### Roster of the United Nations

There were 191 Member States as at 31 December 2004.

<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>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1976</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>States of</td>
<td>17 Sep. 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>30 Sep. 1947</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
<td>17 Oct. 1966</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
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<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>
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<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1977</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1964</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>22 May 1992</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>28 Sep. 1960</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
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</table>
Czechoslovakia, 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.

Egypt 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.

Through 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.

On 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.

The 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.

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Yemen 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.
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, and
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 pursuance 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 fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

Appendix II

Charter 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 16 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 1965 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.
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. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by 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.
Charter of the United Nations

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 as strategic.

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
47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

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, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

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, blockades, 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 agreement 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 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 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 excep-
tion of measures against any enemy state, as defined in para-
graph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107
or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of ag-
gressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as
the Organization may, on request of the Governments con-
cerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing fur-
ther aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Arti-
cle 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 ar-
rangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of in-
ternational 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 condi-
tions of economic and social progress and development;
b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and
related problems; and international cultural and educa-
tional 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 ac-
tion 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 inter-
governmental agreement and having wide international re-
sponsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in eco-
nomic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields,
shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in ac-
cordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the
United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agen-
cies.

Article 58
The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-
ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agen-
cies.

Article 59
The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotia-
tions 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 Or-
ganization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the Gen-
eral Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assem-
bly, 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 As-
sembly.

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

3. At the first election after the increase in the member-
ship 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 Gen-
eral 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, so-
cial, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may
make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the
General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and
to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of pro-
moting respect for, and observance of, human rights and funda-
mental freedoms for all.

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

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

Article 63
1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agree-
ments 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 agen-
cies through consultation with and recommendations to such
agencies and through recommendations to the General As-
sembly 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 Na-
tions 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.
Article 68
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 fulfillment 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.

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 including all the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110
1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.
3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by 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, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.
4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.


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 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, 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

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three 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.


(The text of Article 109 before it was amended read as follows:

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 seven 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 including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.)

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.

Article 3

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 4

1. The members of 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 participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of 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 the 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 may exercise 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.
2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.
3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

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 Vice-Registrar 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.

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.

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.
Statute of the International Court of Justice

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 fulfill 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 annual 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 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.
4. 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 reparation 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 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 be 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. The 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 pleadings, 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.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral. 2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support. 3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

4. A certified copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

5. The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel, and advocates.

Article 44

1. For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

2. The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or, if he is unable to preside, of the Vice-President; if neither is able to preside, the senior judge present shall preside.

Article 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

Article 47

1. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed by the Registrar and the President.

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission, or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an enquiry or giving an expert opinion.

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article 53

1. Whenever one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend its case, the other party may call upon the Court to decide in favour of its claim.

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 the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

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.
Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

**General Assembly**

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

**SESSIONS**

- Resumed tenth emergency special session: 16, 19 and 20 July 2004 (suspended).

**OFFICERS**

- Resumed fifty-eighth and tenth emergency special sessions
  - President: Julian R. Hunte (Saint Lucia).
  - Vice-Presidents: Cape Verde, China, Equatorial Guinea, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

- Fifty-ninth session
  - President: Jean Ping (Gabon).
  - Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Iran, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

- 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-eighth session
  - Fifth Committee
    - Chairman: Hynek Kmonícek (Czech Republic).
    - Vice-Chairpersons: Abdelmalek Boucheddou (Algeria), Ronald Elkhuiizen (Netherlands, Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela),
    - Rapporteur: Fouad A. Rajeh (Saudi Arabia).

- Fifty-ninth session
  - First Committee
    - Chairman: Luis Alfonso De Alba (Mexico).
    - Vice-Chairmen: Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia), Alon Bar (Israel), Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone).
    - Rapporteur: Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen).

  - Fourth Committee
    - Chairman: Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar).
    - Vice-Chairmen: Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador), Helfried Carl (Austria), Andrej Droba (Slovakia).
    - Rapporteur: Kais Kabtani (Tunisia).

  - Second Committee
    - Chairman: Marco Balarezo (Peru).
    - Vice-Chairpersons: Ewa Anzorge (Poland), Antonio Bernardini (Italy), Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon).
    - Rapporteur: Azanaw T. Abreha (Ethiopia).

  - Third Committee
    - Chairman: Valery P. Kuchinsky (Ukraine).
    - Vice-Chairmen: Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia), Rachel Groux (Switzerland), Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana).
    - Rapporteur: Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador).

  - Fifth Committee
    - Chairman: Don MacKay (New Zealand).
    - Vice-Chairmen: Mhd. Najib Elji (Syrian Arab Republic), Karen Lock (South Africa), Karla G. Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala).
    - Rapporteur: Denisa Hutánová (Slovakia).

  - Sixth Committee
    - Chairman: Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco).
    - Vice-Chairmen: Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal), Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua (Costa Rica), Csaba Simon (Hungary).
    - Rapporteur: Anna Sotaniemi (Finland).

**Procedural committees**

- General Committee
  - The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees.

- Credentials Committee
  - The Credentials Committee consists of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President.

- Resumed fifty-eighth session
  - Antigua and Barbuda, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United States.

- Fifty-ninth session
  - Benin, Bhutan, China, Ghana, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay.
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 2004: Michiel W. H. Crom (Netherlands); Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica); Richard Moon (United Kingdom); Rajat Saha (India); Sun Minqin (China); Jun Yamazaki (Japan).

To serve until 31 December 2005: Homero Luis Hernandez (Dominican Republic); Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation); Thomas Mazet (Germany); Susan M. McLurg (United States); Mounir Zahran (Egypt).

To serve until 31 December 2006: Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland); Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d’Ivoire); Collen V. Kielapile (Botswana); E. Besley Maycock (Barbados); Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal).

On 8 December 2004 (dec. 59/407), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2005 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2004: Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands); Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras); Jerry Kramer (Canada); Rajat Saha (India); Sun Minqin (China); Jun Yamazaki (Japan).

Committee on Contributions

To serve until 31 December 2004: David Dutton (Australia); Bernardo Greiver, Vice-Chairman (Uruguay); Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria); Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina); Omar Kadrí (Morocco); Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal).

To serve until 31 December 2005: Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil); Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation); Bernard Mejierman (Netherlands); Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea); Ugo Sessi, Chairman (Italy); Wu Gang (China).

To serve until 31 December 2006: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan); Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait); Petru Dumitriu (Romania); Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia); Ihor V. Humeny (Ukraine); David A. Leis (United States).

On 8 December 2004 (dec. 59/408), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2005 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2004: Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands); Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras); Jerry Kramer (Canada); Rajat Saha (India); Sun Minqin (China); Jun Yamazaki (Japan).

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies

The following is a list of subsidiary and ad hoc bodies functioning in 2004, including the number of members, dates of meetings/sessions in 2004, document numbers of reports (which generally provide specific information on membership), and relevant decision numbers pertaining to elections.

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

Sessions: Third and fourth, New York, 24 May–4 June and 23 August–3 September
Chairman: Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador)
Membership: Open to all Member States and observers of the United Nations
Reports: A/AC.265/2004/5, A/59/360

Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996

Session: Eighth, New York, 28 June–2 July
Chairman: Rohan Ferera (Sri Lanka)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: A/59/37

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Meeting: Did not meet in 2004
Membership: 43

Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property

Session: Third, New York, 1-5 March
Chairman: Gerhard Hafner (Austria)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies
Report: A/59/22

Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

Session: Third, New York, 12-16 April
Chairman: Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: A/59/52

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

Session: Thirty-ninth, New York, 11 November
Chairman: Robert Tachie-Mensah (Ghana)
Membership: 25
Report: A/60/441

Board of Auditors

Sessions: Special session, Paris, 15 December
Chairman: François Logerot (France)
Membership: 3

Committee on Conferences

Sessions: New York, 25 March (organizational), 7, 8 and 10 September (substantive)
Chairman: Enso Drofenik (Austria)
Membership: 21
Report: A/59/32
Decision: GA 59/405

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

Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Paul Badji (Senegal)
Membership: 25 (from 1 May)
Report: A/59/35

Committee on Information

Session: Twenty-sixth, New York, 26 April–7 May
Chairman: Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)
Membership: 102 (107 from 10 December)
Report: A/59/21
Decision: GA 59/413

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Session: Forty-seventh, Vienna, 2-11 June
Chairman: Adigun Ade Abiodun (Nigeria)
Membership: 65
Report: A/59/20 & Corr.1,2

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)

Session: Forty-fourth, New York, 1 June (organizational), 7 June–2 July (substantive)
Chairman: Nonye Udo (Nigeria)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER’S PROGRAMME

Session: Fifty-fifth, Geneva, 4-8 October
Chairman: Hernán Escudero Martínez (Ecuador)
Membership: 61
Report: A/59/12/Add.1
Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

High Commissioner: Ruud Lubbers

Panel of External Auditors
Membership: Members of the UN Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and IAEA

Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
Meetings: New York, 29 March–8 April
Chairman: Carl J. M. Peersman (Netherlands)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
Report: A/59/33

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
Meetings: Geneva, 19–25 March and 24 May; Beirut, Lebanon, 25–28 May; Cairo, Egypt, 28 May–4 June; Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 4-8 June
Chairperson: C. Mahendran (Sri Lanka) (March), Bernard A. B. Goonetilleke (Sri Lanka) (May/June)
Membership: 3
Report: A/59/381

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
Meetings: New York, 29 March–16 April
Chairperson: Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations
Membership: 113
Report: A/59/19

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize
Meeting: Did not meet in 2004
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, 11 February and 6 April (first part), 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 June (second part)
Chairman: Robert Guba Aisi (Papua New Guinea)
Membership: 25 (27 from 10 December)
Report: A/59/23
Decisions: GA 58/411 B, 59/414

United Nations Administrative Tribunal
President: Julio Barboza (Argentina)
Membership: 7
Report: A/INF/59/5
Decision: GA 59/410

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-seventh, New York, 14-25 June
Chairman: Wisit Wisitsora-At (Thailand)
Membership: 60
Report: A/59/17

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
Membership: 3
Report: A/59/260

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Session: Eleventh, São Paulo, Brazil, 13-18 June
President: Celso Amorim (Brazil)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: TD/412
Secretary-General of UNCTAD: Rubens Ricupero (until 15 September), Carlos Fortín Cabezas (from 15 September) (Officer-in-Charge)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Sessions: Thirty-fourth executive, 10 March; twenty-first special, 14 May; thirty-fifth executive (second part), 30 September; fifty-first, 4-15 October; all in Geneva
President: Sha Zukang (China) (thirty-third to thirty-fifth executive and twenty-first special sessions), Mary Whelan (Ireland) (fifty-first session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: A/59/15

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
COMMISSION ON ENTERPRISE, BUSINESS FACILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Session: Eighth, Geneva, 12-15 January
Chairperson: Luciano Barillaro (Italy)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.3/64

COMMISSION ON INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND RELATED FINANCIAL ISSUES
Session: Eighth, Geneva, 26-30 January
President: Trevor Clarke (Barbados)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.2/6 & Corr.1

Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy
Session: Sixth, Geneva, 8-10 November
Chairperson: Amina Mohamed (Kenya)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.3/LP/48

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
Session: Twenty-first, Geneva, 27-29 October
Chairperson: Abbas Ali Mirza (Saudi Arabia)
Membership: 34
Report: TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/26
Decisions: ESC 2004/201 A, C & F

COMMISSION ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES
Session: Eighth, Geneva, 9-13 February
Chairperson: Dimitar Tsantscher (Bulgaria)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD

WORKING PARTY ON THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET
Sessions: Forty-second, Geneva, 4 June and 6 July; forty-third, Geneva, 13-17 September
Chairperson: Naim Akipou (Benin) (forty-second session), Mariano Payá (Spain) (forty-third session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Reports: TD/B/WP/173, TD/B/WP/176 & Corr.1

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
Session: Forty-fourth, New York, 15-16 March
Chairperson: Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordan)
Membership: 5
Executive Director of UNIFEM: Nooleen Heyzer

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
GOVERNING COUNCIL
Session: Eighth special/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, Jeju, Republic of Korea, 29-31 March
President: Arcado Ntagazwa (United Republic of Tanzania)
Membership: 58
Report: A/59/25
Executive Director of UNEP: Klaus Töpfer

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
GOVERNING COUNCIL
Session: Did not meet in 2004
Membership: 58
Decisions: ESC 2004/201 C & D
Executive Director of UN-Habitat: Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Sessions: Forty-second, New York, 4-6 February; forty-third, Geneva, 30 June–2 July
Chairman: Harald Müller (Germany)
Membership: 22, plus 1 ex-officio member (Director of UNIDIR)
Report: A/59/361
Director of UNIDIR: Patricia Lewis
Deputy Director: Christophe Carle

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Forty-second, Geneva, 27-29 April
Chairman: Arthur C. I. Mbanefo (Nigeria)
Membership: Not less than 11 and not more than 30, plus 4 ex-officio members
Executive Director of UNITAR: Marcel A. Boisard

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
Session: Fifty-second, Montreal, Canada, 13-23 July
Chairman: A. Busca (Italy)
Membership: 33
Report: A/59/9

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA
Meeting: Amman, Jordan, 30 September
Chairperson: Abdul Karaim Abu Al-Haija (Jordan)
Membership: 10
Report: A/59/13
Security Council


MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-permanent members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Spain.

On 15 October 2004 (dec. 59/402), the General Assembly elected Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan and the United Republic of Tanzania for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2005, to replace Angola, Chile, Germany, Pakistan and Spain whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 2004.

PRESIDENT

The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as President during 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Lauro L. Baja, Jr.</td>
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<td>Delia Domingo Albert</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Mihnea I. Motoc</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Adrian Nastase, Mircea Geoana</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Andrey Denisov</td>
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<td>Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Miguel Angel Moratinos</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Cuyaubé</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Abdallah Baali</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Abdelaziz Belkhadem</td>
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</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 bodies
Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)
Chairman: Inocencio F. Arias (Spain) (until 27 May), Alexander V. Konuzin (Russian Federation) (from 28 May to 2 August), Andrey I. Denisov (Russian Federation) (from 3 August).

United Nations Compensation Commission
Executive Secretary: Rolf Goran Knutsson.

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)
Acting Executive Chairman: Demetrius Perricos.

1540 Committee
Chairman: Miheoa Ioan Motoc (Romania).

Peacekeeping operations
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Major General Carl Dodd (until 30 September), Brigadier General Clive William Lilley (from October).

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
Chief Military Observer: Major General Perti Juhani Puonti (until August), Major General Guido Palmieri (from September).

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus: Alvaro de Soto.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Zbigniew Wlosowicz.
Force Commander: Major General Herbert Joaquin Figoli Almandos.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
Force Commander: Major General Francisek Gagor (until 16 January), Major General Bala Nanda Sharma (from 17 January).

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Chief Military Observer: Major General Latit Mohan Tewari (until 17 February), Major General Alain Pellegrini (from 18 February).

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

United Nations Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Alvaro de Soto.
Deputy Special Representative for Civil Administration: Francesco Bastagli.

Deputy Special Representative for Civil Administration: Francesco Bastagli.

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago.
Deputy Special Representative: Alan Claude Doss (until June), José Vitor da Silva Angelo (from 1 July).
Force Commander: Major General Sajjad Akram.

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General: Mustapha Niassse.
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: William Lacy Swing.
Deputy Special Representatives: Behrooz Sadry, Lena Sundh (until 12 July), Ross Mountain (from 15 November).
Force Commander: Major General Sujit Ramakrishnan.

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)
Special Envoy for Ethiopia and Eritrea: Lloyd Axworthy (from 30 January).
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Legwaila Joseph Legwaila.
Deputy Special Representatives: Cheikh Tidiane Gaye, Angela Kane (until March), Sissel Ekaas (from 17 November).
Force Commander: Major General Robert Gordon (until July), Major General Rajender Singh (from 27 July).

United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Kamalesh Sharma (until May), Suheir Hasegawa (from May).
Deputy Special Representative: Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago.
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier General Pedro Rocha Pena Madeira.

United Nations Mission in Côte d’Ivoire (MINUCI)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Jacques Paul Klein.
Deputy Special Representatives: Abou Moussa, Souren Seraydarian.
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opana.

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Jacques Paul Klein.
Deputy Special Representative: Kenyan Mission.
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opana.

United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (ONUCI)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Albert Tevoédjiré.
Deputy Special Representative: Alan Claude Doss.
Force Commander: Major General Abdoulaye Fall.

United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Carolyn McAskie.
Deputy Special Representatives: Ibrahima Fall, Nureldin Satti.
Force Commander: Major General Derrick Mbuyiselo Mgwebi.

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Juan Gabriel Valdés.
Deputy Special Representative: Hocine Medilli.
Deputy Special Representative: Adamu Guindo.
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Augusto Heleno Ribeiro Pereira.
Political, peace-building and other missions

United Nations Office in Burundi (UNOB)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOB: Berhanu Dinka.

United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOS: Winston A. Tubman.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
Special Representative: Ibrahim Fall.

United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOBMB)
Head of Mission: Tor Stenbock (from 1 March).

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGIS)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOGIS: David Stephen (until September), Jono Bernardo Honwana (from 15 September).

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 Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BONUCA: General Lamine Cissé.

United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP)
Representative of the Secretary-General: Vladimir Sotirov.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMA: Lakhdar Brahimi (until 6 January), Jean Arnault (from 11 February).
Principal Deputy Special Representative: Ameerah Haq (from 8 June).
Deputy Special Representative: Filippo Grandi (from 1 June).

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq: Ross Mountain (Acting) (until July), Ashraf Qazi (from 12 July).

Economic and Social Council


MEMBERS
To serve until 31 December 2004: Australia, Bhutan, Burundi, Chile, China, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe.

To serve until 31 December 2005: Azerbaijan, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey.

To serve until 31 December 2006: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

On 28 and 29 October 2004 (dec. 59/403), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2005 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2004: Albania, Australia, Brazil, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom.

By the same decision, on 28 October, the Assembly elected Spain for the remainder of the term of Greece, beginning on 1 January 2005.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 2004: New York, 21 January, 4-6, 13 and 27 February, 23 April and 1 and 4 May.


Special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization: New York, 26 April.


Resume substantive session of 2004: New York, 16 September and 5 and 11 November.

OFFICERS
President: Marjatta Rasi (Finland), Stafford O. Neil (Jamaica), Daw Penjo (Bhutan).

Vice-Presidents: Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan), Jagdish Koonjul (Mauritius), Stafford O. Neil (Jamaica), Daw Penjo (Bhutan).

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 United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination also reports to the Council.

Functional commissions

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Chairman: Pavel Vacek (Czech Republic)

Membership: 40

Decision: E/2004/23

Commission on Human Rights

Chairperson: Mike Smith (Australia)

Membership: 53

Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

SUBCOMMISSION ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Session: Fifty-sixth, Geneva, 26 July–13 August
Chairperson: Soli Jehangir Sorabjee (India)
Membership: 26

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Session: Forty-seventh, Vienna, 15-19 March
Chairperson: Alfred T. Moleah (South Africa)
Membership: 53

Commission on Population and Development
Session: Thirty-seventh, New York, 22-26 March and 6 May
Chairman: Alfredo Chuquihuara (Peru)
Membership: 47
Report: E/2004/26
Decisions: ESC 2004/201 C, D & F

Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Session: Seventh, Geneva, 24-28 May
Chairman: Arnoldo Ventura (Jamaica)
Membership: 33
Report: E/2004/31
Decisions: ESC 2004/201 C & D

Commission on Social Development
Session: Forty-second, New York, 1-12 March
Chairperson: Kyung-wha Kang (Republic of Korea)
Membership: 45
Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

Commission on Sustainable Development
Session: Twelfth, New York, 14-30 April
Chairperson: Brige Brende (Norway)
Membership: 53
Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

Statistical Commission
Session: Thirty-fifth, New York, 2-5 March
Chairman: Katherine Wallman (United States)
Membership: 24
Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

United Nations Forum on Forests
Session: Fourth, Geneva, 3-14 May
Chairman: Yuriy N. Isakov (Russian Federation)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Session: Thirty-seventh session of the Commission/Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Kampala, Uganda, 18-22 May
Membership: 53

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Session: Fifty-ninth, Geneva, 24-26 February
Chairman: Clyd Kull (Estonia)
Membership: 55
Report: E/2004/37

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Session: Thirtieth, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July
Chairperson: Puerto Rico
Membership: 41 members, 7 associate members
Report: LC/G.2287

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Session: Sixth, Shanghai, China, 22-28 April
Chairperson: Li Zhaoxing (China)
Membership: 53 members, 9 associate members

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Session: Did not meet in 2004
Membership: 13

Standing committees

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Session: New York, 10-28 May and 23 June
Chairperson: Paimaneh Hasteh (Iran)
Membership: 19

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)
Sessions: Forty-fourth, New York, 1 June (organizational), 7 June-2 July (substantive)
Chairman: Nonye Udo (Nigeria)
Membership: 34
Report: A/59/16
Decisions: ESC 2004/201 C & D, GA 59/404

Expert bodies

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Meeting: Did not meet in 2004
Membership: 25

Committee for Development Policy
Session: Sixth, New York, 29 March–2 April
Chairperson: Suchitra Punyaratabandhu (Thailand)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2004/33
Decision: ESC 2004/201 A

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Sessions: Thirty-second and thirty-third, Geneva, 26 April–14 May and 8-26 November
Chairperson: Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)
Membership: 18
Report: E/2005/22
Decision: ESC 2004/201 C

Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Session: Third, New York, 29 March–2 April
Chairperson: Apolo Neibambi (Uganda)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2004/44
Decision: ESC 2004/201 A

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Session: Second, Geneva, 10 December
President: K. Headrick (Canada)
Membership: 35
Decision: ESC 2004/201 A
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.12

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 2004, 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>Shi Jiuyong, President</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Ranjeva, Vice-President</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Guillaume</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul G. Koroma</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladlen S. Vereshchelin</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>
<tr>
<td>Nabil Elaraby</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisashi Owada</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruno Simma</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Tomka</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registrar: Philippe Couvreur.
Deputy Registrar: Jean-Jacques Arnaldez.

Chamber of Summary Procedure
Members: Shi Jiuyong (ex officio), Raymond Ranjeva (ex officio), Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Thomas Buergenthal.
Substitute members: Nabil Elaraby, Hisashi Owada.

Chamber for Environmental Matters
Members: Shi Jiuyong (ex officio), Raymond Ranjeva (ex officio), Gilbert Guillaume, Pieter H. Kooijmans, Francisco Rezek, Bruno Simma, Peter Tomka.

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.

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 2004:

- 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, Gambia, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

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, ILO, 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: Shi Jiuyong (ex officio) (Chair), Raymond Ranjeva, Pieter H. Kooijmans, Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh.

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

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

LIBRARY COMMITTEE
Members: Abdul G. Koroma (Chair), Pieter H. Kooijmans, Francisco Rezek, Thomas Buergenthal, Peter Tomka.

RULES COMMITTEE
Members: Rosalyn Higgins (Chair), Thomas Buergenthal, Nabil Elaraby, Hisashi Owada, Bruno Simma, Peter Tomka.

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.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
Sessions: Sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth, Geneva, 23 February–12 March and 2-20 August
Chairperson: Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)
Membership: 18
Report: A/59/18

Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
Session: First, Geneva, 1-5 March
Chairperson: Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka)
Committee on the Rights of the Child
Sessions: Thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh, Geneva, 12-30 January, 17 May–4 June and 13 September–1 October
Chairperson: Jakob Egbert Doek (Netherlands)
Membership: 10
Reports: CRC/C/137, CRC/C/140, CRC/C/143

Committee against Torture
Sessions: Thirty-second and thirty-third, Geneva, 3-21 May and 16-26 November
Chairperson: Fernando Marínó (Spain)
Membership: 10
Reports: A/59/44, A/60/44

Conference on Disarmament
Meetings: Geneva, 19 January–26 March, 10 May–30 July and 13 September–1 October
President: Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar (successively)
Membership: 61
Report: A/59/27

Human Rights Committee
Sessions: Eightieth, eighty-first and eighty-second, Geneva, 15 March–2 April, 5-30 July and 18 October–5 November
Chairperson: Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia)
Membership: 18

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
Sessions: Eighty-first, Vienna, 2-11 November
President: Hamid Ghodse
Membership: 13
Decision: Economic and Social Council 2004/201 C

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat
(as at 31 December 2004)

Secretariat
The Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan

Under-Secretary-General, 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: Lakhdar Brahimi
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chef de Cabinet: Elisabeth Lindemayer
Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning: Robert Orr

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

Office of Legal Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Legal Counsel: Nicolas Michel
Assistant Secretary-General: Ralph Zacklin

Department of Political Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Kieran Prendergast
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee: Javier Rupérez
Assistant Secretaries-General: Tulliamené Kalomih, Danilo Türk

Department for Disarmament Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Nobuyasu Abe

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Marie Guehenno
Assistant Secretaries-General: Hédi Annabi, Jane Holl Lute

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator: Jan Egeland
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator: Margareta Wahlström

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: José Antonio Ocampo
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women: Rachel Mayanja
Assistant Secretary-General: Patrizio M. Civili

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
Under-Secretary-General: Jian Chen
Assistant Secretary-General: Angela Kane

Department of Public Information
Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information: Shashi Tharoor

Department of Management
Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Bertini

OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Jean-Pierre Halbwachs

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Assistant Secretary-General: Rosemary McCreery

OFFICE OF CENTRAL SUPPORT SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General: Andrew Toh

CAPITAL MASTER PLAN PROJECT
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Vacant

Office of the United Nations Ombudsman
Assistant Secretary-General: Ombudsman: Patricia M. Durrant

Office of the Iraq Programme
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Benon V. Sevan
Assistant Secretary-General, Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq: Ramiro Lopes da Silva

Economic Commission for Africa
Under-Secretary-General: K. Y. Amoako

Economic Commission for Europe
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Brígida Schmögnerová

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: José Luis Machinea

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Kim Hak-Su

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Mervat Tallawy
United Nations Office at Geneva
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Sergei Ordzhonikidze

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Louise Arbour
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Mehr Khan Williams

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 on Drugs and Crime: Antonio Maria Costa
International Court of Justice Registry
Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Philippe Couvreur

Secretary of the United Nations, special representatives and other related bodies
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
Executive Director: J. Denis Bélisle

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
Under-Secretary-General, High Representative: Anwarul Karim Chowdhury

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Mohamed Sahnoun

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Colombia
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: James LeMoyne

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Ibrahim Gambari

Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Olara A. Otunnu

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Ibrahim Fall

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah

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

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator
Under-Secretary-General, Special Coordinator for the Middle East
Under-Secretary-General, 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-Larson
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on European Issues
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Jean-Bernard Meriméé

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Latin American Issues
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Diego Cordovez

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Commonwealth of Independent States
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Yuli Vorontsov

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in the Sudan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Tom Eric Vaalsen

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Johannes Pronk
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Taye Zerihoun

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Jean Arnault

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq: Ashraf Qazi

United Nations Children’s Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Carol Bellamy
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Executive Directors: Kul Gautam, Toshiyuki Niwa, Karin Sham Poo

United Nations Compensation Commission
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Rolf Goran Knutsson

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Assistant Secretary-General, Officer-in-Charge: Carlos Fortin Cabezas

United Nations Development Programme
Administrator: Mark Malloch Brown
Under-Secretary-General, Associate Administrator: Zéphirin Diabré
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery: Julia V. Taft
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Management: Jan Mattsson
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Development Policy: Shoji Nishimoto
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Africa: Abdouli Janneh
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Arab States: Khalaf Rima Hunaidi
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Asia and the Pacific: Hafiz Pasha
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States: Kalman Mizsei
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean: Elena Martinez

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Bala Nanda Sharma

United Nations Environment Programme
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Töpfer
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: Shafqat S. Kakakhel
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Hamdallah Zedan
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Marcel A. Boisard

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Sren Jessen-Petersen
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Lawrence Rossin
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Special Representatives: Jean-Christian Cady, Francesco Bastagli

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon: Staffan de Mistura
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Alain Pellegrini

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 Guido Palmieri

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Legwaila Joseph Legwaila
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Special Representatives: Sissel Ekaas, Cheikh Tidiane Gaye
Force Commander: Major General Rajender Singh

United Nations Mission in Liberia
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Jacques Paul Klein
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Abou Moussa
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opande

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Alvaro de Soto
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Gyorgy Száraz

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Daudji Ngelayuwa Mwakawago
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: José Vitor da Silva Angelo
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major General Syed Azam Akram

United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Sukehiro Hasagawa
Force Commander: Lieutenant General Kairuddin Mat Yusof
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier General Pedro Rocha Pena Madeira

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission
Assistant Secretary-General, Acting Executive Chairman: Demetrios Perricos

United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville
Head of Mission: Tor Stenbock

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Heidi Tagliavini
Chief Military Observer: Major General Hussein Ahmed Eissa Ghobashy

United Nations Office for Project Services
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Nigel Fisher

United Nations Operation in Burundi
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Carolyn McAskie
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Nureldin Satti

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Albert Tévoédjrè
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Alan Claude Dosso
Force Commander: Major General Abdoulaye Fall

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General: Mustapha Niass
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: William Lacy Swing
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Ross Mountain
Force Commander: Major General Samaila Iliya

United Nations Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office: General Lamine Cissé

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office: Jonh Bernardo Honwana

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office: Alvaro de Soto
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Ziguinnew Wosowizcot
Force Commander: Major General Herbert Joaquim Figoli Almandos

United Nations Political Office for Somalia
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office: Winston A. Tubman

United Nations Population Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Thoraya Obaid
Deputy Executive Director, Management: Imelda Henkin
Deputy Executive Director, Programme: Kunio Waki

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: Peter Hansen
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General: Karen Konin Alubzay

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Juan Gabriel Valdés
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Hocine Medili
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Adama Guindo
On 31 December 2004, the total number of staff of the United Nations Secretariat with continuous service or expected service of a year or more was 15,191. Of these, 5,385 were in the Professional and higher categories, 910 were experts (200-series Project Personnel staff) and 8,896 were in the General Service and related categories.
## Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2004

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 remaining for consideration at the resumed fifty-eighth session**

(9 February–13 September 2004)

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(16, 19 and 20 July 2004)

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(first part, 14 September–23 December 2004)

#### A. Maintenance of international peace and security

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**B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences**

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**Economic and Social Council**

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(21 January, 4-6, 13 and 27 February, 23 April and 1 and 4 May; 3, 15 and 23 June)

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Agenda of the substantive and resumed substantive sessions of 2004
(28 June–23 July; 16 September and 5 and 11 November)

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<td>Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.</td>
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<td>Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment:</td>
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<td>Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:</td>
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<td>Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:</td>
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<td>Coordination, programme and other questions:</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.</td>
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<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>14.</td>
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YUN04—2ND PROOFS
JULY 28 2006
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[1] Sub-item added at the resumed session.
[3] Item added at the resumed session.
[4] Further to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, agenda items are organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization, as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.
[5] Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 2004.
Appendix V

United Nations information centres and services

(as at 3 May 2006)

ACCRÁ. United Nations Information Centre
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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
(Boîte postale 444, Hydra-Alger)
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, Antsahavola
(Boîte 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

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

BERJUT. United Nations Information Centre
117 Avenue de la Révolution
(Boîte postale 2160)
Bujumbura, Burundi
Serving: Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osiris Street, Garden City
(Boîte postale 262)
Cairo, Egypt
Serving: Egypt, Saudi Arabia

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

DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
Rues de Thann x Dagorne
(Boîte 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 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
Serving: United Republic of Tanzania

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

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Revenue House (ground floor)
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(P.O. Box 32905, Lusaka 10101)
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MANAGUA. United Nations Information Centre
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Managua, Nicaragua
Serving: Nicaragua

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Bldg. 69, Road 1901
(P.O. Box 26004, Manama)
Manama 219, Bahrain
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Metro Manila, Philippines
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