Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

There were 192 Member States as at 31 December 2006.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF ADMISSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>8 Oct. 1962</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>28 May 1993</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1976</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>17 Sep. 1974</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>27 Nov. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>18 Sep. 1962</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>21 Sep. 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>14 May 1963</td>
<td>Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>23 Sep. 1983</td>
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<td>MEMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>18 Sep. 1962</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9Montenegro became a Member of the United Nations on 28 June 2006. It had declared itself independent from Serbia following a 21 May 2006 referendum.
Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I
PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall 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 17 December 1963 and came into force on 31 August 1965. A further amendment to Article 61 was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1971 and came into force on 24 September 1973. An amendment to Article 109, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965, came into force on 12 June 1968.

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

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

The amendment to Article 109, which relates to the first paragraph of that Article, provides that a General Conference of Member States for the purpose of reviewing the Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members (formerly seven) of the Security Council. Paragraph 3 of Article 109, which deals with the consideration of a possible review conference during the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, has been retained in its original form in its reference to a “vote of any seven members of the Security Council”, the paragraph having been acted upon in 1955 by the General Assembly, at its tenth regular session, and by the Security Council.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter, but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

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.

Chapter IV
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9
1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

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

Article 11
1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12
1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

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

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

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

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

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

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

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

Article 26

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

Article 28
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 the concurrence of the permanent members, provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under paragraph 3 of Article 32, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

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.

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 inad- equate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such 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 in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member’s armed forces.

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council’s military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armed forces, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee’s responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

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

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

Article 54

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

Chapter IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

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

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

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

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Chapter X
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

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

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

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental 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 agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

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

Article 64

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

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

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.
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 there under 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 there under by means of trusteeship agreements:
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 77 and 81.

Article 80

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

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

Article 81

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

Article 82

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

Article 83

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

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

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

Article 84

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

Article 85

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

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

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

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

a. those Members administering trust territories;

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

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 87

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

a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

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

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

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

Article 88

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

Voting

Article 89

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

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

Procedure

Article 90

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

Article 91

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

Chapter XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

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

Article 99

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

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

Article 101

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

Chapter XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

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

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

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

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

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

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

Article 111
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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

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

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 juris consulta 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 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.
2. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the Convention may be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be the same as those prevailing for the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
3. The Court shall have a quorum when nine members are present.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.
2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.
Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

1. No member of the Court 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 may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

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

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

1. The Court shall remain permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court.

2. Members of the Court are entitled to periodic leave, the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court, having in mind the distance between The Hague and the home of each judge.

3. Members of the Court shall be bound, unless they are on leave or prevented from attending by illness or other serious reasons duly explained to the President, to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court.

Article 24

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason one of the members of the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

3. If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise in the present Statute.

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven, the Rules of the Court may provide for allowing one or more judges, according to circumstances and in rotation, to be dispensed from sitting.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

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

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

Article 27
A judgment given by any of the chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 shall be considered as rendered by the Court.

Article 28
The chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 29 may, with the consent of the parties, sit and exercise their functions elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 29
With a view to the speedy dispatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five judges which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing judges who find it impossible to sit.

Article 30
1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.
2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31
1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.
2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.
3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.
5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.
6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32
1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.
2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.
4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.
5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.
6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.
7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.
8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33
The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly.

Chapter II
COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34
1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.
2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.
3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted there under is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35
1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.
2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.
3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36
1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.
2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:
   a. the interpretation of a treaty;
   b. any question of international law;
   c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
   d. the nature or extent of the 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 have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

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

Chapter III
PROCEDURE

Article 39
1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.
2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the 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 reserve 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 this ground.
3. The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.
4. The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.
5. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Article 62

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

Article 63

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

Article 64

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

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

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

SESSIONS

Sixty-first session: 12 September–22 December 2006 (suspended).

OFFICERS

Resumed sixthtieth and tenth emergency special sessions.
President: Jan Eliasson (Sweden).
Vice-Presidents: Angola, Armenia, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, France, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Sixty-first session
President: Sheikha Haya Rashed Al Khalifa (Bahrain).
Vice-Presidents: 2 Bhutan, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

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 sixtieth session

Fourth Committee
Chairman: Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan).
Vice-Chairpersons: Subhas Gujadhur (Mauritius), Amparo Anguiano Rodriguez (Mexico), Alexander Gerts (Netherlands).
Rapporteur: Muhammed Shahrul Nizzam Umar (Brunei Darussalam).

Fifth Committee
Chairman: John W. Ashe.
Vice-Chairpersons: Dariusz Mańczyk (Poland), Muhammad A. Muhiith (Bangladesh), Eric Franck Saizounou (Benin).
Rapporteur: Katja Pehrman (Finland).

Sixth Committee
Chairman: Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo (Spain).
Vice-Chairpersons: Mahmoud Hmoud (Jordan), Mahmoud Samy (Egypt), Grzegorz Zyman (Poland).
Rapporteur: Shermain Jeremy (Antigua and Barbuda).

Sixty-first session

First Committee
Chairman: Mona Juul (Norway).
Vice-Chairmen: Andy Rachmianto (Indonesia), Boštjan Malovrh (Slovenia), Federico Perazza (Uruguay).
Rapporteur: Abdelhamed Gharbi (Tunisia).

Fourth Committee
Chairman: Madhu Raman Acharya (Nepal).
Vice-Chairmen: Mahieddine Djeffal (Algeria), Monica Bolanos-Perez (Guatemala), Urban Andersson (Sweden).
Rapporteur: Rana Salayeva (Azerbaijan).

Second Committee
Chairman: Tiina Intelmann (Estonia).
Vice-Chairpersons: Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil), Prayono Atiyanto (Indonesia), Aboubacar Sadikhi Barry (Senegal).
Rapporteur: Vanessa Gomes (Portugal).

Third Committee
Chairman: Hamid al Bayati (Iraq).
Vice-Chairmen: Jorge Ballesteros (Costa Rica), Lamin Faati (Gambia), Sergei A. Rachkov (Belarus).
Rapporteur: Elena Molaroni (San Marino).

Fifth Committee
Chairman: Youcef Yousfi (Algeria).
Vice-Chairmen: Ilgar Mammadov (Republic of Azerbaijan), Alexios Mitsopoulos (Greece), Tirtha Raj Wagle (Nepal).
Rapporteur: Diego Simancas (Mexico).

Sixth Committee
Chairman: Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo (Mexico).
Vice-Chairmen: Ganeson Sivagurunathan (Malaysia), Theodor Cosmin Onisii (Romania), Stefan Barriga (Liechtenstein).
Rapporteur: Mamadou Moustapha Loum (Senegal).

Procedural committees

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

Credentials Committee

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

Resumed sixtieth session
Cameroon, China, Panama, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, the Russian Federation and the United States.

Sixty-first session
China, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Monaco, Peru, Russian Federation, Tonga and the United States.

Decision: GA 61/401

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 2007: Jerry Kramer (Canada); Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras); Jun Yamazaki (Japan); Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands); Rajat Saha (India); Sun Minqin (China).

To serve until 31 December 2008: Guillermo Kendall (Argentina); Igor V. Khaleevinsky (Russian Federation); Susan M. McLurg (United States of America); Tommo Monthe (Cameroon); Christina Vasak France.

To serve until 31 December 2009: Andrzej T Abrazewski, Chairman (Poland); Colleen V. Kelapile (Botswana); Stafford Neil (Jamaica); Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan); Nonye Udo (Nigeria).

On 16 November 2006 (dec. 61/405), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year-term beginning on 1 January 2007 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2006: Andrzej T. Abrazewski (Poland); Colleen V. Kelapile (Botswana); Stafford Neil (Jamaica); Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan); Nonye Udo (Nigeria).

Committee on Contributions

To serve until 31 December 2007: Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal); Gordon Eckersley (Australia); Paul Ekong A. Dong (Cameroon); Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay); Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria); Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina).

To serve until 31 December 2008: Sujata Ghorai (Germany); Vyacheslav A. Logutov (Russian Federation); Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea); Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil); Wu Gang (China).

To serve until 31 December 2009: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan); Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait); Petru Dumitriu (Romania); Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine); Gobona Susan Mapitse (Botswana); Lisa P. Spratt (United States).

On 16 March 2006 (dec. 60/411 B) the General Assembly appointed Gordon Eckersley for a 17-month term beginning on 16 March and ending on 31 December, as a result of the resignation of David Dutton.

On 16 November 2006 (dec. 61/406), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year-term beginning on 1 January 2007 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2006: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait), Petru Dumitriu (Romania), Ihor V Humenny (Ukraine), Gobona Susan Mapitse (Botswana), Lisa P Spratt (United States).

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies

The following is a list of subsidiary and ad hoc bodies functioning in 2006, including the number of members, dates of meetings/sessions in 2006, 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: Seventh and eighth, New York, 16 January–3 February and 14-25 August
Chairman: Don MacKay (New Zealand)
Membership: Open to all Member States and observers of the United Nations

Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996
Session: Tenth, New York, 27 February–3 March
Chairman: Rohan Perera (Sri Lanka)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: A/61/37

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Meeting: Did not meet in 2006
Membership: 43

Board of Auditors

Sessions: Special session, Manila, 6 December
Chairman: Guillermo N. Carague (Philippines)
Membership: 3

Committee on Conferences

Sessions: New York, 11 May (organizational), 11-15 September (substantive)
Chairman: Nonye Udo (Nigeria)
Membership: 21
Report: A/61/32
Decision: GA 61/412

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

Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Paul Badji (Senegal)
Membership: 22
Report: A/61/35

Committee on Information

Session: Twenty-eighth, New York, 24 April–5 May
Chairman: Mihnea Ioan Motoc (Romania)
Membership: 110
Report: A/61/21
Decision: GA 61/413, 61/521

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Session: Forty-ninth, Vienna, 7-16 June
Chairman: Gérard Brachet (France)
Membership: 67
Report: A/61/20

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)

Session: Forty-sixth, New York, 21 June (organizational), 14 August– 8 September (substantive)
Chairman: Norma Elaine Taylor Roberts (Jamaica)
Membership: 32
Report: A/61/16
Decision: ESC 2006/201 A, B, C, D; GA 60/405 B, 61/410

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Meetings: New York, 18 January, 17 May, 2 August, 29 September, 28 October
Chairman: Andreas D Mavroyiannis (Cyprus)
Membership: 19 (including the United States as host country)
Report: A/61/26
Committee for the United Nations Population Award
Meetings: New York, 7 March, 10-12 May
Chairman: Judith Mbula Bahemuka (Kenya)
Membership: 10 (plus 5 honorary members, the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director)
Report: A/61/273
Decision: ESC 2006/201 E

Disarmament Commission
Sessions: New York, 28 March (organizational), 10-28 April (substantive)
Chairman: Joon Oh (Republic of Korea)
Membership: All UN Members
Decision: GA 61/409

Human Rights Council
Sessions: Geneva, first, 19-30 June; second (18 September–6 October; third (29 November–3 December; first special, 5-6 July; second, 11 August; third (15 November; fourth (12-13 December)
President: Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)
Membership: 47

International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)
Sessions: Sixty-second, Vienna, 13-31 March; sixty-third, New York, 10-28 July
Chairman: Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia)
Membership: 15
Report: A/61/30
Decision: 61/409

International Law Commission
Session: Fifty-eighth, Geneva, 1 May–9 June and 3 July–11 August
Chairman: Djamchid Momtaz (Iran)
Membership: 34
Report: A/61/10
Decision: GA 61/411

Investments Committee
Chairman: William J McDonough (United States)
Membership: 9
Decision: GA 61/407

Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
Session: Thirty-ninth, Geneva, 24-28 April
Chairman: Mary Whelan (Ireland)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD and all members of WTO
Report: ITC/AG(XXXIX)/206

Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
Chairman: Deborah Wynes (United States)
Membership: 11
Report: A/62/34
Decision: GA 60/258

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER’S PROGRAMME
Session: Fifty-seventh, Geneva, 2-6 October
Chairman: Ichiro Fujisaki (Japan)
Membership: 70
Report: A/61/12/Add.1
Decision: ESC 2006/237 & 2006/201 B; GA 61/136
High Commissioner: Antônio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres

Panel of External Auditors
Session: Forty-seventh, Manila, 4 December
Chairman: Guillermo N. Carague (Philippines)
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, 3-13 April
Chairman: Eduardo J. Sevilla Somoza (Nicaragua)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
Report: A/61/33

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
Meetings: Geneva, 16-23 March, 31 July–2 August
Chairperson: Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka)
Membership: 3
Report: A/61/500

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
Meetings: New York, 27 February–17 March,
Chairperson: Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)
Membership: 124
Report: A/60/19

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, 23 February, 29 March and 27 April (first part); 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 22, 30 June (second part)
Chairman: Julian Robert Hunte (Saint Lucia)
Membership: 27
Report: A/61/23

United Nations Administrative Tribunal
President: Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece)
Membership: 7
Report: A/INF/61/6
Decision: GA 61/408

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
EXECUTIVE BOARD
The UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board acts as the Executive Board of the Fund.
Sessions: 20-27 January, first regular session, New York; 11-15 September, second regular annual session, New York; 12-23 June, annual session, Geneva
President: Valeriy Kuchinsky (Ukraine)
Report: DP/2006/16

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
Session: Thirty-ninth, New York, 19 June–7 July
Chairman: Stephen Karangizi (Uganda)
Membership: 60
Report: A/61/17

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
Membership: 3
Report: A/61/172

United Nations Commission on the Role of Women in the Development Process
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Session: Did not meet in 2006
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Secretary-General of UNCTAD: Supachai Panitchpakdi (Thailand)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Sessions: Thirty-eighth executive, 20 April; thirty-ninth executive, 30 June; twenty-third special, 3-10 October; fifty-third, 27 September–10 October; all in Geneva
President: Ransford A. Smith (Jamaica) (thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth executive sessions); Gyan Chandra Acharya (Nepal) (twenty-third special session); Mohamed Saleck Ould Mohamed Lemine (Mauritania) (fifty-third session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: A/61/15

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
COMMISSION ON ENTERPRISE, BUSINESS FACILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Session: Tenth, Geneva, 21-24 February
Chairperson: Iouri Afanassiev (Russian Federation)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM3/76

COMMISSION ON INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND RELATED FINANCIAL ISSUES
Session: Tenth, Geneva, 6-10 March
President: Ian De Jong (Netherlands)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/32

Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy
Session: Seventh, Geneva, 31 October–2 November
Chairperson: Cecilia Escolan (El Salvador)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM3/CLP/57

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
Session: Twenty-third, Geneva, 10-12 October
Chairperson: Aziz Dieye (Senegal)
Membership: 34
Report: TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/32
Decisions: ESC 2006/201 C & E

COMMISSION ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES
Session: Tenth, Geneva, 6-10 February
Chairperson: Love Mtesa (Zambia)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Report: TD/B/COM.1/80

WORKING PARTY ON THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET
Chairperson: Carlos-Alberto Chocano (Peru) (forty-sixth session), Naim Akibou (Benin) (forty-seventh session)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD
Reports: TD/B/WT/191, TD/B/WP/186/Corr1, TD/B/WP/187, TD/B/WP/198

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
Session: Forty-sixth, New York, 14-15 February
Chairperson: Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid Al Hussein
Membership: 6
Report: A/62/188
Decision: GA 61/414
Executive Director of UNIFEM: Noeleen Heyzer

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
GOVERNING COUNCIL
Session: Ninth special, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, President: Rachmat Wittolar (Indonesia)
Membership: 58
Report: A/61/25
Executive Director of UNEP: Achim Steiner

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
GOVERNING COUNCIL
Session: Did not meet in 2006
Membership: 58 (ESC dec. 2006/201 C & E)
Executive Director of UN-Habitat: Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Sessions: Forty-sixth, New York, 8-10 February; forty-seventh, Geneva, 21-23 June
Chairman: Joy Ogwu (Nigeria)
Membership: 19, plus 1 ex-officio member (Director of UNIDIR)
Report: A/61/180
Director of UNIDIR: Patricia Lewis

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Forty-fourth, Geneva, 25-27 April
Chairman: Omar Hilale (Morocco)
Membership: 21, plus 4 ex-officio members
Report: A/61/9
Executive Director of UNITAR: Marcel A. Boisard

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
Session: Fifty-third, Nairobi, 13-21 July
Chairman: Vladimir Yossifov (Russia)
Membership: 33
Report: A/61/9
Executive Director: Bernard Cochemé

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA
Meeting: Amman, Jordan, 27-28 September
Chairperson: Frans Makken (Netherlands)
Membership: 24
Report: A/61/13
Decision: GA 61/114

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA
Meetings: New York, 1, 12-13 September
Chairman: Baki Ilkin (Turkey)
Membership: 9
Report: A/61/347
Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Karen Koning AbuZayd
Deputy Commissioner-General: Filippo Grandi
Security Council


**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)

Session: Did not meet in 2006
Chairman: Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)
Membership: 15

United Nations Compensation Commission

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Sessions: Geneva, fifty-ninth, 7-9 March; sixtyieth, 27-29 June; sixty-first, 31 October–3 November
Chairman: Tassos Kriekoukis (Greece)
Membership: 15

**United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC)**

Acting Executive Chairman: Dimitri Perricos (Greece)

1540 Committee

Chairman: Peter Burian (Slovakia)
Membership: 129
Report: S/2006/257

Peacebuilding Commission

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE

Sessions: 23 June, 13 July, 9 October, 7 December, 12 December
Chairman: Ismael Gaspar Martins (Angola)
Membership: 31
Report: A/62/137
Decision: 60/417, ESC dec, 2006/201 E
### Sanctions Committee

**Chairman:** César Mayoral (Argentina)

**Reports:** S/2006/154, S/2006/750

**International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**

President: Judge Fausto Pocar (Italy)

**International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)**

President: Judge Erik Mase (Norway)

### Peacekeeping operations

**United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)**

Chief of Staff: Brigadier-General Clive William Lilley

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

Chief Military Observer: Major-General Dragutin Repinc

**United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Michael Muller

Force Commander: Major-General Rafael Barni

**United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**

Force Commander: Major-General Bala Nanda Sharma

**United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon: Geir O Pedersen

Force Commander: Major-General Alain Pellegrini

**United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Major-General Fazle Elahi Akbar

Force Commander: Brigadier-General Kurt Mosgaard

**United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Major-General Alain Pellegrini

**United Nations Observer Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Major-General Bala Nanda Sharma

**United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL)**

Executive Representative for the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone: Victor da Silva Ángelo

Force Commander: Major-General Sajjad Akram

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

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: William Lacy Swing

Deputy Special Representative: Haile Menkerios

Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Babacar Gaye

**United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Azoz Ennifar

Deputy Special Representative: Lebohang K. Moleko

Force Commander: Major-General Mohammed Taisir Masadeh

**United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Sukehiro Hasegawa (until September), Atul Khare (from November)

Deputy Special Representative: Zain Khan

Deputy Special Representative: Kwesi Anfo

Deputy Special Representative: François Biaou

Deputy Special Representative: Rodolfo Asel Tor

**United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Pierre Schori

Principal Deputy Special Representative: Abou Moussa

Force Commander: Major-General Abdoulaye Fall (until April), Major-General Abdoulahy Fall (from 12 September)

**United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Pierre Schori

Principal Deputy Special Representative: Abou Moussa

Force Commander: Major-General Massoud Aréla

**United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Edmond Mulet

Principal Deputy Special Representative: Lawrence G. Rossin (until October), Luiz Carlos da Costa (from 10 November)

Force Commander: Lieutenant-General José Elito Siqueira Carvalho

**United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Jan Pronk

Deputy Special Representative: Taye-Brook Zerihoun

Force Commander: Major-General Fazle Elahi Akbar

**Political, peacebuilding and other missions**

**United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)**

Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOS: François Lonsey Fall

**Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region**

Special Representative: Ibrahim Fall

**United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS)**

Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOGBIS: Shola Omorme

**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: Alvaro de Soto

**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
Economic and Social Council


MEMBERS

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

To serve until 31 December 2007: 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.

To serve until 31 December 2008: Angola, Austria, Benin, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

On 2 November 2006 (dec. 61/404), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2007 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 2006: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 2006: New York, 17 January, 7 and 10 February, 14 and 22 March and 8 May.

Resumed organizational session for 2006: New York, 10 and 12 May Special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and UNCTAD: New York, 24 April.


OFFICERS

President: Ali Hachani (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents: Leo Mérorès (Haiti), Hjálmar W. Hannesson (Iceland), Gedinimas Šerkšnys (Lithuania), Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka).

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 item 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

Session: Fifteenth, New York, 27 May 2005 and 24-28 April

Chairman: Gabriele de Ceglie (Italy)

Membership: 40

Report: E/2006/30

Decision: ESC 2006/201 B

Commission on Human Rights

Session: Sixty-second and final, Geneva, 13-27 March

Chairperson: Manuel Rodríguez-Cuadros (Peru)

Membership: 53

Report: E/2006/23

SUBCOMMISSION ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Session: Fifty-eighth, Geneva, 7-25 August

Chairperson: Marc Bossuyt (Belgium)

Membership: 26

Report: A/HRC/2/2

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Session: Forty-ninth, 8 December 2005 and 13-17 March

Chairperson: Györgyi Martin Zanathy (Hungary)

Membership: 48

Report: E/2006/28

Decision: ESC 2006/201 A, B & E

Commission on Population and Development

Session: Thirty-ninth, New York, 14 April 2005, 3-7 April and 10 May

Chairman: Crispin Grey-Johnson (Gambia)

Membership: 45

Report: E/2006/25

Decision: ESC 2006/201 B and E

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Session: Ninth, Geneva, 15-19 May

Chairman: Pedro Sebastião Teta (Angola)

Membership: 33

Report: E/2006/31

Decision: ESC 2006/201 A, B & E

Commission for Social Development

Session: Forty-fourth, New York, 18 February 2005, 8-17 February and 22 March

Chairperson: Ernesto Aranibar Quiroga (Bolivia)

Membership: 46

Report: E/2006/26

Decision: ESC 2006/201 B & C

Commission on the Status of Women


Chairperson: Carmen María Gallardo (El Salvador)

Membership: 45
Structure of the United Nations

Commission on Sustainable Development
Session: Fourteenth, New York, 22 April 2005 and 1-12 May
Chairperson: Aleksandr Alekshishvili (Georgia)
Membership: 53
Report: E/2006/27
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B & C

Statistical Commission
Session: Thirty-seventh, New York, 7-10 March
Chairman: Gilberto Calvillo Vives (Mexico)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2006/24

United Nations Forum on Forests
Session: Sixth, New York, 27 May 2005, 13-24 February
Chairman: Judith Mbula Bahemuka (Kenya)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies
Report: E/2006/42

Regional commissions
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Chairman: Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (Nigeria)
Membership: 53
Decision: ESC 2006/205 C

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Session: Sixty-first, Geneva, 21-23 February
Chairman: François Roux (Belgium)
Membership: 53
Report: E/2006/37

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Session: Thirty-first session, Montevideo, Uruguay, 20-24 March
Chairperson: Uruguay
Membership: 40 members, 2 associate members
Report: LC/G2318

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Session: Sixty-second, Jakarta, Indonesia, 6-12 April
Chairperson: N. Hassan Wirajuda (Indonesia)
Membership: 49 members, 3 associate members

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Session: Twenty-fourth, Beirut, Lebanon, 8-11 May
Chairman: Ahmad Ibrahim Hikmi (Saudi Arabia)
Membership: 14
Report: E/2006/41

Standing committees
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Session: New York, 19-27 January
Chairperson: Beatriz Patti Londono (Colombia)
Membership: 19
Report: E/2006/32 (Part I)
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B

Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)
Sessions: Forty-sixth, New York, 21 June (organizational), 14 August–6 September (substantive)
Chairman: Norma Elaine Taylor Roberts (Jamaica)
Membership: 33
Report: A/61/16
Decisions: ESC 2006/201 A, B, C, D; GA 60/405 B, 61/410

Expert bodies
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Session: Second, Geneva, 30 October–3 November
Chairman: Noureddine Bensouda (Morocco)
Membership: 22
Report: E/2006/45
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B & E

Committee for Development Policy
Session: Eighth, New York, 20-24 March
Chairperson: Suchitra Punyaratatabandhu (Thailand)
Membership: 22
Report: E/2006/33
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B & D

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Sessions: Thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh, Geneva, 1-19 May; 22
Chairperson: Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)
Membership: 18
Report: E/2006/22
Decision: ESC 2006/203

Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Session: Fifth, New York, 27-31 March
Chairperson: Jocelyne Bourgon (Canada)
Membership: 24
Report: E/2006/44
Decision: ESC 2006/203

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Session: Third, Geneva, 14 December
Chairperson: S Benassai (Italy)
Membership: 20

International Narcotics Control Board
Sessions: Vienna, eighty-fifth, 30 January–3 February; eighty-sixth, 8-19 May; eighty-seventh, 30 October–16 November
Membership: 13 (ESC dec. 2006/201 B)

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Session: Fifth, New York, 15-26 May
Chairperson: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)
Membership: 16
Report: E/2006/43

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Session: Twenty-third, Vienna, Austria, 28 March–4 April
Chairperson: Helen Kerfoot (Canada)
Membership: Representatives of the 22 geographical/linguistic divisions of the Group of Experts
Report: E/2006/57

Ad hoc body
United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
Sessions: Madrid, first regular session, 7 April; New York, second regular session, 27 October
Chairman: The Secretary-General
Membership: Organizations of the UN system
Reports: CEB/2006/1, CEB/2006/2
Other related bodies

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Session: Third, New York, 18 May
President: Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)
Membership: 10 plus 5 ex-officio members
Report: E/2006/80, INSTRAW/EB/2006/R2
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B, C & E
Director of INSTRAW: Carmen Moreno

Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD
Meetings: Eighteenth, Geneva, 27-28 June; nineteenth, Lusaka, 6-8 December
Chair: Gunilla Carlsson (Sweden)
Membership: 22
Reports: UNAIDS/PCB(18)/0618, UNAIDS/PCB(19)/0619
Decisions: ESC 2006/201 A & B
Executive Director of UNAIDS: Peter Piot

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: New York, first regular, 16-20 and 23 January; second regular, 6-8 September; annual, 5-9 June
President: Andrei Dapkiunas (Belarus)
Membership: 36
Report: E/2006/34/Rev1
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B
Executive Director of UNICEF: Ann M. Veneman

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First and second regular, New York, 20-27 January, 11-15 September; annual, Geneva, 12-23 June
President: Valery P. Kuchinsky (Ukraine)
Membership: 36
Report: E/2006/35
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B & E
Administrator of UNDP: Kemal Dervis
Associate Administrator: Ad Melkert
Executive Director of UNFPA: Thoraya Ahmed Obaid

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD
Session: Forty-fourth, Geneva, 3-4 April
Chairperson: Lourdes Arizpe (Mexico)
Membership: 11
Director of UNRISD: Thandika Mkandawire

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Session: Fifth, New York, 15-26 May
Board of Trustees
Membership: 4 ex-officio, 7 elected (ESC dec. 2006/240)
Director of UNICRI: Sandro Calvani (Italy)

World Food Programme (WFP)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First regular, 20-23 February; annual, 12-16 June; second regular, 6-9 November (all in Rome)
President: Mirza Qamar Beg (Pakistan)
Membership: 36
Decision: ESC 2006/201 B
Executive Director of WFP: James T. Morris

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, with the independence of Palau, the last remaining trust territory. The General Assembly, in resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, considering that the Council no longer met, and had no remaining functions, decided to delete Chapter XIII of the UN Charter and references to the Council in Chapter XII.

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 2006, 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>Rosalyn Higgins, President</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Vice-President</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Ranjeva</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi Ju Yong</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul G. Koroma</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Buergenthal</td>
<td>United States</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>
<tr>
<td>Ronny Abraham</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Keith</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamed Bennouna</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonid Skotnikov</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registrar: Philippe Couvreur
Deputy Registrar: Jean-Jacques Arnaudel
Chamber of Summary Procedure

Members: Rosalyn Higgins (ex officio), Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (ex officio), Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Thomas Buergenthal, Leonid Skotnikov

Substitute members: Abdul G Koroma, Ronny Abraham

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 2006:

- Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Dominica, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, 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 United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council

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: Rosalyn Higgins (ex officio), Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (ex officio), Raymond Ranjeva, Thomas Buergenthal, Hisashi Owada, Peter Tomka

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Thomas Buergenthal (Chair), Bruno Simma, Peter Tomka, Kenneth Keith, Mohamed Bennouna

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Hisashi Owada (Chair), Bruno Simma, Ronny Abraham, Kenneth Keith, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Mohamed Bennouna

Report: A/61/4

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 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)


Chairperson: Rosario Manalo (Philippines)

Membership: 23

Report: A/61/38

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)


Chairperson: Régis de Gouttes (France)

Membership: 18

Report: A/61/18

Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Sessions: Third and fourth, Geneva, 12-16 December and 24-28 April

Chairperson: Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka)

Membership: 10

Report: A/61/48

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Sessions: Forty-first, Geneva, 9-27 January; forty-second, Geneva, 15 May (Chamber A) and 24 May (Chamber B)

Chairpersons: Jakob Egbert Doek (Netherlands) (Chamber A) and Moushira Khattab (Egypt) (Chamber B)

Membership: 10

Reports: CRC/C/SR.1121, CRC/C/SR.1145

Committee against Torture

Sessions: Thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth, Geneva, 14-25 November 2005 and 1-19 May

Chairperson: Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus)

Membership: 10

Reports: A/61/44

Conference on Disarmament


President: Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal and Slovakia (successively)

Membership: 65

Report: A/61/27

Human Rights Committee

Sessions: eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh, New York, 13-31 March and 10-28 July

Chairperson: Christine Chanet (France)

Membership: 18

Reports: A/61/40 (Vol I)

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

Sessions: eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh, New York, 30 January–3 February, 8-19 May, 30 October–16 November

President: Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)

Membership: 13

Report: E/INCB/2006/1
Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 2006)

Secretariat
The Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan
Deputy Secretary-General: Mark Malloch Brown

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Alicia Bárcena Ibarra
(from June)
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General: Vijay Nambiar
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chef de Cabinet: Alicia Bárcena Ibarra (until June)
Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Planning: Robert Orr

Office of Internal Oversight Services
Under-Secretary-General: Inga-Britt Ahlenius

Office of Legal Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Legal Counsel: Nicolas Michel
Assistant Secretary-General: Ralph D Johnson (until April 30); Larry Z. Johnson (from 1 May)

Department of Political Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Ibrahim Gambari
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee: Javier Rupérez
Assistant Secretary-General: Angela Kane

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

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Marie Guéhenno
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: Eva Margareta Wahlstrom

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: Juan Chen
Assistant Secretary-General: Yohannes Mengesha

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

Department of Management
Under-Secretary-General: Christopher Bancroft Burnham

OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Warren Sach

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Assistant Secretary-General: Jan Beagle

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

CAPITAL MASTER PLAN PROJECT
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Louis Frederick Reuter IV

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

Economic Commission for Africa
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Abdouli Janneh

Economic Commission for Europe
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Marek Belka

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

Secretariats of subsidiary organs, 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: Legwaila Joseph Legwaila

Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Radhika Coomaraswamy
### Structure of the United Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region</th>
<th>Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Ibrahim Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guteres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East</td>
<td>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: Alvaro de Soto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Latin American Issues</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser: Diego Cordovez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Kjell Magne Bondevik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Johannes Pronk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Tayé-Brook Zerihoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Tom Koengis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq: Ashraf Jehangir Qazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Ann M. Veneman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Executive Directors: Kul C. Gautam, Rima Salah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Compensation Commission</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Tassos Kriekoukis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Officer-in-Charge: Supachai Panitchpakdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>Administrator: Kemal Dervis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Associate Administrator: Ad Melkert Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery: Kathleen Cravero Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Management: Akiko Yuge Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Development Policy: Shoji Nishimoto Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Africa: Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Arab States: Amat A1 Aleem Ali Atsoswa Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, UNDP Asia and the Pacific: Hafiz A. Pasha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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: Rebeca Grynszpan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Bala Nanda Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Klaus Töpfer (until March); Achim Steiner (from June) Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: Shafqat S. Kakakhel Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Yvo de Boer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Marcel A. Boisard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Saren Jussen-Petersen Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Steven Schook Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Werner Wnendt (from April)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon: Geir O. Pedersen Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Alain Pellegrini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Executive Officer: Bernard G. Cochemé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan</td>
<td>Chief Military Observer: Major-General Guido Palmieri, Major-General Dragutin Repinc</td>
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<td>United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Azouz Ennifar Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Lebohang K. Moleko Force Commander: Major-General Taisir Masadeh</td>
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<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Alan Claude Doss Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representative: Luiz Carlos da Costa Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Joseph Oloringbon Owonibi</td>
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<td>United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Francesco Bastaglì Force Commander: Brigadier-General Kurt Masgaard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: Victor da Silva Ângelo Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Sajjad Akram</td>
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United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Sukehiro Hasegawa (until September), Atul Khare (from November)
Deputy Special Representative for Governance Support, Development and Humanitarian Coordination: Finn Reske-Nielsen
Deputy Special Representative for Security Sector Support and Rule of Law: Eric Tan Hukk Gim
Police Commissioner: Rodolfo Asel Tor

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

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Heidi Tagliavini (until 31 July), Jean Arnault (from 1 August)
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Ivo Petrov
Chief Military Observer: Major-General Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak

United Nations Office for Project Services
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Jan Mattsson

United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission (Acting): Nureldin Satti
Deputy Special Representative: Youssef Mahmoud
Force Commander: Major-General Derrick Mbuyiselo Mgwebi

United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Pierre Schori
Principal Deputy Special Representative: Abou Moussa
Force Commander: Major-General Abdoulaye Fall (until April), Major-General Fernand Marcel Amoussou (from 12 September)

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of Mission: William Lacy Swing
Deputy Special Representative: Haile Menkerios
Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Babacar Gaye

United Nations Peace-building 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: Shola Omorie

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Michael Møller
Force Commander: Major-General Rafael José Barni

United Nations Political Office for Somalia
Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Office: François Lonseny Fall

United Nations Population Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Thoraya Ahmed Obaid

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: Karen Koning AbuZayd
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General: Filippo Grandi

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Edmond Mulet
Assistant Secretary-General, Principal Deputy Special Representative: Lawrence G. Rossin (until October), Luiz Carlos da Costa (from 10 November)
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representatives: Adama Guindo (until November), Joel Boutroue (from December)
Force Commander: Lieutenant-General José Elito Siqueira Carvalho

United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding
Assistant Secretary-General, Representative of the Secretary-General: Vladimir Sotirov

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
Assistant Secretary-General, Representative of the Secretary-General: Vladimir Sotirov

United Nations University
Under-Secretary-General, Rector: Hans J. A. van Ginkel
Director, World Institute for Development Economics Research: Anthony F. Shorrocks

On 31 December 2006, the total number of staff of the United Nations Secretariat with continuous service or expected service of a year or more was 30,548. Of these, 7,573 were in the Professional and higher categories, 1,163 were experts (200-series Project Personnel staff) and 17,562 were in the General Service and related categories.

1 Elected on 8 June 2006 (dec. 60/418).
2 Elected on 8 June 2006 (dec. 60/420).
3 The Main Committees that met during the resumed session.
4 Chairmen elected by the Committees; announced by the Assembly President on 8 June (dec. 60/419 A, B)
5 Elected by the General Assembly on 16 March for a period of four years from 15 June 2006 and ending on 14 June 2010 (dec. 60/409 B).
6 Elected by the General Assembly for a period of five years from 1 September 2006 and ending on 31 August 2010 (dec. 60/421).
7 Established on 1 January 2006.
8 Established in August 2006.
9 Mission completed on 31 December 2006.
10 Mission completed in 2006.
Appendix IV

Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 2006

This appendix lists the items on the agendas of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council during 2006. For the Assembly, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees. Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports, if any, following the subject of the item. Where the subject matter of an item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly

Agenda items remaining for consideration at the resumed sixtieth session
6 February–11 September 2006

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<td>25.</td>
<td>Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States administration in April 1986.</td>
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117. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters. | Plenary |

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120. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit. | Plenary |

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144. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia. | 5th |

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148. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia. | 5th |

149. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East:

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(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. | 5th |

150. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. | 5th |

151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan. | 5th |

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# Agenda of United Nations principal organs in 2006

**Agenda of the sixty-first session**

**first part, 12 September-22 December 2006**

## A. Maintenance of international peace and security

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

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**G. Disarmament**

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**17 November, 15 December 2006**

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### Security Council

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### Economic and Social Council

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17 January, 7 and 10 February, 14 and 22 March, 8 May, 10 and 12 May

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Appendix V

United Nations information centres and services
(as at January 2009)

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

ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
Algerian Business Center, El Mohamadia, 16035
(Boîte postale 444, Hydra-Alger)
Algeria
  Serving: Algeria

ANKARA. United Nations Information Centre
Birlik Mahallesi, 2 Cadde No. 11
06610 Cankaya
Ankara, Turkey
  Serving: Turkey

ANTEANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre
22 rue Rainitovo, Antasahavola
Antananarivo, Madagascar
  Serving: Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida 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
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
  Serving: Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, ESCAP

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

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

BRAZZAVILLE. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue Foch, Case orrf 15
(Boîte postale 13210)
Brazzaville, Congo
  Serving: Congo

BRUXELLES. Regional United Nations Information Centre
Résidence Palace
rue de la Looi/Westraat 155
Quartier Rubens, Block C2
1040 Brussels, Belgium
  Serving: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, European Union

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre
48 A Primaverii Blvd.
Bucharest 011975 1, Romania
  Serving: Romania

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

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

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

CANBERRA. United Nations Information Centre
Level 1 Barton, 7 National Circuit
(P.O. Box 5366, Kingston, ACT 2604)
Canberra ACT 2600
Australia
  Serving: Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

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
Immeuble Soumex, Mamelles-Almadies
(Boîte postale 154)
Dakar, Senegal
  Serving: Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal

DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
Kings Way/Mafinga Street
Plot 134-140, Kinondoni
(P.O. Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
  Serving: United Republic of Tanzania

DHAKA. United Nations Information Centre
IDB Bhaban (8th floor)
She-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

HARARE. United Nations Information Centre
Sanders House (2nd floor)
Cnr. First Street/Jason Moyo Avenue
(P.O. Box 4408)
Harare, Zimbabwe
  Serving: Zimbabwe
ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 26, Street 88 G-6/3
(P.O. Box 1107)
Islamabad, Pakistan
Serving: Pakistan

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

KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
Harihar Bhavan, Lalitpur
(P.O. Box 107, UN House)
Kathmandu, Nepal
Serving: Nepal

KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Compound
Gamma’a Avenue
United Nations Compound
KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre

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

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

LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Lord Cochrane 130
San Isidro (L-27)
Lima, Peru
Serving: Peru

LOMÉ. United Nations Information Centre
468 Angle Rue Atine
Avenue de la Libération
(Boîte postale 911)
Lomé, Togo
Serving: Benin, Togo

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

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

MANILA. United Nations Information Centre
Jaka II Building, 5th floor
150 Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village
(P.O. Box 7285 ADC (DAPO), Pasay City)
Makati City
Metro Manila, Philippines
Serving: Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands

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

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

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
4/16 Glazovsky Pereulok
Moscow 119002, Russian Federation
Serving: Russian Federation

NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Office
Gigiri
(P.O. Box 30552)
Nairobi, Kenya
Serving: Kenya, Seychelles, Uganda

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
55 Lodhi Estate
New Delhi 110 003, India
Serving: Bhutan, India

OUAGADOUGOU. United Nations Information Centre
14 Avenue de la Grande Chancellerie
Secteur no. 4
(Boîte postale 135)
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
Serving: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger

PANAMA CITY. United Nations Information Centre
UN House Bldg. 154
Ciudad del Saber, Clayton
(P.O. Box 0819-01082)
Panama City, Panama
Serving: Panama

PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre
2nd floor, Breton Hall
16 Victoria Avenue
(P.O. Box 130)
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, W.I.
Serving: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
nam. Kinskych 6
15000 Prague 5, Czech Republic
Serving: Czech Republic

PRETORIA. United Nations Information Centre
Metro Park Building
351 Schoeman Street
(P.O. Box 12677)
Pretoria, South Africa
Serving: South Africa

RABAT. United Nations Information Centre
6 Angle avenue Tarik Ibnou Ziyad et Ruet Roudana
(Boîte postale 601, Casier ONU, Rabat-Chellah)
Rabat, Morocco
Serving: Morocco

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Palácio Itamaraty
Av. Marechal Floriano 196
20080-002 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil
Serving: Brazil

SANA‘A. United Nations Information Centre
Street 5, off Al-Bonyia Street
Handal Zone, beside Handhal Mosque
(P.O. Box 237)
Sana‘a, Yemen
Serving: Yemen

SANTIAGO. United Nations Information Service, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Edificio Naciones Unidas
Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld 3477,
Vitacura
(Casilla 179-D)
Santiago, Chile
Serving: Chile, ECLAC

TEHRAN. United Nations Information Centre
No. 39, Shahrzad Blvd.
(P.O. Box 15675-4557, Tehran)
Darous, Iran
Serving: Iran
UNited Nations Information centres and services

TOKYO. United Nations Information Centre
UNU Building (8th floor)
53-70 Jingumae 5-chome, Shibuya-Ku
Tokyo 150-0001, Japan
Serving: Japan

TRIPOLI. United Nations Information Centre
Khair Aldeen Baybers Street
Hay El-Andalous
(P.O. Box 286)
Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Serving: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

TUNIS. United Nations Information Centre
61 Boulevard Bab-Benath
(Bolite postale 863)
Tunis, Tunisia
Serving: Tunisia

VIENNA. United Nations Information Service, United Nations Office at Vienna
Vienna International Centre
Wagramer Strasse 5
(P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna)
A-1220 Vienna, Austria
Serving: Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia

WARSAW. United Nations Information Centre
A. Niepodleglosci 186
(UN Centre P.O. Box 1, 02-514 Warsaw 12)
00-608 Warszawa, Poland
Serving: Poland

WASHINGTON, D.C. United Nations Information Centre
1775 K Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006, United States
Serving: United States

WINDHOEK. United Nations Information Centre
372 Paratus Building
Independence Avenue
(Private Bag 13351)
Windhoek, Namibia
Serving: Namibia

YANGON. United Nations Information Centre
6 Natmauk Road, Tamwe Township
P.O. Box 230
Yangon, Myanmar
Serving: Myanmar

YAOunde. United Nations Information Centre
Immeuble Tchinda, Rue 2044, derrière camp SIC TSINGA
(Bolite postale 836)
Yaoundé, Cameroon
Serving: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon

For more information on UNICs, access the Internet: http://www.un.org/aroundworld/unics
Appendix VI

**Intergovernmental organizations**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**
P.O. Box 100
Wagramerstrasse 5
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: (43) (1) 2600-0
Fax: (43) (1) 2600-7
Internet: www.iaea.org
E-mail: official.mail@iaea.org

**NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE**
IAEA Office at the United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza, Room 3155
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6010/6011
Fax: (1) (917) 367-4046
E-mail: iaeany@un.org

**Director-General:** Mohamed El Baradei
**Membership:** 143
**Session:** Fiftieth, Vienna, 19-21 September, IAEA General Conference Special Event
**Report:** Annual Report 2006

**HEADQUARTERS**

**International Labour Organization (ILO)**
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 799-6111
Fax: (41) (22) 798-8685
Internet: www.ilo.org
E-mail: ilo@ilo.org

**LIAISON OFFICE**
International Labour Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations
220 East 42nd Street, suite 3101
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 697-0150
Fax: (1) (212) 697-0150
E-mail: newyork@ilo.org

**Director-General:** Juan Somavia
**Membership:** 175
**Session:** Ninetieth, Geneva, 31 May–16 June

**HEADQUARTERS**

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**
Telephone: (39) (06) 57051
Fax: (39) (06) 5705-3152
Internet: www.fao.org
E-mail: fao-info@fao.org

**NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE**
Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza, Room 1125
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6036
Fax: (1) (212) 963-5425
E-mail: fao-geo@fao.org

**Director-General:** Jacques Diouf
**Membership:** 191
**Session:** FAO Council, one hundred and thirty-first, Rome, 20-25 November
**Report:** The State of Food and Agriculture 2006

FAO also maintained liaison offices in Brussels, Geneva, Washington, D.C., and Yokohama, Japan; regional offices in Accra, Ghana; Bangkok, Thailand; Cairo, Egypt; and Santiago, Chile; and subregional offices in Apia, Samoa; Bridgetown, Barbados; Budapest, Hungary; Harare, Zimbabwe; and Tunis, Tunisia.

**HEADQUARTERS**

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**
UNESCO House
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 sp, France
Telephone: (33) (1) 45-68-10-00
Fax: (33) (1) 45-67-16-90
Internet: www.unesco.org

**NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE**
2 United Nations Plaza, Room 900
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-5995
Fax: (1) (212) 963-8014
E-mail: newyork@unesco.org

**Director-General:** Koïchiro Matsuura
**Membership:** 191
**Session:** Did not meet in 2006

**HEADQUARTERS**

**World Health Organization (WHO)**
20, Avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 (22) 791-21-11
Fax: +41 (22) 791-31-11
Internet: http://www.who.int
E-mail: info@who.int

**NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE**
WHO Office at the United Nations
2 United Nations Plaza, DC-2, Rooms 0956 to 0976
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Telephone: +1 (212) 963-43-88
Fax: +1 (212) 963-85-65

**Director-General:** Lee Jong-wook (until May 2006)
**Acting Director-General:** Anders Nordström (from 23 May 2006 until 3 January 2007, following the untimely death of Lee Jong-wook on 22 May 2006)
**Membership:** 193
**Session:** The World Health Report 2006—Working Together for Health

WHO is a decentralized organization, with regional offices in Brazzaville, Congo; Cairo, Egypt; Copenhagen, Denmark; Manila, Philippines; New Delhi, India; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
HEADQUARTERS

World Bank (IBRD and IDA)
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433, United States
Telephone: (1) (202) 473-1000
Fax: (1) (202) 477-6391
Internet: www.worldbank.org
E-mail: feedback@worldbank.org

NEW YORK LIASON OFFICE
The World Bank Mission to the United Nations
1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
885 Second Avenue, 26th floor
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 355-5112
Fax: (1) (212) 355-5112

Director-General: Paul Wolfowitz
Membership: IBRD: 185; IDA: 166
Meeting: Singapore, September 19-20

The World Bank also maintained offices in Brussels, Belgium; Frankfurt, Germany; Geneva; London; Paris; Sydney, Australia; and Tokyo, Japan.

HEADQUARTERS
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20433, United States
Telephone: (1) (202) 473-3800
Fax: (1) (202) 974-4384
Internet: http://www.ifc.org
E-mail: webmaster@ifc.org

NEW YORK LIASON OFFICE
International Finance Corporation
c/o The World Bank, Office of the Special Representative to the UN
1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
885 Second Avenue, 26th floor
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 355-5112
Fax: (1) (212) 355-5112

Executive Vice President & CEO: Lars H. Thunell
Membership: 179 member countries
Meeting: Singapore, September 19-20

HEADQUARTERS
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
700 19th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20431, United States
Telephone: (1) (202) 623-7000
Fax: (1) (202) 623-4661
Internet: www.imf.org
E-mail: publicaffairs@imf.org

IMF OFFICE, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK
International Monetary Fund
885 Second Avenue, 26th floor
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 893-1700
Fax: (1) (212) 893-1715

Managing Director: Rodrigo de Rato y Figaredo
First Deputy Managing Director: Anne O. Krueger
Deputy Managing Directors: Agustín Carstens, Takatoshi Kato
Membership: 185
Session: Singapore, September 19-20
Reports: World Economic Outlook—Globalization and Inflation, April; World Economic Outlook—Financial Systems and Economic Cycles, September
IMF also maintained offices in Geneva, Paris and Tokyo.

HEADQUARTERS
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
999 University Street
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 5H7
Telephone: (1) (514) 954-8219
Fax: (1) (514) 954-6077
Internet: www.icao.int
E-mail: icaohq@icao.int

Secretary-General: Taïeb Chérif
Membership: 189
Session: Did not meet in 2006
ICAO maintained regional offices in Bangkok, Thailand; Cairo, Egypt; Dakar, Senegal; Lima, Peru; Mexico, D.F.; Nairobi, Kenya; and Paris.

HEADQUARTERS
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
Weltpoststrasse 4
3015 Berne, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (31) 350 31 10
Fax: (41) (31) 350 31 10
Internet: www.upu.int
E-mail: info@upu.int

Director-General: Edouard Dayan
Membership: 191

HEADQUARTERS
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Place des Nations
CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 730-5111
Fax: (41) (22) 733-7256
Internet: www.itu.int
E-mail: itumail@itu.int

Secretary-General: Yoshio Utsumi
Membership: 191
Sessions: Final meeting of the 2006 session of the ITU Council, Antalya, 4 November; Council Extraordinary Session, Antalya, 24 November

HEADQUARTERS
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
7 bis, avenue de la Paix
Case postale No. 2300
CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) 22-730-8111
Fax: (41) 22-730-8111
Internet: www.wmo.ch
E-mail: wmo@wmo.int

NEW YORK LIASON OFFICE
World Meteorological Organization Liaison Office at the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Room A-302
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-9444
Fax: (1) (917) 367-9868
E-mail: zbatjargal@wmo.int
Appendix VI

HEADQUARTERS

International Maritime Organization (IMO)
4 Albert Embankment
London SE1 7SR, United Kingdom
Telephone: (44) (207) 735-7611
Fax: (44) (207) 587-3210
Internet: www.imo.org
E-mail: info@imo.org
Director-General: Efthimios E. Mitropoulos
Membership: 167
Session: Ninety-seventh, 6-10 November

HEADQUARTERS

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
34, Chemin des Colombettes (P.O. Box 18)
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 338-9111
Fax: (41) (22) 733-5428
Internet: www.wipo.int
E-mail: wipo-mail@wipo.int
Director-General: Kamil Idris
Membership: 183
Meeting: 2006 WIPO Assemblies, Geneva, 25 September

HEADQUARTERS

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Via del Serafico, 107
00142 Rome, Italy
Telephone: (39) (06) 54591
Fax: (39) (06) 5043463
Internet: www.ifad.org
E-mail: ifad@ifad.org
IFAD LIAISON OFFICE
2 United Nations Plaza, Room 1128-29
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-0546
Fax: (1) (212) 963-2787
President: Lennart Båge
Membership: 164
Session: Twenty-ninth session, Rome, 15-16 February
Report: Annual Report 2006: Enabling the rural poor to overcome poverty
IFAD also maintained offices in Eschborn, Germany, and Washington, D.C.

HEADQUARTERS

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: (43) (1) 26026
Fax: (43) (1) 269-26-69
Internet: http://www.unido.org
E-mail: unido@unido.org
UNIDO OFFICE AT GENEVA
Palais des Nations
Le Bocage 1, Room 79
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 917-1434
Fax: (41) (22) 917-0059
E-mail: office.geneva@unido.org
UNIDO OFFICE IN NEW YORK
1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1-1118
New York, NY 10017, United States
Telephone: (1) (212) 963-6890
Fax: (1) (212) 963-7904
E-mail: office.newyork@unido.org
Director-General: Kandeh K. Yumkella
Membership: 172
Session: Thirty-first, Vienna, 6-7 June; Thirty-second, Vienna, 29 November–1 December; Fortieth anniversary, Vienna, 28 November

HEADQUARTERS

World Trade Organization (WTO)
Centre William Rappard
CH-1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland
Telephone: (41) (22) 739-5111
Fax: (41) (22) 731-4206
Internet: www.wto.org
E-mail: enquiries@wto.org
Director-General: Pascal Lamy
Membership: 151
Session: Did not meet in 2006
Report: World Trade Report: Exploring the links between subsidies, trade and the WTO

HEADQUARTERS

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Capitán Haya, 42
28020 Madrid, Spain
Telephone: (34) (91) 567-8100
Fax: (34) (91) 571-3733
Internet: www.world-tourism.org
E-mail: omt@world-tourism.org
Secretary-General: Francesco Frangialli
Membership: 150
Session: Did not meet in 2006
Report: Tourism Highlights 2007 Edition (a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2006)
The UNWTO secretariat maintained a regional support office for Asia and the Pacific, in Osaka, Japan.