Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

There were 189 Member States as at 31 December 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF ADMISSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>8 Oct. 1962</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>28 May 1993</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>17 Oct. 1966</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>14 May 1963</td>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>18 Sep. 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1978</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>17 Sep. 1967</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
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<td>MEMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>24 Sep. 1968</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>5 Sep. 2000</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>15 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>United Republic of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>14 Sep. 1999</td>
<td>Tanzania 7</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>18 Sep. 1962</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>2 Mar. 1992</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1Czechoslovakia, which was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945, split up on 1 January 1993 and was succeeded by the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

2Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations; it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

3Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990, the two German States (both of which became United Nations Members on 18 September 1973) united to form one sovereign State. As from that date, the Federal Republic of Germany has acted in the United Nations under the designation Germany.

4On 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 September 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

5On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

6The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. On 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the USSR in all United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation.

7Tanganyika was admitted to the United Nations on 14 December 1961, and Zanzibar, on 16 December 1963. Following ratification, on 26 April 1964, of the Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the two States became represented as a single Member: the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; it changed its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

8Yemen was admitted to the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990, the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member.
Chapter of the United Nations and
Statute of the International Court of Justice

Charter of the United Nations


Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter were adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971 and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

The amendment to Article 23 enlarges the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15. The amended Article 27 provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven) and on all other matters by an affirmative vote of nine members (formerly seven), including the concurring votes of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The amendment to Article 61, which entered into force on 31 August 1965, enlarged the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. The subsequent amendment to that Article, which entered into force on 24 September 1973, further increased the membership of the Council from 27 to 54.

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a “vote of any seven members of the Security Council”, the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.

WE THE PEOPLES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security,

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO
COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:
1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles:
1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
Chapter II
MEMBERSHIP

Article 3
The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4
1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5
A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 6
A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III
ORGANS

Article 7
1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a. General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.
2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8
The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9
1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.
2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10
The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11
1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or both.
2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.
3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.
4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12
1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.
2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13
1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
   a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
   b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.
2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.
2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated to it under Chapters XI and XII.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.
2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members of the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.
3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have 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, nevertheless, 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.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.
2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.
2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.
3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article
Voting

Article 27:
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28
1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29
The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30
The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33
1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, by the Security Council, shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 34
The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35
1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36
1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37
1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38
Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII
ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39
The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40
In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41
The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to
its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

**Article 42**

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

**Article 43**

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreements or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

**Article 44**

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

**Article 45**

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

**Article 46**

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

**Article 47**

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.
2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.
4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

**Article 48**

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.
2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

**Article 49**

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

**Article 50**

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

**Article 51**

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

**REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Article 52**

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.
3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

**Article 53**

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies
without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

2. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

3. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.
Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 66
1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.
2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.
3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67
1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68
The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69
The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70
The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71
The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72
1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI
DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73
Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
c. to further international peace and security;
d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74
Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75
The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76
The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;
b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77
1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
a. territories now held under mandate;
b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

a. those Members administering trust territories;

b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91
The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92
The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93
1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94
1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95
Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96
1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97
The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98
The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99
The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100
1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101
1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102
1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103
In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104
The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105
1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.
3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.
Chapter XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106
Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107
Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108
Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109
1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.
2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:
1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contributions of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.
2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.)

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended read as follows:
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

(The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:
1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.)
Statute of the International Court of Justice

Article 1
The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Chapter I
ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2
The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.
2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 3
1. The Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.
2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.
3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a Member of the Court.
4. All nominations shall be made by the United Nations with a view to the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 4
1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.
2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 5
1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a Member of the Court.
2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6
Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7
1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.
2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8
The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9
At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10
1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.
2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.
Article 11
If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12
1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.
2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.
3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.
4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13
1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.
2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.
3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.
4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14
Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15
A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor’s term.

Article 16
1. No member of the Court mayexercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.
2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17
1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

Article 18
1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.
2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.
3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19
The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20
Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21
1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.
2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22
1. The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from sitting and exercising its functions elsewhere whenever the Court considers it desirable.
2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23
1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.
2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.
3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24
1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.
2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.
3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25
1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.
2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.
3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.
**Statute of the International Court of Justice**

**Article 26**

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.
2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.
3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

**Article 27**

A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

**Article 28**

The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

**Article 29**

With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

**Article 30**

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

**Article 31**

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

**Article 32**

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

**Article 33**

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

**Chapter II**

**COMPETENCE OF THE COURT**

**Article 34**

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

**Article 35**

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

**Article 36**

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
   a. The interpretation of a treaty;
   b. Any question of international law;
   c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
   d. The nature or extent of the repair to be made for the breach of an international obligation.
3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.
4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.
5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force...
force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 37
Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 38
1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
   a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
   b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
   c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
   d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree thereto.

Chapter III
PROCEDURE

Article 39
1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.
2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the proceedings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.
3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40
1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.
2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.
3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41
1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.
2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42
1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
Statute of the International Court of Justice

2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles 36 and 37, but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.
2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

1. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present.
2. In the event of an equality of votes, the President or the judge who acts in his place shall have a casting vote.

Article 56

1. The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.
2. It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

Article 57

If the judgment does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge shall be entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Article 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

Article 61

1. An application for revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.
2. The proceedings for revision shall be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

1. Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene.
2. It shall be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article 63

1. Whenever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such states forthwith.
2. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each party shall bear its own costs.

Chapter IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorized by or in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to make such a request.
2. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 66

1. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to all states entitled to appear before the Court.
2. The Registrar shall also, by means of a special and direct communication, notify any state entitled to appear before the Court or international organization considered by the Court, or, should it not be sitting, by the President, as likely to be able to furnish information on the question, that the Court will be prepared to receive, within a time limit to be fixed by the President, written statements, or to hear, at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question.
3. Should any such state entitled to appear before the Court have failed to receive the special communication referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, such state may express a desire to submit a written statement or to be heard; and the Court will decide.
4. States and organizations having presented written or oral statements or both shall be permitted to comment on the statements made by other states or organizations in the form, to the extent, and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting, the President, shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such written statements to states and organizations having submitted similar statements.

Article 67

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open court, notice having been given to the Secretary-General and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, of other states and of international organizations immediately concerned.

Article 68

In the exercise of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the present Statute which apply in contentious cases to the extent to which it recognizes them to be applicable.

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.
Article 70
The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.
Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations.

SESSIONS
Twenty-sixth special session: 12 September–24 December 2001 (suspended).
Resumed tenth emergency special session: 20 December 2001 (suspended).

OFFICERS
Resumed fifty-fifth and twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth special sessions
President: Harri Holkeri (Finland).
Vice-Presidents: Belarus, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, China, Comoros, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Kuwait, Maldives, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Fifty-sixth and resumed tenth emergency special sessions
President: Han Seung-soo (Republic of Korea).
Vice-Presidents: Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

The Assembly has four types of committees: (1) Main Committees; (2) procedural committees; (3) standing committees; (4) subsidiary and ad hoc bodies. In addition, it convenes conferences to deal with specific subjects.

Main Committees
Six Main Committees have been established as follows:

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

The General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented.

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES
Resumed fifty-fifth session

Fifth Committee
Chairperson: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala).
Vice-Chairpersons: Jasminka Dinic (Croatia), Collen Vixen Kelapile (Botswana), Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea).

Twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth special sessions

First Committee
Chairperson: U Mya Than (Myanmar).
Acting Chairperson: Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) (twenty-fifth special session), Alberto Guani (Uruguay) (twenty-sixth special session).

Fourth Committee
Chairperson: Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda).
Acting Chairperson: Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda).

Second Committee
Chairperson: Alexandru Niculescu (Romania).

Third Committee
Chairperson: Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago).

Fifth Committee
Chairperson: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala).

Sixth Committee
Chairperson: Mauro Politi (Italy).
Acting Chairperson: Marcelo Vasquez (Ecuador).

Fifty-sixth session

First Committee
Chairperson: André Erdős (Hungary).
Vice-Chairpersons: Milos Alcalay (Venezuela), Lie Kie-Cheon (Republic of Korea), Stephane De Loecker (Belgium).
Rapporteur: Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone).

Fourth Committee
Chairperson: Hasmy Agam (Malaysia).
Vice-Chairpersons: Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland), Alexandrina Livi Rusu (Romania), Christian Streeter (Chile).
Rapporteur: Graham Maitland (South Africa).

Second Committee
Chairperson: Fransisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal).
Vice-Chairpersons: Garfield Barnwell (Guyana), Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), Felix Mbayu (Cameroon).
Rapporteur: Jana Simonova (Czech Republic).

Third Committee
Chairperson: Fuad Mubarak al-Hinai (Oman).
Vice-Chairpersons: Carlos Enrique Garcia Gonzalez (El Salvador), Carina Mårtensson (Sweden), Yehia Oda (Egypt).
Rapporteur: Juraj Priputen (Slovakia).

Fifth Committee
Chairperson: Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana).
Committee (dec. S-26/15 & S-26/16). Persons of the round tables were also members of the General Committee (dec. S-25/15 & S-25/16); at the special session, the Chairpersons of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and of the Thematic Committee were also members of the six Main Committees [at the twenty-fifth special session].

Standing committees
The two standing committees consist of experts appointed in their individual capacity for three-year terms.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)
To serve until 31 December 2001: Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica); Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan); Rajat Saha (India); Juichi Takahara (Japan); Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom); Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).
To serve until 31 December 2002: Gérard Biraud (France); Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba); Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation); Susan M. McLurg (United States); Roger Tchoungui (Cameroon).
To serve until 31 December 2003: Andrzej T. Abraziewski (Poland); Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d’Ivoire); Felipe Mabiliangan (Philippines); E. Besley Maycock, Vice-Chairman (Barbados); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania).

On 26 November 2001 (dec. 56/313), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2001: Michiel W. H. Crom (Netherlands), Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica), Rajat Saha (India), Sun Minqin (China), Juichi Takahara (Japan), Nicholas A. Thorne (United Kingdom).

Committee on Contributions
To serve until 31 December 2001: Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands); Ulidis Blukis (Latvia); Paul Ekorong A Ndong (Cameroon); Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia); Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay); Henry Hanson-Hall, Vice-Chairman (Ghana); Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina).
To serve until 31 December 2002: Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil); Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation); Angel Marrón (Spain); Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea); Ugo Sessi, Chairman (Italy); Wu Gang (China).
To serve until 31 December 2003: Petru Dumitriu (Romania); Chimanya Sharekhan (India); Ihor V. Humeny (Ukraine); Gebhard Benjamin Kandanga (Namibia); David A. Leis (United States); Kazuo Watanabe (Japan).

On 26 November 2001 (dec. 56/314), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2001: Henry S. Fox (Australia), Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay), Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria), Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina), Omar Kadiiri (Morocco), Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal).

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies
The following is a list of subsidiary and ad hoc bodies functioning in 2001, including the number of members, dates of meetings/sessions in 2001, document numbers of 2001 reports (which generally provide specific information on membership), and relevant decision numbers pertaining to elections. (For other related bodies, see p. 1464.)

Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Sessions: Twelfth, Vienna, 26 February–2 March
Chairman: Luigi Lauriola (Italy) (acting in his personal capacity)
Membership: Open to all States
Reports: A/55/383/Add.2, A/AC.254/L.280

Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996
Session: Fifth, New York, 12-23 February
Chairman: Rohan Perera (Sri Lanka)
Membership: Open to all States
Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: A/56/37

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean
Meeting: New York, 5 July
Chairman: John de Saram (Sri Lanka)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Session: Thirty-sixth, New York, 17 October
Chairman: Thomas Kwesi Quartey (Ghana)
Membership: 25
Report: A/56/484

Board of Auditors

Sessions: Fifty-fifth, New York, 27-29 June; fourteenth special, Geneva, 28 November
Chairman: Guillermo N. Carague (Philippines)
Membership: 3
Decision: GA 56/315

Committee on Conferences

Sessions: New York, 19 April and 22 June (organizational), 27-29 August (substantive)
Chairman: Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria)
Membership: 21
Report: A/56/32
Decision: GA 56/309

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Session: Forty-fourth, Vienna, 6-15 June
Chairman: Milos Alcalay (Venezuela)
Membership: 96 (98 from 10 December)
Report: A/56/21
Decision: GA 56/318

Committee on Information

Session: Twenty-third, New York, 30 April–11 May
Chairman: Ibra Deguène Ka (Senegal)
Membership: 25
Report: A/56/35

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

Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Ibra Deguène Ka (Senegal)
Membership: 25
Report: A/56/39

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Meetings: New York, 22 February, 1 June, 17 August, 26 October
Chairman: Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)
Membership: 19 (including the United States as host country)
Report: A/56/26

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

Meetings: New York, 7 March, 10 May
Chairman: José Luis Barbosa Leao Monteiro (Cape Verde) (March), Pierre Lelong (Haiti) (May)
Membership: 10 (plus 5 honorary members, the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director)
Report: A/56/459
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Disarmament Commission

Sessions: New York, 9 April (organizational), 9-27 April (substantive), 2 November (organizational)
Chairman: Diane Quarless (Jamaica)
Membership: All UN Members
Reports: A/56/42, A/57/42

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

Sessions: 8 May (organizational), 29 May–1 June (substantive)
Structure of the United Nations

Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development

Sessions: Second, New York, 12-23 February; third and resumed third, New York, 2-8 May and 15-19 October
Co-Chairman: Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan) (from 15 October), Jørgen Bejer (Denmark) (to 8 May), Ruth Jacoby (Sweden) (from 8 May), Asda Jayanama (Thailand) (to 15 October)
Membership: Open to all States

Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children

Sessions: Second, New York, 29 January–2 February; third, New York, 11-15 June
Chairperson: Patricia Durant (Jamaica)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies
Reports: A/S-27/2 & Add.1 (Part I)

Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Sessions: Second, Geneva, 21 May–1 June; third (final), Geneva, 30 July–10 August
Chairperson: Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies
Reports: A/CONF.188/PC.2/20, A/CONF.189/PC.3/11

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Meetings: New York, 2-12 April
Chairman: Mirza Cristina Gnecco (Colombia)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
Report: A/56/33

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

Meetings: Geneva, 17 and 18 May; Cairo, Egypt, 26-29 July; Amman, Jordan, 30 July–1 August; Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 2-4 August
Chairperson: John de Saram (Sri Lanka)
Membership: 3
Report: A/56/491

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Meetings: New York, 18-19 June, 31 July (general debate); 19 June–30 July (open-ended working group)
Chairman: Arthur C. I. Mbanefo (Nigeria)
Membership: 110

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize

Meeting: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 5

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Session: New York, 21 February and 12 March (first part); 18-19 June, 26-29 June and 2-3 July (second part)
Chairman: Julian R. Hunte (Saint Lucia)
Membership: 23
Report: A/56/23

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

President: Mayer Gabay (Israel)
Membership: 7
Report: A/INF/56/5

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
The UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board acts as the Executive Board of the Fund.

Managing Director: Mark Malloch Brown (UNDP Administrator)

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Session: Thirty-fourth, New York, 25 June–13 July
Chairman: Alejandro Ogarrio Ramirez-Espana (Mexico)
Membership: 36

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
Membership: 3
Reports: A/56/290, A/57/294

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Secretary-General of UNCTAD: Rubens Ricupero

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Sessions: Twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh executive, Geneva, 20 April, 19 July; forty-eighth, Geneva, 1-12 October
President: Camilo Reyes Rodriguez (Colombia) (executive sessions), Ali Said Mchumo (United Republic of Tanzania) (forty-eighth session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: A/56/15

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

COMMISSION ON ENTERPRISE, BUSINESS FACILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Session: Fifth, Geneva, 22-26 January
Chairperson: Martin Pavelsons (Latvia)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/48/3

COMMISSION ON INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND RELATED FINANCIAL ISSUES
Session: Fifth, Geneva, 12-16 February
Chairperson: Jean-Luc Le Bideau (France)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/48/4

Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy
Session: Third, Geneva, 2-4 July
Chairperson: Fernando Hefrye (Mexico)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.2/32

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
Session: Eighteenth, Geneva, 10-12 September
Chairperson: Richard Martin (United Kingdom)
Membership: 34
Report: TD/B/COM.2/34
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A & B

COMMISSION ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES
Session: Fifth, Geneva, 19-23 February, 23 March
Chairperson: Boniface G. Britto Chidyausiku (Zimbabwe)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/48/6

COMMISSION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY
Session: Twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh executive, Geneva, 20 April, 19 July; forty-eighth, Geneva, 1-12 October
Chairperson: Jean-Luc Le Bideau (France)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/48/5
WORKING PARTY ON THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET

Chairperson: Mussie Delegegnearega (Ethiopia) (thirty-seventh session), Arnaldo Abeti (Italy) (thirty-eighth session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Reports: TD/B/48/7, TD/B/48/19

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
Session: Forty-first, New York, 26-27 January
Chairperson: Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Membership: 5

Director of UNIFEM: Noeleen Heyzer
Acting Deputy Director: Joanne Sandler

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Session: Twenty-first/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, Nairobi, Kenya, 5-9 February
President: David Anderson (Canada)
Membership: 58
Report: A/56/25
Decisions: GA 56/307, 56/312

Executive Director of UNEP: Klaus Töpfer

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Chairman: Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)
Membership: 20, plus 1 ex-officio member (Director of UNIDIR)
Report: A/56/419

Director of UNIDIR: Patricia Lewis
Deputy Director: Christophe Carle

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Thirty-ninth, Geneva, 30 April–2 May
Chairman: Arthur C. I. Mbanefo (Nigeria)
Membership: Not less than 11 and not more than 30, plus 4 ex-officio members
Report: A/56/615

Executive Director of UNITAR: Marcel A. Boisard

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 33

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA
Meeting: Amman, Jordan, 25 September
Chairperson: Mohamed Higazy (Egypt)
Membership: 10
Report: A/56/13

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA
Meetings: New York, 14 September, 3 October
Chairman: Mehmet U. Pamir (Turkey)
Membership: 9
Report: A/56/430

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Peter Hansen
Deputy Commissioner-General: Karen Koning AbuZayd

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Session: Fiftieth, Vienna, 23-27 April
Chairman: J. Lipsztein (Brazil)
Membership: 21
Report: A/56/46

United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Meetings: New York and Geneva (via teleconference), 17 May, 6 December
Chairperson: Jean-Michel Jakobowicz (France)
Membership: 12 members and 8 alternates

United Nations University (UNU)

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
Session: Forty-eighth, Tokyo, Japan, 3-7 December
Chairperson: Jairam Reddy (South Africa)
Membership: 24 (plus 3 ex-officio members and the UNU Rector)
Report: A/57/31

Rector of the University: Johannes A. van Ginkel

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Fourteenth, Geneva, 28-30 March
Chairperson: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)
Membership: 5

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Twentieth, Geneva, 18 May–1 June
Chairman: Jaap Walkate (Netherlands)
Membership: 5
Report: A/56/181

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Sixth, Geneva, 22-26 January
Chairperson: Swami Agnivesh (India)
Membership: 5
Report: A/56/205

Conferences

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
Session: Brussels, Belgium, 14-20 May
President: Göran Persson (Sweden)
Attendance: 159 States, PLO (as observer), plus UN offices and bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations
Report: A/CONF.191/3

United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
Session: New York, 9-20 July
President: Camilo Reyes Rodriguez (Colombia)
Attendance: 171 States, Palestine (as observer), plus intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
Report: A/CONF.192/15
Security Council


MEMBERS
Permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-permanent members: Bangladesh, Colombia, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine.

On 8 October 2001 (dec. 56/305), the General Assembly elected Belarus, Cameroon, Guinea, Mexico and the Syrian Arab Republic for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2002, to replace Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia and Ukraine whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 2001.

PRESIDENT
The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as President during 2001:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Kishore Mahbubani, Shunmugam Jayakumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Saïd Ben Mustapha</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Valery Kuchinsky, Volodymyr Yel’chenko, Anatoliy Zlenko</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Sir Jeremy Quentin, Kishore Mahbubani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>James B. Cunningham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Abduh Smad Azad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Wang Yingfan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Alfonso Valdiesio, Guillermo Fernandez de Soto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Jean-David Levitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Richard Ryan, Brian Cowen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Mignonette Patricia Durrant, Percival James Patterson, K. D. Knight, MP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Mocatar Ouane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Military Staff Committee
The Military Staff Committee consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It meets fortnightly.

Standing committees
Each of the three standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members: Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council), Committee on the Admission of New Members, Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters.

Subsidiary body
United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)
Executive Chairman: Hans Blix.

Peacekeeping operations
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Major General Franco Ganguzza.

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
Chief Military Observer: Major General Manuel Saavedra.

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus: Alvaro de Soto.

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Zbigniew Wlochowicz.

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
Force Commander: Major General Bo Wranker.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon: Staffan de Mistura (from 15 January).

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)
Force Commander: Major General John Augustine Vize (until 30 November), Major General Miguel Angel Moreno (from 1 December).

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General: James A. Baker III.

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: William Eagleton (until 30 November), William Lacy Swing (from 1 December).

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Jacques Paul Klein.

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlika (UNMOP)

Chief Military Observer: Lieutenant Colonel Graeme Williams (until 15 September), Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica (from 16 September).

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Hans Haekkerup (from 15 January).
Principal Deputy Special Representative: Gary L. Mathews (until 31 October), Charles Brayshaw (from 1 November).

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Ouyemyi Adeniji.
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opanpel.

United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor: Jamsheed K. A. Marker.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator: Sergio Vieira de Mello.
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Boonsrang Niumpradit (until 31 August), Lieutenant General Winai Phattiyakul (from 31 August).

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Kamel Morjane (until August), Amos Namanga Ngoni (from September).
Force Commander: Major General Mountaga Diallo.

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Legwaila Joseph Legwaia.
Force Commander: Major General Patrick Cammaart.

Political, peace-building and other missions

United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOB: Jean Arnault (until August).

Officer-in-Charge: Amadou Keita (from 1 September).

United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOS: David Stephen.

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNPOL)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOL: Felix-Cyril Downes-Thomas.
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
Special Representative: Berhanu Dinka.

United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB)
Head of Office: Noel Sinclair.

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBGIS)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOGBGIS: Samuel C. Nana-Sinkam.
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East (UNSCO)
Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority: Terje Roed-Larsen.

United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOA: Mussagy Jeichande.

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BONUCA: Cheikh Tidiane Sy (until May), General Lamine Cissé (from 16 July).

United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Ivo Petrov.

Economic and Social Council


MEMBERS
To serve until 31 December 2001: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Venezuela.
To serve until 31 December 2002: Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Sudan, Suriname.
To serve until 31 December 2003: Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Uganda, United States.

On 26 October 2001 (dec. 56/310), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2001: Australia, Bhutan, Burundi, Chile, China, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe.

By the same decision, the Assembly elected Spain for the remaining term of office of Portugal, beginning on 1 January 2002.

SESSIONS
Resumed organizational session for 2001: New York, 8, 13 and 22 March, 3 May and 4 June.
Special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions: New York, 1 May.
Resumed substantive session of 2001: New York, 10 and 24 October and 26 December.

OFFICERS
President: Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon).
Vice-Presidents: Antonio Monteiro (Portugal), Bernd Niehous (Costa Rica), Ivan Šimonovic (Croatia), Mikhail Wehbe (Syrian Arab Republic).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
The Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

Other subsidiary organs reporting to the Council consist of functional commissions, regional commissions, standing committees, expert bodies and ad hoc bodies.

The inter-agency Administrative Committee on Coordination also reports to the Council.

Functional commissions

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Session: Tenth, Vienna, 8-17 May and 6-7 September
Chairman: Shaukat Umer (Pakistan)
Membership: 40
Report: E/2001/30/Rev.1
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Commission on Human Rights
Session: Fifty-seventh, Geneva, 19 March–27 April
Chairperson: Leandro Despouy (Argentina)
Membership: 53
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A & B

SUBCOMMISSION ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
Session: Fifty-third, Geneva, 30 July–17 August
Chairperson: David Weissbrodt (United States)
Membership: 26

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Session: Forty-fourth, Vienna, 20-29 March and 12-13 December
Chairman: Pavel Vacek (Czech Republic)
Membership: 53
Report: E/2001/28/Rev.1
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 B & C

Commission on Population and Development
Session: Thirty-fourth, New York, 2-6 April
Chairperson: Makoto Atoh (Japan)
Membership: 47
Report: E/2001/29
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Session: Fifth, Geneva, 28 May–1 June
Chairperson: Stefan Moravec (Slovakia)
Membership: 33
Report: E/2001/31
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A-C

Commission for Social Development
Session: Thirty-ninth, New York, 13-23 February
Chairperson: Faith Innerarity (Jamaica)
Membership: 48
Report: E/2001/26
Decision: ESC 2001/201 A

Commission on the Status of Women
Session: Forty-fifth, New York, 6-17 March and 9-11 May
Chairperson: Dubravka Šimonovic (Croatia)
Membership: 45
Report: E/2001/27
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Commission on Sustainable Development
Session: Ninth (second part), New York, 16-27 April
Chairperson: Bedrich Moldan (Czech Republic)
Membership: 53
Report: E/2001/29
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Statistical Commission
Session: Thirty-second, New York, 6-9 March
Chairperson: Shigeru Kawasaki (Japan)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2001/24
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

United Nations Forum on Forests
Sessions: Organizational, New York, 12 and 16 February; first, New York, 11-22 June
Chairman: Mubarak Hussein Rahmtalla (Sudan)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies
Report: E/2001/42/Rev.1

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Session: Thirty-fourth (twenty-fifth meeting of Conference of Ministers), Algiers, Algeria, 8-10 May
Chairperson: Algeria
Membership: 53
Report: E/2001/38

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Session: Fifty-sixth, Geneva, 8-11 May
Chairperson: Harald Kreid (Austria)
Membership: 55
Report: E/2001/37

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 41 members, 6 associate members

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Session: Fifty-seventh, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-25 April
Chairperson: Ismail Shafeeu (Maldives)
Membership: 52 members, 9 associate members
Report: E/2001/39

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Session: Twenty-first, Beirut, Lebanon, 10-11 May
Chairman: Basil Fulayhan (Lebanon)
Membership: 13
Report: E/2001/41

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements
Session: Eighteenth, Nairobi, Kenya, 12-16 February
Chairperson: Sid-Ali Ketrandji (Algeria)
Membership: 58
Report: A/56/8
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A & B
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Chairman: Levent Bilman (Turkey)
Membership: 19
Reports: E/2001/8, E/2001/86

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)
Sessions: Forty-first, New York, 2 May (organizational), 11 June–6 July (substantive)
Chairperson: Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)
Membership: 34
Report: A/56/16
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 B, GA 56/308

Expert bodies

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Meeting: Tenth, Geneva, 10-14 September
Membership: 25
Report: E/2002/6

Committee for Development Policy
Session: Third, New York, 2-6 April
Chairman: Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2001/33
Decision: ESC 2001/201 A

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Sessions: Twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, Geneva, 23 April–11 May, 13-31 August, 12-30 November
Chairman: Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)
Membership: 18

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 24

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 31
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: 16
Decision: ESC 2001/201 C

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Session: Did not meet in 2001
Membership: Representatives of the 22 geographical/linguistic divisions of the Group of Experts

Ad hoc bodies

Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
Session: Second (final), Nairobi, Kenya, 19-23 February
Chairperson: Germán García Durán (Colombia)
Membership: Open to all States
Report: A/S-25/2

Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing
Sessions: First and resumed first, New York, 26 February–2 March and 30 April–1 May, 10-14 December
Chairman: Felipe Paolillo (Uruguay)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers
Reports: E/2001/71 & Add.1

Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development
Session: Organizational, New York, 30 April–2 May
Chairman: Emil Salim (Indonesia)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies
Report: A/56/19

Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC)
Sessions: Nairobi, Kenya, 2-3 April; New York, 19-20 October
Chairman: The Secretary-General
Membership: Organizations of the UN system
Reports: ACC/2001/4, ACC/2001/5

Other related bodies

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Twenty-first, through the Internet, 22-24 May
President: Ana Maria Braga da Cruz (Portugal)
Membership: 11
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Director of INSTRAW: Eleni Stamiris (until July)

Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)
PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD
Meeting: Eleventh, Geneva, 30 May–1 June
Chairperson: Dr. C. P. Thakur (India)
Membership: 22
Report: UNAIDS/PCB(11)/01.7
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A & B

Executive Director of the Programme: Dr. Peter Piot
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First and second regular, New York, 22-24 and 29 January–6 February, 10-14 September; annual, New York, 11-22 June
President: Movses Abelian (Armenia)
Membership: 36
Report: E/2001/34
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 B & C

Executive Director of UNICEF: Carol Bellamy

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First and second regular, New York, 26 January and 29 January–6 February, 10-14 September; annual, New York, 11-22 June
President: Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)
Membership: 36
Report: E/2001/35
Decisions: ESC 2001/201 A & B
Administrator of UNDP: Mark Malloch Brown
Associate Administrator: Zéphirin Diabré
Executive Director of UNFPA: Thoraya Obaid
Trusteeship Council

Article 86 of the United Nations Charter lays down that the Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following:

- Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;
- Permanent members of the Security Council that do not administer Trust Territories;
- As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members that administer Trust Territories and those that do not.

Members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 2001, listed in the order of precedence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Country of nationality</th>
<th>End of term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Guillaume, President</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi Jiuyong, Vice-President</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigeru Oda</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Bedjaoui</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Ranjeva</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Géza Herczeg</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl-August Fleischhauer</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul G. Koroma</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladlen S. Vereshchetin</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalyn Higgins</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieter H. Kooijmans</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Rezek</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Buergenthal</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substitute members: Rosalyn Higgins, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh.

Chamber for Environmental Matters

Members: Gilbert Guillaume (ex officio), Shi Jiuyong (ex officio), Mohammed Bedjaoui (until 30 September), Raymond Ranjeva, Géza Herczegh, Francisco Rezek, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Nabil Elaraby (from 12 October).

Parties to the Court’s Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also party to it was the following non-member: Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States, a number with reservations, accepting the Court’s compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 2001:

- Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
United Nations organs and specialized and related agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court


Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, ILQ, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committees of the Court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Members: Gilbert Guillaume (ex officio) (Chair), Shi Jiuyong (ex officio), Mohammed Bedjaoui (until 30 September), Raymond Ranjeva, Carl-August Fleischhauer, Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, Pieter H. Kooijmans, Nabil Elaraby (from 12 October).

COMMITTEE ON THE COURT’S MUSEUM
Members: Pieter H. Kooijmans (Chair), Shigeru Oda, Raymond Ranjeva, Vladlen S. Vereshchetin.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
Members: Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Chair), Géza Herczegh, Francisco Rezek, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh.

COMPUTERIZATION COMMITTEE
Members: Rosalyn Higgins (Chair); open to all interested members of the Court.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE
Members: Abdul G. Koroma (Chair), Rosalyn Higgins, Pieter H. Kooijmans, Francisco Rezek.

RULES COMMITTEE
Members: Carl-August Fleischhauer (Chair), Shigeru Oda, Mohammed Bedjaoui (until 30 September), Géza Herczegh, Abdul G. Koroma, Rosalyn Higgins, Thomas Buergenthal, Nabil Elaraby (from 12 October).

Other United Nations–related bodies

The following bodies are not subsidiary to any principal organ of the United Nations but were established by an international treaty instrument or arrangement sponsored by the United Nations and are thus related to the Organization and its work. These bodies, often referred to as “treaty organs”, are serviced by the United Nations Secretariat and may be financed in part or wholly from the Organization’s regular budget, as authorized by the General Assembly, to which most of them report annually.

Commission against Apartheid in Sports
Session: Has not met since 1992
Membership: 15

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Sessions: Twenty-fourth, New York, 15 January–2 February; twenty-fifth, New York, 2-20 July
Chairperson: Charlotte Abaka (Ghana)
Membership: 23
Report: A/56/38

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
Sessions: Fifty-eighth, Geneva, 6-23 March; fifty-ninth, Geneva, 30 July–17 August
Chairman: Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)
Membership: 18
Report: A/56/18

Committee on the Rights of the Child
Sessions: Twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, Geneva, 8-26 January, 21 May–8 June, 24 September–12 October
Chairperson: Jacob Egbert Doek (Netherlands)
Membership: 10

Reports: A/57/41, CRC/C/103, CRC/C/108, CRC/C/111

Committee against Torture
Sessions: Twenty-sixth, Geneva, 30 April–18 May; twenty-seventh, Geneva, 12-23 November
Chairman: Peter Burns (Canada)
Membership: 10
Reports: A/56/44

Conference on Disarmament
President: Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador (successively)
Membership: 61
Report: A/56/27

Human Rights Committee
Chairperson: Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India)
Membership: 18

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
Sessions: Seventieth, seventy-first and seventy-second, Vienna, 5-9 February, 21 May–1 June, 29 October–15 November
President: Hamid Ghodse (Iran)
Membership: 13
Report: E/INCB/2001/1
Decision: ESC 2001/201 B

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat
(as at 31 December 2001)

Secretariat
The Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan

Deputy Secretary-General: Louise Fréchette
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: S. Iqbal Riza
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General: Dr. Nafis I. Sadik
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General and Rector of the University for Peace: Maurice F. Strong
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Michael Doyle
Assistant Secretary-General for External Relations: Gillian M. Sorensen

Office of Internal Oversight Services
Under-Secretary-General: Dileep Nair

Office of Legal Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Legal Counsel: Hans Corell
Assistant Secretary-General: Ralph Zacklin

Department of Political Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Kieran Prendergast
Under-Secretary-General, Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa: Ibrahim A. Gambari
Assistant Secretaries-General: Ibrahima Fall, Danilo Türk

Department of Disarmament Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Jayantha Dhanapala

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Marie Guéhenno
Assistant Secretaries-General: Hédi Annabi, Michael Scurr

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator: Kenzo Oshima
Assistant Emergency Relief Coordinator: Carolyn McAskie

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Nitin Desai
Assistant Secretaries-General: Angela E. V. King, Patrizio M. Civili

Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Mary Robinson
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Bertrand Gangpersaud Ramcharan

Office of the United Nations Office at Geneva
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Vladimir Petrovsky

Office of the United Nations Office at Vienna
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention: Giuseppe Arlacchi

International Court of Justice Registry
Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Philippe Couvreur

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, special representatives and other related bodies

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
Executive Director: J. Denis Bélisle

Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan: Lakhdar Brahimi
Assistant Secretary-General, Head of the Special Mission in Afghanistan: Francesc Vendrell

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on International Assistance to Colombia
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Jan Egeland

Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Ismail Razali

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Olara A. Otunnu

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Berhanu Dinka

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Ruud Lubbers

Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Security Coordinator: Benon V. Sevan
United Nations Environment Programme
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Töpfer
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: Shafqat S. Kakakhel

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Executive Director: Marcel A. Boisard

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Hans Haekkerup
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Charles Brayshaw
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General: Jean-Christian Cady, Tom Koenigs

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: Staffan de Mistura
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Laith Mohan Tewari

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Miguel Angel Moreno

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Executive Officer: Bernard G. Cochemé

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
Chief Military Observer: Major General Manuel Saavedra

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Jacques Paul Klein
Commissioner of the United Nations International Police Task Force: General Vincent Cosqueréry

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Legwaila Joseph Legwaila
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General: Cheikh Tidiane Gaye, Ian Martin
Force Commander: Major General Patrick Cammaert

United Nations Mission in Observers in Prevlaka
Chief Military Observer: Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
Under-Secretary-General, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General: James A. Baker III
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: William Lacy Swing
Force Commander: Brigadier General Claude Buze

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Oluwemi Adeniji
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General: Alan Claude Doss, Behrooz Sadry
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opande

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission
Executive Chairman: Hans Blix
On 31 December 2001, the total number of staff of the United Nations Secretariat with continuous service or expected service of a year or more was 15,287. Of these, 5,651 were in the Professional and Higher categories, 849 were experts (200-series Project Personnel staff) and 8,787 were in the General Service and related categories.

1In addition, on 26 June 2001 (dec. S-26/15), the Assembly appointed Penny Wensley (Australia) and Ibra Deguène Ka (Senegal) as co-facilitators of the twenty-sixth special session.
2On 6 and 26 June 2001 (dec. S-25/12 and S-26/12), the Assembly decided that the President at its fifty-fifth session would serve in the same capacity at the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth special sessions.
3On 6 and 25 June 2001 (dec. S-25/11 and S-26/11), the Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth special sessions would have the same composition as that for the fifty-fifth session.
14 Name changed on 24 October 2001 to United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.
15 During 2001, no Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while five permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members.
16 Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.
17 Resigned on 30 September 2001; Nabil Elaraby (Egypt) was elected by the General Assembly (dec. 56/306) and the Security Council on 12 October to fill the resultant vacancy.
18 Colombia withdrew its declaration on 5 December 2001.
19 Declaration deposited on 29 August 2001.
Appendix IV

Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2001

This appendix lists the items on the agendas of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council during 2001. For the Assembly, the column headed “Allocation” indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees. Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports, if any, following the subject of the item. Where the subject matter of an item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly

Agenda items considered at the resumed fifty-fifth session
(26 January–10 September 2001)

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Appendix IV

Agenda of the twenty-fifth special session
(6-9 June 2001)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Finland. Plenary
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation. Plenary
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; Plenary
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee. Plenary
4. Election of the President. Plenary
5. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special
   session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome
   of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Plenary
6. Organization of the session. Plenary
7. Adoption of the agenda. Plenary
8. Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Plenary
9. Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Plenary
10. Declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium. Plenary
11. Adoption of the final document. Plenary

Agenda of the twenty-sixth special session
(25-27 June 2001)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Finland. Plenary
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation. Plenary
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; Plenary
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee. Plenary
4. Election of the President. Plenary
5. Organization of the session. Plenary
6. Adoption of the agenda. Plenary
7. Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
   (HIV/AIDS) in all its aspects. Plenary
8. Adoption of the final document. Plenary

Agenda of the fifty-sixth session
(first part, 12 September–24 December 2001)

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Finland. Plenary
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation. Plenary
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; Plenary
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee. Plenary
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly. Plenary
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees. Plenary
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly. Plenary
### Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2001

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<td>Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.</td>
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**Agenda item considered at the resumed tenth emergency special session (20 December 2001)**

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<td>Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Plenary</td>
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**Security Council**

**Agenda items considered during 2001**

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<td>The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Situation in the Central African Republic.</td>
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<td>The situation in Angola.</td>
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<td>The situation in Sierra Leone.</td>
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<td>25.</td>
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26. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
27. International Criminal Tribunal 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 and 31 December 1994.
29. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone; the situation in Sierra Leone.
30. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
31. The situation in Afghanistan.
32. The situation in Cyprus.
34. Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
35. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month [June, August, November, December].
36. Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.
37. Small arms.
38. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
40. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea pursuant to resolution 1353(2001), annex II, section A.
41. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.
42. Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Nebojša Covic, Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
43. Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.
45. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
46. Nobel Peace Prize.
47. General issues relating to sanctions.
48. Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice.
49. Women and peace and security.
50. Children and armed conflict.
52. Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council [report of Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa].
## Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2001

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<td>4.</td>
<td>Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.</td>
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<td>(f) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;</td>
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<td>(g) Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.</td>
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<td>Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>(d) Human settlements;</td>
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<td>(f) Women in development;</td>
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<td>(g) Transport of dangerous goods;</td>
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<td>(h) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;</td>
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<td>(i) Population and development;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(j) Energy and natural resources for development;</td>
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<td>(k) Public administration and development;</td>
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<td>(l) Cartography;</td>
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<td>(m) International cooperation in tax matters;</td>
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<td>(n) United Nations Forum on Forests;</td>
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<td>(o) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;</td>
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<td>(p) Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Social and human rights questions:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Advancement of women;</td>
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</table>
(b) Social development;
(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
(d) Narcotic drugs;
(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(f) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
(g) Human rights;
(h) Discrimination and genetic privacy;
(i) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

[1] Also allocated to the Fourth, Second, Third and Fifth Committees at the first part of the session in 2000.
[2] Not allocated; consideration deferred to the fifty-sixth session.
[3] Allocated to the Second Committee at the first part of the session in 2000 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.
[4] Also allocated to the Third Committee at the first part of the session in 2000.
[5] Allocated to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 2000 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.
[6] Item added at the resumed session.
[7] Also allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-fifth Special Session.
[9] On 19 September 2001, the General Assembly adopted the General Committee’s recommendation that the item be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.
[10] Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 2001.
Appendix V

United Nations information centres and services

(as at 21 May 2003)

ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Gamel Abdul Nassar/Liberia Roads
(P.O. Box GP 2339)
Accra, Ghana
*Serving:* Ghana, Sierra Leone

ADDIS ABABA. United Nations Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
*Serving:* Ethiopia, ECA

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
9A rue Emile Payen, Hydra
(Bolte postale 823, Alger-Gare)
Algiers, Algeria
*Serving:* Algeria

ANKARA. United Nations Information Centre
Birlik Mahallesi, 2 Cadde No. 11
06610 Cankaya
(P.K. 407)
Ankara, Turkey
*Serving:* Turkey

ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre
22 rue Rainitovo, Antasahavola
(Bolte postale 1348)
Antananarivo, Madagascar
*Serving:* Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Avda. Mariscal López esq. Saravi
Edificio Naciones Unidas
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asunción, Paraguay
*Serving:* Paraguay

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalias Avenue
GR-10558 Athens, Greece
*Serving:* Cyprus, Greece, Israel

BANGKOK. United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
*Serving:* Cambodia, China, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, ESCAP

BEIRUT. United Nations Information Centre/United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UN House
Riad El-Solhi Square
(P.O. Box 11-8575-4656)
Beirut, Lebanon
*Serving:* Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, ESCWA

BOGOTA. United Nations Information Centre
Calle 100 No. 8A-55, Piso 10
Edificio World Trade Center - Torre “C”
(Apartado Aéreo 058964)
Bogotá 2, Colombia
*Serving:* Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

BONN. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Premises in Bonn
Martin-Luther-King Strasse 8
D-53175 Bonn, Germany
*Serving:* Germany

BRAZZAVILLE. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue Foch, Case Ortf 15
(P.O. Box 13210 or 1018)
Brazzaville, Congo
*Serving:* Congo

BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre
UN House
14 rue Montoyer, 7th floor
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
*Serving:* Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, European Union

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre
16 Aurel Vlaicu
Bucharest 79362, Romania
*Serving:* Romania

BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre
Junín 1940, 1er piso
1113 Buenos Aires, Argentina
*Serving:* Argentina, Uruguay

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
117 Avenue de la Révolution
(P.O. Box 2160)
Bujumbura, Burundi
*Serving:* Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osiris Street, Garden City
(P.O. Box 262)
Cairo, Egypt
*Serving:* Egypt, Saudi Arabia

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre
202/204 Baudihaloka Mawatha
(P.O. Box 1505)
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
*Serving:* Sri Lanka

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
Mødermølne 3
DK-2100 Copenhagen East, Denmark
*Serving:* Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
Rues de Thann x Dagorne
(Bolte postale 154)
Dakar, Senegal
*Serving:* Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal
DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
Morogoro Road/Sokoine Drive
Old Boma Building (ground floor)
(P.O. Box 5224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
Serving: United Republic of Tanzania

DHAKA. United Nations Information Centre
IDB Bhaban (14th floor)
Begum Rokeya Sharani
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
(G.P.O. Box 3658, Dhaka-1000)
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Serving: Bangladesh

GENEVA. United Nations Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Serving: Bulgaria, Switzerland

HARARE. United Nations Information Centre
Sanders House (2nd floor)
First Street/Jason Moyo Avenue
(P.O. Box 4408)
Harare, Zimbabwe
Serving: Zimbabwe

ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 26, Street 88, G-6/3
Islamabad, Pakistan
Serving: Pakistan

JAKARTA. United Nations Information Centre
Gedung Surya (14th floor)
Jl. M. H. Thamrin Kavling 9
Jakarta 10350, Indonesia
Serving: Indonesia

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
UN House
Pulchowk, Patan
(P.O. Box 107)
Kathmandu, Nepal
Serving: Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Compound
Gamma’s Avenue
(P.O. Box 1992)
Khartoum, Sudan
Serving: Somalia, Sudan

KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre
Immeuble Losonia
Boulevard du 30 juin
B.P. 7248
Kinshasa 1, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Serving: Democratic Republic of the Congo

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi
(P.O. Box 1068)
Lagos, Nigeria
Serving: Nigeria

LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre
Calle 14 esq. S. Bustamante
Edificio Metrobol II, Calacoto
(Apartado Postal 9072)
La Paz, Bolivia
Serving: Bolivia

LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Lord Cochranes 130
San Isidro (L-27)
(P.O. Box 14-0199)
Lima, Peru
Serving: Peru

LISBON. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Latino Coelho 1
Edificio Aviz, Bloco A-1, 10º
1050-132 Lisbon, Portugal
Serving: Portugal

LOMÉ. United Nations Information Centre
107 boulevard du 13 janvier
(Boîte postale 911)
Lomé, Togo
Serving: Benin, Togo

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
Millbank Tower (21st floor)
21-24 Millbank
London SW1P 4QH, United Kingdom
Serving: Ireland, United Kingdom

LUSAKA. United Nations Information Centre
Revenue House (ground floor)
Cairo Road (Northend)
(P.O. Box 32905)
Lusaka 10101, Zambia
Serving: Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia

MADRID. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida General Perón, 32-1
(P.O. Box 3400, 28080 Madrid)
28020 Madrid, Spain
Serving: Spain

MANAGUA. United Nations Information Centre
Palacio de la Cultura
(Apartado Postal 3260)
Managua, Nicaragua
Serving: Nicaragua

MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations House
Bldg. 69, Road 1901
(P.O. Box 26004)
Manama 319, Bahrain
Serving: Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
NEDA sa Makati Building
106 Amorosolo Street
Legazpi Village, Makati City, 1229
(P.O. Box 3289 ADC (DAPO), Pasay City)
Serving: Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands

MASERU. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Road
UN House
(P.O. Box 301, Maseru 100)
Maseru, Lesotho
Serving: Lesotho

MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre
Presidente Masaryk 29 (2do piso)
Col. Chapultepec Morales
11570 México D.F., Mexico
Serving: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
UNDP—Simpson Building
P.O. Box 0274
Mamba Point
Monrovia, Liberia
Serving: Liberia

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
UNDP—Simpson Building
P.O. Box 0274
Mamba Point
Monrovia, Liberia
Serving: Liberia

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
4/16 Glazovsky Pereulok
Moscow 121002, Russian Federation
Serving: Russian Federation
For more information on UNICs, access the Internet: http://www.un.org/aroundworld/unics