

A Echavarría Saldarriaga, Colombia	M Megateli, Algeria	J A de Regil, Mexico
R Goldberg, USA	Y Modi, India	J Rønneest, Denmark
R Hornung-Draus, Germany	J Mugo, Kenya	C Syder, UK
H Matsui, Japan	P O'Reilly, New Zealand	A Yuma, DR Congo
K Mattar, UAE	G Pineau, France	

#### Deputy members

O S Alrayes, Bahrain	J M Lacasa Aso, Spain	S Romchatthong, Thailand
J Belhrach, Morocco	H Liu, China	A Savané, Guinea
M Ceretti, Argentina	J Mailhos, Uruguay	S Texeira, Brazil
K de Meester, Belgium	M Mdwaba, South Africa	A Urtecho, Honduras
O Diallo, Côte d'Ivoire	M Moskvina, Russian Federation	A Walcott, Barbados
A Frimpong, Ghana	K T Rahman, Bangladesh	P Woolford, Canada
L Horvatic, Croatia		

### Workers' Group (June 2014 to June 2017)

#### Regular members

K Asamoah, Ghana	L Cortebeeck, Belgium	T Sakurada, Japan
F Atwoli, Kenya	S Fox, USA	M V Shmakov, Russian Federation
A Buntenbach, Germany	J Guangping, China	B Thibault, France
M F Carvalho Francisco, Angola	S Gurney, UK	
R P Chandrasekheran, India	H Kelly, New Zealand	
	G Martinez, Argentina	

continued next page

#### Notes

- 1 Regular members for June 2011 to June 2014.
- 2 Deputy members for June 2011 to June 2014.
- 3 Members holding non-elective seats as 'states of chief industrial importance'.
- \* 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.

**Deputy members**

M Al Maaytah, Jordan	A El Amri, Morocco	J E Ohrt, Denmark
Z Awan, Pakistan	E Familia, Dominican Republic	B Pandey, Nepal
B Byers, Canada	M Guiro, Senegal	C Passchier, Netherlands
S Cappuccio, Italy	M Liew Kiah Eng, Singapore	S Siwela, Zimbabwe
I Carcamo, Honduras	A Lisboa, Brazil	M L Triana, Colombia
P Dimitrov, Bulgaria	M Maung, Myanmar	
F Djondang, Chad	B Ntshalintshali, South Africa	

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 57051  
Fax: +39 06 570 53152  
Email: [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org)

Internet: [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

Director-General: José Graziano da Silva, Brazil (elected in June 2011 to serve from 1 January 2012 to 31 July 2015, renewable for one four-year term)

**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 next Director-General election will take place in June 2015. The Council's Independent Chair is appointed by the Conference for a two-year term renewable once. The Chair for 2013–15 is Wilfred J Ngirwa, UR of Tanzania. 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 [www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies).

**Meetings**

The FAO Conference meets in regular session every two years (next scheduled for June 2015). 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<sup>1</sup> (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau) and one member organisation<sup>2</sup> (the European Union). 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. The 2012–15 term runs from 1 July 2012 until the end of the 39th Conference session in June 2015; the 2013–16 term from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2016; and the 2014–17 term from 1 July 2014 to June 2017.



	Previous <sup>3</sup>	Current
<b>Africa (48 members, 12 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1969-71 1977-80 87-89 95-98 2005-07 11-14	2014-17
Angola	1981-83 89-94 2003-06	2013-16
Benin	1973-75 83-85	
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 85-92 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	2012-15
Côte d'Ivoire	1965-68 1979-82 91-93 2003-08 11-13	
DR Congo	1971-73 77-80 87-89 2005-07	
Equatorial Guinea	2011-13	
Eritrea	1997-2000 05-07	2012-15
Ethiopia	1965-70 73-75 81-84 89-91 1999-2002 07-09	
Gabon	1973-77 1987-2004 07-12	2012-15
Gambia	1975-77 83-89	
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	
Lesotho	1973-75 81-84 87-90 1999-2002	
Liberia	1953-56 77-80 85-87	2013-16
Madagascar	1961-64 79-81 87-95 1999-2001 05-08	2013-16
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	2013-16
Mozambique	2009-12	
Namibia	1997-2000	
Niger	1975-78 85-88 2007-10	
Nigeria	1963-65 69-71 81-83 93-95 2003-08	
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	2013-16
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	
Zimbabwe.....	1985-87 95-97 2001-03 09-11	2014-17

### Asia (23 members, 9 seats)

Bangladesh.....	1977-88 1991-2000 03-09	2012-15
China.....	1947-48 1973-2012	2012-15
India.....	1947-2008 09-14	2014-17
Indonesia.....	1955-64 1967-2000 03-14	
Japan.....	1953-61 1965-2012	2012-15
Malaysia.....	1965-67 79-91 93-97 1999-2002 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 09-12	2012-15
ROK.....	1965-67 1989-2012	2012-15
Sri Lanka.....	1961-64 71-81 93-96 2001-03 09-12	
Thailand.....	1953-57 1959-61 1973-2012	2012-15

### 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.....	1973-80 83-86 2001-04	
Cyprus.....	1983-85 91-94 2001-03	
Czech Republic.....	2001-03	2014-17
Denmark.....	1947-51 61-63 73-75 85-87 97-99 11-14	
Estonia.....	1995-97	
Finland.....	1951-54 63-66 75-78 87-90 2003-05	
France.....	1947-2008 09-14	2014-17
Germany.....	1959-61 1965-2012	2012-15
Greece.....	1965-67 77-79 89-91 1997-2000 11-13	
Hungary.....	1971-74 77-80 87-89 91-94 1999-2001	2013-16
Iceland.....	1999-2002	2014-17
Ireland.....	1961-64 81-83 95-98 2011-13	
Israel.....	1967-68	
Italy.....	1947-65 1971-2014	2014-17
Malta.....	1977-80 2005-07	
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 1979-82 89-92 95-98 2001-04	2012-15
Republic of Moldova.....	2007-09	
Romania.....	1967-73 81-83 95-98 2003-06	
Russian Federation.....	2007-13	2013-16
Slovakia.....	1993-95 2009-12	
Slovenia.....	2005-07	
Spain.....	1953-58 75-77 83-85 87-89 93-95 1999-2001 09-12	

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	2013-16
Ukraine .....	2007-09	
UK .....	1947-55 1957-2008 09-11	2012-15

#### Latin America and Caribbean (33 members, 9 seats)

Argentina .....	1953-58 61-67 1971-2003 11-13	2013-16
Barbados .....	1981-83 1995-2004	
Bolivia .....	2001-10	
Brazil .....	1947-53 1957-2013	2013-16
Chile .....	1947-56 59-64 67-75 1991-2012	2012-15
Colombia .....	1953-61 65-95 2003-04	
Costa Rica .....	1955-57 63-71 91-93	
Cuba .....	1947-49 51-54 57-63 1977-2013	2013-16
Ecuador .....	1975-78 81-87 2011-14	2014-17
El Salvador .....	1979-81 2005-08 09-11	2012-15
Guatemala .....	1999-2005	
Honduras .....	1993-99	
Jamaica .....	1977-80	
Mexico .....	1947-51 57-62 1973-2013	2013-16
Nicaragua .....	1985-91	
Panama .....	73-85 2003-09	
Paraguay .....	1999-2001	
Peru .....	1965-76 87-90 2001-06	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1975-77 83-95 2005-13	2013-16
Uruguay .....	1953-56 67-70 95-98 2007-12	
Venezuela .....	1949-52 63-66 71-75 1977-2000 09-12	2012-15

#### 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 11-13	2013-16
Iraq .....	1953-56 69-71 77-91	2013-16
Jordan .....	1963-66 75-77 2009-12	2012-15
Kuwait .....	1973-75 79-81 1995-2001 07-10	
Lebanon .....	1953-56 59-65 75-79 81-98 2005-08	
Libya .....	1975-78 87-95 2001-04	
Oman .....	2005-07	
Qatar .....	1999-2004	
Saudi Arabia .....	1969-72 1979-2008 09-14	2014-17
Somalia .....	1967-69	
Sudan .....	1965-68 73-78 81-84 91-93 2007-10	
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 .....	1947-2013	2013-16
USA .....	1947-2013	2013-16

#### 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.
- 3 The 2011–13 terms ran from 1 January 2011 to the end of the 38th session of the Conference in June 2013 (except for Côte d'Ivoire, for which the term began 1 July 2011 to the end of the 38th session of the Conference in June 2013). The 2011–14 terms ran from 1 December 2011 to 30 June 2014. Current term start and end dates are in the text under 'Membership'.  
Members that have not served on the Council are not listed.

## FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission

Secretariat  
 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme  
 Agriculture and Consumer Protection  
 Department (AGD)  
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
 00153 Rome  
 Italy

Telephone: +39 06 57051

Fax: +39 06 5705 4593

Email: [Codex@fao.org](mailto:Codex@fao.org)

Internet: [www.codexalimentarius.org](http://www.codexalimentarius.org)

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 May 2014, there are 185 member countries and the European Union (listed on the [website](#) under 'Members and Observers'). More than 200 international observer organisations are accredited to participate in meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

7 Place de Fontenay  
75352 Paris 07–SP  
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 1000

Fax: +33 1 4567 1690

Email: [info@unesco.org](mailto:info@unesco.org)

Internet: [www.unesco.org](http://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: attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning; mobilising science knowledge and policy for sustainable development; addressing emerging social and ethical challenges; fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace; and building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.

## 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 2013–15 is Mohamed Sameh Amr, Egypt.

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, 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](#)'.

### Meetings

The General Conference meets every two years, most recently in Paris in November 2013. 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 nine associate members. The electoral grouping system allocates each region a specific number of Executive Board seats, as noted in the following list. 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
<b>Group I (27 Western European and North American states, 9 seats)</b>		
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	1948–2011	2011–15
Germany	1954–68 1970–2005 07–11	2013–17
Greece	1946–51 56–64 83–87 1999–2003 07–11	
Iceland	1983–87 2001–05	
Israel	1962–70	
Italy	1948–58 62–70 72–89 93–97 1999–2011	2011–15
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 07–11	2011–15
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	2011–15
USA	2003–11	2011–15

**Group II (25 Eastern European states, 7 seats)<sup>1</sup>**

Albania <sup>2</sup> .....	2007–09 .....	2013–17
Azerbaijan.....	2005–09 .....	
Belarus.....	1989–93 1999–2005 09–13	
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup> .....	1972–76 85–89 93–97 2007–09	
Czech Republic.....	1995–99 2003–07 .....	2011–15
Estonia.....	.....	2013–17
Georgia.....	1999–2003 .....	
Hungary <sup>2</sup> .....	1964–72 78–83 95–99 2003–07 07–09	
Latvia.....	2009–11 .....	
Lithuania.....	1997–2001 05–09 .....	
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.....	1954–2011 .....	2011–15
Serbia.....	2005–09 .....	
Slovakia.....	1995–99 2001–05 09–13	
Slovenia.....	2003–07 .....	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	.....	2011–15
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.....	2001–05 .....	
Barbados.....	1976–80 1997–2001 09–13	
Belize.....	.....	2013–17
Bolivia.....	1995–99 .....	
Brazil.....	1946–52 54–62 64–72 74–78 80–89 91–95 2001–09 .....	2011–15
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 07–11 .....	2011–15
Dominica.....	2001–05 .....	
Dominican Republic.....	1999–2003 .....	2013–17
Ecuador.....	1947–48 54–62 76–80 2003–07 .....	2011–15
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	
Honduras.....	1997–2001 .....	
Jamaica <sup>2</sup> .....	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 .....	2011–15
Nicaragua.....	1989–93 .....	
Panama.....	1962–68 76–80 .....	

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 (45 Asia and Pacific states, 12 seats)

Afghanistan .....	1968-74 2003-07	2011-15
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	2011-15
Iran .....	1952-58 64-68 74-78 1999-2003	
Japan .....	1952-95 1997-2013	2013-17
Kazakhstan .....	1997-2001 09-13	
Malaysia .....	1978-83 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 07-11	
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 1978-2011	2011-15
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 07-11	2011-15
Samoa .....	1997-2001	
Sri Lanka .....	1968-74 87-91 2003-11	
Thailand .....	1952-56 80-85 89-93 95-99 2005-09	2011-15
Tonga .....	1993-97	
Turkmenistan .....		2013-17
Vanuatu .....	2001-05	
Viet Nam .....	1978-83 2001-05 09-13	

#### Group V (65 African and Arab states, 21 seats, 14 African and 6 Arab; for 4 years from 2015, 21 seats, 13 African and 7 Arab)

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	
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	
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	2011-15
Gabon	1974-78 83-87 1997-2001	2011-15
Gambia	1989-93	2011-15
Ghana	1970-76 80-85 91-95 1997-2001 03-07 09-13	
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	
Kuwait	1983-87 1999-2003 07-11	2013-17
Lebanon	1950-58 66-74 83-87 1997-2001 05-09	
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	2011-15
Mali	1962-70 85-89 93-97 2003-07	2011-15
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	2011-15
Niger	1983-87 93-97 2007-11	
Nigeria	1962-70 76-85 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 05-09	2011-15
Oman	1991-95 1999-2003	
Qatar	1987-91	
Rwanda	1976-80 2001-05	
Saudi Arabia	1972-76 95-99 2007-11	2011-15
Senegal	1966-74 78-83 85-89 95-99 2001-05 07-11	
Seychelles	1991-95	
Sierra Leone	1976-80	
Somalia	1987-91	
South Africa	1997-2001 05-09	
Sudan	1962-66 78-87	
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 07-11	2011-15
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	

## Other members and associates

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### Group I (Western European and North American states)

Andorra	Ireland	San Marino
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### Group II (Eastern European states)

Armenia	Croatia	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Republic of Moldova	

### Group III (Latin America and the Caribbean states)

Paraguay

### Group IV (Asia and Pacific states)

Bhutan	Lao PDR	Niue
Brunei Darussalam	Maldives	Palau
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore <sup>3</sup>
DPRK	Micronesia	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Kyrgyzstan	Nauru	Tuvalu

### Group V (African and Arab states)

Comoros	State of Palestine <sup>4</sup>	South Sudan
Eritrea	São Tomé and Príncipe	

### Associate members<sup>5</sup>

Anguilla	Cayman Islands	Macau, China
Aruba	Curaçao	Saint Maarten
British Virgin Islands	Faroe Islands	Tokelau

### Observer status

Holy See

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#### Notes

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia occupied a seat 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

World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO  
7 Place de Fontenay  
75352 Paris 07–SP  
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 2496  
Fax: +33 1 4568 5570  
Email: [wh-info@unesco.org](mailto:wh-info@unesco.org)

Internet: <http://whc.unesco.org>

World Heritage Centre Director: Kishore Rao, India (appointed by the UNESCO Director-General in March 2011)

### Purpose

The Committee is responsible for implementation of the [Convention](#) concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, which defines the natural or cultural properties of outstanding universal value that can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage [List](#).

The Convention also indicates the duty parties to the Convention have in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them.

The Committee defines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates financial assistance upon requests from States Parties. It inscribes properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties on both lists and asks States Parties to take action when properties are not being properly managed. It also decides on deletion of properties from the lists.

As of May 2014, 981 properties in 160 countries are inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#) – 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed properties.

The Committee is an inter-governmental body established in 1972 by the Convention, which was adopted by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference of the same year. The Convention has 191 States [Parties](#) (as of 15 August 2014).

### Structure

The Committee consists of representatives from 21 of the States Parties to the Convention, elected by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention. Terms of office are 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 develop an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to the conservation of both cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.

### Meetings

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets every two years during the ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference to elect Committee members. It met most recently in November 2013, in Paris. The Committee meets annually. The Bureau meets during Committee sessions.

### 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 (21)

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##### Term ends 2015

Algeria	India	Qatar
Colombia	Japan	Senegal
Germany	Malaysia	Serbia

##### Term ends 2017

Croatia	Lebanon	Portugal
Finland	Peru	ROK
Jamaica	Philippines	Turkey
Kazakhstan	Poland	Viet Nam

## World Health Organization (WHO)

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 791 2111  
Fax: +41 22 791 3111  
Email: [info@who.int](mailto:info@who.int)

Internet: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/WHO](http://www.facebook.com/WHO)

Twitter: @WHO

Director-General: Margaret Chan, China (reappointed in May 2012 by the World Health Assembly for a second five-year term beginning July 2012)

### 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 2014 to May 2015 is Mariyam Shakeela, Maldives. See [www.who.int/governance](http://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
<b>Africa (47 seats, 7 seats)</b>		
Algeria .....	1969–72 95–98	
Angola .....	1977–80 96–99	
Benin .....	1966–69 96–99	
Botswana .....	1977–80 96–99	
Burkina Faso .....	1969–72 96–99	
Burundi .....	1978–81 1997–2000 09–12	
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	2012–15

Comoros.....	1978-81 1999-2002	
Congo.....	1979-82 1999-2002	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1967-70 84-87 1999-2002	
DR Congo.....	1972-75 93-96	2014-17
Equatorial Guinea.....	1984-87 2000-03	
Eritrea.....	1983-86 2001-04	2014-17
Ethiopia.....	1969-73 2001-04	
Gabon.....	1980-83 2002-05	
Gambia.....	1980-83 2002-05	2014-17
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	2014-17
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	2013-16
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	
Togo.....	1975-77 93-96	
Uganda.....	1968-71 93-96 2008-11	
UR of Tanzania.....	1975-78 93-96	
Zambia.....	1976-79 94-97	
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	2013-16
Canada.....	1952-59 62-65 68-71 75-78 80-83 85-88 92-95 1997-2000 03-06 09-12	
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	
Costa Rica.....	1953-56 93-96	
Cuba.....	1951-54 77-80 85-88 94-97 2001-04	2012-15
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	
Mexico.....	1948-50 56-59 65-68 78-81 86-89	
	92-95 2005-08 11-14	
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	2014-17
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	
Djibouti.....	1983-86 2006-09	
Egypt.....	1949-51 57-60 67-70 84-87 95-98 2001-04	2013-16
Iran.....	1948-49 52-55 58-61 63-66 73-76 79-82	
	88-91 2000-03	2012-15
Iraq.....	1953-56 61-64 82-85 87-93 2005-08	
Jordan.....	1960-63 74-77 87-90 2000-03	
Kuwait.....	1964-67 80-83 94-97 2002-05	2014-17
Lebanon.....	1951-54 68-71 86-89 1999-2002	2012-15
Libya.....	1964-67 77-80 88-91 2004-07	
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	
Qatar.....	1976-79 92-95 1998-2001 11-14	
Saudi Arabia.....	1954-57 70-73 86-89 2001-04	2013-16
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)<sup>1</sup>

Albania.....		2013-16
Andorra.....		2013-16
Armenia.....	2010-13	
Austria.....	1953-56 70-73 88-91	
Azerbaijan.....	2005-08	2012-15

Belarus.....	1948–50	
Belgium.....	1951–54 68–71 83–86 1999–2002.....	2012–15
Bulgaria.....	1969–72 81–84 91–94	
Croatia.....	1995–98	2012–15
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	
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	
Kazakhstan.....	2001–04	
Latvia.....	2006–09	
Lithuania.....	2000–03.....	2012–15
Luxembourg.....	1959–62 2004–07	
Malta.....	1985–88	
Netherlands.....	1948–51 63–66 79–82 1997–2000	
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.....	2014–17
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	
Switzerland.....	1953–56 73–76 1999–2002 11–14	
Turkey.....	1949–52 64–67 79–82 93–96 2006–09	
UK.....	1948–99 2001–04 07–10.....	2014–17
Uzbekistan.....	2011–14	

#### South-East Asia (11 members, 3 seats)

Bangladesh.....	1975–78 87–90 1998–2001 08–11	
Bhutan.....	1995–98 2005–08	
DPRK.....	1990–93 2000–03.....	2013–16
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.....	2012–15
Myanmar.....	1954–57 66–69 78–81 90–93 2001–04 11–14	
Nepal.....	1959–62 69–72 83–86 93–96 2003–06.....	2014–17
Sri Lanka.....	1948–49 51–54 62–65 74–77 86–89 1997–2000 06–09	
Thailand.....	1950–53 60–63 71–74 84–87 94–97 2004–07	
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 .....	2012–15
Brunei Darussalam .....	2009–12	
China .....	1948–50 73–76 78–85 1990–2009 10–13 .....	2014–17
Cook Islands .....	1997–2000	
Fiji .....	1976–79	
Japan .....	1954–57 61–64 69–72 75–76 81–84 87–90	
	1992–2003 05–08 09–12 .....	2013–16
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	
Papua New Guinea .....	1989–92 2011–14	
Philippines .....	1949–52 55–58 66–69 76–79 91–94 2001–04	
ROK .....	1960–63 84–87 95–98 2001–04 07–10 .....	2013–16
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	

**Members that have not served on the Executive Board****Africa**

South Sudan

**The Americas**

Antigua and Barbuda

Belize

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines**Europe**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Georgia

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

**Notes**

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.



## International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

999 University Street  
Montréal, Quebec  
Canada H3C 5H7

Telephone: +1 514 954 8219  
Fax: +1 514 954 6077  
Email: [icaohq@icao.int](mailto:icaohq@icao.int)

Internet: [www.icao.int](http://www.icao.int)

Secretary-General: Raymond Benjamin, France (appointed by the ICAO Council for a second three-year term from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2015)

### 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). 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 elected in October 2013 for a three-year term starting 1 January 2014.

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 Standards and Recommended Practices (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 2013 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 2016 Assembly session.

## Council members (36)

	Previous	Current
Algeria	1980–86 1998–2004	
Angola	1995–98	
Argentina	1947–2013	2013–16
Australia	1947–2013	2013–16
Austria	2004–07	
Belgium	1983–86 92–95 2010–13	
Bolivia	1995–98	2013–16
Botswana	1998–2001	
Brazil	1947–2013	2013–16
Burkina Faso	2010–13	2013–16
Cameroon	1980–83 1992–2013	2013–16
Canada	1947–2013	2013–16
Chile	1947–50 89–92 2002–07	2013–16
China	1974–2013	2013–16
Colombia	1962–86 1992–2001 04–07 10–13	
Congo	1962–74	
Costa Rica	1974–77 2001–04	
Cuba	1986–89 1998–2004 10–13	
Czech Republic	1993–95 2001–04	
Denmark	1980–83 95–98 2010–13	
Dominican Republic	2007–10	2013–16
Ecuador	1992–95 2007–10	
Egypt	1947–2013	2013–16
El Salvador	1980–83 95–98 2007–10	
Ethiopia	2001–07	
Finland	1977–80 89–92 2004–07	
France	1948–2013	2013–16
Germany	1959–2013	2013–16
Ghana	1986–92 2004–10	
Guatemala	2010–13	
Honduras	1977–80 89–92 2004–07	
Hungary	2004–07	
Iceland	1992–2001 07–10	
India	1947–2013	2013–16
Indonesia	1968–2001	
Iraq	1980–92	
Ireland	1947–59 2001–04	
Italy	1950–2013	2013–16
Jamaica	1977–86	
Japan	1956–2013	2013–16
Kenya	1983–89 1992–2001	2013–16

Lebanon	1953-86 1992-2007	
Libya		2013-16
Madagascar	1974-86	
Malaysia	2007-13	2013-16
Mauritius	2001-04	
Mexico	1962-2013	2013-16
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	1962-2013	2013-16
Norway	1983-86 1998-2001	2013-16
Pakistan	1973-2007	
Panama	1986-2001	
Paraguay	2001-04 2010-13	
Peru	1986-89 2004-07 10-13	
Philippines	1959-68	
Poland		2013-16
Portugal	1947-62	2013-16
ROK	2001-13	2013-16
Romania	1995-98 2005-10	
Russian Federation	1972-2013	2013-16
Saint Lucia	2004-07	
Saudi Arabia	1986-2013	2013-16
Senegal	1968-2004	
Singapore	2002-13	2013-16
Slovakia	1998-2001	
Slovenia	2010-13	
South Africa	1950-65 2002-13	2013-16
Spain	1951-2013	2013-16
Swaziland	2010-13	
Sweden	1986-89 2001-04	
Switzerland	1986-89 95-98 2002-10	
Trinidad and Tobago	1972-77 89-98	
Tunisia	1986-92 2004-10	
Turkey	1947-50	
Uganda	1980-83 2007-13	
UAE	2007-13	2013-16
UK	1947-2013	2013-16
UR of Tanzania	1977-80 83-95	2013-16
USA	1947-2013	2013-16
Uruguay	1998-2001 07-10	
Venezuela	1980-92 95-98 2001-04 07-10	2013-16

## Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Bureau  
PO Box 312  
3000 Berne 15  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 31 350 3111  
Fax: +41 31 350 3110  
Email: [info@upu.int](mailto:info@upu.int)

Internet: [www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int) and <http://news.upu.int>

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/universalpostalunion](https://www.facebook.com/universalpostalunion)

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/universalpostalunion](https://www.youtube.com/universalpostalunion)

Twitter: [@UPU\\_UN](https://twitter.com/UPU_UN)

Director-General: Bishar A Hussein, Kenya (elected by the UPU Congress in 2012, took office January 2013 for the term 2013–16)

### 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 Doha Postal Strategy, which was adopted in 2012 during the Universal Postal Congress. The Strategy focuses on four broad goals that include to: improve the interoperability of postal networks; provide technical knowledge and expertise about the postal sector; promote innovative products and services through the three-dimensional postal network (physical, electronic and financial); and foster sustainable development of the postal sector.

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 the general legislation, except the Constitution, is revised and members of the Council of Administration and Postal Operations Council are elected.

The Council of Administration (CA) carries on 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 2012–16 is Qatar.

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 2012–16 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 eight 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 2012 in Doha, Qatar, and is scheduled to next meet in 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey.

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 Strategy Conference 2014 is scheduled to be held in October in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

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 of May 2014, the UPU has 192 members – all UN members except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau, plus non-UN members Aruba, Curaçao and Saint Maarten (formerly Netherlands Antilles); Overseas Territories (UK); and the Vatican.

The following list shows the CA and POC recent terms. 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) recent members

#### Zone 1 – Western Hemisphere

Argentina: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16	Ecuador: POC, CA 2013–16
Barbados: CA 2013–16	Mexico: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16
Brazil: POC 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16	Panama: CA 2009–12
Canada: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16	Trinidad and Tobago: CA 2009–12
Colombia: CA 2009–12	USA: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16
Costa Rica: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16	Uruguay: POC, CA 2009–12
Cuba: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16	

#### Zone 2 – Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Azerbaijan: POC, CA 2009–12	Poland: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16
Bulgaria: POC, CA 2013–16	Romania: CA 2013–16
Kazakhstan: CA 2009–12	Russian Federation: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16
Lithuania: CA 2009–12	Ukraine: CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

**Zone 3 – Western Europe**

Austria: POC 2013–16

Belgium: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Denmark: POC 2009–12

France: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Germany: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Greece: POC (Chair) 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Italy: POC 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Netherlands: POC 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Norway: POC, CA 2013–16

Portugal: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16

Spain: POC 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Sweden: CA 2009–12; 2013–16

Switzerland: POC 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Turkey: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

UK: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

**Zone 4 – Southern Asia, Oceania**

Australia: POC, CA 2013–16

Bangladesh: POC, CA 2009–12; CA 2013–16

China: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

India: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Indonesia: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Israel: POC 2009–12

Japan: POC 2009–12; POC (Chair), CA 2013–16

Kuwait: CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Malaysia: CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

New Zealand: POC 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Pakistan: CA 2013–16

Qatar: CA 2009–12; POC, CA (Chair) 2013–16

ROK: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16

Singapore: POC 2009–12

Thailand: CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

UAE: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Viet Nam: CA 2013–16

**Zone 5 – Africa**

Algeria: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Benin: CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Botswana: CA 2009–12

Burkina Faso: CA 2013–16

Cameroon: CA 2009–12

Congo: CA 2009–12; CA 2013–16

Côte d'Ivoire: CA 2013–16

Egypt: POC, CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Gabon: CA 2013–16

Ghana: POC 2013–16

Kenya: CA (Chair) 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Libya: POC, CA 2009–12

Malawi: CA 2013–16

Morocco: POC 2009–12; CA 2013–16

Nigeria: POC, CA 2009–12

Saudi Arabia: CA 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Senegal: CA 2009–12

South Africa: POC 2009–12; POC, CA 2013–16

Sudan: CA 2013–16

Tunisia: POC, CA 2009–12; POC 2013–16

Uganda: CA 2013–16

UR of Tanzania: CA 2009–12; CA 2013–16

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

Place des Nations

1211 Geneva 20

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 5111

Fax: +41 22 733 7256

Email: [itumail@itu.int](mailto:itumail@itu.int)Internet: [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)

Secretary-General: Hamadoun I Touré, Mali (since January 2007; re-elected by ITU Member States in October 2010 for a further four-year term)

**Purpose**

The 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. The 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.

The 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 the ITU's supreme organ. Conferences are composed of ITU's Member State delegations, which determine the 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 scheduled for October/November 2014 in Busan, ROK. The Council meets annually. The ITU also regularly convenes international meetings, conferences and seminars. World conferences on international telecommunications encompass three main sectors: radiocommunication, standardisation and development.

## Membership

The 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 about 700 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 2010. The next elections are scheduled to be held at the October/November 2014 Conference. Members are listed on the website under 'Governance' and 'ITU [Council](#)'.

## Council members (48)

	Previous	Current
<b>The Americas (9 seats)</b>		
Argentina .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Bahamas .....	1994–98	
Brazil .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Canada .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Chile .....	1994–98	
Colombia .....	1982–94	
Costa Rica .....		2010–14
Cuba .....	1989–2010	2010–14

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Jamaica .....	1989–94	
Mexico .....	1952–2010	2010–14
Paraguay .....		2010–14
Peru .....	1982–89	
Saint Lucia .....	1998–2002	
Suriname .....	2006–10	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1973–82 2006–10	
USA .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Venezuela .....	1965–2010	2010–14

#### Western Europe (8 seats)

Denmark .....	1994–2002	
France .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Germany .....	1959–2010	2010–14
Greece .....	1989–94	2010–14
Hungary .....	1973–82	
Ireland .....	1965–73	
Italy .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Norway .....	2002–06	
Portugal .....	1947–52 1994–2010	
Spain .....	1973–2010	2010–14
Sweden .....	1973–94 2006–10	2010–14
Switzerland .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Turkey .....	2002–10	2010–14
UK .....	1947–89 1994–2002	

#### Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (5 seats)<sup>1</sup>

Bulgaria .....	1989–2010	2010–14
Czech Republic .....	1993–2010	2010–14
Poland .....	1965–82 1994–2006	2010–14
Romania .....	1973–89 1994–2010	2010–14
Russian Federation .....	1947–2010	2010–14
Ukraine .....	1994–98 2006–10	
Uzbekistan .....	1947–59	

#### Africa (13 seats)

Algeria .....	1965–2010	2010–14
Benin .....	1982–98	
Burkina Faso .....	1989–2010	2010–14
Cabo Verde .....	1989–98	
Cameroon .....	1973–2010	2010–14
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1998–2002	
DR Congo .....	1973–82	
Egypt .....	1973–2010	2010–14
Ethiopia .....	1959–89	
Gabon .....	1998–2002	
Ghana .....	2002–10	2010–14
Kenya .....	1982–2010	2010–14
Madagascar .....	1965–73	
Mali .....	1989–2010	2010–14
Morocco .....	1959–2010	2010–14
Nigeria .....	1965–98 2002–10	2010–14
Rwanda .....		2010–14
Senegal .....	1973–2010	2010–14



South Africa .....	1994–2010 .....	2010–14
Tunisia .....	1959–2010 .....	2010–14
Uganda .....	1965–73 2002–06	
UR of Tanzania .....	1973–2002 06–10	
Zambia .....	1982–89	
Zimbabwe		

### Asia and Australasia (13 seats)

Australia .....	1959–2010 .....	2010–14
Bangladesh .....		2010–14
China .....	1947–2010 .....	2010–14
India .....	1952–2010 .....	2010–14
Indonesia .....	1982–98 2002–10 .....	2010–14
Iran .....	1973–82 2002–06	
Japan .....	1959–2010 .....	2010–14
Kuwait .....	1982–2002 .....	2010–14
Lebanon .....	1965–89	
Malaysia .....	1973–82 1989–2010 .....	2010–14
Pakistan .....	1982–2010	
Philippines .....	1982–2002 06–10 .....	2010–14
ROK .....	1989–2010 .....	2010–14
Saudi Arabia .....	1965–2010 .....	2010–14
Thailand .....	1973–2010 .....	2010–14
UAE .....	2006–10 .....	2010–14
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)

7 bis Avenue de la Paix  
Case Postale 2300  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 8111  
Fax: +41 22 730 8181  
Email: [wmo@wmo.int](mailto:wmo@wmo.int)

Internet: [www.wmo.int](http://www.wmo.int)

Secretary-General: Michel Jarraud, France (appointed by the 14th WMO Congress; reappointed by the 16th Congress for a third four-year term from January 2012)

### 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 who 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 in May/June 2011. 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)<sup>1</sup>

	Previous	Current
Algeria.....	1987–91	
Angola.....	1979–80	
Argentina.....	1975–2000 03–11	2011–15
Armenia		
Australia.....	1958–2011	2012–15
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 2001–11	2011–15
British Caribbean Territories	1983–2011	2011–15
Burkina Faso	2005	
Burundi	1993–97	
Cameroon	1979–81 86–95 2001–03	
Canada	1975–2011	2011–15
Chile	1980–82 89 2007 08–11	
China	1973–2011	2011–15
Colombia	1971–83 91–92 95–99	
Congo	1981–87 1999–2001	2011–15
Cook Islands	2005–10	
Costa Rica	1986–91 2003–13	2013–17
Côte d'Ivoire	1986–87 90–95	2014–15
Croatia	2009–13	2013–17
Cuba	1983–84	
Curaçao and St Maarten <sup>1</sup>	1993–95 1997–2005	
Czech Republic	1995–99 2004–07	
Denmark	1999–2003	
Ecuador	1963–71 2000–03	2011–15
Egypt	1955–85 87–91 95–99 2003–06 07–11	
Ethiopia	1982–90 2003–05	2014–15
Fiji	1995–2003	2011–15
Finland	1983–90 2007–14	2014–15
France	1951–2006 07–11	2011–15
Gambia	1994–95	
Germany	1963–2011	2011–15
Ghana	1979–81 87–91 2003–06	
Greece	1989–94	
Guatemala	1973–77	
Guinea	2002–10	2011–14
Honduras	1991–93	
Hungary	1979–81 2000–01	
India	1979–99 2002–13	2013–15
Indonesia	1993–99 2001–02 07–14	2014–17
Iran	1969–79 1991–2011	
Iraq	1979–82	
Israel	1995–2002	
Italy	1983–95 1998–2000 03–11 12	2012–15
Japan	1967–2014	2014–15
Jordan	1987–91 2003–06	
Kenya	1971–2013	
Lesotho	1994–95 2003–07	
Lithuania	2002–05	

#### Note

1 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 30 June 2014.

Netherlands Antilles, as a territory, has ceased to exist. It was previously a member.

The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

Luxembourg	1955-71	
Malawi	1981-82 91-95	
Malaysia	1979-86 95-96 1998-2001 03-05 06-12	2013-15
Mali	1990-2001 06-07	
Mauritania	2007-11	
Mauritius	1975-79 2007-11	
Mexico	1979-85 1995-2002 07-09	2013-15
Mongolia	1975 1994-2000	
Morocco	1983-87 1999-2003	2011-15
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 07-11	2011-15
Norway	1979-83 90-94	
Pakistan	1971-91 2003-07	
Panama	1987-91 2008-09	
Paraguay	1959-63 91-99 2003-05	2011-14
Peru	1983-87 2007-11	
Philippines	1974-95 97-99	
Poland	1971-75 1991-2003 07-11	2011-15
Portugal	1984-87 2001-02	
Qatar	1986-95	2012-16
ROK	2000 07-14	2014-15
Russian Federation	1951-2003 04-11	2011-15
Rwanda	1991-92 98-99 2006-07	
Saudi Arabia	1983-2002 07-11	2011-15
Senegal	1975-85 95-97 2001-04 11-12	
Singapore	1967-74 89-92 2002-06	
South Africa	1995-2005 07-11	2011-15
Spain	1983-96 1999-2000 03-14	2014-15
Sudan	1959-63 91-95 2010-12	
Sweden	1955-79	
Switzerland	1971-75 2003-09	
Syrian AR	1979-84 2001-03	
Togo	1983-90	
Trinidad and Tobago	1994-97	
Tunisia	1975-79 91-95	
Uganda	1971-79	
UK	1979-2011	2011-15
UR of Tanzania	1975-79 1995-2007	2012-15
USA	1951-2013	2013-15
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	

**President**

David Grimes, Canada

**Second Vice-President**

Mieczyslaw S Ostojki, Poland

**First Vice-President**

Antonio Divino Moura, Brazil

**Third Vice-President**

Abdalah Mokssit, Morocco

**Presidents of regional associations**

Region I, Africa: Mamadou Lamine Bah, Guinea

Region II, Asia: Ahmed Abdulla Mohammed, Qatar

Region III, South America: Julián Báez, Paraguay (acting)

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

**Members that have not served on the Executive Council**

Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa
Albania	Guyana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti	Serbia <sup>1</sup>
Azerbaijan	Hong Kong, China	Seychelles
Bangladesh	Iceland	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ireland	Slovakia
Belarus	Jamaica	Slovenia
Bhutan	Kazakhstan	Solomon Islands
Bolivia	Kiribati	Somalia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kuwait	South Sudan
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka
Bulgaria	Lao PDR	Suriname
Cabo Verde	Latvia	Swaziland
Cambodia	Lebanon	Tajikistan
Central African Republic	Liberia	Thailand
Chad	Libya	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Comoros	Macau, China	Timor-Leste
Cyprus	Madagascar	Tonga
DPRK	Maldives	Turkey
DR Congo	Malta	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Micronesia	Tuvalu
Dominica	Montenegro	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	UAE
El Salvador	Niue	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Oman	Viet Nam
Estonia	Papua New Guinea	Yemen
French Polynesia	Republic of Moldova	
Gabon	Romania	
Georgia	Saint Lucia	

## International Maritime Organization (IMO)

4 Albert Embankment  
London SE1 7SR  
United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 0 20 7735 7611  
Fax: +44 0 20 7587 3210  
Email: [info@imo.org](mailto:info@imo.org)

Internet: [www.imo.org](http://www.imo.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMOHQ](http://www.facebook.com/IMOHQ)

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

Secretary-General: Koji Sekimizu, Japan (elected by the IMO Council in June 2011 for an initial four-year period beginning 1 January 2012)

### 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 is in the process of institutionalising 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 regulates the disposal into the sea of waste materials generated on land. Consultative meetings are normally held once a year. A Protocol amending the Convention was adopted in 1996 and entered into force on 24 March 2006. As at 31 May 2014, 44 states had acceded to the Protocol, which is expected ultimately to replace the Convention.

### 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 Co-operation 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, most recently 2013, but may also meet in extraordinary session if necessary.

## Membership

The IMO has 170 members and three associate members. Council members' two-year terms begin immediately after each regular session of the Assembly, most recently December 2013. 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 (40)

	Previous <sup>1</sup>	Current
<b>African states</b>		
Algeria.....	1971–79 83–99 2004–07	
Egypt (C).....	1978–2013	
Gabon.....	1984–87	
Ghana.....	1986–87 96–97 2002–05	
Kenya (C).....	1978–79 2002–03 06–13.....	2013–15
Liberia (C).....	1978–91 98–99 2011–13.....	2013–15
Madagascar.....	1964–71	
Morocco (C).....	1980–81 84–87 89–97 2000–01 11–13.....	2013–15
Nigeria.....	1974–85 88–95 2002–05 08–11	
South Africa (C).....	1998–2013.....	2013–15
Tunisia.....	1998–99	
<b>Asia-Pacific states</b>		
Bangladesh (B).....	1981–87 2002–13.....	2013–15
China (A).....	1975–81 83–87 1989–2013.....	2013–15
Cyprus (C).....	1991–2013.....	2013–15
India (B).....	1959–83 1985–2013.....	2013–15
Indonesia (C).....	1974–79 1985–2013.....	2013–15
Iran.....	1991–97	
Japan (A).....	1959–2013.....	2013–15
Kuwait.....	1978–91 93–95	
Lebanon.....	1981–91 2002–03	
Malaysia (C).....	2006–13.....	2013–15
Pakistan.....	1978–81 87–93	

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#### Note

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

Philippines (C)	1989–93 1998–2013	2013–15
ROK (A)	1991–2013	2013–15
Saudi Arabia	1982–97 2004–11	
Singapore (C)	1993–2013	2013–15
Thailand (C)	2008–13	2013–15

### Eastern European states

Bulgaria	1984–85	
Poland	1980–83 85–91 93–99 2002–05	
Romania	1978–79	
Russian Federation (A)	1959–2013	2013–15

### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina (B)	1975–79 1983–2013	2013–15
Bahamas (C)	1991–95 2000–13	2013–15
Barbados	1989–91	
Brazil (B)	1967–2013	2013–15
Chile (C)	1984–85 2002–13	2013–15
Cuba	1979–81 83–85	
Honduras	2002–03	
Jamaica (C)	1980–83 2008–13	2013–15
Mexico (C)	1978–79 82–83 86–87 1989–2013	2013–15
Panama (A)	1980–83 85–89 91–93 1995–2013	2013–15
Peru	1978–81 87–89	2013–15
Trinidad and Tobago	1983–89	
Venezuela	2002–05	

### Western European and Other states

Australia (C)	1985–2013	2013–15
Belgium (C)	1959–75 2006–07 10–13	2013–15
Canada (B)	1959–2013	2013–15
Denmark (C)	2002–13	2013–15
Finland	1998–2001	
France (B)	1959–2013	2013–15
Germany (B)	1959–2013	2013–15
Greece (A)	1979–2013	2013–15
Italy (A)	1982–83 1986–2013	2013–15
Malta (C)	1978–79 2000–13	2013–15
Netherlands (B)	1984–87 1991–2013	2013–15
New Zealand	2008–09	
Norway (A)	1959–2013	2013–15
Portugal	2004–07	
Spain (B)	1974–75 1980–2013	2013–15
Sweden (B)	1988–2013	2013–15
Turkey (C)	2000–13	2013–15
UK (A)	1959–2013	2013–15

### Members outside the UN regional groupings

USA (A)	1959–2013	2013–15
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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	Zimbabwe
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	
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	Serbia
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovenia
Croatia	Lithuania	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Czech Republic	Montenegro	Ukraine
Estonia	Republic of Moldova	

### 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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## World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

34 Chemin des Colombettes  
PO Box 18  
1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 338 9111  
Fax: +41 22 733 5428  
Email: [wipo.mail@wipo.int](mailto:wipo.mail@wipo.int)

Internet: [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)

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, trademarks, 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 of 31 May 2014, has 187 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 175 contracting parties; the 1886 [Berne](#) Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works that has 167 contracting parties; and the [Patent](#) Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that has 148 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). It has 178 members (all states that are both members of WIPO and any of the Unions). The Conference comprises all 187 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 1240 staff from 116 countries. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO also has offices in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Tokyo, Japan; New York, USA; and Singapore.

### 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 of 31 May 2014, WIPO has 187 Member States and 388 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)

Via Paolo di Dono, 44  
00142 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 54591  
Fax: +39 06 5043 463  
Email: [ifad@ifad.org](mailto:ifad@ifad.org)

Internet: [www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IFAD](https://www.facebook.com/IFAD)

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

President: Kanayo F Nwanze, Nigeria (re-elected by the Governing Council for 2013–17)

### 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. 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, with a 10-year grace period, 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 \$15.6 billion in grants and low-interest loans, supporting 948 programmes and projects that have helped about 420 million people. Co-financing has been provided by governments, project participants, multilateral and bilateral donors, and other partners.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have guided IFAD's work since 2000, in particular, the first goal to halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger and extreme poverty by 2015. IFAD is engaged in the international processes to design a global post-2015 development agenda, highlighting its view that no poverty eradication and inclusive growth agenda can succeed without serious attention to the transformation of rural areas, where about 75 percent of the world's extremely poor people live.

### 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 up to 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 at [www.ifad.org/governance](http://www.ifad.org/governance).

## 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 31 May 2014, there were 173 members: 24 in List A, primarily countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); 12 in List B, primarily countries in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and 136 in List C, developing countries. List C has three sub-lists: C1 for countries in Africa; C2 for Europe, Asia and the Pacific; and C3 for Latin America and the Caribbean.

New members decide which list they wish to be placed on after consultation with the members of that list. The newest Member State, the Russian Federation, is still going through this process. States are also periodically allowed 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/governance](http://www.ifad.org/governance) (under 'Governance').

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

Board composition from 1 March 2014 until the Governing Council session in 2015.

### List A

Canada/Finland  
France/Belgium  
Germany/Switzerland

Italy/Portugal  
Japan/Denmark  
Norway/Sweden

UK/Netherlands  
USA/Spain

### List B

Kuwait/UAE  
Nigeria/Qatar

Saudi Arabia/Indonesia  
Venezuela/Algeria

### List C

#### Sub-list C1

**Africa**  
Angola/Mauritius  
Egypt/Equatorial Guinea

#### Sub-list C2

**Europe, Asia and the Pacific**  
China/Pakistan  
India/ROK

#### Sub-list C3

**Latin America and the Caribbean**  
Brazil/Argentina  
Mexico/Guatemala

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 300  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 260  
Fax: +43 1 269 2669  
Email: [unido@unido.org](mailto:unido@unido.org)

Internet: [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)

Director General: Li Yong, China (elected by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board and confirmed at a special session of the Organization's General Conference in June 2013 for an initial four-year term)

### 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 and to safeguard the environment. 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](#), 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. The Industrial Development Board (IDB) acts as a preparatory body for the Conference. It consists of 53 Member States<sup>1</sup> elected for four-year terms. The Programme and Budget Committee (PBC) 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, most recently in December 2013. The IDB and PBC each meet once a year.

## Membership

All UN Member States, members of its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may become UNIDO members by becoming parties to its Constitution. Other states may become members by becoming parties to the Constitution and after membership has been recommended by the IDB and approved by a two-thirds majority of the General Conference (UNIDO Constitution, article 3).

As of 31 May 2014, UNIDO has 171 [members](#).<sup>2</sup> Members of the IDB are identified by footnotes 3, 5 and 6, members of the PBC by footnote 4.

### Members (171)

Afghanistan	Dominica	Luxembourg
Albania	Dominican Republic	Madagascar
Algeria <sup>3</sup>	Ecuador <sup>5</sup>	Malawi
Angola	Egypt <sup>5</sup>	Malaysia
Argentina <sup>3</sup>	El Salvador	Maldives
Armenia	Equatorial Guinea	Mali
Austria <sup>3,4</sup>	Eritrea	Malta
Azerbaijan	Ethiopia	Mauritania
Bahamas	Fiji	Mauritius
Bahrain	Finland <sup>4,5</sup>	Mexico <sup>4,5</sup>
Bangladesh	France <sup>5</sup>	Monaco
Barbados	Gabon	Mongolia
Belarus	Gambia	Montenegro
Belgium <sup>5</sup>	Georgia	Morocco
Belize	Germany <sup>3,4</sup>	Mozambique
Benin	Ghana <sup>5</sup>	Myanmar
Bhutan	Greece <sup>3</sup>	Namibia <sup>3</sup>
Bolivia	Grenada	Nepal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guatemala <sup>3</sup>	Netherlands
Botswana	Guinea	Nicaragua
Brazil <sup>4,5</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	Niger
Bulgaria	Guyana	Nigeria <sup>4,5</sup>
Burkina Faso <sup>3</sup>	Haiti	Norway <sup>5</sup>
Burundi	Honduras	Oman
Cabo Verde	Hungary <sup>5</sup>	Pakistan <sup>3,4</sup>
Cambodia	India <sup>3,4</sup>	Panama
Cameroon <sup>3,4</sup>	Indonesia <sup>4</sup>	Papua New Guinea
Central African Republic	Iran <sup>4,5</sup>	Paraguay
Chad	Iraq	Peru <sup>3</sup>
Chile	Ireland <sup>4,5</sup>	Philippines <sup>3</sup>
China <sup>4,5</sup>	Israel	Poland <sup>4,5</sup>
Colombia	Italy <sup>4,5</sup>	Portugal
Comoros	Jamaica	Qatar
Congo	Japan <sup>3,4</sup>	ROK <sup>4,5</sup>
Costa Rica <sup>4,5</sup>	Jordan <sup>3</sup>	Republic of Moldova
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>3,4</sup>	Kazakhstan	Romania <sup>3</sup>
Croatia	Kenya <sup>4</sup>	Russian Federation <sup>3,4</sup>
Cuba <sup>3,4</sup>	Kuwait <sup>5</sup>	Rwanda
Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Czech Republic <sup>5</sup>	Lao PDR	Saint Lucia
DPRK	Lebanon	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
DR Congo	Lesotho <sup>5</sup>	Samoa
Denmark	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe
Djibouti	Libya	

Saudi Arabia	Sweden <sup>3</sup>	Tuvalu
Senegal	Switzerland <sup>4, 5</sup>	Uganda
Serbia	Syrian AR <sup>3</sup>	Ukraine <sup>4</sup>
Seychelles	Tajikistan	UAE
Sierra Leone <sup>4</sup>	Thailand <sup>5</sup>	UR of Tanzania
Slovakia	The former Yugoslav	Uruguay
Slovenia	Republic of Macedonia	Uzbekistan
Somalia	Timor-Leste	Vanuatu
South Africa <sup>5</sup>	Togo <sup>4</sup>	Venezuela <sup>3</sup>
Spain <sup>3, 4</sup>	Tonga	Viet Nam
Sri Lanka <sup>3</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago	Yemen
Sudan <sup>3</sup>	Tunisia <sup>3</sup>	Zambia
Suriname	Turkey <sup>3, 4</sup>	Zimbabwe <sup>3</sup>
Swaziland	Turkmenistan	

#### Notes

- 1 As at 31 May 2014, one seat on the Industrial Development Board for the 2013–15 term was vacant.
- 2 Canada withdrew from UNIDO in 1993, the USA in 1996, Australia in 1997, Lithuania and the UK in 2012 and New Zealand in 2013.
- 3 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the close of the 17th regular session of the General Conference in 2017 (decision [GC.15/Dec.9](#) of 6 December 2013).
- 4 Members of the Programme and Budget Committee, elected to hold office until the close of the 16th regular session of the General Conference in 2015.
- 5 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the close of the 16th regular session of the General Conference in 2015 (decision [GC.14/Dec.10](#) of 2 December 2011).
- 6 Industrial Development Board member whose term ends on 31 December 2014.

## World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Capitán Haya, 42  
28020 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: +34 91 567 8100

Fax: +34 91 571 3733

Email: [omt@unwto.org](mailto:omt@unwto.org)

Internet: [www.unwto.org](http://www.unwto.org)

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.

UNWTO was established as the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1975 on the entry into force of statutes adopted in 1970, and became a UN specialised agency in 2003 (GA res. [58/232](#) (2003)), formally adopting the change in acronym to UNWTO (English) and IOHOTO (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. It is also 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).

## 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 2015 in Colombia. 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: more than 400 representing 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	Belarus	Cameroon
Albania	Benin	Central African Republic
Algeria	Bhutan	Chad
Andorra	Bolivia	Chile
Angola (2013–17)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	China (2011–15)
Argentina <sup>1</sup> (2013–15)	Botswana	Colombia
Armenia	Brazil (2011–15)	Congo
Australia	Brunei Darussalam	Costa Rica
Austria	Bulgaria (2013–17)	Côte d'Ivoire
Azerbaijan (2013–17)	Burkina Faso	Croatia (2013–17)
Bahamas <sup>2</sup> (2015–17)	Burundi	Cuba
Bahrain	Cabo Verde	Cyprus
Bangladesh	Cambodia	Czech Republic



DPRK	Lesotho	Russian Federation (2011–15)
DR Congo	Liberia	Rwanda
Djibouti	Libya	San Marino
Dominican Republic	Lithuania	São Tomé and Príncipe
Ecuador (2013–17)	Madagascar (2011–15)	Saudi Arabia (2011–15)
Egypt (2013–17)	Malawi	Senegal
El Salvador	Malaysia	Serbia (2013–17)
Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Seychelles (2013–17)
Eritrea	Mali	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Malta	Slovakia
Fiji	Mauritania (2011–15)	Slovenia
France (2011–15)	Mauritius	South Africa (2013–17)
Gabon	Mexico (2011–15)	Spain (Permanent Executive Council member)
Gambia (2011–15)	Monaco	Sri Lanka
Georgia	Mongolia	Sudan
Germany (2013–17)	Montenegro	Swaziland
Ghana	Morocco	Switzerland
Greece	Mozambique (2011–15; Second Vice-Chair for 2014)	Syrian AR
Guatemala	Myanmar	Tajikistan
Guinea	Namibia	Thailand
Guinea-Bissau	Nepal	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Haiti	Netherlands	Timor-Leste
Honduras	Nicaragua	Togo
Hungary	Niger	Trinidad and Tobago
India (2013–17)	Nigeria (2011–15)	Tunisia (2013–17)
Indonesia (2011–15; Chair for 2014)	Norway	Turkey
Iran (2013–17)	Oman	Turkmenistan
Iraq	Pakistan	Uganda
Israel	Panama	Ukraine
Italy (2011–15)	Papua New Guinea	UAE
Jamaica <sup>2</sup> (2013–15; First Vice-Chair for 2014)	Paraguay	UR of Tanzania (2011–15)
Japan	Peru <sup>1</sup> (2015–17)	Uruguay
Jordan	Philippines	Uzbekistan (2011–15)
Kazakhstan	Poland	Vanuatu
Kenya	Portugal	Venezuela
Kuwait	Qatar	Viet Nam
Kyrgyzstan	ROK (2011–15)	Yemen
Lao PDR	Republic of Moldova	Zambia
Lebanon	Romania	Zimbabwe

#### Associate members

Aruba	Hong Kong, China	Madeira, Portugal
Flanders	Macau, China	Puerto Rico

#### Permanent observer

Holy See

#### Special observer

State of Palestine

#### Notes

- 1 Argentina is sharing the four-year 2013–17 term with Peru.
- 2 Jamaica is sharing the four-year 2013–17 term with Bahamas.

## International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

Via di San Michele, 13  
I-00153 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 58 5531  
Fax: +39 06 58 55 3349  
Email: [iccrom@iccrom.org](mailto:iccrom@iccrom.org)

Internet: [www.iccrom.org](http://www.iccrom.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/iccrom](http://www.facebook.com/iccrom)

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

Director-General: Stefano De Caro, Italy (appointed by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2011 for a four-year term beginning January 2012)

### 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 Education, 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) and the International Council of Museums (ICOM). More governance information is on the [website](#) under 'About'.

### Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session every two years, most recently in November 2013 in Rome, and in extraordinary session if the Council or at least one-third of its Member States so request.

### Membership

UNESCO members 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 of 31 May 2014, there are 133 Member States.<sup>1</sup> Council members and their terms are on the website under 'About'.

## Members (133)

Afghanistan	Georgia	Nigeria
Albania	Germany	Norway
Algeria	Ghana	Oman
Andorra	Greece	Pakistan
Angola	Guatemala	Paraguay
Argentina	Guyana	Peru
Armenia	Haiti	Philippines
Australia	Honduras	Poland
Austria	India	Portugal
Azerbaijan	Iran	Qatar
Bahrain	Iraq	ROK
Bangladesh	Ireland	Romania
Barbados	Israel	Rwanda
Belgium	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Benin	Japan	Senegal
Bolivia	Jordan	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kenya	Seychelles
Botswana	Kuwait	Slovakia
Brazil	Lao PDR	Slovenia
Brunei Darussalam	Latvia	South Africa
Bulgaria	Lebanon	Spain
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	Sri Lanka
Cambodia	Libya	Sudan
Cameroon	Lithuania	Swaziland
Canada	Luxembourg	Sweden
Chad	Madagascar	Switzerland
Chile	Malawi <sup>2</sup>	Syrian AR
China	Malaysia	Thailand
Colombia	Maldives	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Congo <sup>1</sup>	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Croatia	Mauritania	Tunisia
Cuba	Mauritius	Turkey
Cyprus	Mexico	UAE
Czech Republic	Monaco	UK
Denmark	Mongolia	UR of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Montenegro	USA
Ecuador	Morocco	Uruguay
Egypt	Mozambique	Venezuela
Estonia	Myanmar	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	Namibia	Yemen
Finland	Nepal	Zambia
France	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
Gabon	New Zealand	
Gambia	Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a permanent observer to ICCROM.

### 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 Malawi became a member in July 2013.

## WORLD BANK GROUP

Headquarters  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 477 6391  
Email: [pic@worldbank.org](mailto:pic@worldbank.org)

Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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 \$1.25 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, with a new term beginning in November 2014.

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)

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/ibrd](http://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 \$86 billion in investment by member countries and increasing the proportion of shares held by developing member countries.

In 2014, the Board approved revenue and cost-side measures to further bolster the IBRD's lending capacity. In financial year 2013, the IBRD's total lending commitments totalled \$15.25 billion, though this was projected to increase.

### 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 188 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'About' and '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](http://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).

### 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 172 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'About' and 'Member Countries', and click on IDA). Eighty-two countries are currently (as of May 2014) eligible to receive IDA resources.

## International Finance Corporation (IFC)

2121 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 3800  
Fax: +1 202 973 4384

Internet: [www.ifc.org](http://www.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 of 2013, the IFC's total capital was \$22.28 billion. Including its mobilisation funds, the IFC's total commitments in financial year 2013 were \$24.85 billion of which \$18.35 billion was on its own account.

### 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](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'About' and '[Member Countries](#)', and click on IFC).

## Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 522 0316  
Email: [migainquiry@worldbank.org](mailto:migainquiry@worldbank.org)

Internet: [www.miga.org](http://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 the year ending 30 June 2013, MIGA issued \$2.8 billion in investment guarantees (insurance) for 30 projects in developing countries. The results bring the total guarantee coverage issued since MIGA's inception in 1988 to \$30 billion. The Agency closed the year with an outstanding gross portfolio of \$10.8 billion, compared with \$10.3 billion the previous year. MIGA's issuance level is projected to increase further from 2014.

## 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 180 MIGA members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'About' and '[Member Countries](#)', and click on MIGA) 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

Internet: [www.worldbank.org/icsid](http://www.worldbank.org/icsid)

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 in this book at the start of the World Bank Group section.

## Membership

Membership is dependent on ratification of the Convention. As of May 2013, there are 159 signatory states to the Convention, of which 150\* have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. A list of members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'About' and '[Member Countries](#)', and click on IDA) or on the ICSID website under '[Member States](#)'.

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### Note

\* Venezuela withdrew from the Convention in 2012.



## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

700 19th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20431  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 6220  
Fax: +1 202 623 4661  
Email: [publicaffairs@imf.org](mailto:publicaffairs@imf.org)

Internet: [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)

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

Managing Director and Executive Board Chair: Christine Lagarde, France (selected by the IMF Executive Board for a five-year term starting 5 July 2011)

### 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 188 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 determines 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 of March 2014, was \$368 billion.

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 terms for low-income country members in crisis. 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) to supplement member countries' reserves and thereby improve the liquidity of the international monetary system. Members may use SDRs to acquire currency from other members for use in alleviating balance of payments difficulties and in a variety of other transactions. Members in strong balance of payments positions may be designated to accept SDRs from other members with weak balance of payments in exchange for currency. Allocations of SDRs are made over two basic periods that generally run to five years. The US dollar value of the SDR is posted daily on the IMF's website.

## Evolution

The IMF articles have been amended six times, in 1969, 1978, 1992, 2009 and twice in 2011. 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 would, amongst other things, double quotas, shift over 6 percent of quota shares to dynamic emerging market and developing countries, and preserve the quota and voting share of the poorest member countries.

As of 31 May 2014, these amendments are not yet in force (requires ratification by 85 percent of the voting power of the membership). The Board's International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) affirmed in April 2014 that implementation of the 2010 reforms remained its highest priority. A comprehensive review of the current quota formula was completed in January 2013 and will form a basis for the Executive Board to agree on a new quota formula as part of the next (15th) review. The Board of Governors has set a deadline of January 2015 for the completion of the 15th General Review of Quotas.

## Structure

The Board of Governors comprises one governor appointed by each member country, typically a minister of finance or central bank governor. Substantive or 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 IMFC. Its terms of reference are the supervision of the international monetary system, including the operation of the adjustment process and global liquidity.

The Development Committee (the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the IMF on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries) advises and reports to the World Bank and IMF Boards of Governors on all aspects of the real transfer of resources to 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 single country constituencies, from those IMF members with the largest quotas<sup>1</sup> – USA, Germany, Japan, UK, France, Russian Federation, China and Saudi Arabia. The remainder are elected to represent the interests of constituencies made up of several countries. Elections can vary across the constituencies, with many being held every two years.

More details about governance, including members of the Boards, are on the IMF website from links under 'About the IMF' and '[Governance](#)'.

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### Note

1 The Russia Federation's quota is smaller than Canada's quota, but Canada is part of a broader constituency group.

## 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 188 members (as of May 2014) 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](mailto:official.mail@iaea.org)

Internet: [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org)

Director-General: Yukiya Amano, Japan (appointed by the Board of Governors and confirmed by the General Conference in 2009, reappointed by Board of Governors in March 2013, confirmed by the General Conference in September 2013)

### Purpose

The IAEA's role is to promote and accelerate the contribution atomic energy 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. There were 1264 nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards at the end of 2013, for which 223 inspectors had conducted a total of 1969 inspections during the course of the year.

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.

### 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 of 31 May 2014) are: the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, which entered into force on 27 October 1986 (117 [parties](#)) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which entered into force on 26 February 1987 (111 [parties](#)).

In 1994, an IAEA Diplomatic Conference adopted the Convention on Nuclear Safety. It entered into force on 24 October 1996 (77 [parties](#)).

Other conventions adopted under the auspices of the IAEA (with numbers as of 31 May 2014) are the:

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which entered into force on 8 February 1987 (149 [parties](#)). An amendment to this Convention was adopted on 8 July 2005 but has not yet entered into force (76 contracting [states](#))
- 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 (69 [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 (12 [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 but which has not yet entered into force (four contracting [states](#) and 17 signatories).

For details about conventions and treaties, see the IAEA website (follow links from 'Publications' and 'Agreements, Treaties and [Conventions](#)').

## 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.

More governance information is on the [website](#) under 'About Us' and 'Policy Bodies'.

## 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 31 May 2014, the IAEA had 162 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.

## Board officers 2013–14

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### Chair

Thiep Nguyen, Viet Nam

### Vice-Chairs

Przemyslaw Grudzinski, Poland

Jan Petersen, Norway

Board members (35)<sup>1</sup>

	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.....	2012–14
Argentina.....	1957–2012	2012–14
Australia.....	1957–2013	2013–15
Austria.....	1965–67 77–79 83–85 90–92 1999–2001	
	06–08.....	2013–14
Azerbaijan.....	2009–11	
Bangladesh.....	1975–77 81–83	
Belarus.....	1999–2001 05–07	
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 09–13.....	2013–15
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.....	1957–2013	2013–15
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	
China.....	1984–2013	2013–15
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
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1984–86 88–90	
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	
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	
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.....	2013–14
France.....	1957–2013	2013–15
Gabon.....	1973–75	
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	1960–62 66–68 1972–2013	2013–15
Ghana <sup>3</sup> .....	1962–63 65–67 73–74 77–79 88–90 94–96	
	97–99 2000–02 04–06 07–09	

Greece	1961-63 71-73 78-80 84-86 91-93 1998-2000 05-07	2012-14
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	1957-2013	2013-15
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	
Italy	1957-58 62-64 68-70 73-86 89-91 93-94 97-99 2003-05 07-08 10-13	
Japan	1957-2013	2013-15
Jordan	1984-86 1998-2000 10-12	
Kenya	1979-81 82-84 2009-11	2013-14
Kuwait	1977-79 87-89 95-97 2001-03	
Lebanon	1966-68 73-74 80-82 93-95	
Libya	1975-77 82-84 87-89 92-94 2000-02 05-07	2012-14
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	
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	
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	
Netherlands	1958-60 64-66 70-72 75-77 81-83 88-90 95-98 2002-05 09-12	
New Zealand	1996-98 2002-04 08-10	
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	2012-14
Norway	1959-60 63-64 67-68 71-72 77-79 84-86 91-93 1998-2000 05-07	2012-14
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	2012-14
Panama	1976-78 81-83 2002-04	
Paraguay	1992-94	
Peru	1957-60 67-69 73-75 77-79 80-82 84-86 88-90 97-99 2000-05 09-11	2013-14
Philippines	1959-61 67-69 73-77 79-81 83-85 89-91 93-95 2001-03 07-09	
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	2012-14

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
ROK.....	1957-59 65-67 73-75 77-79 81-83 85-89 91-93 1995-2001 03-07 09-13	
Romania.....	1957-59 63-65 71-73 77-79 81-83 91-93 95-97 2001-03 08-10	
Russian Federation.....	1957-2013	2013-15
Saudi Arabia.....	1972-74 78-80 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1998-2000 02-04 07-09 11-13	
Senegal.....	1975-78 87-89	
Singapore.....	1968-70 1998-2000 04-06 10-12	
Slovakia.....	1994-96 1998-2000 04-06	2013-14
Slovenia.....	1997-99 2005-07	
South Africa.....	1957-77 1995-2013	2013-15
Spain.....	1959-61 69-71 74-76 81-83 86-89 92-93 94-96 2000-04 08-10	
Sri Lanka.....	1959-61 67-69 71-73 2004-06	
Sudan.....	1973-75 80-82 85-87 1998-2000 02-04	2013-14
Sweden.....	1957-58 61-62 65-66 69-70 73-75 80-82 85-94 1997-2000 04-07 11-13	2013-15
Switzerland.....	1963-65 73-75 79-81 86-89 93-95 96-97 2000-03 07-10	
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	2012-14
Tunisia <sup>2</sup> .....	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	
Ukraine.....	1990-92 93-95 2000-02 09-11	
UAE.....	1996-98 2010-12	2013-14
UK.....	1957-2013	2013-15
UR of Tanzania.....	1978-80 2011-13	
USA.....	1957-2013	2013-15
Uruguay.....	1963-65 69-71 74-76 80-82 90-92 94-96 1998-2000 08-10	2012-14
Venezuela.....	1958-60 68-70 74-76 78-80 82-84 86-88 89-91 2004-06 09-11	2013-14
Viet Nam.....	1961-63 69-71 91-93 97-99 2003-05	2013-14
Yemen.....	2004-06	
Zambia.....	1974-76 81-83	

### Members that have not served on the Board

Angola	Burundi	Eritrea
Armenia	Cambodia <sup>4</sup>	Estonia
Bahamas	Central African Republic	Fiji
Bahrain	Chad	Georgia
Belize	Congo	Haiti
Benin	Cyprus	Holy See
Botswana	Dominica	Honduras
Brunei Darussalam	Dominican Republic	Iceland



Israel	Marshall Islands	San Marino
Jamaica	Mauritania	Serbia
Kazakhstan	Mauritius	Seychelles
Kyrgyzstan	Monaco	Sierra Leone
Laos	Montenegro	Swaziland
Latvia	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Lesotho	Myanmar	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Liberia	Nepal	Togo
Liechtenstein	Oman	Trinidad and Tobago
Luxembourg	Palau	Uganda
Malawi	Papua New Guinea	Uzbekistan
Mali	Republic of Moldova	Zimbabwe
Malta	Rwanda	

#### Notes

- 1 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) and Tonga (2011) and will take effect once they deposit the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA.
- 2 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.
- 3 One year as an observer.
- 4 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](mailto:pio@icc-cpi.int)

Internet: [www.icc-cpi.int](http://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 122 States [Parties](#) (as of 31 May 2014). 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 of May 2014, a total of 21 cases in eight situations have 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](http://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 Assembly meets annually, usually in November alternating between The Hague and New York.

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.

## Judges

Listed in order of precedence; terms end in March of the year shown.

### President

Sang-Hyun Song, ROK<sup>1</sup> .....2015

### First Vice-President

Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, Botswana .....2018

### Second Vice-President

Cuno Tarfusser, Italy .....2018

## Judges

Hans-Peter Kaul, Germany.....	2015	Kuniko Ozaki, Japan.....	2018
Akua Kuenyehia, Ghana.....	2015	Miriam Defensor-Santiago, Philippines.....	2021
Erkki Kourula, Finland.....	2015	Howard Morrison, UK.....	2021
Anita Ušacka, Latvia.....	2015	Olga Herrera Carbuccia, Dominican Republic.....	2021
Ekaterina Trendafilova, Bulgaria.....	2015	Robert Fremr, Czech Republic.....	2021
Joyce Aluoch, Kenya.....	2018	Chile Eboe-Osuji, Nigeria.....	2021
Christine Van Den Wyngaert, Belgium.....	2018	Geoffrey A Henderson, Trinidad and Tobago <sup>2</sup> .....	2021
Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi, Argentina.....	2018		

## Judges whose terms have expired but remain in office to complete current trials

Fatoumata Dembele Diarra, Mali.....	2012	Bruno Cotte, France.....	2012
Sylvia Steiner, Brazil.....	2012		

## Notes

- 1 Re-elected as President on 11 March 2012 for a three-year term with immediate effect.
- 2 Judge Henderson replaced Judge Anthony T Carmona, Trinidad, 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](mailto:info@eccc.gov.kh)

Internet: [www.eccc.gov.kh/en](http://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 Mission (UNAKRT) (see [www.unakrt-online.org](http://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](#)).

## 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 are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and 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.

## Judges

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### Pre-Trial Chamber

Prak Kimsan, Cambodia (President)	Huot Vuthy, Cambodia
Rowan Downing, Australia	Pen Pichsaly, Cambodia (Reserve)
Ney Thol, Cambodia	Steven Bwana, UR of Tanzania (Reserve)
Chang-ho Chung, ROK	

### Trial Chamber

Nil Nonn, Cambodia (President)	You Ottara, Cambodia
Silvia Cartwright, New Zealand	Thou Mony, Cambodia (Reserve)
Ya Sokhan, Cambodia	Claudia Fenz, Austria (Reserve)
Jean-Marc Lavergne, France	

### Supreme Court Chamber

Kong Srim, Cambodia (President)	Ya Narin, Cambodia
Som Sereyvuth, Cambodia	Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba, Zambia
Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart, Poland	Phillip Rapoza, USA (Reserve)
Mong Monichariya, Cambodia	Sin Rith, Cambodia (Reserve)
Chandra Nihal Jayasinghe, Sri Lanka	

### Co-Investigating Judges

You Bunleng, Cambodia	Olivier Beauvallet, France (Reserve)
Mark Brian Harmon, USA	

## 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
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Telephone: +31 70 525 8481  
Email: [info@rscsl.org](mailto:info@rscsl.org)  
Internet: [www.rscsl.org](http://www.rscsl.org)  
Twitter: [@SpecialCourt](https://twitter.com/SpecialCourt)

Acting Registrar: Binta Mansaray, Sierra Leone (former Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; appointed to the Residual Special Court in December 2013)  
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, ten of who 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

Philip Nyamu Waki, Kenya (President, elected in December 2013 for a two-year term)

Richard Brunt Lussick, Samoa

Pierre G Boutet, Canada

Renate Winter, Austria

Teresa Anne Doherty, Northern Ireland

Shireen Avis Fisher, USA

Elizabeth Ibamda Nahamya, Uganda

Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake, Botswana

Andrew John Hatton, UK

Isaack Lenaola, Kenya

### Appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone

George Gelaga King, Sierra Leone

John Bankole Thompson, Sierra Leone

Jon Kamanda, Sierra Leone

Vivian Margarette Solomo, Sierra Leone

Abdulai Hamid Charm, Sierra Leone

Emmanuel Ekundayo Roberts, Sierra Leone

## 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](mailto:media@opcw.org)

Internet: [www.opcw.org](http://www.opcw.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/OPCWonline](http://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; re-elected 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), negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament and that 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. It 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, controls the transfer of some chemicals listed in the Convention and has a system of routine visits and challenge inspections by OPCW Technical Secretariat inspectors.

In October 2013, the OPCW and UN established a joint mission in Syria in order to achieve the timely elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme. The UN Secretary-General appointed Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands, as Special Coordinator of the Joint Mission.

## 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 four to six regular sessions annually.

## Membership

Membership is open to any state that becomes a State Party to the Convention (article VIII). As at 31 May 2014, 190 countries were members of the OPCW (all UN Member States except Angola, DPRK, Egypt, Israel, Myanmar and South Sudan; plus Cook Islands, Holy See and Niue). Executive Council members' two-year terms run from May to May of the years shown in the following list. Members for May 2014 to May 2016 were elected in May 2014.

### Executive Council members (41)

	Previous	Current
Albania	2010–12	
Algeria	1997–14	2014–16
Argentina	1997–2013	2013–15
Australia	1997–2000 06–10	
Austria	2000–02 08–10	
Bangladesh	1997–2004	
Belarus	1997–98 2002–04 06–08	2014–16
Belgium	1998–2000 02–04 06–08 12–14	
Benin	2002–04	
Bolivia	2012–14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006–08	
Botswana	2001–03	
Brazil	1997–2013	2013–15
Bulgaria	1997–98 2001–03 07–09	
Cameroon	1997–2005 07–13	2013–15
Canada	2000–04 10–14	
Chile	1997–2004 06–10 12–14	2014–16
China	1997–2013	2013–15
Colombia	2002–07 10–12	
Costa Rica	2008–12	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997–2001	
Croatia	2001–03 11–13	2014–16
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	
Finland.....	1998–2000 06–08	2014–16
France.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Gabon.....	2005–07	
Germany.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Ghana.....	2005–09	
Greece.....		2014–16
Guatemala.....		2014–16
Hungary.....	1997–99 2002–04 11–13	
India.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Indonesia.....	2000–02	
Iran.....	1998–2014	2014–16
Iraq.....	2010–14	
Ireland.....	2006–08 12–14	
Italy.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Japan.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Kenya.....	1997–2000 04–08 10–12	2013–15
Kuwait.....	2003–05 08–10	
Lesotho.....	2005–09	
Libya.....	2008–14	2014–16
Luxembourg.....	2010–12	
Malaysia.....	2004–06 07–09 11–13	2014–16
Malta.....	1997–98	
Mexico.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Morocco.....	1999–2008 09–13	2013–15
Mozambique.....	2009–11	
Namibia.....	2000–02 11–13	
Netherlands.....	1997–98 2000–02 04–06 08–10	2014–16
New Zealand.....	2004–06	2014–16
Nigeria.....	2001–05 08–10 11–13	2013–15
Norway.....	1997–98 2004–06 12–14	
Oman.....	1997–98	
Pakistan.....	1998–2014	2014–16
Panama.....	2000–06	2014–16
Peru.....	1997–2010 12–14	2014–16
Philippines.....	1997–2000 06–08	
Poland.....	1997–2002 05–07 09–11	2013–15
Portugal.....	2002–04 12–14	
Qatar.....	2012–14	2014–16
ROK.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Romania.....	1997–2001 05–07 10–12	
Russian Federation.....	1998–2014	2014–16
Rwanda.....	2011–13	
Saudi Arabia.....	1997–2013	2013–15
Senegal.....		2013–15
Serbia.....	2004–06	2013–15
Slovakia.....	1998–2000 03–05 08–10	
Slovenia.....	2000–02	
South Africa.....	1997–2014	2014–16
Spain.....	1997–2002 04–06 08–12	2014–16
Sri Lanka.....	1997–2006 08–12	
Sudan.....	2001–11 12–14	
Suriname.....	1997–98	



Sweden .....	2000–02 08–10	
Switzerland .....	1998–2000 06–08	
Thailand .....	2006–08	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	2008–10	
Tunisia .....	1997–2011	2014–16
Turkey .....	2002–04 10–12	
Ukraine .....	1999–2001 04–06 09–11 12–14	
UK .....	1997–2013	2013–15
USA .....	1997–2013	2013–15
Uruguay .....	1997–98 2001–06 09–11	2013–15
Venezuela .....	1998–2000	
Zambia .....	2003–05	
Zimbabwe .....	1997–2001	

### Executive Council officers (May 2014 to May 2015)

#### Chair

Álvaro Marcelo Moerzinger,  
Uruguay

#### Vice-Chairs

Croatia  
Italy  
Japan  
Libya

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

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 1200  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26030 0  
Fax: +43 1 26030 5823  
Email: [info@ctbto.org](mailto:info@ctbto.org)

Internet: [www.ctbto.org](http://www.ctbto.org)

Executive Secretary: Lassina Zerbo, Burkina Faso (from August 2013; elected and appointed by the Preparatory Commission for a four-year term)

### 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 31 May 2014). 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. Eight such conferences have taken place, most recently in September 2013 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 and February 2013, Member States received initial estimates of the time, location and magnitude of the tests in less than two hours. As of May 2014, 278 monitoring stations are certified, a further 18 have been installed, 20 are under construction and 21 planned.

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 of 31 May 2014, there are 183 States [Signatories](#). Of these, 162 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](mailto:secretariat@incb.org)

Internet: [www.incub.org](http://www.incub.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 31 May 2014): the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (184 [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 (188 [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 worldwide 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.

## Members (13)<sup>1</sup>

Terms end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board that the successor is entitled to attend.

### Nominated by the WHO

Wayne Hall, Australia.....	2017	Sri Suryawati, Indonesia.....	2017
Rajat Ray, India.....	2015		

### Nominated by governments

David Johnson, USA.....	2017	Ahmed Kamal Eldin Samak, Egypt.....	2017
Galina Aleksandrovna Korchagina, Russian Federation.....	2015	Werner Sipp, Germany.....	2017
Alejandro Mohar Betancourt, Mexico.....	2017	Viroj Sumyai, Thailand.....	2015
Marc Moinard, France.....	2015	Francisco Thoumi, Colombia.....	2015
Lochan Naidoo, South Africa.....	2015	Raymond Yans, Belgium.....	2017

### Note

- 1 On 23 April 2014, ECOSOC elected by secret ballot five members for five-year terms beginning on 2 March 2015. Jagjit Pavadia, India; Viroj Sumyai, Thailand; Francisco Thoumi, Colombia; and Jallal Toufiq, Morocco, were elected in the first voting round. Bernard Leroy, France, was elected in a third round following a special ballot to break a tie between Zhimin Liu, China, and Flore Ndembiyembe, Cameroon.

## 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](mailto:itcreg@intracen.org)

Internet: [www.intracen.org](http://www.intracen.org)

Twitter: @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 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 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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.

ITC flagship events include the World Export Development Forum (WEDF) and the Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum (WVEF). Both were most recently scheduled to be held in mid-September 2014 in Kigali, Rwanda.

### 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](mailto:upov.mail@upov.int)

Internet: [www.upov.int](http://www.upov.int)

Secretary-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (the UPOV Council appoints the Director-General of WIPO as Secretary-General of UPOV; current term 2008 to September 2014)

### 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), 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 under '[Meetings](#)'.

### Members (71)

Albania	Brazil	Czech Republic
Argentina	Bulgaria	Denmark
Australia	Canada	Dominican Republic
Austria	Chile	Ecuador
Azerbaijan	China	Estonia
Belarus	Colombia	European Union
Belgium	Costa Rica	Finland
Bolivia	Croatia	France

Georgia  
Germany  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Kyrgyzstan  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Mexico  
Morocco  
Netherlands

New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Norway  
Oman  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Poland  
Portugal  
ROK  
Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Serbia  
Singapore  
Slovakia

Slovenia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
The former Yugoslav  
  Republic of Macedonia  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Ukraine  
UK  
USA  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Viet Nam

# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

## African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

Temporary Headquarters  
15 Avenue du Ghana  
PO Box 323-1002  
Tunis-Belvédère  
Tunisia  
Telephone: +216 71 103 900  
Fax: +216 71 351 933

Statutory Headquarters  
Rue Joseph Anoma  
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Telephone: +225 20 20 48 22  
Fax: +225 20 21 31 00

Email: [afdb@afdb.org](mailto:afdb@afdb.org)

Internet: [www.afdb.org](http://www.afdb.org)

Skype: afdb\_acc

President: Donald Kaberuka, Rwanda (elected by the Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, in 2005; re-elected May 2010 for a second five-year term)

### 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 the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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, on the Board of Directors' recommendation, 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. Morocco and 25 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 (25)

Argentina	Germany	Saudi Arabia
Austria	India	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Switzerland
Canada	Kuwait	UAE (ADF member only)
China	Netherlands	UK
Denmark	Norway	USA
Finland	Portugal	
France	ROK	

## Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

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](mailto:pic@iadb.org)

Internet: [www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

President (Executive Head): Luis Alberto Moreno, Colombia (since 2005; re-elected by the Board of Governors in July 2010 for a second 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's loans finance key public sector projects although a significant proportion of its operations are directed to the private sector.

## 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 2016. 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 2012, including investment grants, was \$11.4 billion, increasing to \$14 billion in 2013.

## Structure

The IDB is an official observer to the UN. It has country offices in 26 borrowing countries, as well as 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 50.02 percent of the voting power. The single largest shareholder is the USA, with 30.01 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. 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 from the 'About us' page.

### Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC)

1350 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 3900  
Fax: +1 202 623 3815

Internet: [www.iic.int](http://www.iic.int)

General Manager: Carl Muñana, USA (since January 2013)

The IIC is a multilateral financial institution that is an autonomous affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It began operations in 1989 to promote the economic development of its Latin American and Caribbean member countries by financing private enterprise, preferably small and medium in scale. It provides financing in the form of equity investments, loans and guarantees. It also provides advisory services to private enterprise in the region. The Corporation works directly with the private sector and neither seeks nor requires government guarantees for its loans, equity investments or lines of credit. It has approved about 800 direct loans for more than \$4.8 billion to small and medium-sized enterprises.

The IIC has 26 regional developing member [countries](#) and 18 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.iadb.org/mif](http://www.iadb.org/mif)

General Manager: Nancy Lee, USA (since 2011)

The MIF is a special fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that promotes private sector development and private investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. The MIF began operations in 1993, and has since funded more than 1700 projects and financed more than \$1.1 billion in grants and investments. MIF operations are concentrated in three areas:

- Fostering efficient institutions and regulatory frameworks
- Raising the productivity of human resources
- Improving smaller enterprises' access to sources of finance and technical assistance.

There are 39 donating member countries, both regional and non-regional, listed on the website under '[MIF FAQ](#)'.

### 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](mailto:intal@iadb.org)

Internet: [www.iadb.org/intal](http://www.iadb.org/intal)

Director: Graciela Schamis, Argentina (since June 2013)

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](mailto:indes@iadb.org)

Internet: [www.iadb.org/indes](http://www.iadb.org/indes)

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](mailto:information@adb.org)

Internet: [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)

President and Chair of the Board of Directors: Takehiko Nakao, Japan (since 28 April 2013)

### Purpose

The ADB is a multilateral development finance institution founded in 1966 to finance 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, particularly including: infrastructure; the environment, including climate change; regional cooperation and integration; finance sector development; and education. Most assistance is to the public sector, with around 20 percent directly provided to private enterprises through equity investments and loans.

The ADB's strategic focus 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.

### 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 2013, ADB's operations totalled \$21 billion (\$14.4 billion financed by ADB Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and Special Funds Resources; \$6.6 billion by co-financing partners). Sovereign operations totalled \$16.5 billion, while non-sovereign operations totalled \$4.5 billion. Disbursements amounted to \$8.5 billion.

ADB's available resources in the form of authorised and subscribed capital stock amounted to \$163.8 billion and \$162.8 billion, respectively. ADB raised \$12.7 billion in medium- and long-term funds through public bond issues and private placements in eight currencies.

The ADF is financed by periodic contributions from donors and the repayment of earlier loans. In April 2012, negotiations concluded on the 10th replenishment of the ADF (ADF XI), with donors agreeing to a \$12.6 billion replenishment of the ADF covering operations from 2013 to 2016. In 2013, a gross \$3 billion in 46 ADF loans and \$843 million in 20 grants were disbursed. At the end of 2013, there were \$29.1 billion in outstanding ADF loans.

Key ADB financial highlights for 2013, compared with 2012, were:

- Income from loans was down 14 percent, but this was offset by lower borrowing costs and an increase in income from equity investments
- Administrative expenses were up 17 percent, largely due to the need to recognise increased pension liabilities
- Net operating income was almost unchanged (\$465 million in 2012, \$469 million in 2011)
- Available capital (and reserves) increased from \$16.4 billion to \$17.1 billion.

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, and 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 five 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. A list of [members](#) is on the website from the 'About ADB' page.

## Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

PO Box 408  
 Wildey, St Michael  
 Barbados, WI BB11000

Telephone: +1 246 431 1600  
 Fax: +1 246 426 7269  
 Email: [info@caribank.org](mailto:info@caribank.org)

Internet: [www.caribank.org](http://www.caribank.org)

President and Chair of the Board of Directors: William Warren Smith, Jamaica (appointed by the Board of Governors, for 2011–16)

### Purpose

The CDB is a regional financial institution established in 1970 to contribute to the economic growth and development of 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 less developed member countries. It provides loans, equity, guarantees and technical assistance for both the public and private sectors of regional member borrowing 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 comprises contributions and loans on highly concessionary terms. These resources are used to provide technical assistance or to make or guarantee loans of high development 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 27 member countries: 22 regional members, divided into 19 borrowing countries and three 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 18 members, 13 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 from the 'About CDB' page.

### Meetings

The Board of Governors meets once a year, and the Board of Directors five times a year.

### 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](#) from the 'About CDB' page.

# BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

# 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 budget for the two years 2014–15 was adopted by the General Assembly on 27 December 2013 through its resolution [68/248](#). The \$5.53 billion budget is as follows.

(thousands of US dollars)

### Part I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination.....	117,599,800
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management.....	673,012,400
<b>Total, Part I.....</b>	<b>790,612,200</b>

### Part II. Political affairs

3. Political affairs.....	1,197,957,200
4. Disarmament.....	24,729,600
5. Peacekeeping operations.....	113,454,400
6. Peaceful uses of outer space.....	8,160,600
<b>Total, Part II.....</b>	<b>1,344,301,800</b>

### Part III. International justice and law

7. International Court of Justice.....	52,344,800
8. Legal affairs.....	47,809,200
<b>Total, Part III.....</b>	<b>100,154,000</b>

### Part IV. International cooperation for development

9. Economic and social affairs.....	163,049,600
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.....	11,579,100
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development.....	17,000,300
12. Trade and development.....	147,132,500
13. International Trade Centre.....	39,913,900
14. Environment.....	34,963,500
15. Human settlements.....	23,260,700
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice.....	43,883,000
17. UN-Women.....	15,328,500
<b>Total, Part IV.....</b>	<b>496,111,100</b>



**Part V. Regional cooperation for development**

18. Economic and social development in Africa.....	151,633,600
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific.....	103,764,400
20. Economic development in Europe.....	71,706,300
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	116,669,900
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia.....	70,189,500
23. Regular programme of technical cooperation.....	58,449,700
<b>Total, Part V</b> .....	<b>572,413,400</b>

**Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs**

24. Human rights.....	174,785,600
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees.....	91,496,800
26. Palestine refugees.....	55,227,500
27. Humanitarian assistance.....	31,581,400
<b>Total, Part VI</b> .....	<b>353,091,300</b>

**Part VII. Public information**

28. Public information.....	188,443,900
<b>Total, Part VII</b> .....	<b>188,443,900</b>

**Part VIII. Common support services**

29. Common support services.....	657,782,400
<b>Total, Part VIII</b> .....	<b>657,782,400</b>

**Part IX. Internal oversight**

30. Internal oversight.....	40,552,300
<b>Total, Part IX</b> .....	<b>40,552,300</b>

**Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses**

31. Jointly financed administrative activities.....	11,357,800
32. Special expenses.....	143,660,200
<b>Total, Part X</b> .....	<b>155,018,000</b>

**Part XI. Capital expenditures**

33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance.....	75,268,700
<b>Total, Part XI</b> .....	<b>75,268,700</b>

**Part XII. Safety and security**

34. Safety and security.....	241,370,100
<b>Total, Part XII</b> .....	<b>241,370,100</b>

**Part XIII. Development Account**

35. Development Account.....	28,398,800
<b>Total, Part XIII</b> .....	<b>28,398,800</b>

**Part XIV. Staff assessment**

36. Staff assessment.....	486,831,800
<b>Total, Part XIV</b> .....	<b>486,831,800</b>

Grand total.....	5,530,349,800
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By the same resolution (68/248), the General Assembly approved estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$523,145,000 as follows:

### Income section

1. Income from staff assessment.....	491,185,600
2. General income.....	31,228,200
3. Services to the public.....	731,200
<b>Total, Income Section.....</b>	<b>523,145,000</b>

## 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. 67/238 (2012) set out the scale of assessments for 2013, 2014 and 2015. The scale of assessments will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2015.

The following table lists the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget for the period 2013–15.\*

### Member States percentage contribution

Member State	Percentage	Member State	Percentage
Afghanistan.....	0.005	Austria.....	0.798
Albania.....	0.010	Azerbaijan.....	0.040
Algeria.....	0.137	Bahamas.....	0.017
Andorra.....	0.008	Bahrain.....	0.039
Angola.....	0.010	Bangladesh.....	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda.....	0.002	Barbados.....	0.008
Argentina.....	0.432	Belarus.....	0.056
Armenia.....	0.007	Belgium.....	0.998
Australia.....	2.074	Belize.....	0.001

#### 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 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), 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 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.005 percent that would have been charged if it were a member.

Benin.....	0.003	Gambia.....	0.001
Bhutan.....	0.001	Georgia.....	0.007
Bolivia.....	0.009	Germany.....	7.141
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	0.017	Ghana.....	0.014
Botswana.....	0.017	Greece.....	0.638
Brazil.....	2.934	Grenada.....	0.001
Brunei Darussalam.....	0.026	Guatemala.....	0.027
Bulgaria.....	0.047	Guinea.....	0.001
Burkina Faso.....	0.003	Guinea-Bissau.....	0.001
Burundi.....	0.001	Guyana.....	0.001
Cabo Verde.....	0.001	Haiti.....	0.003
Cambodia.....	0.004	Honduras.....	0.008
Cameroon.....	0.012	Hungary.....	0.266
Canada.....	2.984	Iceland.....	0.027
Central African Republic.....	0.001	India.....	0.666
Chad.....	0.002	Indonesia.....	0.346
Chile.....	0.334	Iran.....	0.356
China.....	5.148	Iraq.....	0.068
Colombia.....	0.259	Ireland.....	0.418
Comoros.....	0.001	Israel.....	0.396
Congo.....	0.005	Italy.....	4.448
Costa Rica.....	0.038	Jamaica.....	0.011
Côte d'Ivoire.....	0.011	Japan.....	10.833
Croatia.....	0.126	Jordan.....	0.022
Cuba.....	0.069	Kazakhstan.....	0.121
Cyprus.....	0.047	Kenya.....	0.013
Czech Republic.....	0.386	Kiribati.....	0.001
DPRK.....	0.006	Kuwait.....	0.273
DR Congo.....	0.003	Kyrgyzstan.....	0.002
Denmark.....	0.675	Lao PDR.....	0.002
Djibouti.....	0.001	Latvia.....	0.047
Dominica.....	0.001	Lebanon.....	0.042
Dominican Republic.....	0.045	Lesotho.....	0.001
Ecuador.....	0.044	Liberia.....	0.001
Egypt.....	0.134	Libya.....	0.142
El Salvador.....	0.016	Liechtenstein.....	0.009
Equatorial Guinea.....	0.010	Lithuania.....	0.073
Eritrea.....	0.001	Luxembourg.....	0.081
Estonia.....	0.040	Madagascar.....	0.003
Ethiopia.....	0.010	Malawi.....	0.002
Fiji.....	0.003	Malaysia.....	0.281
Finland.....	0.519	Maldives.....	0.001
France.....	5.593	Mali.....	0.004
Gabon.....	0.020	Malta.....	0.016

Marshall Islands.....	0.001	Seychelles.....	0.001
Mauritania.....	0.002	Sierra Leone.....	0.001
Mauritius.....	0.013	Singapore.....	0.384
Mexico.....	1.842	Slovakia.....	0.171
Micronesia.....	0.001	Slovenia.....	0.100
Monaco.....	0.012	Solomon Islands.....	0.001
Mongolia.....	0.003	Somalia.....	0.001
Montenegro.....	0.005	South Africa.....	0.372
Morocco.....	0.062	South Sudan.....	0.004
Mozambique.....	0.003	Spain.....	2.973
Myanmar.....	0.010	Sri Lanka.....	0.025
Namibia.....	0.010	Sudan.....	0.010
Nauru.....	0.001	Suriname.....	0.004
Nepal.....	0.006	Swaziland.....	0.003
Netherlands.....	1.654	Sweden.....	0.960
New Zealand.....	0.253	Switzerland.....	1.047
Nicaragua.....	0.003	Syrian AR.....	0.036
Niger.....	0.002	Tajikistan.....	0.003
Nigeria.....	0.090	Thailand.....	0.239
Norway.....	0.851	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	0.008
Oman.....	0.102	Timor-Leste.....	0.002
Pakistan.....	0.085	Togo.....	0.001
Palau.....	0.001	Tonga.....	0.001
Panama.....	0.026	Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.044
Papua New Guinea.....	0.004	Tunisia.....	0.036
Paraguay.....	0.010	Turkey.....	1.328
Peru.....	0.117	Turkmenistan.....	0.019
Philippines.....	0.154	Tuvalu.....	0.001
Poland.....	0.921	Uganda.....	0.006
Portugal.....	0.474	Ukraine.....	0.099
Qatar.....	0.209	UAE.....	0.595
ROK.....	1.994	UK.....	5.179
Republic of Moldova.....	0.003	UR of Tanzania.....	0.009
Romania.....	0.226	USA.....	22.000
Russian Federation.....	2.438	Uruguay.....	0.052
Rwanda.....	0.002	Uzbekistan.....	0.015
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	0.001	Vanuatu.....	0.001
Saint Lucia.....	0.001	Venezuela.....	0.627
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	0.001	Viet Nam.....	0.042
Samoa.....	0.001	Yemen.....	0.010
San Marino.....	0.003	Zambia.....	0.006
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	0.001	Zimbabwe.....	0.002
Saudi Arabia.....	0.864	Total.....	100.000
Senegal.....	0.006		
Serbia.....	0.040		

## 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. 67/239 (2012) established the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2013–15, as outlined in the report to the Secretary-General (see [A/67/224/Add1](#)). The scale of assessments for peacekeeping will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2015.

### Assignment of contribution levels 2013–15

#### 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 <sup>1</sup>	Ireland	Oman <sup>1</sup>
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	Israel	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	ROK
Canada	Japan	San Marino
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Spain
Estonia	Malta	Sweden
Finland	Monaco	Switzerland

#### Level C

Brunei Darussalam	Qatar	UAE
Kuwait	Singapore	

#### Level D

Czech Republic

#### Level E

Saudi Arabia	Trinidad and Tobago
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**Transition to E**

Slovakia

**Level F**

Antigua and Barbuda

Barbados

Hungary

**Transition to F**

Croatia

Saint Kitts and Nevis

**Level G**

Latvia

Lithuania

Seychelles

Libya

Poland

**Level H\*<sup>2</sup>**

Bulgaria

Romania

**Level H<sup>2</sup>**

Chile

Turkey

Venezuela

Mexico

**Level I**

Albania

Grenada

Panama

Algeria

Guatemala

Papua New Guinea

Argentina

Guyana

Paraguay

Armenia

Honduras

Peru

Azerbaijan

India

Philippines

Belarus

Indonesia

Republic of Moldova

Belize

Iran

Saint Lucia

Bolivia

Iraq

Saint Vincent and  
the Grenadines

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Jamaica

Botswana

Jordan

Serbia

Brazil

Kazakhstan

South Africa

Cabo Verde

Kenya

Sri Lanka

Cameroon

Kyrgyzstan

Suriname

Colombia

Lebanon

Swaziland

Congo

Malaysia

Syrian AR

Costa Rica

Maldives

Tajikistan

Côte d'Ivoire

Marshall Islands

Thailand

Cuba

Mauritius

The former Yugoslav

DPRK

Micronesia

Republic of Macedonia

Dominica

Mongolia

Tonga

Dominican Republic

Montenegro

Tunisia

Ecuador

Morocco

Turkmenistan

Egypt

Namibia

Ukraine

El Salvador

Nauru

Uruguay

Fiji

Nicaragua

Uzbekistan

Gabon

Nigeria

Viet Nam

Georgia

Pakistan

Zimbabwe

Ghana

Palau

**Level J: Least Developed Countries**

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
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Yemen
Eritrea	Niger	Zambia
Ethiopia	Rwanda	
Gambia	Samoa	

**Notes**

- 1 At the time of the adoption of GA res. [67/239](#) (2012), the Fifth Committee Chair and General Assembly President stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2013–15 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 Oman would forgo its transition period, and that these discounts would not cause the aggregate assessment rates for countries in level A over the scale period to exceed their aggregate effective rates as contained in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [55/235](#) (2000) and [55/236](#) (2000) ([A/67/224](#) (2012)).
- 2 Category H\* comprises countries that have voluntarily moved to category H.





# LIST OF ACRONYMS

# ACRONYMS

## A

<b>ACABQ</b>	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
<b>ACC</b>	Administrative Committee on Coordination
<b>ACPR</b>	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ADF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>ADN</b>	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
<b>ADR</b>	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AMIS</b>	African Union Mission in Sudan
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia
<b>APCICT</b>	Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development
<b>APCTT</b>	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

## B

<b>BINUB</b>	UN Integrated Office in Burundi
<b>BINUCA</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
<b>BNUB</b>	UN Office in Burundi
<b>BONUCA</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic

## C

<b>CA</b>	Council of Administration
<b>CAAC</b>	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
<b>CANWFZ</b>	Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
<b>CAPSA</b>	Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CAT</b>	Committee Against Torture
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CC</b>	Consultative Committee
<b>CCE</b>	Committee on Central American Economic Cooperation
<b>CCO</b>	Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations
<b>CCPCJ</b>	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
<b>CD</b>	Conference on Disarmament
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CDCC</b>	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
<b>CDP</b>	Committee for Development Policy
<b>CEB</b>	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
<b>CED</b>	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
<b>CEDAW</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
<b>CEGAN</b>	Committee of High-Level Government Experts
<b>CELADE</b>	Latin American Demographic Centre

<b>CEMAC</b>	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa
<b>CEPA</b>	Committee of Experts on Public Administration
<b>CEPAL</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>CERD</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
<b>CESCR</b>	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>CFA</b>	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
<b>CHR</b>	Commission on Human Rights
<b>CIGEPS</b>	Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CLCS</b>	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
<b>CMS</b>	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
<b>CMW</b>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
<b>CND</b>	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>COPUOS</b>	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
<b>CPC</b>	Committee for Programme and Coordination
<b>CPD</b>	Commission on Population and Development
<b>CPF</b>	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
<b>CRC</b>	Committee on the Rights of the Child
<b>CRIC</b>	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa)
<b>CRPD</b>	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>CSAM</b>	Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization
<b>CSD</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development
<b>CSocD</b>	Commission for Social Development
<b>CST</b>	Committee on Science and Technology
<b>CSTD</b>	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
<b>CSW</b>	Commission on the Status of Women
<b>CTBT</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
<b>CTBTO</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
<b>CTC</b>	Counter-Terrorism Committee
<b>CTED</b>	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
<b>CTITF</b>	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
<b>CWC</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction

## D

<b>DDPA</b>	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
<b>DESA</b>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>DFS</b>	Department of Field Support
<b>DGACM</b>	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
<b>DM</b>	Department of Management
<b>DOC</b>	Development Operations Coordination Office
<b>DPA</b>	Department of Political Affairs
<b>DPI</b>	Department of Public Information
<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>DPRK</b>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>DSG</b>	Deputy Secretary-General
<b>DSS</b>	Department of Safety and Security

**E**


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<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>ECAFE</b>	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECCC</b>	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
<b>ECE</b>	Economic Commission for Europe
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ECWA</b>	Economic Commission for Western Asia
<b>EDG</b>	Emergency Directors Group
<b>EMRIP</b>	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
<b>EOSG</b>	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>ESCWA</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
<b>EULEX</b>	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

**F**


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<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FSG</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>FYROM</b>	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**G**


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<b>GA</b>	General Assembly
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
<b>GIM</b>	Geospatial information management
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information system
<b>GM</b>	Global Mechanism
<b>GRULAC</b>	Latin America and Caribbean countries

**H**


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<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>HLCM</b>	High-Level Committee on Management
<b>HLCP</b>	High-Level Committee on Programmes
<b>HONLEA</b>	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
<b>HRCAC</b>	Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Council

**I**


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<b>IAAC</b>	Independent Audit Advisory Committee
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court

<b>ICCROM</b>	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference of the Region of the Great Lakes
<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice
<b>ICOM</b>	International Council of Museums
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development
<b>ICSC</b>	International Civil Service Commission
<b>ICSID</b>	International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes
<b>ICTs</b>	Information communication technologies
<b>ICTR</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
<b>ICTY</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IDC</b>	International Data Centre
<b>IEE</b>	Group of Independent Eminent Experts
<b>IEFR</b>	International Emergency Food Reserve
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFAP</b>	Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IGBC</b>	Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee
<b>IGCP</b>	International Geoscience Programme
<b>IHP</b>	Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme
<b>IIC</b>	Inter-American Investment Corporation
<b>IILC</b>	International Law Commission
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILPES</b>	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
<b>IMCO</b>	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMFC</b>	International Monetary and Financial Committee
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>IMS</b>	International Monitoring System
<b>INCB</b>	International Narcotics Control Board
<b>INDES</b>	Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development
<b>INTAL</b>	Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>IOC</b>	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPDC</b>	Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication
<b>IPPC</b>	International Plant Protection Convention
<b>ISA</b>	International Seabed Authority
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>ITLOS</b>	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>IWMI</b>	International Water Management Institute

## J

<b>JAG</b>	Joint Advisory Group
<b>JECFA</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
<b>JEMRA</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
<b>JIU</b>	Joint Inspection Unit
<b>JMPR</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues

**K**

**KFOR** International Security Force in Kosovo

**L**

**LDCs** Least Developed Countries

**M**

**MAB** International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere

**MAC** Military Armistice Commission

**MDGs** Millennium Development Goals

**MIF** Multilateral Investment Fund

**MIF** Multinational Interim Force

**MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

**MINUCI** UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire

**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

**NHRIs** National Human Rights Institutions

**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

**ODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs

**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

**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs

**OPCAT** Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture

**OPCW** Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

**OPCW–UN Mission** Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–UN Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic

<b>OPEC</b>	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>OSAA</b>	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>OSG</b>	Office of the Secretary-General
<b>OSRSG-CAAC</b>	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

## P

<b>PBC</b>	Peacebuilding Commission
<b>PFII</b>	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>POC</b>	Postal Operations Council
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>PTS</b>	Provisional Technical Secretariat

## R

<b>RID</b>	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
<b>RSCSL</b>	Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

## S

<b>SARPs</b>	Standards and Recommended Practices
<b>SC</b>	Security Council
<b>SCSL</b>	Special Court for Sierra Leone
<b>SCTD</b>	UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development
<b>SDF</b>	Special Development Fund
<b>SDRs</b>	Special Drawing Rights
<b>SEMG</b>	Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group
<b>SFR</b>	Special Funds Resources
<b>SIAP</b>	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
<b>SPT</b>	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
<b>STAP</b>	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
<b>STL</b>	Special Tribunal for Lebanon
<b>STRP</b>	Scientific and Technical Review Panel

## T

<b>TDB</b>	Trade and Development Board
<b>TDG</b>	Transport of Dangerous Goods

## U

<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNAIDS</b>	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, Joint
<b>UNAKRT</b>	UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials
<b>UNAMA</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNAMI</b>	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<b>UNAMSIL</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone
<b>UNAT</b>	UN Appeals Tribunal
<b>UNC</b>	UN Command (in Korea)
<b>UNCC</b>	UN Compensation Commission

<b>UNCCD</b>	UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
<b>UNCCT</b>	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
<b>UNCDF</b>	UN Capital Development Fund
<b>UNCED</b>	UN Conference on Environment and Development
<b>UNCIP</b>	UN Commission for India and Pakistan
<b>UNCITRAL</b>	UN Commission on International Trade Law
<b>UNCLOS</b>	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>UNCSGN</b>	UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names
<b>UNCTAD</b>	UN Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDC</b>	UN Disarmament Commission
<b>UNDCP</b>	UN International Drug Control Programme
<b>UNDEF</b>	UN Democracy Fund
<b>UNDESA</b>	UN Programme of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNDG</b>	UN Development Group
<b>UNDOF</b>	UN Disengagement Observer Force
<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme
<b>UNDSS</b>	UN Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNDT</b>	UN Dispute Tribunal
<b>UNECE</b>	UN Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environment Programme
<b>UNESCAP</b>	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNESCO</b>	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFF</b>	UN Forum on Forests
<b>UNFICYP</b>	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
<b>UNFIP</b>	UN Fund for International Partnerships
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund
<b>UNGEGN</b>	UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names
<b>UN-GGIM</b>	UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	UN Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the
<b>UNICEF</b>	UN Children's Fund
<b>UNICRI</b>	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<b>UNIDIR</b>	UN Institute for Disarmament Research
<b>UNIDO</b>	UN Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNIFIL</b>	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
<b>UNIOGBIS</b>	UN Integrated Peace-building Office in Guinea-Bissau
<b>UNIOSIL</b>	UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
<b>UNIPOM</b>	UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission
<b>UNIPSIL</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
<b>UNIS</b>	UN International School
<b>UNISFA</b>	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
<b>UNISDR</b>	UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNISFA</b>	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
<b>UNITAR</b>	UN Institute for Training and Research
<b>UNLB</b>	UN Logistics Base
<b>UN-LiREC</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>UNMAS</b>	UN Mine Action Service
<b>UNMIK</b>	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
<b>UNMIL</b>	UN Mission in Liberia
<b>UNMIS</b>	UN Mission in Sudan



<b>UNMISS</b>	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
<b>UNMIT</b>	UN Mission in Timor-Leste
<b>UNMOGIP</b>	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
<b>UNOAU</b>	UN Office to the African Union
<b>UNOCA</b>	UN Regional Office for Central Africa
<b>UNOCI</b>	UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>UNODA</b>	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
<b>UNODC</b>	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOG</b>	UN Office at Geneva
<b>UNOGBIS</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
<b>UN-OHRLLS</b>	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
<b>UNOAU</b>	UN Office to the African Union
<b>UNOL</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia
<b>UNOMS</b>	UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services
<b>UNON</b>	UN Office at Nairobi
<b>UNOOSA</b>	UN Office for Outer Space Affairs
<b>UNOP</b>	UN Office for Partnerships
<b>UNOPS</b>	UN Office for Project Services
<b>UNOSAA</b>	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
<b>UNOSDP</b>	UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace
<b>UNOV</b>	UN Office at Vienna
<b>UNOWA</b>	UN Office for West Africa
<b>UNPFII</b>	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>UNPOS</b>	UN Political Office for Somalia
<b>UNRCCA</b>	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
<b>UNRCPD</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNREC</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
<b>UNRISD</b>	UN Research Institute for Social Development
<b>UNRoD</b>	UN Register of Damage
<b>UNRWA</b>	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNSAC</b>	UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
<b>UNSBV</b>	UN Support Base
<b>UNSCLEAR</b>	UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
<b>UNSCO</b>	UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the
<b>UNSCOL</b>	UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Office of the
<b>UNSD</b>	UN Statistics Division
<b>UNSDRI</b>	UN Social Defense Research Institute
<b>UNSMA</b>	UN Special Mission to Afghanistan
<b>UNSMIL</b>	UN Support Mission in Libya
<b>UNSMIS</b>	UN Supervision Mission in Syria
<b>UNSMS</b>	UN Security Management System
<b>UNSOM</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
<b>UNSSC</b>	UN System Staff College
<b>UNTSO</b>	UN Truce Supervision Organization
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>UNV</b>	UN Volunteers
<b>UN-Women</b>	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNWTO</b>	UN World Tourism Organization
<b>UPOV</b>	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>UPU</b>	Universal Postal Union

**W**

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<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organization
<b>WEDF</b>	World Export Development Forum
<b>WEOG</b>	Western European and Other States Group
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WGC</b>	Working Group on Communications
<b>WGS</b>	Working Group on Situations
<b>WHC</b>	World Heritage Centre
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WIPO</b>	World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>WMDs</b>	Weapons of mass destruction
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>WVEF</b>	Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum

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**Ban Ki-moon**

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

