

UNITED NATIONS  
HANDBOOK  
**2018–19**



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



UNITED NATIONS  
HANDBOOK  
**2018–19**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### Country names

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

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

### Other abbreviations

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

## HON WINSTON PETERS FOREWORD

### **New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs**

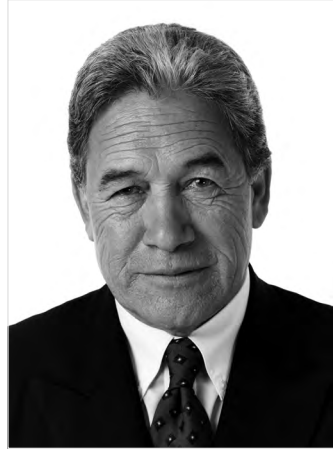
I am proud to present the 56th edition of the *United Nations Handbook*, alongside its companion mobile app. The Handbook is a tangible demonstration of New Zealand's enduring commitment to the United Nations and to a rules-based international system.

Our mutual interests are best served by a system where conflict, trans-border and global challenges are addressed collectively. International rules and standards provide stability, certainty and protection.

Multilateral responses to rapidly moving events require flexibility and innovation. Being focused, deliberate and action-orientated is the best way to demonstrate the benefits of the international rules-based system.

New Zealand welcomes the Secretary-General's leadership on United Nations reform, including his efforts to make the United Nations fit for purpose in the modern world. That includes making sure that the voices of small states, including those in our Pacific region, are heard and their interests acknowledged.

The United Nations, and we as Member States, are strongest when we work collectively to solve global challenges.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Winston Peters". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hon Winston Peters  
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## WHAT THIS BOOK DOES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

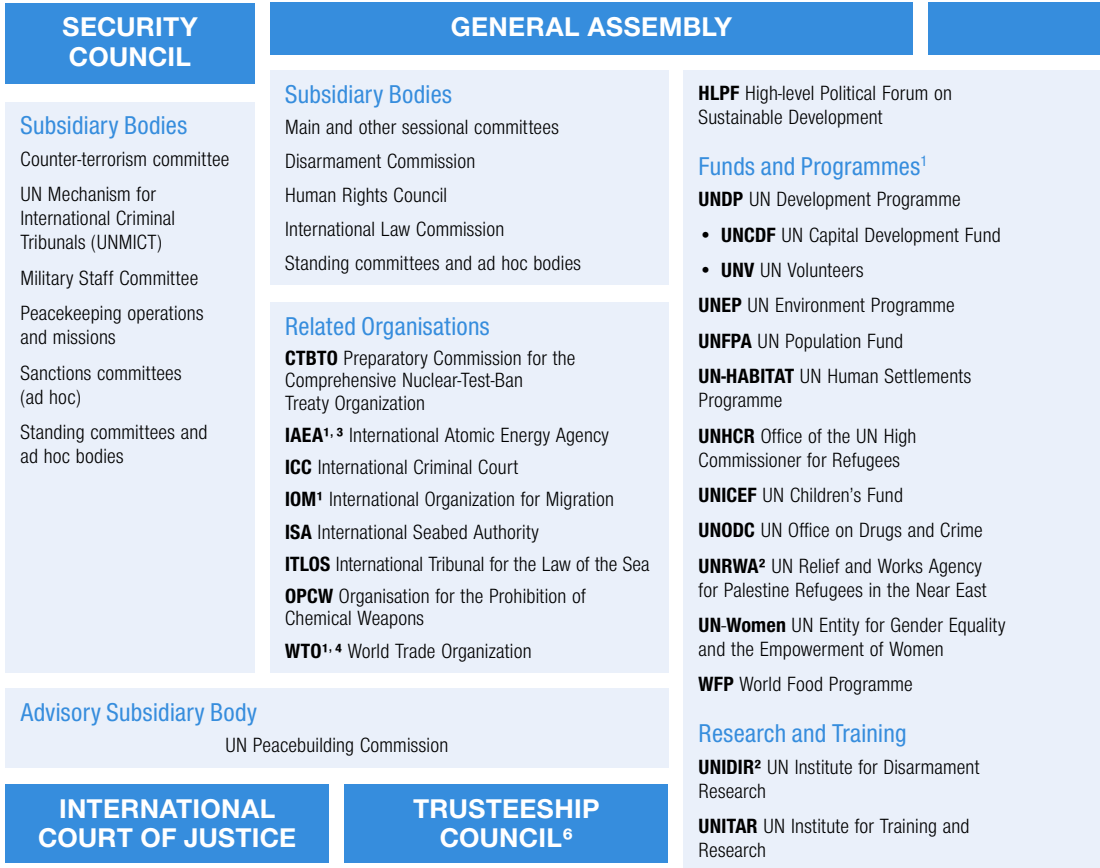
The main UN website is [www.un.org](http://www.un.org); many UN websites are indexed at [www.unsystem.org](http://www.unsystem.org); and many documents including resolutions can be found at [www.undocs.org](http://www.undocs.org).

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

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



# THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS



**Notes**

- 1 The UN, its Funds and Programmes, Specialised Agencies, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) are all members of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- 2 UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly (GA).
- 3 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the GA.
- 4 WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA but contributes on an ad hoc basis to the GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work, inter alia, on finance and developmental issues.
- 5 Specialised Agencies are autonomous organisations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (inter-governmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- 6 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.
- 7 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialised agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.

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

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

## ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

### Specialised Agencies<sup>1,5</sup>

- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
- ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO** International Maritime Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO** UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO** UN Industrial Development Organization
- UNWTO** World Tourism Organization
- UPU** Universal Postal Union
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO** World Meteorological Organization
- World Bank Group<sup>7</sup>**
- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - **IDA** International Development Association
  - **IFC** International Finance Corporation

### Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- UN Forum on Forests

### Regional Commissions

- ECA** Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE** Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### Other Bodies

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UNAIDS** Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNEGN** UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names
- Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

### Research and Training

- UNICRI** UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- UNRISD** UN Research Institute for Social Development

## SECRETARIAT

### Departments and Offices

- EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- DFS** Department of Field Support
- DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- DM** Department of Management
- DPA** Department of Political Affairs
- DPI** Department of Public Information
- DPKO** Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- DSS** Department of Safety and Security
- OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- OCT** Office of Counter-Terrorism
- OHCHR** Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA** Office of Legal Affairs
- OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- OSRSG-CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- OSRSG-SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict
- OSRSG-VAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Violence against Children
- PBSO** Peacebuilding Support Office
- UNOAU** UN Office to the African Union
- UNODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs
- UNOG** UN Office at Geneva
- UN-OHRLS** Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
- UNON** UN Office at Nairobi
- UNOP** UN Office for Partnerships
- UNOV** UN Office at Vienna



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

## MEMBERSHIP

As at 31 July 2018, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

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

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

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

Notes

- \* Original members, that is, those that participated in the UN Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco or had previously signed the UN Declaration of 1 January 1942, and that signed and ratified the Charter. Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.
- 1 On 22 December 2001, the Islamic State of Afghanistan informed the UN it had changed its name to Afghanistan.
- 2 On 14 February 2002, the State of Bahrain informed the UN it had changed its name to the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- 3 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the UN (the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified on 19 October 1945) until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia did not automatically succeed to memberships held by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the UN that it had changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro. On 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia notified the UN that the membership of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in the UN, including all organs and organisations of the UN system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The Republic of Montenegro was admitted as a member of the UN on 28 June 2006. In February 2008, the Assembly of Kosovo declared independence although it has yet to seek UN membership.
- 4 By GA res. 2758 (XXVI) (1971), the General Assembly decided to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognise the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of China in the UN.
- 5 Formerly part of Czechoslovakia, an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945.
- 6 On 30 May 2018, the Kingdom of Swaziland informed the UN it had changed its name to the Kingdom of Eswatini.
- 7 Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German states united to form one sovereign state. As from the date of reunification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the UN under the designation 'Germany'.
- 8 Indonesia withdrew from membership of the UN in 1965, but resumed full participation in 1966.
- 9 On 22 December 2017, the Permanent Mission of Libya to the UN formally notified the UN that the government is changing the official name of Libya to 'State of Libya'.
- 10 The USSR was an original member of the UN from 24 October 1945. In 1991, the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other UN organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- 11 The Republic of South Sudan was admitted as the 193rd UN member on 14 July 2011.
- 12 Syria withdrew in 1958 to unite with Egypt as the United Arab Republic but resumed its independent status and separate membership of the UN in 1961.
- 13 Tanganyika was a member of the UN from 1961 and Zanzibar from 1963. After 1964, they continued as a single member, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which later became the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 14 On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen became a single sovereign state called the Republic of Yemen. Both had previously been members of the UN, Democratic Yemen since 14 December 1967 and the Arab Republic of Yemen since 30 September 1947.

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

**African states**

Algeria	Cameroon	Djibouti
Angola	Central African Republic	Egypt
Benin	Chad	Equatorial Guinea
Botswana	Comoros	Eritrea
Burkina Faso	Congo	Eswatini
Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire	Ethiopia
Cabo Verde	DR Congo	Gabon



Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Libya  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali

### Asia-Pacific states

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

### Eastern European states

Albania  
Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Czech Republic

### Latin American and Caribbean states

Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
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Mauritius  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
São Tomé and Príncipe  
Senegal  
Seychelles

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

Estonia  
Georgia  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Montenegro  
Poland  
Republic of Moldova

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

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

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State of Palestine<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

**SESSIONS AND OFFICERS**

**RULES GOVERNING SESSIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

## SESSIONS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SINCE 1946

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

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

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2nd Regular, 1947:  
Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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8th Regular, 1953:  
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India

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

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10th Regular, 1955:  
Jose Maza, Chile

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

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

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

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

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

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13th Regular, 1958:  
Charles Malik, Lebanon

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14th Regular, 1959:  
V A Belaunde, Peru

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

---

18th Regular, 1963:  
C Sosa Rodriguez, Venezuela

---

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

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20th Regular, 1965:  
Amintore Fanfani, Italy

---

21st Regular, 1966:  
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan

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

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

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

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23rd Regular, 1968:  
E Arenales, Guatemala

24th Regular, 1969:  
Angie Brooks, Liberia

25th Regular, 1970:  
Edvard Hambro, Norway

26th Regular, 1971:  
Adam Malik, Indonesia

27th Regular, 1972:  
Stanislaw Trepczynski, Poland

28th Regular, 1973:  
Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador

6th Special, Apr 1974  
*New International Economic Order:*  
Leopoldo Benites, Ecuador

29th Regular, 1974:  
Abdelaziz Boutefliika, Algeria

7th Special, Sep 1975  
*Development and International Economic  
Cooperation and Establishment of a  
New International Economic Order:*  
Abdelaziz Boutefliika, Algeria

30th Regular, 1975:  
Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg

31st Regular, 1976:  
H Shirley Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka

32nd Regular, 1977:  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

8th Special, Apr 1978  
*Financing of UN Interim Force in Lebanon:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

9th Special, Apr 1978  
*Namibia:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

10th Special, Jun 1978  
*Disarmament:*  
Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia

33rd Regular, 1978–79:  
I Lievano, Colombia

34th Regular, 1979–80:  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

6th Emergency Special, Jan 1980  
*Situation in Afghanistan:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

7th Emergency Special, Jul 1980  
*Question of Palestine:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

11th Special, Aug 1980  
*Critical Economic Situation of Many  
Developing Countries:*  
Salim A Salim, UR of Tanzania

35th Regular, 1980–81:  
Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany

8th Emergency Special, Sep 1981  
*Question of Namibia:*  
Rüdiger von Wechmar, FR Germany

36th Regular, 1981–82:  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

9th Emergency Special, Jan 1982  
*Situation in the Occupied Arab Territories,  
the Syrian Golan:*  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

7th Emergency Special (resumed), Apr, Jun,  
Aug, Sep 1982  
*Question of Palestine:*  
Presided over by: Ismat T Kittani, Iraq,  
Apr, Jun, Aug 1982  
Imre Hollai, Hungary, Sep 1982

12th Special, Jun 1982  
*Disarmament:*  
Ismat T Kittani, Iraq

37th Regular, 1982–83:  
Imre Hollai, Hungary

38th Regular, 1983–84:  
Jorge E Illueca, Panama

39th Regular, 1984–85:  
Paul J F Lusaka, Zambia

40th Regular, 1985–86:  
Jaime de Pinies, Spain

13th Special, May 1986  
*Critical Economic Situation in Africa:*  
Jaime de Pinies, Spain

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

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

42nd Regular, 1987–88: Peter Florin, German DR	10th Emergency Special (resumed), Jul, Nov 1997, Mar 1998, Feb 1999, Oct 2000 <i>Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:</i> Presided over by: Razali Ismail, Malaysia, Jul 1997 Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine, Nov 1997, Mar 1998 Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay, Feb 1999 Harri Holkeri, Finland, Oct 2000
15th Special, May–Jun 1988 <i>Disarmament:</i> Peter Florin, German DR	52nd Regular, 1997–98: Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine
43rd Regular, 1988–89: Dante M Caputo, Argentina	20th Special, Jun 1998 <i>Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together:</i> Hennadiy Udovenko, Ukraine
44th Regular, 1989–90: Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	53rd Regular, 1998–99: Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay
16th Special, Dec 1989 <i>Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	21st Special, Jun–Jul 1999 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development:</i> Didier Operti Badan, Uruguay
17th Special, Feb 1990 <i>Question of International Cooperation Against Illicit Production, Supply, Demand, Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	54th Regular, 1999–2000: Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
18th Special, Apr 1990 <i>International Economic Cooperation:</i> Joseph N Garba, Nigeria	22nd Special, Sep 1999 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
45th Regular, 1990–91: Guido de Marco, Malta	23rd Special, Jun 2000 <i>Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
46th Regular, 1991–92: Samir Shihabi, Saudi Arabia	24th Special, Jun 2000 <i>World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalising World:</i> Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia
47th Regular, 1992–93: Stoyan Ganev, Bulgaria	55th Regular, 2000–01: Harri Holkeri, Finland
48th Regular, 1993–94: Samuel R Insanally, Guyana	25th Special, Jun 2001 <i>Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Outcome of the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II):</i> Harri Holkeri, Finland
49th Regular, 1994–95: Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire	
50th Regular, 1995–96: Diogo Freitas do Amaral, Portugal	
51st Regular, 1996–97: Razali Ismail, Malaysia	
10th Emergency Special, Apr 1997 <i>Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory:</i> Razali Ismail, Malaysia	
19th Special, Jun 1997 <i>Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of Agenda 21:</i> Razali Ismail, Malaysia	

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26th Special, Jun 2001

*HIV/AIDS:*

Harri Holkeri, Finland

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56th Regular, 2001–02:

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Dec 2001,  
May 2002, Aug 2002

*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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27th Special, May 2002

*Children:*

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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57th Regular, 2002–03:

Jan Kavan, Czech Republic

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58th Regular, 2003–04:

Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Sep, Oct,  
Dec 2003, Jul 2004

*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*

Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

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59th Regular, 2004–05:

Jean Ping, Gabon

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28th Special, Jan 2005

*Commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the  
liberation of the Nazi concentration camps:*

Jean Ping, Gabon

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60th Regular, 2005–06:

Jan Eliasson, Sweden

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61st Regular, 2006–07:

Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

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10th Emergency Special (resumed),  
Nov, Dec 2006

*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*

Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

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62nd Regular, 2007–08:

Srgjan Kerim, the former Yugoslav Republic  
of Macedonia

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63rd Regular, 2008–09:

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

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10th Emergency Special (resumed), Jan 2009

*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

---

64th Regular, 2009–10:

Ali Abdussalam Treki, Libya

---

65th Regular, 2010–11:

Joseph Deiss, Switzerland

---

66th Regular, 2011–12:

Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Qatar

---

67th Regular, 2012–13:

Vuk Jeremić, Serbia

---

68th Regular, 2013–14:

John William Ashe, Antigua and Barbuda

---

69th Regular, 2014–15:

Sam Kutesa, Uganda

---

29th Special, Sep 2014

*Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the  
International Conference on Population and  
Development beyond 2014:*

Sam Kutesa, Uganda

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70th Regular, 2015–16:

Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

---

30th Special, Apr 2016

*World Drug Problem:*  
Mogens Lykketoft, Denmark

---

71st Regular, 2016–17:

Peter Thomson, Fiji

---

72nd Regular, 2017–18:

Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

---

10th Emergency Special (resumed),  
Dec 2017, Jun 2018

*Illegal Israeli Actions in Occupied East  
Jerusalem and the Rest of the Occupied  
Palestinian Territory:*

Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

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73rd Regular, 2018–19:

María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, Ecuador

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## 73RD REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

---

From 18 September 2018. The General Debate was scheduled to open on 25 September 2018.

### President

---

María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, Ecuador

### Vice-Presidents

---

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

Algeria	Guyana	San Marino
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Spain
Cambodia	Japan	Sudan
Cyprus	Namibia	Ukraine
DR Congo	Panama	
Gambia	Qatar	

## 72ND REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

### Session dates

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From 12 September 2017. The General Debate was held from 19 to 25 September.

### President

---

Miroslav Lajčák, Slovakia

### Vice-Presidents

---

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

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

## STRUCTURE

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

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

## MAIN COMMITTEES

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees](http://www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees)

### Purpose

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

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

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

### Membership

All UN members have the right to be represented on each of the Main Committees. Each committee elects its chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting. A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum.

## Office holders 73rd Regular Session (2018–19)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Ion Jinga, Romania

#### Vice-Chairs

Noël Diarra, Mali (designate)

Marissa Audra Faith Edwards,  
Guyana

Vacant, Western European  
and Other states

#### Rapporteur

Muna Zawani Md Idris, Brunei  
Darussalam

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Jorge Skinner-Kleé Arenales,  
Guatemala

#### Vice-Chairs

Hessa Muneer Mohammed

Rashed AlAteibi, UAE

Cedric Braquetti, Monaco

Mehdi Remaoun, Algeria  
(designate)

#### Rapporteur

Anneli Lepp, Estonia

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

Mahmoud Saikal,  
Afghanistan

#### Vice-Chairs

Martin Kováčik, Slovakia

Edgar Andrés Molina Linares,  
Guatemala

Lahya Itedhimbwa Shikongo,  
Namibia (designate)

#### Rapporteur

Katharina Konzett-Stoffl,  
Austria



## 24 Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

### Chair

Lewis Garseedah Brown II,  
Liberia

### Vice-Chairs

Juan Antonio Benard Faisal  
Nasser M Alhakbani,  
Saudi Arabia  
Dániel Goldea, Hungary  
Michael O'Toole, Ireland

### Rapporteur

Luis Mauricio Arancibia  
Fernández, Bolivia

## Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

### Chair

Gillian Bird, Australia

### Vice-Chairs

Haseeb Gohar, Pakistan  
Andre Lipand, Estonia  
Fabio Esteban Pedraza Torres,  
Colombia

### Rapporteur

Vacant, African states

## Sixth Committee: Legal

### Chair

Michel Xavier Biang, Gabon

### Vice-Chairs

Barbara Kremžar, Slovenia  
Patrick Luna, Brazil  
Maria Angela Ponce,  
Philippines

### Rapporteur

Nadia Alexandra Kalb, Austria

## Office holders 72nd Regular Session (2017–18)

### First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

#### Chair

Mohammad Hussein Ali  
Bahr Aluloom, Iraq

#### Vice-Chairs

Georg Sparber, Liechtenstein  
Terje Raadik, Estonia  
Alfredo Toro Carnevalli,  
Venezuela

#### Rapporteur

Martin Ngundze,  
South Africa

### Second Committee: Economic and Financial

#### Chair

Sven Jürgenson,  
Estonia

#### Vice-Chairs

Kimberly Louis,  
Saint Lucia  
Cristiana Mele, Italy  
Menelaos Menelaou, Cyprus

#### Rapporteur

Theresah Chipulu Luswili  
Chanda, Zambia

### Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

#### Chair

Einar Gunnarsson,  
Iceland

#### Vice-Chairs

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

#### Rapporteur

Andrés Molina Linares  
(Guatemala)

## Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonisation

### Chair

Rafael Darió Ramírez Carreño,  
Venezuela

### Vice-Chairs

Maysoun Hassan Salim Aldah  
AlMatrooshi, UAE  
Yasser Halfaoui, Morocco  
Ceren Hande Özgür, Turkey

### Rapporteur

Angel Angelov, Bulgaria

## Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

### Chair

Tommo Monthé, Cameroon

### Vice-Chairs

Hasseb Gohar, Pakistan  
Anda Grinberga, Latvia  
Julie O'Brien, Ireland

### Rapporteur

Felipe Garcia Landa, Mexico

## Sixth Committee: Legal

### Chair

Burhan Gafoor, Singapore

### Vice-Chairs

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

### Rapporteur

Peter Nagy, Slovakia

## PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

### General Committee

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/general/general](http://www.un.org/en/ga/general/general)

#### Purpose

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

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

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

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

#### Membership

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

## Credentials Committee

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/credentials/credentials.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/ga/credentials/credentials.shtml)

### Purpose

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

### Membership

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

### Members appointed for the 72nd session (2017–18)

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Cabo Verde	Indonesia	Uganda
China	Ireland (Chair)	USA
Dominica	Russian Federation	Uruguay

## STANDING COMMITTEES

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

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

### Purpose

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

### Membership

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

## Members (16)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Ihor Humennyi, Ukraine  
 Conrod Hunte, Antigua and Barbuda  
 Mutaz Hyassat,<sup>1</sup> Jordan  
 Babou Sene, Senegal (Vice-Chair)  
 Tesfa Alem Seyoum, Eritrea

### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Takeshi Matsunaga,<sup>2</sup> Japan  
 Marcel Jullier, Switzerland  
 Mahesh Kumar, India  
 Olivier Myard, France  
 Carlos G Ruiz Massieu, Mexico (Chair)  
 Ye Xuenong, China

### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Abdallah Bachar Bong, Chad  
 Pavel Chernikov, Russian Federation  
 Julia Maciel, Paraguay  
 Cihan Terzi, Turkey  
 David Traystman, USA

#### Notes

- 1 Appointed on 8 March 2017 to serve a term beginning 8 March 2017 and ending 31 December 2018.
- 2 Appointed on 23 July 2018 to serve a term beginning 15 August 2018 and ending 31 December 2019, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Takeshi Akamatsu, Japan.

## Committee on Contributions

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/](http://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/)

### Purpose

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

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

## Members (18)

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### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

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

### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

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

### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Michael Holtsch, Germany  
Evgeny Kalugin, Russian  
Federation  
Henrique da Silveira Sardinha  
Pinto, Brazil  
Steven Townley, UK  
Yoon Seongmee, ROK  
Zhang Wei, China

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#### Note

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

### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

#### Human Rights Council (HRC)

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

Telephone: +41 22 917 9220  
Fax: +41 22 917 9011  
Email: [InfoDesk@ohchr.org](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org) or  
[hrcouncil@ohchr.org](mailto:hrcouncil@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx)

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

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

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

#### Purpose

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

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

#### Structure

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

- Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a peer review mechanism that assesses the human rights situations in all 193 UN Member States
- Advisory Committee, which serves as the HRC's 'think tank' to provide it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues

- Complaint Procedure mechanism, which allows individuals and organisations to bring complaints about human rights violations to the HRC’s attention
- Special Procedures, which are expert groups and individuals who have fact-finding and reporting mandates to provide global coverage of major human rights issues.

**Meetings**

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

**Membership**

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

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

**Members (47)\***

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (13 seats)</b>		
Algeria .....	2006-07 14-16	
Angola .....	2007-13	2018-20
Benin .....	2011-14	
Botswana .....	2011-17	
Burkina Faso .....	2008-14	
Burundi .....		2016-18
Cameroon .....	2006-12	
Congo .....	2011-17	
Côte d’Ivoire .....	2013-15	2016-18
DR Congo .....		2018-20
Djibouti .....	2006-12	
Egypt .....	2007-10	2017-19
Ethiopia .....	2013-15	2016-18
Gabon .....	2006-11 13-15	
Ghana .....	2006-11 15-17	
Kenya .....	2013-15	2016-18
Libya <sup>1</sup> .....	2010-13	
Madagascar .....	2007-10	
Mauritania .....	2010-13	
Mali .....	2006-08	
Mauritius .....	2006-12	
Morocco .....	2006-07 14-16	
Namibia .....	2014-16	
Nigeria .....	2006-12 15-17	2018-20
Rwanda .....		2017-19
Senegal .....	2006-12	2018-20

Sierra Leone .....	2013–15	
South Africa .....	2006–10 14–16	2017–19
Togo .....		2016–18
Tunisia .....	2006–07	2017–19
Uganda .....	2010–13	
Zambia .....	2006–08 09–11	

**Asia–Pacific states (13 seats)**

Afghanistan .....		2018–20
Bahrain .....	2006–07 08–11	
Bangladesh .....	2006–12 15–17	
China .....	2006–12 14–16	2017–19
India .....	2006–17	
Indonesia .....	2006–17	
Iraq .....		2017–19
Japan .....	2006–11 13–15	2017–19
Jordan .....	2006–12	
Kazakhstan .....	2013–15	
Kyrgyzstan .....	2009–12	2016–18
Kuwait .....	2011–14	
Malaysia .....	2006–09 10–13	
Maldives .....	2010–13 14–16	
Mongolia .....		2016–18
Nepal .....		2018–20
Pakistan .....	2006–11 13–15	2018–20
Philippines .....	2006–14	2016–18
Qatar .....	2007–13 15–17	2018–20
ROK .....	2006–11 13–15	2016–18
Saudi Arabia .....	2006–12 14–16	2017–19
Sri Lanka .....	2006–08	
Thailand .....	2010–13	
UAE .....	2013–15	2016–18
Viet Nam .....	2014–16	

**Eastern European states (6 seats)**

Albania .....	2015–17	
Azerbaijan .....	2006–09	
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	2007–10	
Croatia .....		2017–19
Czech Republic .....	2006–07 11–14	
Estonia .....	2013–15	
Georgia .....		2016–18
Hungary .....	2009–12	2017–19
Latvia .....	2015–17	
Montenegro .....	2013–15	
Poland .....	2006–07 10–13	
Republic of Moldova .....	2010–13	
Romania .....	2006–08 11–14	
Russian Federation .....	2006–12 14–16	
Slovakia .....	2008–11	2018–20
Slovenia .....	2007–10	2016–18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	2014–16	
Ukraine .....	2006–11	2018–20

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

Argentina .....	2006-07 08-11 13-15	
Bolivia .....	2007-10 15-17	
Brazil .....	2006-11 13-15 .....	2017-19
Chile .....	2008-14 .....	2018-20
Costa Rica .....	2011-14	
Cuba .....	2006-12 14-16 .....	2017-19
Ecuador .....	2006-07 10-13 .....	2016-18
El Salvador .....	2015-17	
Guatemala .....	2006-08 10-13	
Mexico .....	2006-12 14-16 .....	2018-20
Nicaragua .....	2007-10	
Panama .....		2016-18
Paraguay .....	2015-17	
Peru .....	2006-08 11-14 .....	2018-20
Uruguay .....	2006-12	
Venezuela .....	2013-15 .....	2016-18

**Western European and Other states (7 seats)\***

Australia .....		2018-20
Austria .....	2011-14	
Belgium .....	2009-12 .....	2016-18
Canada .....	2006-09	
Finland .....	2006-07	
France .....	2006-11 14-16	
Germany .....	2006-09 13-15 .....	2016-18
Iceland <sup>2</sup> .....		2018-19
Ireland .....	2013-15	
Italy .....	2007-14	
Netherlands .....	2006-10 15-17	
Norway .....	2009-12	
Portugal .....	2015-17	
Spain .....	2010-13 .....	2018-20
Switzerland .....	2006-13 .....	2016-18
UK .....	2006-11 14-16 .....	2017-19

**Bureau 2018**

**President**

Vojislav Šuc, Slovenia

**Vice-Presidents**

Evan P Garcia, Philippines

Antje Leendertse, Germany

Marta Maurás Pérez, Chile (Rapporteur)

Francois Xavier Ngarambé, Rwanda

Notes

\* The USA withdrew from the HRC, effective 19 June 2018. The USA served on the council from 2009-12, 2013-15 and 2017-18.

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

2 After the USA resigned from the Council, Iceland was elected on 13 July 2018 to complete the remainder of the term ending 31 December 2019.



## 32 Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council

### Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx)

#### Purpose

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

#### Structure

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

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

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

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

#### Meetings

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

### Human Rights Council Advisory Committee (HRCAC)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/AdvisoryCommittee/Pages/HRCACIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/AdvisoryCommittee/Pages/HRCACIndex.aspx)

#### Purpose

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

#### Meetings

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

## Membership

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

## Members (18)

### Term ends 30 Sept 2018

Ibrahim Abdulaziz Alsheddi,  
Saudi Arabia

Mario Luis Coriolano,  
Argentina (Vice-Chair 2018)

Katharina Pabel, Austria  
(Chair 2018)

Imeru Tamrat Yigezu, Ethiopia  
(Vice-Chair and  
Rapporteur 2018)

### Term ends 30 Sept 2019

Lazhari Bouzid, Algeria

Karla Hananía de Varela,  
El Salvador

Mikhail Lebedev,  
Russian Federation

Liu Xinsheng, China

Kaoru Obata, Japan

Mona Omar, Egypt

Jean Ziegler, Switzerland

### Term ends 30 Sept 2020

Mohamed Bennani, Morocco

Ion Diaconu, Romania  
(Vice-Chair 2018)

Ludovic Hennebel, Belgium

Ajai Malhotra, India

Elizabeth Salmón, Peru

Dheerujall Baramlall  
Seetulsingh, Mauritius

Changrok Soh, ROK  
(Vice-Chair 2018)

## Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ComplaintProcedure/Pages/HRCComplaintProcedureIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ComplaintProcedure/Pages/HRCComplaintProcedureIndex.aspx)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) Complaint Procedure addresses consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of all human rights and all fundamental freedoms occurring in any part of the world and under any circumstances. It is based on the former Commission on Human Rights' 1503 procedure, improved to ensure that it is impartial, objective, efficient, victim-oriented and conducted in a timely manner.

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

### Structure

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

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

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

## Meetings

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

## Membership

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

## Members

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### Working Group on Communications (WGC) 2017–18

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

### Working Group on Situations (WGS) 2018<sup>1</sup>

Farukh Amil, Pakistan	Karl Dhaene, Belgium
Vesna Batistić Kos, Croatia	Nozipho Joyce Mxakato-Diseko, South Africa

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#### Note

<sup>1</sup> One vacancy as at June 2018.

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

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/Pages/EMRIPIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/Pages/EMRIPIndex.aspx)

## Purpose

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

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

## Meetings

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

## Membership

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

### Members (7)

Albert Kwokwo Barume, DR Congo (term ends 2021)	Alexey Tsykarev, Russian Federation (term ends 2019)
Kristen Carpenter, USA (term ends 2021)	Laila Vars, Norway (term ends 2020)
Megan Davis, Australia (term ends 2019)	Erika Yamada, Brazil (term ends 2019)
Edtami Mansayagan, Philippines (term ends 2020)	

## Forum on Minority Issues

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Minority/Pages/ForumIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Minority/Pages/ForumIndex.aspx)

### Purpose

The Forum provides a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation amongst numerous stakeholders, and in particular between Member States and minorities, on issues relating to the recognition and effective protection of the human rights of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. It provides thematic contributions and expertise to the work of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, and identifies best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives for implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

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

### Meetings

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

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

A chair is appointed by the HRC President for each session on the basis of regional rotation and in consultation with regional groups. The Chair is also responsible for preparing a summary of the Forum's discussion. The Chair of the 10th session (2017) was Tarik Kurdi, Sudan, a retired UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) international civil servant.

## Social Forum

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/SForum/Pages/SForumIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/SForum/Pages/SForumIndex.aspx)

### Purpose

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

Since 2002, the Forum has focused on a range of issues, including poverty, globalisation, the right to development, climate change, the rights of older persons, access to medicines, persons with disabilities, and HIV and other communicable diseases.

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

### Meetings

The HRC Social Forum meets annually in Geneva for three working days. Through its resolution [35/28](#) the HRC decided that the 10th session of the Social Forum should focus on “the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them”. The 10th session is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 1 to 3 October 2018. Side events organised by various stakeholders also take place during the three days of the Social Forum’s sessions.

### Membership

The Social Forum is open to a wide range of participants, as listed in HRC res. [6/13](#) (2007). The Chair–Rapporteur is appointed for each session by the HRC President from candidates nominated by regional groups. The Chair of the 2018 session is Abdul Azeez, Sri Lanka.

## UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/ForumonBusinessandHumanRights.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/ForumonBusinessandHumanRights.aspx)

Twitter: [@WGBizHRs](#)

### Purpose

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

The Forum was established in 2011 by the Human Rights Council (res. [17/4](#)) and operates under the guidance of the UN Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. Since 2017, the Working Group also chairs the Forum and prepares a report on the thematic recommendations of the Forum (HRC res. [35/7](#)).

## Meetings

The annual [Forum](#) is held in November in Geneva, for a session of three working days. It brings together more than 2500 representatives from more than 130 countries. Participation is open to all relevant stakeholders, including states, the wider UN system, inter-governmental and regional organisations, business enterprises, labour unions, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organisations and affected stakeholders (HRC res. [17/4](#)). Events organised by stakeholder groups also take place immediately before and after the Forum.

## Thematic Working Groups of the Human Rights Council

### Working Group on the Right to Development

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/WGRightToDevelopment.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/WGRightToDevelopment.aspx)

#### Purpose

The Working Group was set up to:

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

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

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

#### Meetings

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

#### Membership

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

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/IntergovWG/Pages/IWGIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/IntergovWG/Pages/IWGIndex.aspx)

### Purpose

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

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

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

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

## Group of Independent Eminent Experts (IEE)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/Pages/IndependentEminentExperts.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/Pages/IndependentEminentExperts.aspx)

### Purpose

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

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

In various resolutions, most recently GA res. [71/181](#) (2016), the General Assembly has emphasised the importance of the Group's mandate, especially in mobilising the necessary political will for the successful implementation of the DDPA. The General Assembly, in the

same resolutions, has also requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of all the follow-up mechanisms, including the Group, on implementation of the DDPA. In GA res. [71/181](#) (2016), the Assembly reiterated its request in GA res. [68/151](#) (2013) that the Secretary-General should revitalise and reactivate the activities of the Group, and in GA res. [72/157](#) (2017), the Assembly requested that the Group convene its fifth session during 2018 and submit a report to the Assembly at its 73rd session.

### Meetings

The Group has met four times: in 2003, 2005, 2014 and April 2015. At the third meeting, which was private, the independent eminent experts discussed their mandate, working methods and future initiatives. The individual members have also participated in various meetings and events at international, regional and national level in the field of human rights and non-discrimination. The Group's next meeting was to be held in 2018 pursuant to GA res. [72/157](#).

### Members (5)

Saied A Ashshowwaf, Saudi Arabia, Associate Professor of Strategic Planning, Member of the Saudi Human Rights Council	Edna Maria Santos Roland, Brazil, General Rapporteur of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
Ibrahim Agboola Gambari, Nigeria, CFR, OCORT, scholar-diplomat and Founder/Chairman of Board of Directors of Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development	Hanna Suchocka, former Prime Minister of Poland
	Vacant, Western European and Other states

### Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/AdHocCommittee/Pages/AdHocIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/AdHocCommittee/Pages/AdHocIndex.aspx)

#### Purpose

The Ad Hoc Committee was established by Human Rights Council (HRC) decision [3/103](#) of 2006. Its mandate is "to elaborate, as a matter of priority and necessity, complementary standards in the form of either a convention or additional protocol(s) to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, filling the existing gaps in the Convention and also providing new normative standards aimed at combating all forms of contemporary racism, including incitement to racial and religious hatred". The HRC reiterated the Committee's mandate in its resolution [6/21](#) of 2007. In 2017, the General Assembly (res. [72/157](#) (2017)) and the Human Rights Council (res. [34/36](#)) requested that the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee "ensure the commencement of the negotiations on the draft additional protocol to the Convention criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature during [its] tenth session".

The Ad Hoc Committee engages with thematic experts in the fields of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and considers the contemporary issues of racism in different contexts.

#### Meetings

The Committee held its first session in February 2008 and has subsequently met annually in Geneva. The tenth session is scheduled to be held from 8 to 19 October 2018.

#### Membership

Membership is open to all Member States and observers. The Committee elects the Chair-Rapporteur annually. The current Chair-Rapporteur is Taonga Mushayavanhu, Zimbabwe.



## Open-ended Inter-Governmental Working Group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, relating to the activities of private military and security companies

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/WGMilitary/Pages/OEIWGMilitaryIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/WGMilitary/Pages/OEIWGMilitaryIndex.aspx)

### Purpose

The Inter-Governmental Working Group is mandated by HRC res. [36/11](#) of 28 September 2017 to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and security companies. This will be informed by the discussion document 'Elements for an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies', as prepared by the Chair-Rapporteur in 2017 (available on the [website](#)), and further inputs from Member States and other stakeholders.

From October 2010 to September 2017, the Human Rights Council (HRC) had established and extended through resolutions [15/26](#), [22/33](#) and [28/7](#) an open-ended inter-governmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies.

### Meetings

The Working Group usually meets annually for five working days in Geneva. The first session of the new inter-governmental working group, which was initially scheduled to take place from 28 May to 1 June 2018, has been postponed to a later date, which remains to be determined.

### Membership

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

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RuralAreas/Pages/WGRuralAreasIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RuralAreas/Pages/WGRuralAreasIndex.aspx)

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

### Purpose

The Working Group is mandated to negotiate, finalise and submit a draft UN declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas on the basis of the draft submitted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) Advisory Committee.

The HRC established the Working Group in October 2012 (res. [21/19](#)) following two studies by the Advisory Committee on ways and means to further advance the rights of people working in rural areas.

### Meetings

The Working Group's first session was held in July 2013 in Geneva, the second in February 2015, the third in May 2016, the fourth in May 2017 and the fifth in April 2018.

### Membership

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

## Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/SpecialProcedures.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/SpecialProcedures.aspx)

### Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

As at June 2018, there were 44 [thematic](#) and 12 [country](#) mandates.

## Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/SpecialProcedures.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/SpecialProcedures.aspx)

### Country mandates

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#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in [Belarus](#)

Miklós Haraszti, Hungary

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

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in [Cambodia](#)

Rhona Smith, UK

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/6](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/32](#) for two years

#### Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the [Central African Republic](#)

Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, Côte d'Ivoire

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [24/34](#), for one year, and HRC res. [S-20/1](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/25](#) for one year

#### Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Democratic People's Republic of Korea](#)

Tomás Ojea Quintana, Argentina

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [28/22](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/28](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in [Eritrea](#)**

Sheila Keetharuth, Mauritius

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

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Islamic Republic of Iran](#)**

Javaid Rehman, Pakistan

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [16/9](#); most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/30](#) for one year

**Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in [Mali](#)**

Alioune Tine, Senegal

Mandate established in 2013 by HRC res. [22/18](#); most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/39](#) for one year

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in [Myanmar](#)**

Yanghee Lee, ROK

Mandate established in 1992 by CHR res. [1992/58](#); most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/22](#) for one year

**Thematic mandates**

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**Working Group of Experts on people of [African descent](#)**

Michal Balcerzak, Poland (Chair)

Sabelo Gumedze, South Africa

Marie-Evelyne Pétrus-Barry, Guadeloupe

Ahmed Reid, Jamaica

Ricardo Sunga III, Philippines

Mandate established in 2002 by CHR res. [2002/68](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/23](#)

**Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with [albinism](#)**

Ikponwosa Ero, Nigeria

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/6](#); extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/5](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Palestinian territories occupied since 1967](#)**

Michael Lynk, Canada

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

**Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in [Somalia](#)**

Bahame Nyanduga, UR of Tanzania

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/86](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/27](#) for one year

**Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the [Sudan](#)**

Aristide Nononsi, Benin

Mandate established in 1993 by CHR res. [1993/60](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/26](#) for one year

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the [Syrian Arab Republic](#)**

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

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

**Working Group on [arbitrary detention](#)**

Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi, Benin

José Guevara, Mexico (Chair–Rapporteur)

Seong-Phil Hong, ROK

Eliina Steinerte, Latvia (Vice-Chair on communications)

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

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

**Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other [business enterprises](#)**

Surya Deva, India

Elzbieta Karska, Poland

Githu Muigai, Kenya

Dante Pesce, Chile

Anita Ramasastry, USA (Chair–Rapporteur)

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

**Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights**

Karima Bennoune, USA

Mandate established in 2009 by HRC res. [10/23](#); most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/12](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the right to development**

Saad Alfarargi, Egypt

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

**Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities**

Catalina Devandas Aguilar, Costa Rica

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

**Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances**

Tae-Ung Baik, ROK

Bernard Duhaime, Canada

Houria Es-Slami, Morocco (Chair-Rapporteur)

Luciano Hazan, Argentina

Henrikas Mickevičius, Lithuania

Mandate established in 1980 by CHR res. [20 \(XXXVI\)](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/6](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the right to education**

Koumbou Boly Barry, Burkina Faso

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

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

David R Boyd, Canada

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [19/10](#); most recently extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/8](#)

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

Agnes Callamard, France

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

**Special Rapporteur on the right to food**

Hilal Elver, Turkey

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

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

Juan Bohoslavsky, Argentina

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

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

David Kaye, USA

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

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

Clement Nyaletsossi Voule, Togo

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

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

Baskut Tuncak, Turkey

Mandate established in 1995 by CHR res. [1995/81](#); most recently extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/15](#)

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

Dainius Pūras, Lithuania

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

**Special Rapporteur on adequate [housing](#) as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context**

Leilani Farha, Canada

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

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of [human rights defenders](#)**

Michel Forst, France

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

**Special Rapporteur on the [independence of judges and lawyers](#)**

Diego Garcia-Sayan, Peru

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

**Special Rapporteur on the rights of [indigenous peoples](#)**

Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz, Philippines

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

**Special Rapporteur on the human rights of [internally displaced persons](#)**

Cecilia Jimenez, Philippines

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

**Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable [international order](#)**

Livingstone Sewanyana, Uganda

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/6](#); extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/4](#)

**Independent Expert on human rights and [international solidarity](#)**

Obiora Okafor, Nigeria

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

**Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by [leprosy](#) and their family members**

Alice Cruz, Portugal

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

**Working Group on the use of [mercenaries](#) as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination**

Jelena Aparac, Croatia

Lilian Bobea, Dominican Republic

Chris Kwaja, Nigeria

Sorcha Macleod, UK

Saeed Mokbil, Yemen

Mandate established in 2005 by CHR res. [2005/2](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/4](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the human rights of [migrants](#)**

Felipe Gonzales Morales, Chile

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

**Special Rapporteur on [minority issues](#)**

Fernand de Varennes, Canada

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

**Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by [older persons](#)**

Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, Chile

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

**Special Rapporteur on extreme [poverty](#) and human rights**

Philip Alston, Australia

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

**Special Rapporteur on the right to [privacy](#)**

Joseph Cannataci, Malta

Mandate established in 2015 by HRC res. [28/16](#); extended in 2018 by HRC res. [37/2](#)

**Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of [racism](#), racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

E Tendayi Achiume, Zambia

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

**Special Rapporteur on freedom of [religion or belief](#)**

Ahmed Shaheed, Maldives

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

**Special Rapporteur on the [sale of children](#), child prostitution and child pornography**

Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, Netherlands

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

**Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on [sexual orientation and gender identity](#)**

Victor Madrigal-Borloz, Costa Rica

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

**Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of [slavery](#), including its causes and its consequences**

Urmila Bhoola, South Africa

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

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering [terrorism](#)**

Fionnuala Ni Aolain, Ireland

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

**Special Rapporteur on [torture](#) and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**

Nils Melzer, Switzerland

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

**Special Rapporteur on [trafficking in persons](#), especially women and children**

Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, Italy

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

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion of [truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence](#)**

Fabian Salvioli, Argentina

Mandate established in 2011 by HRC res. [18/7](#); extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/7](#)

**Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of [unilateral coercive measures](#) on the enjoyment of human rights**

Idriss Jazairy, Algeria

Mandate established in 2014 by HRC res. [27/21](#); extended in 2017 by HRC res. [36/10](#)

**Special Rapporteur on [violence against women](#), its causes and consequences**

Dubravka Šimonovic, Croatia

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

**Special Rapporteur on the human right to [safe drinking water and sanitation](#)**

Léo Heller, Brazil

Mandate established in 2008 by HRC res. [7/22](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [33/10](#)

**Working Group on the issue of discrimination against [women in law and in practice](#)**

Elizabeth Broderick, Australia

Alda Facio, Costa Rica (Chair)

Ivana Radačić, Croatia

Meskerem Geset Techane, Ethiopia

Melissa Upreti, Nepal

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/23](#); most recently extended in 2016 by HRC res. [32/4](#)

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/COIs.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/COIs.aspx)

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

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/IICISyria/Pages/IndependentInternationalCommission.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/IICISyria/Pages/IndependentInternationalCommission.aspx)

#### Purpose

The Commission of Inquiry's role is to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is also tasked with establishing the facts and circumstances that may amount to such violations and of the crimes perpetrated; and, where possible, to identify those responsible with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations, including those that may constitute crimes against humanity, are held accountable. The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on 22 August 2011 (res. [S-17/1](#)). Its mandate has been extended several times, most recently in March 2018 for a further year (HRC res. [37/29](#)).

The Commission presented its first report to the HRC in December 2011, and has presented several reports since then detailing human rights and humanitarian law violations committed throughout the country. At the 25th special session of the HRC in October 2016, the HRC requested the Commission of Inquiry to conduct a comprehensive, independent special inquiry into the events in Aleppo, and to present a full report of the findings of its special inquiry no later than the 34th session (res. [S-25/1](#)). The Commission presented its report in March 2017 ([A/HRC/34/64](#)). Its most recent report was presented in February 2018 ([A/HRC/37/72](#)) and its most recent oral report in June 2018.

#### Members

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

Hanny Megally, Egypt  
(appointed by the HRC  
President in October 2017)

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

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

Internet: <https://iiim.un.org>

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

## Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ColBurundi/Pages/ColBurundi.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ColBurundi/Pages/ColBurundi.aspx)

### Purpose

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in September 2016 for one year (res. [33/24](#)), and its mandate was renewed for an additional year in October 2017 (res. [36/19](#)). The Commission's mandate is to conduct a thorough investigation into human rights violations and abuses in Burundi since April 2015, including their extent and whether they may constitute international crimes, with a view to contributing to the fight against impunity. It is tasked to identify alleged perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses in Burundi with a view to ensuring full accountability; to formulate recommendations on steps to be taken with a view to guaranteeing that the perpetrators are held accountable; and to engage with the Burundian authorities and all other stakeholders in order to provide the support and expertise for the immediate improvement of the situation of human rights and the fight against impunity.

The Commission began operations in November 2016. It presented its first [oral briefing](#) to the HRC at the 34th session, its [second](#) at the 35th session and its first report at the 36th session ([A/HRC/36/54](#)). The report was complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/36/CPR.1](#). The Commission presented its third oral briefing to the HRC at its 37th session.

### Members

Lucy Asuagbor, Cameroon

Doudou Diène, Senegal  
(President)

Francoise Hampson, UK

## Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/CoHSouthSudan/Pages/Index.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/CoHSouthSudan/Pages/Index.aspx)

### Purpose

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

The Commission began operations in July 2016. It presented its first report to the HRC at its 34th session in March 2017 ([A/HRC/34/63](#)) and its second report at its 37th session in March 2018 ([A/HRC/37/71](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/37/CRP.2](#)). Its mandate was most recently renewed for an additional year by HRC res. [37/31](#) of 20 March 2018, which requested the Commission to present an oral update to the HRC at its 39th session in September 2018 and a full report at its 40th session in February/March 2019.

### Members

Barney Afako, Uganda

Andrew Clapham,  
UK/Switzerland

Yasmin Sooka, South Africa  
(Chair)



## Independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/MyanmarFFM/Pages/Index.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/MyanmarFFM/Pages/Index.aspx)

### Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the fact-finding mission in March 2017 (res. [34/22](#)). Its role is to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by military and security forces, and abuses, in Myanmar, in particular in Rakhine State, including but not limited to arbitrary detention, torture and inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, enforced disappearances, forced displacement and unlawful destruction of property, with a view to ensuring full accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims. The mission presented an oral [report](#) to the HRC at its 37th session in March 2018. In HRC res. [37/32](#) of 20 March 2018, the Council requested that the mission present its final report to the HRC at its 39th session in September 2018 and to the General Assembly at its 73rd session.

### Members

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Radhika Coomaraswamy,  
Sri Lanka

Marzuki Darusman,  
Indonesia (Chair)

Christopher Dominic Sidoti,  
Australia

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

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ITEKasaiDRC/Pages/Index.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ITEKasaiDRC/Pages/Index.aspx)

### Purpose

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

### Members

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Luc Côté, Canada

Fatimata M'Baye, Mauritania

Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Senegal  
(President)

## Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx)

### Purpose

On 29 September 2018, the Human Rights Council (HRC) passed a resolution on technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights (res. [36/31](#)). The Council requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a group of eminent international and regional experts for a period of at least one year to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Yemen and to carry out a comprehensive examination of all alleged violations and abuses of human rights. The Council requested an oral update at the 37th session and a full report at the 39th session.

### Members

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Charles Garraway, UK

Kamel Jendoubi, Tunisia  
(Chair)

Melissa Parke, Australia

## Commission of Inquiry on the 2018 protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Internet: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ColOPT/Pages/OPT.aspx>

### Purpose

On 18 May 2018 the Human Rights Council (HRC) passed a resolution on violations of international law in the context of large-scale civilian protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), including East Jerusalem (res. [S-28/1](#)). The Council decided to urgently dispatch an independent, international commission of inquiry to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the OPT, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, in the context of the military assaults on the large-scale civilian protests that began on 30 March 2018. It requested the Commission of Inquiry to establish the facts of the alleged violations and abuses, to identify those responsible and to make recommendations, in particular on accountability measures and on protecting civilians against any further assaults. The Council requested an oral update at the 39th session and a final report at the 40th session.

### Members

David Michael Crane, USA  
(Chair)

Sara Hossain, Bangladesh

Kaari Betty Murungi, Kenya

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

#### UN Independent Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza Conflict

The Commission of Inquiry was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in July 2014 for one year (res. [S-21/1](#)). Its role was to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, in the context of the military operations conducted since June 2014. The Commission presented its reports to the HRC in March 2015 ([A/HRC/28/79](#)) and June/July 2015 ([A/HRC/29/52](#)).

#### UN Independent Investigation on Burundi (UNIIB)

The UNIIB was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) on 17 December 2015 (res. [S-24/1](#)). It investigated violations and abuses of human rights committed in the country since April 2015, with a view to preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation. The Investigation presented its final [report](#) to the HRC at the Council's 33rd session in September 2016.

#### OHCHR Investigation on Libya

The OHCHR Investigation on Libya was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in March 2015 (res. [28/30](#)). Its role was to investigate violations and abuses of international human rights law committed in Libya since the beginning of 2014. The Investigation concluded its work in January 2016 and presented its report in March 2016 ([A/HRC/31/47](#)).

### Other past HRC-mandated Commissions of Inquiry, Commissions on Human Rights, Fact-Finding missions and other Investigations

A list of past mandates can be found on the [website](#).

## OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

### Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees)

#### Purpose

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

Following GA res. [32/86](#) (1977), a meeting of the Indian Ocean coastal and hinterland states was held in New York in 1979 as a step towards convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. However, efforts at reaching a consensus on when the conference should be held have not been successful. GA res. [46/49](#) (1991) decided the conference should be structured in more than one stage and that the first stage should be convened in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1993 or as soon as possible. The Committee has not yet been able to reach consensus on the implementation of the Declaration.

GA res. [70/22](#) (2015) requested the Committee Chair to continue informal consultations with members and report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its 72nd session ([A/72/29](#)).

#### Meetings

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

#### Membership

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

#### Members (43)

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

#### Observers

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

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

The Committee was established in 1996 to develop an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (GA res. 51/210 (1996)). It negotiated several texts, resulting in the adoption of three treaties, the: International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997); International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999); and International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005). By the end of 2000, work had begun on a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

The Ad Hoc Committee last met in 2013 (A/68/37). It is not envisaged that the Committee will meet in 2018. Work is continued in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly. At its last meeting in 2013, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on outstanding issues. Taking this into account, the General Assembly recommended (res. 68/119 (2013)) that the Sixth Committee, at the 69th session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalising the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (see GA res. 54/110 (2000)). The Working Group was established by the Sixth Committee to continue work at its 69th, 70th, 71st and 72nd sessions of the General Assembly (see GA resolutions 68/119, 69/127, 70/120 and 71/151) and work would continue in the framework of a Working Group of the Sixth Committee at the 73rd session (GA res. 72/123 (2017)).

## Committee on Conferences

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

### Purpose

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

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

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

## Meetings

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

## Membership

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

## Members (21)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Ecuador  
Germany  
Ghana  
Guyana  
Hungary  
Iran  
Liberia

### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Austria  
China  
Jamaica  
Japan  
Kenya  
Morocco  
USA

### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Botswana  
Brazil  
France  
Iraq  
Nepal  
Russian Federation  
Sierra Leone

## Bureau 2018–19

### Chair

Nirmal Raj Kafle, Nepal

### Vice-Chairs

Megayla Austin, Guyana  
Rita Le Diffard, Hungary  
Carolyn Stainic, USA

### Rapporteur

Vivian Gartayn Lombeh,  
Liberia

## Committee on Information

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

### Purpose

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

### Evolution

The Committee was originally established by GA res. [33/115C](#) (1978) to review UN public information policies and activities. It comprised 41 Member States appointed by the General Assembly President, after consultation with regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It was mandated to report to the General Assembly on the policies and activities of the UN public information services.

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

## Meetings

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

## Membership

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

## Members (116)

### African states

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

### Asia-Pacific states

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

### Eastern European states

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

### Latin American and Caribbean states

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

**Western European and Other states**

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

**Office holders 2017–19****Chair**

Jan Kickert, Austria

**Vice-Chairs**

Jakub Chmielewski, Poland

Carla Rivera, El Salvador

**Rapporteur**

Hajime Kishimori, Japan

**Committee on Relations with the Host Country**Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees)**Purpose**

The Committee deals with questions related to the relationship between the UN and the host country, including, amongst other things, the implementation of the Agreement between the UN and USA regarding UN Headquarters (the ‘Headquarters Agreement’); privileges and immunities, including the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN (‘the Convention’); and the security of missions accredited to the UN and the safety of their staff.

The Secretary-General may also bring to the Committee’s attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention.

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

**Meetings**

The Committee holds meetings throughout the year.

**Membership**

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

**Members (19)****African states**

Côte d’Ivoire (Vice-Chair)

Libya

Mali

Senegal

**Asia–Pacific states**

China

Cyprus (Chair)

Iraq

Malaysia

**Eastern European states**

Bulgaria (Vice-Chair)

Hungary

Russian Federation

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

Costa Rica (Rapporteur)

Cuba

Honduras

**Western European and Other states**

Canada (Vice-Chair)

France

Spain

UK

USA

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

Internet: <https://www.un.org/unispal/committee/>

### Purpose

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

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

The Committee's mandate was most recently renewed in November 2017 by GA res. [72/13](#) (2017). The General Assembly requested the Committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, support the Middle East peace process and mobilise international support for, and assistance to, the Palestinian people (GA res. [69/20](#) (2014)). The General Assembly authorised the Committee to adjust its approved work programme as it considered appropriate and necessary, and report to the General Assembly. It requested the Committee continue to keep under review the question of Palestine, and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General as appropriate.

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

The Committee is serviced by the Division for Palestinian Rights in the Department of Political Affairs. The Committee's yearly Programme of Work, Annual Report to the General Assembly and other information can be found at [www.un.org/unispal/](http://www.un.org/unispal/).

### Meetings

The Committee holds several meetings over the course of the year, including an annual opening session in New York at the beginning of the year and a special meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November (Solidarity Day).

The Committee organises delegation visits, meetings and conferences across the globe, which bring together diplomatic representatives of UN Member States, parliamentarians, international experts, scholars and civil society to raise awareness about the question of Palestine and discuss ways to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. Additionally, the Committee supports various General Assembly-mandated annual capacity-building programmes for staff of the Palestinian Government, in consultation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN in New York.

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



## Membership

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

### Members (26)

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

### Observers (24)

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

### Bureau (elected 5 February 2018)

#### Chair

Fodé Seck, Senegal

#### Vice-Chairs

Dian Triansyah Djani,  
Indonesia

Neville Melvin Gertze, Namibia

Anayansi Rodríguez Camejo,  
Cuba

María Rubiales de Chamorro,  
Nicaragua

Mahmoud Saikal, Afghanistan

#### Rapporteur

Carmelo Inguanez, Malta

## Division for Palestinian Rights

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

## United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4950  
Fax: +43 1 26060 5830  
Email: [ooosa@un.org](mailto:ooosa@un.org)

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

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

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

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

UNOOSA is the UN office responsible for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and the use of space science and technology for sustainable development. UNOOSA serves as the secretariat for the General Assembly's only committee dealing exclusively with international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space: the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).

### Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

Internet: [www.unoosa.org/ooosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html](http://www.unoosa.org/ooosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html)

#### Purpose

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

COPUOS was set up by the General Assembly in 1959 to govern the exploration and use of space for the benefit of all humanity; for peace, security and development (GA res. [1472](#) (XIV) (1959)). It succeeded the 18-nation ad hoc committee of the same name established by GA res. [1348](#) (XIII) (1958).

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

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

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

#### Meetings

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

#### Membership

The Committee originally comprised 24 members whose terms of office expired at the end of 1961. The General Assembly decided to continue the Committee and increase its membership to 28 (GA res. [1721](#) (XVI) (1961)). Membership has since increased further, most recently from 84 to 87 (GA res. [72/77](#) (2017)).

## Members (87)

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### African states

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

### Asia–Pacific states

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

### Eastern European states

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

### Latin American and Caribbean states

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

### Western European and Other states

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

## Bureau 2018 (61st session)

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### Chair

Rosa María del Refugio Ramírez de Arellano  
y Haro, Mexico

### First Vice-Chair

Thomas Djamaluddin, Indonesia

### Second Vice-Chair and Rapporteur

Keren Shahar Ben-Ami, Israel

### Chair of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee

Pontsho Maruping, South Africa

### Chair of the Legal Subcommittee

Andrzej Miszal, Poland

## Conference on Disarmament (CD)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2281  
Fax: +41 22 917 0034  
Email: [cd@unog.ch](mailto:cd@unog.ch)

Internet: [www.unog.ch/cd](http://www.unog.ch/cd)

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

### Purpose

The Conference was established in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum of the international community. It was established as a result of the UN General Assembly's first Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD I), which was held in 1978.

The Conference succeeded other Geneva-based negotiating fora, which included the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960), Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962–68) and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969–78).

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

The Conference annual agenda ([CD/2116](#)), informing its substantive work, includes: cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; prevention of an arms race in outer space; effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons including radiological weapons; a comprehensive programme of disarmament and transparency in armaments.

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

### Meetings

The Conference's annual session is divided into three parts of 10, seven and seven weeks under a presidency that rotates among the membership every four working weeks, following the English alphabetical list of membership.

The Conference pursues its mandate in plenary meetings, as well as under any additional arrangements agreed by the Conference. The Conference meets in Geneva, Switzerland.

### Membership

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

## Members (65)

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

## Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org>

### Purpose

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

## Members (153)

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Afghanistan	Belarus	Burundi
Albania	Belgium	Cambodia
Algeria	Benin	Cameroon
Angola	Bhutan	Canada
Argentina	Bolivia	Central African Republic
Armenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chad
Australia	Brazil	Chile
Austria	Brunei Darussalam	China
Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Colombia
Bangladesh	Burkina Faso	Congo

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

### Observers (13)

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

## Bureau for 2018

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### Chair

Tijjani Muhammad Bande,  
Nigeria

### Vice-Chairs

Takeshi Akahori, Japan  
Michael Grant, Canada  
Mariusz Lewicki, Poland  
Gabriela Martinic, Argentina

### Rapporteur

Mohammad Aboulwafa, Egypt

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

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

### Purpose

The Special Committee was initially established in 1974 under GA res. [3349](#) (XXIX) as an ad hoc committee to consider, amongst other things, any specific proposals that governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the UN to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the UN that might not require amendments to the Charter. It was reconvened under GA res. [3499](#) (XXX) (1975) as the Special Committee on the Charter. The Committee's mandate has been renewed annually by the General Assembly since then, most recently by GA res. [72/118](#) (2017). Its current mandate includes the consideration of proposals concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

## Bureau (elected in February 2018)

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### Chair

Omar Hilale, Morocco

### Vice-Chairs

Igor Bondiuk, Ukraine  
Héctor Enrique Celarie  
Landaverde, El Salvador  
İpek Zeytinoğlu Özkan, Turkey

### Rapporteur

Luke Tang, Singapore

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

Internet: [www.un.org/en/decolonization/specialcommittee.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/specialcommittee.shtml)

### Purpose

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

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

### Territories on the Committee's agenda

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

### Meetings

The Committee holds its main session in New York in June and an annual seminar in the Caribbean and Pacific in alternate years. In 2018, the seminar was held in St. George's, Grenada.

### Membership

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

### Members (29)

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



## Bureau 2018

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### Chair

Walton Alfonso Webson,  
Antigua and Barbuda

### Vice-Chairs

Dian Triansyah Djani,  
Indonesia  
  
Anayansi Rodriguez Camejo,  
Cuba  
  
Adikalie Foday Sumah,  
Sierra Leone

### Rapporteur

Bashar Ja'afari, Syrian AR

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

### Purpose

GA res. [2443](#) (XXIII) (1968) established the Special Committee, composed of three Member States appointed by the General Assembly President. The occupied territories are considered those remaining under Israeli occupation since 1967, namely, the occupied Syrian Golan and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which comprises the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. The Special Committee's mandate has been renewed annually, most recently by GA res. [72/84](#) (2017).

### Members

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Ahamed Lebbe Sabarullah  
Khan, Sri Lanka

Coly Seck, Senegal

Shahrul Ikram Yaakob,  
Malaysia (Acting Chair)

## UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine

### Purpose

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

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

GA res. [72/83](#) (2017) requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel.

### Membership

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

## UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

Internet: [www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/](http://www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/)

### Purpose

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

deliberative body to consider and make recommendations on disarmament problems, and to follow up decisions and recommendations of the 10th Special Session.

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

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

The UNDC operates by way of plenary meetings and working groups. The number of working groups depends on the number of substantive items on its agenda. The Commission's agenda items for the 2018–20 substantive sessions are: (a) Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and (b) In accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities ([A/68/189](#)), preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space.

In April 2017, the UNDC's Working Group II adopted by consensus its report on agenda item 5 and a text entitled 'Recommendations on practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons'.

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

### Office holders for the 2018 session

#### Chair

Gillian Bird, Australia

#### Vice-Chairs<sup>1</sup>

Algeria  
Bangladesh  
Czech Republic  
Egypt  
Nepal  
Ukraine

#### Rapporteur

Diedre Nichole Mills, Jamaica

### Chair of Working Group I

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

Diedre Nichole Mills, Jamaica

### Chair of Working Group II

#### Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space

Jeroen Cooreman, Belgium

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#### Note

1 Two vacancies for the 2018 substantive session.

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

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4331  
Fax: +43 1 26060 5902

Internet: [www.unscear.org](http://www.unscear.org)  
Acting Secretary: Ferid Shannoun, Iraq

### Purpose

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

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

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

### Members (27)

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#### African states

Egypt  
Sudan

#### Asia-Pacific states

China  
India  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Pakistan  
ROK

#### Eastern European states

Belarus  
Poland  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia  
Ukraine

#### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina  
Brazil  
Mexico  
Peru

#### Western European and Other states

Australia  
Belgium  
Canada  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Spain  
Sweden  
UK  
USA

## Observers

Algeria	Norway	UAE
Iran		

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

### Purpose

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

Each year, the General Assembly has endorsed the Working Group's efforts and requested it to continue, most recently in GA res. [72/82](#) (2017).

### Membership

There are nine members designated by the Secretary-General.

### Members (9)

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

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

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

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/los/consultative\\_process/consultative\\_process.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/consultative_process/consultative_process.htm)

### Purpose

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

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

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

## Meetings

The Informal Consultative Process meets once a year to consider a topic or topics identified in the annual General Assembly resolution on oceans and the law of the sea. The 19th meeting, held in New York in June 2018, focused on the topic 'Anthropogenic underwater noise'.

## Membership

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

## Co-Chairs

Appointed by the President of the General Assembly for the 19th meeting (June 2018)

Pennelope Althea Beckles, Trinidad and Tobago    Kornelios Korneliou, Cyprus

## Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (GA res. 72/249) (BBNJ)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Fax: +1 917 367 0560  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

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

Secretary-General: Miguel de Serpa Soares, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and UN Legal Counsel

## Purpose

In its resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017, the General Assembly decided to convene an Intergovernmental Conference to consider the recommendations of the [Preparatory Committee](#) established by GA res. [69/292](#) on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to developing the instrument as soon as possible.

The establishment of the Preparatory Committee by GA res. [69/292](#) of 19 June 2015 followed the recommendations of the [Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group](#) to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, made to the General Assembly pursuant to GA res. [68/70](#), on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under UNCLOS. The Preparatory Committee presented its report to the General Assembly in July 2017 ([A/AC.287/2017/PC.4/2](#)).

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

## Meetings

The Conference will meet for four sessions, with the first session to be convened from 4 to 17 September 2018. The second and third sessions will take place in 2019, and the fourth session in the first half of 2020. The Conference held a three-day organisational meeting in New York from 16 to 18 April 2018.

## Membership

The Conference is open to all Member States, members of the specialised agencies and parties to the Convention, with others invited as observers. The President was nominated by the President of the General Assembly in February 2018 and elected at the organisational meeting in April 2018.

## President

Rena Lee, Singapore

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

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Fax: +1 917 367 0560  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

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

## Purpose

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

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

The summary of the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment (World Ocean Assessment) was issued as an official document of the General Assembly ([A/70/112](#)) on 22 July 2015, and approved by the Assembly in December 2015 (GA res. [70/235](#)). The second cycle of the Regular Process, covering the five years from 2016 to 2020, was launched in 2015 by GA res. [70/235](#). The Outline of the second world ocean assessment was approved in 2018 by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole ([A/73/74](#)).

As well as producing the second world ocean assessment, the Regular Process supports other ocean-related inter-governmental processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

In accordance with the programme of work 2017–20 for the second cycle of the Regular Process, three technical abstracts of the first World Ocean Assessment were prepared by the Group of Experts in 2017, on: the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; the ocean and the Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and the impacts of climate change and related changes in the atmosphere on the oceans (see GA res. [72/73](#) (2017)).

### **Evolution**

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

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

The programme of work for the second cycle was approved by GA res. [71/257](#) (2016). As at June 2018, the Group of Experts for the second cycle had been constituted and a mechanism had been developed to establish a Pool of Experts for the second cycle. Pursuant to GA res. [71/257](#), National Focal Points were also being designated by states to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work for the second cycle. More detailed information is available on the [website](#).

### **Meetings**

The Working Group has held 10 meetings between February 2011 and March 2018. All meetings have been held in New York. Its 11th meeting was scheduled to take place in August 2018.

### **Membership**

Working Group meetings are open to UN Member States and observers, relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and relevant scientific institutions and major groups identified in Agenda 21 that request an invitation to participate (GA res. [65/37 A](#)). The Working Group has two co-chairs and a 15-member bureau. The Co-Chairs represent developed and developing countries and are appointed by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with regional groups.

## Co-Chairs (as at June 2018)

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Juliette Babb-Riley, Barbados

Minna-Liina Lind, Estonia

## Bureau (as at June 2018)

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### African states

Ghana  
Kenya  
UR of Tanzania

### Asia-Pacific states

China  
ROK  
Sri Lanka

### Eastern European states

Bulgaria  
Estonia  
Ukraine

### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina  
Chile  
Ecuador

### Western European and Other states

Greece  
Spain  
USA

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

Secretariat: Division for Inclusive Social  
Development  
Department for Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat, Room S-2980  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 3173

Fax: +1 917 367 5102

Email: [ageing-working-group@un.org](mailto:ageing-working-group@un.org)

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

Focal Point on Ageing: Amal Abou Rafeh

### Purpose

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

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

## Bureau members (ninth session, July 2018)

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### Chair

Martín García Moritán,  
Argentina

### Vice-Chairs

Alanoud Qassim M A  
Al-Temimi, Qatar  
Lidija Dravec, Slovenia  
Katharina Konzett-Stoffl,  
Austria

### Rapporteur

Lahya Itedhimbwa Shikongo,  
Namibia



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

GA res. [48/26](#) (1993) established an open-ended working group to consider all aspects of the question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council. The Working Group's mandate was renewed in 2017 for the General Assembly's 72nd session (GA decision [71/553](#)), but the Group was only to convene if Member States so decided.

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

### Purpose

The General Assembly, at its 60th session and continuously since its 62nd session, has annually established an ad hoc working group tasked with identifying ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly. The Ad Hoc Working Group's mandate was most recently renewed by GA res. [71/323](#) (2017).

### Co-chairs

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Vladimir Drobnyak, Croatia

Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, UAE

## ADVISORY BODIES

### Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

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

Telephone: +1 917 367 3596  
Email: [ennisj@un.org](mailto:ennisj@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/advisoryboard](http://www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/advisoryboard)

Secretary: Rébar Jaff (since January 2018)

### Purpose

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

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

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

### Meetings

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

## Membership

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

### Members, 69th and 70th sessions, 2018 (15)

Jo Adamson, UK	Lewis A Dunn, USA	Abiodun Williams, Sierra Leone
Setsuko Aoki, Japan	Fu Cong, China	Motaz Zahran, Egypt
Selma Ashipala-Musavyi, Namibia	Amandeep Gill, India	Ex Officio Member: Renata Dwan, Ireland (UNIDIR Director)
Corentin Brustlein, France	Steffen Kongstad, Norway	
Lucia Dammert, Peru	Merel Noorman, Netherlands	
Vladimir Drobnjak, Croatia (Chair)	Enkhtsetseg Ochir, Mongolia	
	Vladimir Orlov, Russian Federation	

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

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

Telephone: +1 917 367 6008  
Fax: +1 212 963 1963  
Email: [elbazj@un.org](mailto:elbazj@un.org)

Internet: <http://legal.un.org/poa/>  
Secretary: Jessica M Elbaz

### Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

## Membership

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

### Members (25)

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#### African states

Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Kenya  
Nigeria  
Sudan  
UR of Tanzania

#### Asia-Pacific states

Cyprus  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Pakistan  
Singapore

#### Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina  
Chile  
Mexico  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Uruguay

#### Eastern European states

Czech Republic  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia

#### Western European and Other states

Canada  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Portugal  
USA

## Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC)

United Nations  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-2111  
Secretariat Building  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

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

Executive Secretary: Moses Bamuwamye

### Purpose

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

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

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

## Members

### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Patricia X Arriagada Villouta, Chile (Vice-Chair)

Natalia Bocharova, Russian Federation

Maria Gracia M Pulido Tan, Philippines (Chair)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Richard Quartey Quartey, Ghana

Janet St Laurent, USA

## EXPERT BODIES

### Board of Auditors

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1–2680A

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

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Fax: +1 212 963 3684

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

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

Executive Secretary: Anjana Das

### Purpose

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

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

### Structure

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

## Board members

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### Term ends 30 June 2020

Rajiv Mehrishi, Comptroller  
and Auditor General of India  
(Chair)

### Term ends 30 June 2022

Kay Scheller, President of  
the German Supreme Audit  
Institution

### Term ends 30 June 2024

Jorge Bermúdez Soto,  
Comptroller General of the  
Republic of Chile

## Panel of External Auditors

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 5623  
Fax: +1 212 963 3684  
Email: [dasa@un.org](mailto:dasa@un.org)

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

Executive Secretary: Anjana Das

### Purpose

The main objectives of the Panel of External Auditors are to further the coordination of the audits for which its members are responsible and to exchange information on audit methods and findings. The Panel was established by GA res. [1438](#) (XIV) (1959).

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

### Membership

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

## Chair and Vice-Chair (since 1 January 2018)

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### Chair

Amyas C E Morse, Comptroller and Auditor  
General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

### Vice-Chair

Kay Scheller, President of the German Supreme  
Audit Institution

## International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)

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

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

Internet: <http://icsc.un.org>

Executive Secretary: Regina Pawlik, Germany

### Purpose

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

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

### Meetings

The full Commission meets twice a year.

### Membership

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

### Members (15)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Marie-Françoise Bechtel,  
France

Emmanuel Oti Boateng,  
Ghana

Carleen Gardner, Jamaica

Kingston P Rhodes, Sierra  
Leone (Chair)

Eugeniusz Wyzner, Poland

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Larbi Djacta, Algeria

Mohammed Farashuddin,  
Bangladesh

Vladimir Storozhev, Russian  
Federation

Xiaochu Wang, China

El Hassane Zahid, Morocco

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Luis Mariano Hermsillo,  
Mexico

Yuji Kumamaru, Japan

Aldo Mantovani, Italy  
(Vice-Chair)

Jeffrey Mounts, USA

Wolfgang Stöckl, Germany

### International Law Commission (ILC)

2 United Nations Plaza  
323 East 44th Street, Room DC2-0566  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5331  
Fax: +1 212 963 1963

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

### Purpose

The ILC was established by GA res. [174](#) (II) (1947) to encourage the progressive development and codification of international law.

The substantive items on its [programme of work](#), as at June 2018, were:

- Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction
- Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties
- Provisional application of treaties
- Identification of customary international law
- Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts
- Protection of the atmosphere
- Peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*)
- Succession of states in respect of state responsibility.

In accordance with GA res. [72/116](#) of 7 December 2017, the topic 'Crimes against humanity' is scheduled to be considered next at the ILC's 71st session in 2019.

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

### Meetings

The Commission meets in Geneva in a split session each year, starting in the northern hemisphere spring and concluding in the summer. In 2017, on the occasion of its 70th anniversary, the Commission decided to hold the first part of its session in New York in 2018, as outlined in GA res. [72/116](#) (2017). Commemorations of the Commission's 70th anniversary were held both during the first part of the session in New York from 30 April to 1 June 2018 and during the second part in Geneva from 2 July to 10 August 2018.

### Membership

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

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

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

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

### Members (34) 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Ali bin Fetais Al-Marri, Qatar	Huang Huikang, China	Aniruddha Rajput, India
Carlos J Argüello-Goméz, Nicaragua	Charles C Jalloh, Sierra Leone	August Reinisch, Austria
Bogdan Aurescu, Romania	Ahmed Laraba, Algeria	Juan José Ruda Santolaria, Peru
Yacouba Cissé, Côte d'Ivoire	Marja Lehto, Finland	Gilberto Vergne Saboia, Brazil
Concepción Escobar Hernández, Spain	Shinya Murase, Japan	Pavel Šturma, Czech Republic
Patrícia Galvão Teles, Portugal	Sean David Murphy, USA	Dire D Tladi, South Africa
Juan Manuel Gómez-Robledo, Mexico	Hong Thao Nguyen, Viet Nam	Eduardo Valencia-Ospina, Colombia
Claudio Grossman Guiloff, Chile	Georg Nolte, Germany	Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez, Ecuador
Hussein A Hassouna, Egypt	Nilüfer Oral, Turkey	S Amos Wako, Kenya
Mahmoud Daifallah Hmoud, Jordan	Hassan Ouazzani Chahdi, Morocco	Michael Wood, UK
	Ki Gab Park, ROK	Evgeny Zagaynov, <sup>1</sup> Russian Federation
	Chris Maina Peter, UR of Tanzania	
	Ernest Petrič, Slovenia	

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Elected at the 3391st meeting, held on 1 May 2018, to fill the casual vacancy that arose following the resignation of Roman A Kolodkin on 4 April 2018. (See documents A/CN.4/721 and Add.1.)

## Investments Committee

Internet: <https://oim.unjspf.org/investments-committee-members/>

### Purpose

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

### Members (9)

Kemi Adeosun, Nigeria (ad hoc member for 2018)	Simon Jiang, China	Gumersindo Oliveros, Spain
Madhav Dhar, India (Chair)	Achim Kassow, Germany	Luciane Ribeiro, Brazil
Keiko Honda, Japan (ad hoc member for 2018)	Michael Klein, USA	Two vacancies as at 29 June 2018
	Linah Mohohlo, Botswana	

## Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)

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

Telephone: +41 22 917 3044  
Fax: +41 22 917 0627  
Email: [jiu\\_jointinspectionunit@un.org](mailto:jiu_jointinspectionunit@un.org)

Internet: [www.unjiu.org](http://www.unjiu.org)  
Executive Secretary: Uren Pillay

### Purpose

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

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

Articles 5 and 6 of the Statute include that the JIU shall satisfy itself that activities undertaken by the organisations are carried out in the most economical manner and that optimum use is made of the resources available.



The Statute also includes that inspectors: have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency and proper use of funds; provide an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management and methods and achieving greater coordination between organisations; may propose reforms or make recommendations to the competent organs of the organisations; and, acting singly or in small groups, may make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which may be without prior notification, in any of the organisations' services.

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

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

### Inspectors (11)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Keiko Kamioka,<sup>1</sup> Japan

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Aicha Affi, Morocco

Petru Dumitriu, Romania

Jeremiah Kramer, Canada  
(Chair 2018)

Gönke Roscher, Germany

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Eileen Cronin, USA

Jorge Flores Callejas,  
Honduras (Vice-Chair 2018)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Gopinathan Achamkulangare,  
India

Jean Wesley Cazeau, Haiti

Nikolay Lozinskiy, Russian  
Federation

Sukai Elie Prom-Jackson,  
Gambia

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#### Note

1 Appointed to a two-year term from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019 to replace Rajab Sukayri, Jordan, who resigned effective 31 December 2017.

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## UN Internal Justice System

Internet: [www.un.org/en/oaj/unjs/](http://www.un.org/en/oaj/unjs/)

### Purpose

The system of administration of justice at the UN underwent significant reform in 2009. GA res. [62/228](#) reaffirmed the intention to establish a “new, independent, transparent, professionalized, adequately resourced and decentralized system of administration of justice”. The resolution established a two-tier formal system comprising a first instance [UN Disputes Tribunal](#) (UNDT), located in New York, Geneva and Nairobi, and an appellate instance, the [UN Appeals Tribunal](#) (UNAT), the registry of which is based in New York. The system is coordinated by an independent Office of Administration of Justice (OAJ), headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. The OAJ also assists staff members and their representatives in pursuing claims and appeals through the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA).

UNAT and UNDT were established by the General Assembly (GA res. [63/253](#) (2008)) to adjudicate applications by current or former UN staff members regarding alleged non-compliance with their employment contracts or conditions. The Statutes for the new bodies were adopted in GA res. [63/253](#) (2008). This resolution also abolished the former UN Administrative Tribunal as of 31 December 2009. The two new bodies became operational from 1 July 2009. The Statutes for UNAT and UNDT were subsequently amended in GA resolutions [66/237](#) (2011), [69/203](#) (2014), [70/112](#) (2015) and [71/266](#) (2016). Judges are appointed to both tribunals by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council.

### UN Appeals Tribunal (UNAT)

UN Appeals Tribunal Registry  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–2405  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2293  
Email: [unat1@un.org](mailto:unat1@un.org)

Principal registrar: Christian Rohde  
Registrar: Weicheng Lin

### UNAT Judges

John Raymond Murphy, South Africa (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (President)	Sabine Knierim, Germany (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (Second Vice-President)	Deborah Thomas-Felix, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed 2015, completing a former judge’s seven-year term, ending 30 June 2019)
Dimitrios Raikos, Greece (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (First Vice-President)	Richard Lussick, Samoa (non-renewable seven-year term starting 1 July 2012, ending 30 June 2019)	Martha Halfeld Furtado de Mendonça Schmidt, Brazil (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)
		Appointment pending

## UN Dispute Tribunal (UNDT)

Registry Geneva  
Palais des Nations  
Office S.102 8-14  
Avenue de la Paix 1211  
Geneva 10, Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 2256  
Email: [undt.geneva@unog.ch](mailto:undt.geneva@unog.ch)  
Registrar: Rene Vargas

Registry Nairobi  
UN Avenue, Gigiri  
Room CW-202  
PO Box 67578 (00200)  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Telephone: +254 20 762 1073  
Email: [undt.nairobi@unon.org](mailto:undt.nairobi@unon.org)  
Registrar: Abena Kwakye-Berko

Registry New York  
2 United Nations Plaza,  
Room DC2-2440  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 917 367 9883  
Email: [undt-newyork@un.org](mailto:undt-newyork@un.org)  
Principal registrar: Christian Rohde  
Officer-in-Charge: Morten Michelsen

### UNDT full-time Judges

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Nairobi: Agnieszka  
Klonowiecka-Milart, Poland  
(seven-year term starting  
1 July 2016, ending  
30 June 2023)

Geneva: Teresa Maria da Silva  
Bravo, Portugal (seven-year  
term starting 1 July 2016,  
ending 30 June 2023)

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

### UNDT half-time Judges

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Alexander W Hunter Jr, USA  
(seven-year term starting  
1 July 2016, ending  
30 June 2023)

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

### UNDT ad litem Judges

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New York: Alessandra  
Greceanu, Romania  
(elected 16 April 2012 for  
an initial six-month term,  
which has been renewed five  
times, most recently until  
31 December 2018)

Geneva: Rowan Downing,  
Australia (elected  
18 December 2014 for an  
initial one-year term, which  
has been renewed three  
times, most recently until  
31 December 2018)

Nairobi: Nkemdilim Amelia  
Izuako, Nigeria (elected  
31 March 2009 for an initial  
one-year term, which has  
been renewed nine times,  
most recently until  
31 December 2018)  
(President)

## Office of Administration of Justice (OAJ)

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2427  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2525  
Email: [oaj@un.org](mailto:oaj@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/internaljustice/oaj/](http://www.un.org/en/internaljustice/oaj/)  
Executive Director: Alayne Frankson-Wallace

The OAJ is an independent office responsible for the overall coordination of the formal system of administration of justice, and for contributing to its functioning in a fair, transparent and efficient manner. The OAJ provides substantive, technical and administrative support to the judges of the UN Dispute Tribunal (UNDT) and UN Appeals Tribunal (UNAT) through the registries, as well as to the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA). The Tribunals have professional independent judges adjudicating cases. The OSLA has professional lawyers

who provide independent legal assistance to staff members, in accordance with standards established for legal practitioners. With its headquarters in New York, the OAJ also has a presence – through the UNDT registries and the branch offices of the OSLA – in Geneva, Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Beirut.

### Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA)

2 United Nations Plaza  
Room DC2-0650  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone (New York): +1 212 963 3957  
Telephone (Geneva): +41 22 917 5398  
Telephone (Nairobi): + 254 20 762 6734  
Telephone (Addis Ababa): +251 115 443 197  
Telephone (Beirut): +961 1 978 534  
Email: [osla@un.org](mailto:osla@un.org)

Chief: Katya Melluish

OSLA was established within the Office of Administration of Justice as of 1 July 2009, pursuant to GA res. [63/253](#) of 24 December 2008. OSLA is independent from the UN staff unions, management or other actors. OSLA-affiliated counsel have a responsibility to act in the interest of the client staff member, former staff member or affected dependant of a staff member. As officers of the court before the UN Dispute and Appeals Tribunals, OSLA counsel are required to perform their duties in accordance with established professional, ethical and legal obligations. Their actions are governed by a code of conduct, which includes a provision that: "counsel shall neither seek nor accept directions from any quarter whatever in the discharge of his or her duties to a client, save those arising from the counsel/client relationship".

OSLA is based at UN Headquarters in New York, with one legal officer each in Addis Ababa, Beirut, Geneva and Nairobi. OSLA may work in cooperation with UN staff members or former staff members who have legal experience, as well as pro bono external counsel.

### United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4060  
Fax: +43 1 26060 5813  
Email: [uncitral@un.org](mailto:uncitral@un.org)

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

Secretary: Anna Joubin-Bret, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2017)

#### Purpose

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

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

#### Structure

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

**Meetings**

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

**Membership**

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

**Members (60) and year term ends**

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**African states (14 seats)**

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

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

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

**Eastern European states (8 seats)**

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

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

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

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

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

**UN Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF)**

PO Box 5036  
 New York, NY 10163-5036  
 United States of America  
 Telephone: +1 212 963 6931  
 Fax: +1 212 963 3146  
 Email: [unjspf@un.org](mailto:unjspf@un.org)

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

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

**Purpose**

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

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

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

**Membership**

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

## UN Committee members and alternates

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

#### Members/alternate members

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

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

#### Members

Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas  
Jan Beagle  
Martha Helena Lopez  
Christian Saunders

#### Alternate members

Kathryn Alford  
Theresa Panuccio

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

#### Members

Mary Abu-Rakabeh, UNICEF  
Bernadette Nyiritunga, UNICEF  
Ian Richards, UNCTAD  
Michelle Rockcliffe, UNJSPF

#### Alternate members

Ibrahima Faye, UNJSPF  
Ndeye Aissatou Ndiaye, UNHCR

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

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

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

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

### Purpose

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

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

As at 16 June 2018, over 67,200 claim forms and more than 1 million supporting documents had been collected in 266 out of 273 affected Palestinian municipalities, with almost 1,200,000 affected Palestinians. Claim intake activities had been completed in all nine of the affected governorates – Tubas, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Hebron, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem – and were currently at an advanced stage in East Jerusalem. As at 16 June 2018, 31,700 of the collected claims had been reviewed by the Board of UNRoD for inclusion in the Register.

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

### Membership

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

### Members

Ronald Bettauer, USA (since 2008)

Matti Pellonpää, Finland (since 2007)

Harumi Hori, Japan (since 2007)

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

### United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP)

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1-1330

Telephone: +1 212 963 1000

New York, NY 10017

Fax: +1 212 963 1486

United States of America

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

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

Executive Director: Robert Skinner, USA (since 2018)

### Purpose

UNOP serves as a global gateway for public-private partnerships to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

UNOP oversees four areas:

- The UN Fund for International Partnerships ([UNFIP](#)), established in March 1998, which serves as the interface between the UN and the United Nations Foundation – the United States public charity established to administer the historic gift of \$1 billion by media entrepreneur and philanthropist Ted Turner in support of the UN and its causes. The UNFIP [Advisory Board](#) comprises Member States, UN high-level representatives and outside experts from the fields of philanthropy and academia.
- The UN Democracy Fund ([UNDEF](#))
- Facilitation of partnership events and catalysis of collaborative initiatives between the UN and non-state actors, such as the private sector, foundations and civil society, to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Secretariat services for the Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [Advocates](#).



## United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 3399  
Fax: +1 212 963 1486  
Email: [democracyfund@un.org](mailto:democracyfund@un.org)

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

Executive Head: Annika Savill, UK (since 2014)

### **Purpose**

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

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



# SECURITY COUNCIL

# SECURITY COUNCIL

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

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

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

The functions of the Council fall mainly under two headings:

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

Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of any nine members.

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

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

## MEMBERSHIP

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

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

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

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

**Security Council permanent members (5)**

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

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

	Previous	Current
<b>African and Asia-Pacific states (5 non-permanent seats)</b>		
Algeria	1968-69 88-89 2004-05	
Angola	2003-04 15-16	
Bahrain	1998-99	
Bangladesh	1979-80 2000-01	
Benin	1976-77 2004-05	
Botswana	1995-96	
Burkina Faso	1984-85 2008-09	
Burundi	1970-71	
Cameroon	1974-75 2002-03	
Cabo Verde	1992-93	
Chad	2014-15	
Congo	1986-87 2006-07	
Côte d'Ivoire	1964-65 90-91	2018-19
DR Congo	1982-83 90-91	
Djibouti	1993-94	
Egypt	1946 49-50 61-62 <sup>1</sup> 84-85 96-97 2016-17	
Equatorial Guinea		2018-19
Ethiopia	1967-68 89-90	2017-18
Gabon	1978-79 98-99 2010-11	
Gambia	1998-99	
Ghana	1962-63 86-87 2006-07	
Guinea	1972-73 2002-03	
Guinea-Bissau	1996-97	
India	1950-51 67-68 72-73 77-78 84-85 91-92 2011-12	
Indonesia	1973-74 95-96 2007-08	
Iran	1955-56	
Iraq	1957-58 74-75	
Japan	1958-59 66-67 71-72 75-76 81-82 87-88 92-93 97-98 2005-06 09-10 16-17	
Jordan	1965-66 82-83 2014-15	
Kazakhstan		2017-18
Kenya	1973-74 97-98	
Kuwait	1978-79	2018-19
Lebanon	1953-54 2010-11	
Liberia	1961 <sup>2</sup>	
Libya	1976-77 2008-09	
Madagascar	1985-86	
Malaysia	1965 <sup>3</sup> 89-90 1999-2000 15-16	
Mali	1966-67 2000-01	
Mauritania	1974-75	
Mauritius	1977-78 2001-02	
Morocco	1963-64 92-93 2012-13	
Namibia	1999-2000	
Nepal	1969-70 88-89	
Niger	1980-81	
Nigeria	1966-67 78-79 94-95 2010-11 14-15	

Oman	1994–95
Pakistan	1952–53 68–69 76–77 83–84 93–94 2003–04 12–13
Philippines	1957 <sup>4</sup> 63 <sup>5</sup> 80–81 2004–05
Qatar	2006–07
ROK	1996–97 2013–14
Rwanda	1994–95 2013–14
Senegal	1968–69 88–89 2016–17
Sierra Leone	1970–71
Singapore	2001–02
Somalia	1971–72
South Africa	2007–08 11–12
Sri Lanka	1960–61
Sudan	1972–73
Syrian AR <sup>1</sup>	1947–48 70–71 2002–03
Thailand	1985–86
Togo	1982–83 2012–13
Tunisia	1959–60 80–81 2000–01
Uganda	1966 81–82 2009–10
UAE	1986–87
UR of Tanzania	1975–76 2005–06
Viet Nam	2008–09
Yemen	1990–91
Zambia	1969–70 79–80 87–88
Zimbabwe	1983–84 91–92

**Eastern European states (1 non-permanent seat)<sup>6,7</sup>**

Azerbaijan	2012–13
Belarus	1974–75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010–11
Bulgaria	1966–67 86–87 2002–03
Czech Republic	1994–95
Croatia	2008–09
Hungary	1968–69 92–93
Lithuania	2014–15
Poland	1946–47 60 <sup>8</sup> 70–71 82–83 96–97 ..... 2018–19
Romania	1962 <sup>5</sup> 76–77 90–91 2004–05
Slovakia	2006–07
Slovenia	1998–99
Ukraine	1948–49 84–85 2000–01 16–17

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

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

Mexico .....	1946 80–81 2002–03 09–10	
Nicaragua .....	1970–71 83–84	
Panama .....	1958–59 72–73 76–77 81–82 2007–08	
Paraguay .....	1968–69	
Peru .....	1955–56 73–74 84–85 2006–07 .....	2018–19
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1985–86	
Uruguay .....	1965–66 2016–17	
Venezuela .....	1962–63 77–78 86–87 92–93 2015–16	

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

Australia .....	1946–47 56–57 73–74 85–86 2013–14	
Austria .....	1973–74 91–92 2009–10	
Belgium .....	1947–48 55–56 71–72 91–92 2007–08	
Canada .....	1948–49 58–59 67–68 77–78 89–90 1999–2000	
Denmark .....	1953–54 67–68 85–86 2005–06	
Finland .....	1969–70 89–90	
Germany <sup>9</sup> .....	1977–78 87–88 95–96 2003–04 11–12	
Greece .....	1952–53 2005–06	
Ireland .....	1962 <sup>2</sup> 81–82 2001–02	
Italy .....	1959–60 71–72 75–76 87–88 95–96 2007–08 17 <sup>10</sup>	
Luxembourg .....	2013–14	
Malta .....	1983–84	
Netherlands .....	1946 51–52 65–66 83–84 1999–2000 .....	2018 <sup>10</sup>
New Zealand .....	1954–55 66 <sup>11</sup> 93–94 2015–16	
Norway .....	1949–50 63–64 79–80 2001–02	
Portugal .....	1979–80 97–98 2011–12	
Spain .....	1969–70 81–82 93–94 2003–04 15–16	
Sweden .....	1957–58 75–76 97–98 .....	2017–18
Turkey .....	1951–52 54–55 61 <sup>8</sup> 2009–10	

Notes

\* On 8 June 2018 the General Assembly elected Belgium, Dominican Republic, Germany, Indonesia and South Africa to serve a two-year term from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020. Countries that have never served on the Security Council are not listed.

- 1 The United Arab Republic served on the Council in 1961. Egypt and Syria were original Members of the UN from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations. On 2 September 1971, the United Arab Republic changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 2 The 1961–62 term was split between Liberia and Ireland.
- 3 The 1964–65 term was split between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia.
- 4 The 1956–57 term was split between Yugoslavia and Philippines.
- 5 The 1962–63 term was split between Romania and Philippines.
- 6 Czechoslovakia served on the Council in 1964 (split term shared with Malaysia) and 1978–79.
- 7 The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council in 1950–51, 1956 (split term shared with Philippines), 1972–73 and 1988–89. It was not succeeded by any of the new states following its dissolution.
- 8 The 1960–61 term was split between Poland and Turkey.
- 9 The German Democratic Republic served a term on the Council in 1980–81.
- 10 The 2017–18 term is split between Italy and the Netherlands. On 30 June 2016, the General Assembly elected Italy to a two-year term, with that country's representative saying it would cede its place to Netherlands after one year. On 2 June 2017, the General Assembly voted in favour of the Netherlands assuming the Council seat that Italy was due to vacate on 31 December.
- 11 One-year term pursuant to elections held in accordance with article 23(2) of the Charter.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

The Security Council has four standing committees:

- Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure
- Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters
- Committee on the Admission of New Members
- Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting in connexion with the question of the “Creation of a category of associate membership”.

Each of these committees comprises representatives of all Security Council members. The Chair is the Council President, rotating monthly.

## WORKING GROUPS

### Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgcaac](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgcaac)

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

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

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

#### Membership

The Working Group consists of representatives of all 15 Security Council members. The Chair for 2018 is Olof Skoog, Sweden. The Vice-Chair is Côte d'Ivoire.

## AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgdocs](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgdocs)

Established in June 1993, the Informal Working Group is concerned with the Security Council's documentation and other procedural questions. It comprises representatives of all Security Council members. The Chair for 2018 is Mansour Alotaibi, Kuwait. The Vice-Chair is Poland.

## Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgpk](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/wgpk)

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

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

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members and normally troop- and police-contributing countries. The Chair for 2018 is Kacou Houadja Léon Adom, Côte d'Ivoire. The Vice-Chair is the UK.

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg)

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

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. The Chair for 2018 is Tekeda Alemu, Ethiopia. The Vice-Chair is Côte d'Ivoire.

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/1566](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/1566)

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

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

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. The Chair for 2018 is Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru. The Vice-Chairs are Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation.

## Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

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



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

The Chair for 2018 is Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru. The Vice-Chair is the Netherlands.

## MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/msc](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/subsidiary/msc)

The Committee was established by SC res. 1 (1946) under article 47 of the UN Charter and consists of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Its function is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the:

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

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

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

GA res. 1235 (XII) (1957) authorised the integration of the Committee civilian staff with the UN Secretariat. By way of GA res. 60/1 (2005), paragraph 178 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider the composition, mandate and working methods of the Committee. In April 2012, the Committee published a Working Methods Handbook, which was updated in July 2015. In accordance with the Working Methods Handbook, the Committee meets every fortnight. The Committee regularly invites representatives from various UN departments to its meetings (Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Department of Public Affairs (DPA), Department of Field Support (DFS), Department of Safety and Security (DSS)). Since 2010, Committee members have invited military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council to participate in its informal sessions and, since January 2017, to its formal meetings.

## COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC)

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

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

The Committee was tasked with monitoring implementation of the resolution, which requested countries to implement measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to

counter terrorist activities at home, in their regions and around the world, including taking steps to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Membership

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

### Office holders for 2018

#### Chair

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru

#### Vice-Chairs

Ethiopia

France

Russian Federation

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

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

### Purpose

The Committee was established by SC res. 1540 (2004) para. 4 to report to the Security Council on implementation of the same resolution, which is aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their means of delivery to non-state actors. The resolution, adopted unanimously by the Security Council under chapter VII of the UN Charter, obliges states, amongst other things, to refrain from supporting by any means non-state actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

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

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

### Evolution

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

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

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

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

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

On 15 December 2016, the Security Council adopted SC res. 2325 (2016), calling on all states to strengthen national non-proliferation regimes in implementation of SC res. 1540 (2004) and submit timely reports on their efforts. The resolution further requested the 1540

Committee to undertake additional consideration of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Political Mission that supports the Committee and encouraged the Committee to report to the Security Council on the findings of this evaluation, within 2017 as appropriate.

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

### Membership

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

### Bureau for 2018

#### Chair

Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz, Bolivia

#### Vice-Chairs

Côte d'Ivoire

Sweden

UK

#### Coordinators of working groups for 2018

Monitoring and national implementation: Peru

Assistance: France

Cooperation with international organisations, including the Security Council committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001): Côte d'Ivoire

Transparency and media outreach: USA

## SANCTIONS COMMITTEES

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/information](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/information)

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

As at June 2018, there were 14 Security Council sanctions committees, each comprising all 15 Security Council members and meeting in closed session. There are 10 monitoring groups, teams and panels that support the work of 11 of the 14 sanctions committees. The office holders (chairs and vice-chairs) are normally elected by the Security Council in early January for terms that run to 31 December of that year and may be renewed.

The 14 Committees are detailed here. However, there are frequent changes to the various sanctions regimes and the most recent information, as well as more detail, should be sought from the Committee [web pages](#) and applicable Security Council resolutions.

### UN sanctions lists

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

In addition, the UN Security Council [Consolidated Sanctions List](#), comprising all Committee-specific sanctions lists, was made available [online](#) on 29 October 2014. As at 29 June 2018, there were 687 individuals and 407 entities on the Consolidated List.

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

### **Focal point for de-listing**

In 2006, the Security Council adopted SC res. [1730](#) to try to ensure fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions. The resolution requested the Secretary-General establish a focal point to receive de-listing requests and perform the tasks described in the annex to that resolution.

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

### **Office of the Ombudsperson**

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

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

### **Interagency Working Group on UN Sanctions**

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

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/751](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/751)

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

Following the adoption of SC res. [1907](#) (2009), which imposed a sanctions regime on Eritrea and expanded the Committee's mandate, the Committee changed its full name in February 2010 to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751](#) (1992) and [1907](#) (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea'.

Sanctions continue to include, for Somalia, an arms embargo, a travel ban, an assets freeze and a ban on charcoal import and export, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia. For Eritrea, sanctions continue to include a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze.

In SC res. [2093](#) (2013), the Security Council partially lifted the arms embargo for the development of the Federal Government of Somalia's security forces and most recently renewed it in SC res. [2385](#) (2017).

In SC res. [2385](#), the Security Council renewed the provisions set out in SC res. [2182](#) (2014), which authorised the maritime interdiction of charcoal and weapons or military equipment being shipped in violation of the charcoal ban and the arms embargo, until 15 November 2018.

The Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) was initially established in 2002 as a panel of experts to generate information on violations of the arms embargo on Somalia with a view toward strengthening it (SC res. [1425](#) (2002)). The Panel changed its name in 2003. In SC res. [2385](#), the Council extended the mandate of the SEMG until 15 December 2018.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of all 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

#### Vice-Chairs

Equatorial Guinea

Kuwait

## SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267)

The 'ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee' was first established by SC res. 1267 on 15 October 1999 to oversee aviation and financial sanctions imposed on the Taliban regarding Taliban-controlled territory in Afghanistan. The aim was to secure the surrender of Osama bin Laden to the appropriate authorities for prosecution and to close down terrorist camps in Afghan territory.

The regime has since expanded considerably. Under SC resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the Committee was split to form the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban). This split was to reflect the disassociation of many of the Taliban from Al-Qaida and a focus on encouraging peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan. Further expansion came with the adoption of SC res. 2253 (2015), when the mandate of the Committee was broadened to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) as well as Al-Qaida.

In SC res. 2331 (2016), the Council expressed its intention to consider targeted sanctions for individuals and entities involved in trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflict and in sexual violence in conflict. In SC res. 2347 (2017), the Council condemned the unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and requested the Secretary-General to report on the resolution's implementation. Most recently, in SC res. 2368 (2017), the Council reaffirmed the sanctions measures and urged Member States to improve cooperation to address the issue of the return of foreign terrorist fighters.

A list of the individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo sanctions is maintained by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee on the basis of information provided by Member States and regional organisations. The key criterion for listing of individuals or entities is an association with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida.

Since 2011, listed entities and individuals can submit a de-listing request to the Ombudsperson to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, appointed by the UN Secretary-General. See 'Office of the Ombudsperson' for more information.

## Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/monitoring-team/work-and-mandate](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/monitoring-team/work-and-mandate)

'The Monitoring Team' was established under SC res. 1526 (2004) to operate under the direction of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, providing analytical support and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures. In 2011, its mandate subsequently included support to the 1988 Sanctions Committee (see the following entry on the SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)).

The Monitoring Team and its mandate have expanded since the Team's inception. SC Res. [2253](#) (2015) authorises the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. Its mandate is set out fully in annex I of SC res. [2368](#) (2017) and the annex of SC res. [2255](#) (2015). The Monitoring Team has also been tasked to work on the issue of foreign terrorist fighters and on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and the Al-Nusrah Front.

Experts in the Monitoring Team are appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with both the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban). The mandate of the Monitoring Team expires on 17 December 2021.

### **Office of the Ombudsperson**

The Office of the Ombudsperson was established under SC res. [1904](#) (2009) to assist the Committee when it considers requests for removal from the 'ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List' (de-listing). The Office is unique to this Committee, and the Ombudsperson is independent and impartial. The Ombudsperson can receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the List. The Ombudsperson can either recommend the listing is retained or recommend that the Committee consider de-listing. Where the Ombudsperson recommends a petitioner to be de-listed, under SC res. [2253](#) (2015), the recommendation will be approved unless all 15 members of the Committee decide otherwise, or in the absence of consensus at the request of a Committee member, the Chair refers the matter to the Security Council and the Security Council decides not to follow the Ombudsperson's recommendation.

The mandate of the Ombudsperson is set out in annex II of SC res. [2368](#) (2017), as is the process and allocated timeframe for action once a de-listing request is received. The Ombudsperson is appointed by the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Committee. The mandate of the Ombudsperson expires on 17 December 2021. Further information and contact details for the Ombudsperson are available on the [website](#).

### **Membership**

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### **Office holders for 2018**

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#### **Chair**

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

#### **Vice-Chairs**

Peru

Russian Federation

### **SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)**

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1988](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1988)

The Security Council established the Committee on 17 June 2011 when, by resolutions [1988](#) (2011) and [1989](#) (2011), it split the work of the SC Res. 1267 Sanctions Committee (Al-Qaida and the Taliban) into two committees (see SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)).

SC res. [1988](#) (2011; reaffirmed in SC res. [2082](#) (2012)) requires all states to implement an assets freeze, travel ban and an arms embargo against individuals, groups and entities listed. The general criterion for designation on the Sanctions List is membership or association with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. As provided for in SC res. [2255](#) (2015), the Security Council reviewed the sanctions measures in August 2017. It made no adjustments to the measures and would continue to review them as necessary ([S/PRST/2017/15](#)).

The Committee oversees the implementation of these three sanctions measures and, amongst other things, establishes and maintains the Sanctions List of individuals and entities to whom these measures apply (SC res. [1988](#), para. 30).

The Sanctions List is reviewed annually. The Committee considers the appropriateness of the continued listing of deceased, reconciled individuals or those lacking identifiers. Any Member State can request an individual or entity be listed or de-listed. Petitioners seeking de-listing without the sponsorship of a Member State are eligible to submit such requests to the Focal Point mechanism established under SC res. [1730](#) (2006). Exemption requests to the travel ban and asset freeze can also be submitted.

Under SC res. [2255](#) (2015), the Government of Afghanistan can submit for the Committee's consideration the names of listed individuals for whom travel to specific locations is necessary to participate in meetings in support of peace and reconciliation. The Committee can grant exemptions from the travel ban to these individuals up to a duration of nine months.

### **Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team**

'The Monitoring Team' was established under SC res. [1526](#) (2004) to operate under the direction of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee (see the previous entry on the SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)), providing analytical support and monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures. In 2011, its mandate subsequently included support to the 1988 Sanctions Committee.

The Monitoring Team and its mandate have expanded. SC Res. [2253](#) (2015) authorises the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. Its mandate with regard to the 1988 Sanctions Committee is set out fully in the annex of SC res. [2255](#) (2015). The mandate of the Monitoring Team expires on 17 December 2021. The Monitoring Team cooperates closely with the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

### **Membership**

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### **Office holders for 2018**

#### **Chair**

Kairat Umarov, Kazakhstan

#### **Vice-Chairs**

Peru

Russian Federation

### **SC Res. 1518 Sanctions Committee (Iraq)**

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1518](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1518)

The Committee was established by SC res. [1518](#) on 24 November 2003 as the successor body to the Security Council Committee established by SC res. [661](#) (1990) concerning Iraq and Kuwait. The 1518 Committee's role is to continue to identify senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, and including entities owned or controlled by them or by persons acting on their behalf, who are subject to the assets freeze and transfer measures imposed in 2003 by SC res. [1483](#).

By SC res. [1546](#) (2004), the Security Council exempted the Government of Iraq and multi-national force from the embargo on arms and related materiel but noted that the exemption did not include chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, or missiles or materiels related to these.

As of June 2018, a partial arms embargo and an assets freeze were in effect.



## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

#### Vice-Chair

Kazakhstan

## SC Res. 1533 Sanctions Committee (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1533](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1533)

The Committee was established by SC res. 1533 on 12 March 2004 to oversee the sanctions originally imposed by SC res. 1493 (2003). It has subsequently been modified by further resolutions. The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and Ituri, and on groups not party to the Global and All-inclusive Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 28 July 2003. Security Council resolutions that have modified the sanctions include 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1799 (2008), 1952 (2010), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015), 2293 (2016) and 2360 (2017).

SC res. 2360 (2017) renewed measures on arms, transport and finance, and expanded the sanctions to cover individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for attacks against the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) peacekeepers or UN personnel, including members of the Group of Experts. The regime was most recently extended until 1 July 2019 by SC res. 2424 of 29 June 2018. The resolution extended the mandate of the Group of Experts that assists the Committee until 1 August 2019.

The arms embargo continues to apply to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in eastern DR Congo, and all Member States are under an obligation to notify the Committee in advance about any shipment of arms and related materiel or provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Mansour Alotaibi, Kuwait

#### Vice-Chairs

Peru

Poland

## SC Res. 1591 Sanctions Committee (Sudan)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1591](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1591)

The Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed militias, operating in the states of North, South and West Darfur on 30 July 2004 (SC res. 1556 (2004)).

SC res. 1591 (2005) broadened the scope of the arms embargo to include all parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the aforementioned states. The same resolution imposed a travel ban and/or assets freeze on designated individuals

and entities. It also established a committee to oversee the measures and a Panel of Experts, composed of five experts, to assist the Committee.

Subsequent resolutions have tightened, updated and reiterated the measures, most recently, SC res. [2340](#) (2017). By SC res. [2400](#) of 8 February 2018 the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 12 March 2019.

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

#### Vice-Chairs

Côte d'Ivoire

Netherlands

## SC Res. 1636 Sanctions Committee (Lebanon)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1636](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1636)

The Committee was established by SC res. [1636](#) of 31 October 2005 to register individuals suspected of involvement in the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon – which killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others – as subject to a travel ban and assets freeze. In the year to 31 May 2018, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings.

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Anatolio Ndong Mba, Equatorial Guinea

#### Vice-Chairs

Poland

Sweden

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

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718)

The Security Council decided by resolution [1718](#) (2006) that the DPRK should suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme, abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The 1718 Sanctions Committee was established by the same resolution, on 14 October 2006, to oversee a regime that includes an arms embargo, ban on trade and transfer of luxury goods, an assets freeze and a travel ban for designated individuals or entities.

By SC res. [1874](#) (2009), the Security Council expanded the scope of its arms embargo, authorising Member States to inspect vessels that might carry prohibited cargo as well as to seize and dispose of prohibited items. It also prohibited financial services or transfer of funds that might contribute to the DPRK's nuclear, ballistic missile or other WMD-related activities. By the same resolution, the Security Council created a Panel of Experts, comprising of seven experts, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

By resolutions [2087](#) (2013) and [2094](#) (2013), the Security Council further strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions against the DPRK, especially by designating additional individuals and entities, imposing new financial sanctions and reinforcing states' authority to inspect suspicious cargo. By SC res. [2094](#) (2013), the Security Council also increased the number of experts from seven to eight.

Between 2016 and 2017, the Security Council adopted a series of resolutions in an effort to curtail the DPRK's expanding capability to pursue prohibited programmes and activities and give support to the diplomatic dialogue aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula. By those resolutions, the Council significantly strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions regime by introducing new sanction measures in areas including commodities, proliferation networks, overseas DPRK workers and maritime measures. As a result, the 1718 sanctions regime currently contains over 26 sanctions measures.

Specifically, by SC res. [2270](#) (2016), the Security Council significantly strengthened and expanded existing sanctions by extending the arms embargo and non-proliferation measures, expanding financial sanctions and instituting a ban on DPRK banks, along with prohibitions on foreign banks operating in the DPRK. The resolution also broadened interdiction measures by enforcing new cargo inspections and maritime procedures. States are also required to expel DPRK diplomats and foreign nationals if they are involved in activities prohibited by the resolutions. Sectoral bans (including coal, minerals and fuel) were introduced for the first time, and additional individuals, entities and vessels were designated and subject to assets freezes and/or travel bans.

SC res. [2321](#) (2016) further expanded the arms embargo to include a new conventional arms dual-use list and clarified provisions around inspection of personal baggage entering or departing the DPRK. Maritime provisions were expanded to cover the leasing, chartering, provision of crew services, provision of insurance or use of DPRK vessels (flagged or otherwise). The supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of new helicopters and vessels was also restricted. A ban on the sale of copper, nickel, silver and zinc was added to sectoral sanctions, as well as an annual cap on the amount/value of coal exports by the DPRK and restrictions on aircraft fuel. The resolution strengthened the proliferation-network-related measures by requiring Member States to reduce the number of staff at DPRK diplomatic missions and consular posts, limiting the number of bank accounts and restricting property ownership. It imposed entry and transit restrictions for DPRK government officials and members of the armed forces, further strengthened financial measures around banking in the DPRK and clarified restrictions around specialised teaching and training as well as restricting scientific and technical cooperation. It also expanded the luxury goods ban and prohibited the DPRK from supplying, selling or transferring statues, unless an exemption is granted. Additional individuals and entities were designated by SC res. [2321](#) (2016) and SC res. [2356](#) (2017).

Sanctions were further strengthened by SC res. [2371](#) of 5 August 2017. This resolution introduced a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore, and added seafood, lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions. It authorised the 1718 Committee to designate vessels related to activities prohibited by relevant resolutions, prohibited port calls by designated vessels and chartering of DPRK flagged vessels, and banned the hiring and paying of additional DPRK labourers used to generate foreign export earnings. It expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting new or expanded joint ventures and cooperative commercial entities with the DPRK. It also designated additional individuals and entities.

By SC resolutions [2375](#) (2017) and [2397](#) (2017), adopted on 11 September and 22 December 2017, respectively, the Council significantly expanded existing sanctions measures, established new measures and requested regular monitoring from Member States, the Panel of Experts and the 1718 Committee. Particularly, it substantially expanded financial

sanctions by prohibiting all new and existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with any DPRK entities or individuals; expanded sectoral sanctions by introducing a ban on the DPRK's export of textile, food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia, wood and vessels; introduced a full ban on the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the DPRK and a limit for the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all refined petroleum products with very specific preconditions and follow-up action required by Member States, the 1718 Committee, the Panel and the Committee Secretary.

Under the resolutions, the Council also introduced a ban on the supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals; and strengthened the ban on providing work authorisations for DPRK nationals. Under the same resolutions, the Council also strengthened maritime measures to address the issue of sanctions evasion via the sea, including ship-to-ship transfers. In this regard, the Security Council also directed the 1718 Committee to designate vessels transporting prohibited items from the DPRK to be subject to a ban on port calls, deflagging and/or assets freeze.

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

The Panel of Experts' mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2407](#) (2018) until 24 April 2019. The Panel members have specialised backgrounds in the following areas: nuclear issues, air transport, customs and export controls, finance and economics, maritime transport, non-proliferation, procurement and trade, other WMDs and conventional arms, and missile issues and other technologies.

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

#### Chair

Karel van Oosterom, Netherlands

#### Vice-Chairs

Equatorial Guinea

Poland

### SC Res. 1970 Committee (Libya)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1970](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1970)

SC res. [1970](#) (2011) responded to violence perpetrated by Muammar Qadhafi on the Libyan people. It imposed immediate measures, including an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze on key regime figures, including Muammar Qadhafi's family and certain government officials.

The Committee, established on 26 February 2011 by SC res. [1970](#) (2011), was mandated to monitor the implementation of measures imposed in relation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; take action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures; and to designate additional individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze. SC res. [1973](#) (2011) imposed additional measures, including a ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and expanded the Committee's mandate to oversee them. The resolution also established a panel of experts to assist the Committee.

Subsequent Security Council resolutions have updated existing measures, introduced new measures and broadened or further elaborated the designation criteria. SC res. [2009](#) (2011) terminated the ban on flights of Libyan aircraft, and SC res. [2040](#) (2012) amended a provision related to the enforcement of the arms embargo and modified the mandate of a slimmed-

down panel of experts. SC res. [2146](#) (2014) authorised Member States to inspect on the high seas vessels designated by the Committee as attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya and imposed a number of measures on such designated vessels. The resolution also extended the mandate and size of the Panel of Experts. SC res. [2278](#) (2016) requested the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) to appoint and notify the Committee of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee on these measures.

SC res. [2292](#) (2016) authorised, for a period of 12 months, inspections on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels that are believed to be carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, and requested a report by the Secretary-General on the threat posed to Libya and neighbouring countries, including off the coast of Libya, by Foreign Terrorist Fighters recruited by or joining ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and their associates. The Secretary-General submitted his report on 18 July 2016 ([S/2016/627](#)). SC res. [2357](#) (2017) extended for one year the authorisations set out in SC res. [2292](#) (2016), and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on its implementation. The Secretary-General submitted his report on 11 May 2018 ([S/2018/451](#)). SC res. [2362](#) (2017) extended the authorisations of the measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, expanded their applicability to petroleum, and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts. Most recently, SC res. [2420](#) (2018) extended the authorisations set out in SC res. [2292](#) (2016) for a further 12 months to 11 June 2019.

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

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Olof Skoog, Sweden

#### Vice-Chair

Netherlands

## SC Res. 2048 Sanctions Committee (Guinea-Bissau)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2048](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2048)

The Committee was established on 18 May 2012 by SC res. [2048](#), following the military coup in Guinea-Bissau on 12 April 2012. Its role is to oversee travel restrictions imposed on certain members of the military leadership. As at June 2018, there were 10 individuals subject to the travel restrictions.

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Anatolio Ndong Mba, Equatorial Guinea

#### Vice-Chair

Ethiopia

## SC Res. 2127 Sanctions Committee (Central African Republic)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2127](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2127)

The Security Council established the Committee on 5 December 2013 under SC res. 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic (CAR). The resolution included imposing an arms embargo, initially for one year.

SC res. 2134 of 28 January 2014 included imposing a travel ban and an assets freeze, and extending the arms embargo for one year. The Committee's role is to oversee the measures imposed under SC resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014). It is assisted by a Panel of Experts comprising five members.

SC res. 2127 (2013) included authorising the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA) and requested the UN Secretary-General to undertake contingency preparations for the possible transformation of MISCA into a UN peacekeeping operation. SC res. 2134 (2014) authorised the European Union to deploy an operation in the CAR. SC res. 2149 (2014) included the establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and provided it with the mandate to assist the Committee in the implementation of its tasks.

The regime was most recently extended until 31 January 2019 by SC res. 2399 (2018), renewing the measures on arms, travel and assets, and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts that assists the Committee until 28 February 2019. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 30 July 2018 on benchmarks to assess the arms embargo measures.

### Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Kacou Houadja Léon Adom, Côte d'Ivoire

#### Vice-Chair

Kuwait

## SC Res. 2140 Sanctions Committee (Yemen)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2140](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2140)

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen on 26 February 2014 by SC res. 2140.

The resolution also established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures, currently composed of five members. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended to 28 March 2019, and of the travel ban and asset freeze until 26 February 2019, by SC res. 2402 (2018).

SC res. 2216 (2015) broadened the scope of the measures to include a targeted arms embargo and increased the number of individuals subject to the measures from three to five. The same resolution also refined the designation criteria to include violations of the arms embargo and obstruction of the delivery, access to and distribution of humanitarian assistance. The targeted arms embargo is not timebound.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru

#### Vice-Chair

Poland

## SC Res. 2206 Sanctions Committee (South Sudan)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2206](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2206)

The Security Council first imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan on 3 March 2015 by SC res. [2206](#).

The work of the Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

The sanctions regime was extended in July 2018 by SC res. [2428](#). By this resolution, the Council renewed the travel ban and assets freeze laid out in resolution [2206](#) (2015) until 31 May 2019, and added two individuals to the sanctions list. It also instructed all Member States to prevent the supply, sale or transfer to South Sudan – from or through their territories – of arms and related material, and withhold training, technical and financial assistance related to military activities or materials. In addition, it laid out several exemptions to the country's arms embargo – including for material and activities related to humanitarian activities – and listed details related to the inspection of shipments and cargo bound for South Sudan. SC res. [2428](#) (2018) also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 1 July 2019.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members and makes its decisions by consensus.

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

#### Vice-Chairs

Kazakhstan

Sweden

## SC Res. 2374 Sanctions Committee (Mali)

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2374](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/2374)

The Security Council established the Committee on 5 September 2017 under SC res. [2374](#) (2017). The resolution imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze against individuals or entities engaging in or supporting acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Mali, initially for one year.

The Committee is supported by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to SC res. [2374](#) (2017), composed of four experts. The Panel's mandate is for an initial period of 13 months.

## Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

## Office holders for 2018

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### Chair

Olof Skoog, Sweden

### Vice-Chair

Ethiopia

### Terminated sanctions committees

Internet: [www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/terminated-sanctions](http://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/terminated-sanctions)

### SC Res. 1521 Sanctions Committee (Liberia)

The Committee was established by SC res. 1521 (2003) to oversee sanctions measures against Liberia. It is the successor to two previous committees, the Committee established by SC res. 1343 (2001) and the Committee established by SC res. 985 (1995).

The sanctions regime was terminated on 25 May 2016 by SC res. 2288 (2016).

### SC Res. 1572 Sanctions Committee (Côte d'Ivoire)

The committee was established by SC res. 1572 (2004) to oversee sanctions imposed against Côte d'Ivoire.

The sanctions regime was terminated on 28 April 2016 by SC res. 2283 (2016).

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

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

In addition, by SC res. 1929 (2010), the Security Council established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

The sanctions regime was terminated on 16 January 2016, pursuant to SC res. 2231 (2015).

### Other past sanctions committees

A list of terminated sanctions committees can be found on the [website](#).

## PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

Seventy-one UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed since 1948. There are 14 current peacekeeping operations. As at 31 May 2018, there were 95,301 uniformed personnel (troops, police and military observers) along with 1587 UN Volunteers and, as at 31 December 2017, 15,319 international and local civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations. There have been in excess of 3592 fatalities in all UN peace operations since 1948, of which 1810 have occurred in current operations.

The budget for UN peacekeeping operations for the year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was about \$7.87 billion.

Two operations, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), are funded from the UN regular budget, while the other 12 peacekeeping missions are financed from their own separate accounts on the basis of legally binding assessments on all states.



The mandates of most operations are renewed periodically or are subjected to reviews. Figures for operational strength, which may include military, police and civilian personnel, vary from month to month because of the rotation of contingents and personnel. Monthly figures are listed on the [website](#).

Operations follow here in chronological order of establishment.

## UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem

Internet: <http://untso.unmissions.org> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/untso>

Head of Mission and Chief of Staff: Major-General Kristin Lund, Norway (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2017)

Following the outbreak of the 1948 Arab–Israeli war, the Security Council called for the cessation of hostilities in Palestine (SC res. 50 (1948)). To support this effort, the Security Council called for the UN Mediator to supervise the truce with the assistance of military observers and established UNTSO in May 1948.

Since then, UNTSO has performed various tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council, including supervision of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 and observation of the ceasefire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan following the Arab–Israeli war of June 1967.

UNTSO continues to perform its core function of liaison with governmental authorities, primarily military and security, as well as members of the diplomatic community in the five UNTSO host countries (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian AR). UNTSO also continues to contribute to the mandate implementation of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in southern Lebanon through the deployment of military observers to Observer Group Golan and Observer Group Lebanon, respectively. UNTSO maintains its headquarters in Jerusalem and has liaison offices in Beirut (Lebanon), Ismailia (Egypt) and Damascus (Syrian AR).

As at 30 April 2018, UNTSO comprised 151 military observers, and, as at 31 August 2017, 222 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Headquarters:

Nov–Apr Islamabad, Pakistan

May–Oct Srinagar, India

Internet: <https://unmogip.unmissions.org/> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmogip)

Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission: Major-General José Eladio Alcáin, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2018)

SC res. 39 (1948) established a three-member UN Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to investigate and mediate the dispute over the status of Kashmir. Following the adoption of SC res. 47 (1948), the Security Council enlarged UNCIP to five members and included the use of observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire. In 1949, the Secretary-General appointed a military adviser to assist UNCIP, who, together with the military observers, eventually formed the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in January 1949 to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Kashmir in 1965, the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to strengthen UNMOGIP (SC res. 210 (1965)), and a number of other governments agreed to provide additional observers. As a result, the UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) was created as a temporary measure to supervise the ceasefire called for in SC res. 211 (1965) and to supervise withdrawals. After fulfilling its function, UNIPOM was disbanded and UNMOGIP reverted to its original strength.

UNMOGIP has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971.

UNMOGIP has an authorised ceiling of 44 military observers and 74 civilian staff. As at 30 April 2018, UNMOGIP comprised 43 military observers, and, as at 31 August 2017, 71 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under ‘Where we operate’ and ‘Current operations’.

## UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Headquarters: Nicosia, Cyprus

Internet: [unficyp.unmissions.org/](http://unficyp.unmissions.org/) or <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unficyp/>

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_CYPRUS](https://twitter.com/UN_CYPRUS)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Elizabeth Spehar, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

Force Commander: Major-General Mohammad Humayun Kabir, Bangladesh (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2016)

In consultation with the governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the UK, SC res. 186 (1964) established a peacekeeping force to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus. The Force was declared operational on 27 March 1964. SC res. 186 (1964) recommended stationing of the Force for three months. UNFICYP’s mandate has since been renewed, most recently by SC res. 2340 (2018), which extended the mission for a further six months to 31 January 2019, and called upon the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities as well as all parties involved to commit fully to a settlement process, using UN consultations to restart negotiations.

The principal functions of UNFICYP are to supervise the ceasefire, maintain a buffer zone in and promote inter-communal contacts and activities on the island. Through its activities, UNFICYP contributes to maintaining calm and an environment conducive to a political solution in Cyprus.

In earlier years, the cost of UNFICYP was met by the governments that provided military contingents and by voluntary contributions. GA res. 47/236 (1993) decided UNFICYP costs not covered by voluntary contributions should be financed from contributions assessed on the entire membership.

As at 31 May 2018, UNFICYP comprised 1028 total personnel, including 807 military personnel, 65 police and, as at 31 January 2018, 156 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under ‘Where we operate’ and ‘Current operations’.

## 114 UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Headquarters: Camp Faouar, Syrian AR

Internet: <https://undof.unmissions.org> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/)

Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Francis Vib-Sanziri, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2017)

By SC res. [350](#) (1974), and following the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (Disengagement of Forces Agreement) of 1974, the Security Council established UNDOF for an initial six months to supervise the implementation of the agreement. It was deployed in the Golan in June 1974, with membership drawn from UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) observers in the area. The UNDOF mandate has been renewed by successive Security Council resolutions, most recently by SC res. [2426](#) (2018), which extended the mandate to 30 June 2018.

The strength of UNDOF is prescribed by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement as about 1250. As at 30 April 2018, UNDOF comprised 1112 total personnel, including 985 military personnel and, as at 31 January 2018, 127 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Headquarters: Naqoura, South Lebanon

Internet: <https://unifil.unmissions.org> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/)

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

Twitter: [@UNIFIL\\_](#)

Force Commander: Major-General Stefano Del Col, Italy (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2018)

In the early 1970s, tension along the Israel–Lebanon border increased, particularly with the relocation of Palestinian armed elements from Jordan to Lebanon. Israel invaded Lebanon in March 1978, responding to repeated attacks on its territory by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Security Council subsequently adopted resolutions [425](#) and [426](#) (1978), establishing the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Mission was mandated to confirm the withdrawal of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

On 12 July 2006, conflict broke out between Israel and Lebanon. A cessation of hostilities was reached on 14 August 2006, following the adoption of SC res. [1701](#) (2006) on 11 August. This resolution expanded UNIFIL's mandate to include monitoring the cessation of hostilities; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon; and extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons. The new mandate also increased UNIFIL troop levels from 2000 to 15,000, including a Maritime Task Force capability.

Two strategic reviews of UNIFIL have been carried out, with the findings published in March 2012 ([S/2012/151](#)) and March 2017 ([S/2017/202](#)). UNIFIL's mandate continues to be renewed on a yearly basis, most recently by SC res. [2373](#) (2017) to 31 August 2018.

As at 30 April 2018, UNIFIL comprised 10,518 total military personnel, and, as at 31 August 2017, 825 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

SC res. [1757](#) (2007) established a Special Tribunal for Lebanon (listed at the end of the Security Council section).

## UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Headquarters: Laayoune, Western Sahara

Internet: <https://minurso.unmissions.org> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minurso/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minurso/)

Twitter: @MINURSO\_\_

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINURSO: Colin Stewart, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2017)

Force Commander: Major-General Wang Xiaojun, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2016)

MINURSO was established by SC res. [690](#) (1991) in accordance with settlement proposals that provided for a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The resolution also agreed a plan for a referendum involving MINURSO civilian, security and military units supervising the repatriation of Western Saharans identified as eligible to vote.

By SC res. [973](#) (1995), the MINURSO Identification Commission was expanded to accelerate the voter identification and registration process. By SC res. [995](#) (1995), and in the context of concern at practices hampering progress towards the implementation of the Settlement Plan, the Security Council decided to send a mission to the region.

The Mission's mandate has since been extended, most recently by SC res. [2414](#) (2018), until 31 October 2018. This resolution emphasised the importance of a "renewed commitment" by the parties to advance the political process in preparation for a fifth round of negotiations. The Council also called on parties to work in an atmosphere "propitious for dialogue".

The mandated strength of MINURSO is 245 military personnel. As at 29 June 2018, MINURSO comprised 481 total personnel, including 227 military personnel, two police officers, 16 UN Volunteers and 236 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Headquarters: Pristina, Kosovo

Internet: <https://unmik.unmissions.org> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/)

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

Twitter: @UNMIKosovo

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK: Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2015)

UNMIK was established by SC res. [1244](#) (1999) for an initial period of 12 months, but to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise.

Its mandate included: promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; performing basic civilian administrative functions; holding elections; facilitating a political process to determine Kosovo's future status; supporting reconstruction; maintaining civil law and order; protecting and promoting human rights; and assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

In 2008, after the Kosovo Constitution was adopted, many of the UNMIK roles and tasks were transferred to the Government of Kosovo, the International Security Force in Kosovo (KFOR), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). UNMIK was reconfigured and has since focused on the promotion of security, stability, inter-community trust and respect for human rights.

The initially authorised number of civilian police officers was up to 4718 and 38 military liaison officers. As at 31 May 2018, UNMIK comprised 350 total personnel: 17 military and police staff (eight military liaison officers; nine police officers), 22 UN Volunteers and 311 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Headquarters: Kinshasa, DR Congo

Internet: <https://monusco.unmissions.org> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monusco/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/monusco/)

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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO: Leila Zerrougui, Algeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2018)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Elias Rodrigues Martins Filho, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2018)

Police Commissioner: Awale Abdounasir, Djibouti (since February 2016)

DR Congo and five regional states signed the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999. SC res. [1258](#) (1999) authorised the deployment of UN military liaison personnel and other staff following the signing of the agreement.

To maintain liaison with the parties and carry out other tasks, the Security Council set up the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) on 30 November 1999 (SC res. [1279](#)), incorporating UN personnel authorised in earlier resolutions.

In May 2010, the Security Council decided that, in view of the new phase reached in DR Congo, MONUC would be renamed the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) from 1 July 2010 (SC res. [1925](#)).

In March 2013, faced with recurrent waves of conflict in eastern DR Congo threatening the overall stability and development of the country and wider Great Lakes region, the Security Council decided to create a specialised 'force intervention brigade'.

The Brigade is mandated to carry out targeted offensive operations in a robust, highly mobile and versatile manner with the responsibility of contributing to reducing the threat posed by armed groups to state authority and civilian security in eastern DR Congo and to make space for stabilisation activities. MONUSCO's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2409](#) (2018) to 31 March 2019.

The authorised strength of MONUSCO is 16,215 military personnel, 660 military observers, 301 police, 1044 personnel of formed police units, and an appropriate civilian, judiciary and correction component.

As at 30 April 2018, MONUSCO comprised 20,600 total personnel, including 15,355 military personnel, 1361 police, 323 UN Volunteers and 3112 civilian staff. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)

Headquarters: Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Internet: <https://minujsth.unmissions.org/> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minujsth>

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

Twitter: @MINUJUSTH

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MINUJUSTH: Helen Meagher La Lime, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

Police Commissioner: Georges-Pierre Monchotte, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2016)

MINUJUSTH began operations on 16 October 2017 upon completion of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which was established on 1 June 2004 by SC res. 1542 in the aftermath of an armed conflict and President Bertrand Aristide's exile from the country. During its 13-year mandate, MINUSTAH achieved significant progress in stabilising the country, ensuring a secure and stable environment, promoting the political process, strengthening Haiti's institutions and promoting and protecting human rights.

In SC res. 2350 (2017), the Council decided that MINUJUSTH, a follow-up peacekeeping mission to MINUSTAH, would help the Government of Haiti strengthen rule-of-law institutions, further develop and support the Haitian National Police and engage in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis, including through a good offices role. The overarching goal of MINUJUSTH is to sustain and further the recent stabilisation and peacebuilding gains in Haiti, in order to eventually transition towards a non-peacekeeping UN presence in Haiti.

MINUJUSTH's mandate was for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018. In SC res. 2410 (2018), the Council extended MINUJUSTH's mandate until 15 April 2019. This resolution also laid out a staggered decrease in its uniformed personnel and requested periodic progress assessments on the Secretary-General's proposed drawdown and exit strategy.

MINUJUSTH's initial police component was up to seven formed police units (or 980 Formed Police Unit personnel) and 295 individual police officers. In SC res. 2410 (2018), the Council decided that MINUJUSTH's police component would maintain seven formed police units and 295 individual police officers until 15 October 2018, be adjusted downward to five formed police units between 15 October 2018 and 15 April 2019, and maintain 295 individual police officers until 15 April 2019, with any reduction taking into account the evolving security situation in Haiti and adjusted accordingly.

As at 30 April 2018, MINUJUSTH comprised 1180 total personnel, including 1174 police and six UN Volunteers (as at 31 January 2018). Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## 118 **UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)**

Headquarters: Juba, South Sudan

Internet: <https://unmiss.unmissions.org> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmiss>

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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS: David Shearer, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2016)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Frank Mushyo Kamanzi, Rwanda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

UNMISS was established on 9 July 2011 by SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the same day that South Sudan became the newest country in the world. It replaced the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), which had been established by SC res. [1590](#) (2005).

Under SC res. [1996](#) (2011), the Mission was mandated to undertake a range of state-building and peacebuilding activities. Following the outbreak of violence in Juba on 15 December 2013, and the ensuing political and security crisis in the country, on 27 May 2014, in its resolution [2155](#) (2014), the Security Council ceased the Mission's functions related to state building and peacebuilding and limited its tasks to the protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; contributing to the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. In that resolution, the Council also formally increased the UNMISS uniformed strength to 12,500 military and 1323 police personnel, respectively. It authorised the Mission to 'use all necessary means' to perform the tasks outlined in the resolution, including an additional responsibility to protect the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

SC res. [2304](#) (2016) increased the authorised strength of UNMISS by maintaining the troop ceiling of 17,000 military personnel, including 4000 for a Regional Protection Force (RPF). SC res. [2327](#) (2016) increased the police ceiling to 2101 police personnel and authorised the RPF to use all necessary means – including robust action where necessary – to accomplish its mandate. The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2406](#) (2018) until 15 March 2019. In this resolution the Council demanded that parties end the fighting and signalled its intention to consider all measures, including an arms embargo, against those obstructing peace in the country.

As at 3 June 2018, UNMISS comprised 13,767 military personnel, 1654 police and 2676 civilian staff, including 396 UN Volunteers. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## **African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)**

Headquarters: El Fasher, Sudan

Internet: <https://unamid.unmissions.org/> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unamid>

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

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

Joint African Union (AU)–UN Special Representative and Head of UNAMID: Jeremiah Mamabolo, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General and African Union Commission Chairperson in April 2017)

Force Commander: Major-General Leonard Ngondi, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General and African Union Commission Chairperson in August 2017)

Police Commissioner: Priscilla Makotose, Zimbabwe (appointed in March 2016)

UNAMID is a hybrid peacekeeping operation mounted by the African Union (AU) and UN in response to the continuing violence in Sudan's Darfur region. It was established by SC res. [1769](#) (2007) and superseded the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS).

The Operation's strategic priorities are: the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; mediation between the Government of Sudan and armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and support to the mediation of community conflict.

UNAMID's mandate was initially for one year from 31 July 2007. SC res. [2148](#) (2014) endorsed revised strategic priorities for the mission. SC res. [2363](#) (2017) restructured UNAMID in two six-month phases while closely monitoring the situation on the ground. UNAMID's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2429](#) (2018) until 30 June 2019, which endorsed the recommendations contained in the 1 June 2018 Special Report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission ([S/2018/530](#)) and stressed that the drawdown of the mission should be based on progress against related indicators and benchmarks.

UNAMID had an initial authorised strength of 19,555 military and 6432 police personnel. SC res. [2173](#) (2014) reset the troop ceiling to 15,845 military, 1583 police and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each. SC res. [2363](#) (2017) outlined a drawdown in two phases: by 31 December 2017, the authorised numbers of troops and police would be 11,395 and 2888 respectively; by 30 June 2018, 8735 troops and 2500 police. SC res. [2429](#) (2018) continued the drawdown, reducing the troop ceiling to 4050 troops by 30 June 2019 and maintaining the police ceiling at 2500 personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

Headquarters: Abyei Town

Internet: <https://unisfa.unmissions.org/> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unisfa>

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

Twitter: [@UNISFA\\_1](https://twitter.com/UNISFA_1)

Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Gebre Adhana Woldezgu, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2018)

SC res. [1990](#) (27 June 2011) established UNISFA for an initial period of six months following renewed violence, escalating tensions and population in the Abyei region, which straddles Sudan and South Sudan. UNISFA monitors and verifies the redeployment of any Sudanese Armed Forces and South Sudan People's Liberation Army forces from the Abyei area. UNISFA also supports implementation of the security aspects of the 20 June 2011 Abyei Agreement more generally and provides support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM). The Mission is authorised to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei.

The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2416](#) (2018) to 15 November 2018. In this resolution, the Council recalled its decision in SC res. [2412](#) (2018) to extend until 15 October 2018 the mandate modifications set forth in SC res. [2024](#) (2011) and paragraph 1 of SC res. [2075](#) (2012), both relating to UNISFA's support for the JBVMM. In SC res. [2412](#) (2018), the Council decided the extension would be the final until the parties took specific action that demonstrated measurable progress on border demarcation. It also requested the Secretary-General to report, no later than 15 August 2018, on detailed recommendations on the reconfiguration of the UNISFA mandate in order to create the space for a viable political



process that would also serve as an exit strategy. It welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to undertake a military and police capability study, to include realigning military troops and associated equipment to match the security situation in Abyei.

The initial authorised strength was up to 4200 military personnel, 50 police and appropriate civilian support. The authorised troop ceiling increased to 5326, with the adoption of SC res. [2104](#) (2013). SC res. [2352](#) (2017) reduced UNISFA's authorised troop ceiling from 5326 to 4791, marking the first change in the Force's troop levels since 2013. In SC res. [2416](#) (2018) the Council decided to reduce UNISFA's authorised troop ceiling to 4500 until 15 November 2018, and further that, as of 15 October 2018, the ceiling would decrease to 3959, unless it decided to renew the mandate modifications.

As at 31 May 2018, UNISFA comprised 4803 total personnel: 4282 troops, 126 military observers, 115 military staff officers, 37 police officers, 32 UN Volunteers (as at 31 January 2018) and 211 civilian staff (as at 31 August 2017). Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

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

Headquarters: Bamako, Mali

Internet: <https://minusma.unmissions.org/> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusma](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusma)

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_MINUSMA](https://twitter.com/UN_MINUSMA)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINUSMA: Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Force Commander: Major-General Jean-Paul Deconinck, Belgium (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2017)

MINUSMA was established by SC res. [2100](#) (25 April 2013), initially until 30 June 2014, to support political processes in Mali and carry out security-related tasks under chapter VII of the UN Charter. SC res. [2423](#) (2018) extended MINUSMA's mandate until 30 June 2019. Its mandate focuses on security, stabilisation and protection of civilians; support to national political dialogue and reconciliation; and support to the re-establishment of state authority, the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and the support for humanitarian assistance.

MINUSMA initially assumed responsibility for the mandated tasks of the preceding UN Office in Mali (UNOM). It commenced its tasks in full on 1 July 2013, taking over authority from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA).

The authorised strength is 15,209 total uniformed personnel, including 13,289 military and 1920 police, and a civilian component. As at 31 May 2018, MINUSMA comprised 15,425 total personnel, including 12,169 military personnel and 1744 police, 161 UN Volunteers (as at 31 August 2017) and 1351 civilian personnel (as at 31 January 2018). Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Headquarters: Bangui, Central African Republic

Internet: <https://minusca.unmissions.org/> or [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusca/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusca/)

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_CAR](https://twitter.com/UN_CAR)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

Force commander: Lieutenant General Balla Keita, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2016)

The UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) is mandated to protect civilians and support political transition processes in the Central African Republic. The Security Council established MINUSCA by SC res. 2149 of 10 April 2014 and requested the UN Secretary-General to subsume the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), operational since January 2010, in the new mission as of the same date. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA.

SC res. 2149 (2014) also transferred authority from the African-led peacekeeping operation, the International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA), to MINUSCA on 15 September 2014. Until that date, MINUSCA was to implement the mandated tasks through its civilian component, while MISCA continued to implement its tasks as mandated by SC res. 2127 of 5 December 2013. Acting under chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council authorised MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate within its capabilities and its areas of deployment.

SC res. 2301 (2016) adapted MINUSCA's mandate to new circumstances prevailing in the country, where the goal was stabilisation, after a successful transition. Most recently, MINUSCA's mandate was extended until 15 November 2018 by SC res. 2387 (2017). This resolution increased MINUSCA's troop level by 900 military personnel to provide greater capabilities in protecting civilians and other mandated tasks.

The Mission's priority is the protection of civilians. Its other initial tasks include support for the political transition process; facilitating humanitarian assistance; promotion and protection of human rights; support for justice and the rule of law; support for the extension of state authority; and disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation processes. Additional tasks include support to security sector reform; support in reinstating the criminal justice system; mine action, monitoring of weapons and ammunition trafficking; promotion of national dialogue, mediation and reconciliation; coordination of international efforts in support of enhancing good governance; and institution-building in order to promote long-term socio-economic recovery.

Pursuant to SC res. 2387 (2017), the authorised uniformed strength of MINUSCA is 11,650 military personnel (including 480 military observers and military staff officers) and 2080 police (including 400 individual police officers and 108 corrections officers). As at 29 June 2018, MINUSCA comprised 14,690 total personnel, including 11,017 military personnel and 2048 police and 233 UN Volunteers. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

## Past peacekeeping operations

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

UNOCI formally ended on 30 June 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/8](#)). The mission was established by SC res. [1528](#) (2004), replacing the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), a political mission set up by the Security Council in May 2003 with a mandate to facilitate implementation of the peace agreement signed in January 2003.

### UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL formally ended on 30 March 2018 ([S/PRST/2018/8](#)). The mission was established by SC res. [1509](#) (2003), succeeding the UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), which had been established in November 1997 following consultations between the Government of Liberia and the Security Council.

### Other past missions

See <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/past-peacekeeping-operations>

## POLITICAL MISSIONS

Internet: <http://www.un.org/undpa/en/in-the-field/overview>

Twitter: [@UN\\_DPA](#)

UN peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts cover the entire continuum of conflict – from conflict prevention to building, making and sustaining peace. The UN's Special Political Missions (SPMs), though diverse in scope, mandate and coverage, help prevent and resolve conflict and support complex political transitions, in coordination with national actors and UN development and humanitarian entities on the ground. The SPMs include special envoys and advisers of the Secretary-General, sanctions panels and monitoring groups, as well as field-based political missions. Three regional offices, in Central Africa, Central Asia and West Africa, provide a forward platform for preventive diplomacy and other activities across a range of disciplines to facilitate long-term peacebuilding. Field-based missions are headed by special representatives of the Secretary-General.

In most cases, these missions and offices are established either by a decision of the Security Council or the General Assembly. In some cases, they are created by the Secretary-General following an exchange of letters with the Security Council. SPMs are generally managed by the UN Department of Political Affairs.

As at 29 June 2018, the UN supported 11 field-based SPMs, comprising 8056 international and 13,825 local civilian personnel, 1041 uniformed personnel and 124 UN Volunteers.

An overview of current missions, including strength numbers, is available on the 'In the Field' webpage. Information about past political and peacebuilding missions is also available on the [website](#).

## UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Headquarters: Kabul, Afghanistan

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

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

Twitter: @UNAMAnews

Head of Assistance Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Tadamichi Yamamoto, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2016)

UNAMA was established under SC res. 1401 (2002) at the request of the Afghan Government to assist it in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development in the country. It succeeded the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSM), which was established by GA res. 48/208 (1993). UNAMA's original mandate was aimed at supporting the process of rebuilding and national reconciliation outlined in the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 (S/2001/1154). Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. 2405 (2018) to 17 March 2019.

The Mission's priorities include: providing good offices; supporting elections and regional cooperation; promoting international coherence in support of national development; human rights monitoring and assistance; and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

## UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)

Headquarters: Libreville, Gabon

Telephone: +241 01 44 47 16

Fax: +241 01 44 47 30

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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Office: François Louncény Fall, Guinea (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2017)

UNOCA was inaugurated on 2 March 2011 with an initial mandate of two years, which was most recently renewed on 21 July 2015 until 31 August 2018 (S/2015/554 and S/2015/555). The Office is designed to monitor political developments in Central Africa, carry out good offices and special assignments on behalf of the Secretary-General, and enhance sub-regional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the sub-region. It supports the initiatives of Central African nations on peace and security, including to tackle cross-border challenges such as organised crime, in particular, trafficking of small arms and light weapons, the presence of armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, terrorism, particularly by Boko Haram, and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. It enhances coherence and coordination in the work of the UN in the sub-region on peace and security. The Office advises the Secretary-General and UN entities in the region on significant developments in Central Africa.

The Office works closely with sub-regional organisations such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which comprises Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe as well as the Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). It also works with the rotating chair (every six months) of the UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSCAQ), which has the same membership as ECCAS, and has served as the UNSAQ Secretariat since June 2011.

UNOCA is one of three regional political offices set up by the UN to promote preventive diplomacy through good offices and assist regions in managing shared problems and crises. The two others are the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA).

## UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)

Headquarters: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Telephone: +993 12 48 16 12/13/14

Fax: +993 12 48 16 07

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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Central Asia: Natalia Gherman, Moldova (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2017)

UNRCCA is an initiative of the UN and all five Central Asian countries. Its goal is to assist and support the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in building their conflict-prevention capacities through enhanced dialogue, confidence-building measures and genuine partnership in order to respond to existing threats and emerging challenges in the Central Asian region (S/2007/279). The Regional Centre was inaugurated in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 10 December 2007.

## UN Verification Mission in Colombia

Headquarters: Bogotá, Colombia

Internet: <http://colombia.unmissions.org/en>

Twitter: @MisionONUCol

Head of Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Jean Arnault, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2016)

The UN Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission), established by SC res. 2366 (2017), commenced its activities on 26 September 2017, immediately after the completion of the mandate of the UN Mission in Colombia. That mission had been mandated to monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire, laying down of weapons and cessation of hostilities in Colombia, following the signing of the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP).

The Verification Mission was tasked, for an initial period of 12 months, with verifying the implementation of certain aspects of the Final Peace Agreement, including the process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP; the implementation of personal and collective security guarantees; and comprehensive programmes on security and protection measures for communities and organisations in the territories.

Composed of civilian staff and unarmed international observers, the Verification Mission is headquartered in Bogotá and has a regional, sub-regional and local presence in areas most affected by the conflict.

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

Headquarters: Bissau, Guinea-Bissau

Telephone: +1 212 963 1976/3756/8174

Fax: +1 212 963 1758

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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS: José Viegas Filho, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2018)

UNIOGBIS was established by SC res. [1876](#) (2009). UNIOGBIS succeeded the UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) from 1 January 2010, for an initial 12 months. After a coup d'état in April 2012, the Security Council in SC res. [2048](#) (2012) called for the restoration of constitutional order. Its mandate was most recently extended until 28 February 2019 by SC res. [2404](#) (2018).

UNIOGBIS is mandated to support the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau, in close coordination with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners, in the strategic priority areas of: inclusive political dialogue, good offices and national reconciliation process for fully implementing the 2016 Conakry Agreement and the Bissau Roadmap; political good offices to support the electoral process for free and credible legislative elections in 2018; and providing assistance to national authorities for expediting a constitutional review.

UNIOGBIS is further mandated to strengthen democratic governance and assist rule of law and justice institutions, with an emphasis on cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and national law enforcement against drug trafficking and transnational organised crime. The Mission also works on promotion and protection of human rights as well as human rights monitoring and reporting; incorporating a gender perspective into peacebuilding; and mobilisation, harmonisation and coordination of international assistance, in cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission. UNIOGBIS also continues to promote efforts at strengthening democratic institutions and civic education outreach, in conjunction with key international partners and civil society organisations.

## UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Headquarters: Baghdad, Iraq

Telephone: +39 083 105 2700

Email: [unami-information@un.org](mailto:unami-information@un.org)

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNAMI: Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in February 2015)

UNAMI was established by SC res. [1500](#) (2003), with an initial 12-month task of supporting the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his mandate under SC res. [1483](#) (2003). The position of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq was established by SC res. [1483](#). Security Council resolutions [1546](#) (2004) and [1770](#) (2007) have modified and expanded the scope of UNAMI's mandate and have led to the expansion of UNAMI's presence and activities in Iraq. In June 2013, the Security Council adopted resolution [2107](#) transferring the mandate of the High-Level Coordinator on missing Kuwaiti nationals and property to UNAMI.

SC res. [2367](#) (2017) emphasised the importance of efforts to support the country's stabilisation, particularly those areas liberated from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL (Da'esh)), and requested an external assessment of UNAMI's structure and staffing by October

2017. Most recently, in SC res. [2421](#) (14 June 2018), the Security Council extended UNAMI's mandate until 31 May 2019 and expressed its intention to review the mandate by that date, or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq.

## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Headquarters: Beirut, Lebanon

Telephone: +961 5 428 056

Fax: +961 5 428 042

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

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

Acting Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Pernille Dahler Kardel, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2017)

The Special Coordinator for Lebanon is the senior UN official responsible for following up and reporting on the implementation of SC res. [1701](#) (2006) on Lebanon–Israel. He or she is also the primary interlocutor with Lebanese authorities on all political matters and confers on a regular basis with the different political parties, Lebanese civil society and the diplomatic community.

The Office was established in February 2007. UNSCOL's work includes coordination of UN country team activities with the Government of Lebanon, the international donor community and international financial institutions in line with the overall UN objectives in Lebanon, with emphasis on humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, development and reform. UNSCOL also provides overall political guidance to the UN country team and collaborates with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) peacekeeping operation in support of implementation of SC res. [1701](#) (2006).

## UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

Headquarters: Tripoli, Libya

Telephone: +218 92 304 8940, +218 91 391 8225 (Public Information and Communications Office)

Mobile (Tunis): +216 97 408 051

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

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

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

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/UNSMILPICS](http://www.youtube.com/user/UNSMILPICS)

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL: Ghassan Salamé, Lebanon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2017)

UNSMIL was established by SC res. [2009](#) (2011), initially for three months, to support the country's new authorities in their post-conflict efforts. Its mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2376](#) of 14 September 2017 until 15 September 2018.

UNSMIL's current mandate focuses on supporting the Libyan political process and security arrangements, through mediation and good offices. UNSMIL also undertakes: human rights monitoring and reporting; support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; support for key Libyan institutions; assistance with the provision of essential services and delivery of humanitarian assistance; and support for the coordination of international assistance.

## Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO)

Headquarters: Jerusalem

Telephone: +972 2 568 7289

Fax: +972 2 568 7288

Internet: <https://unsco.unmissions.org>

Twitter: @UNSCO\_MEPP

Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority: Nickolay Mladenov, Bulgaria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2015)

The Special Coordinator serves as the Secretary-General's Envoy to the Middle East Quartet (Russian Federation, USA, European Union and UN) and as his personal envoy to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority. He or she is the focal point within the UN system for all political and diplomatic efforts related to the Middle East Peace Process. The Office also coordinates humanitarian and UN development assistance to the Occupied Palestinian Territory and liaises with donors in this regard.

UNSCO was established, and the first UN Special Coordinator appointed, in June 1994.

## UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM: Michael Keating, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

UNSOM was established on 3 June 2013 by SC res. [2102](#) for an initial 12 months to accompany Somalia's state-building and peacebuilding process following the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in September 2012.

SC res. [2221](#) of 26 May 2015 renewed UNSOM's mandate for a 10-week period until 7 August 2015, pending consideration of a review of regional and international efforts in the country. This allowed stakeholders to consider fully the recommendations of the joint African Union and UN review of the temporary surge in deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including recommendations connected to the mandate of UNSOM. Most recently, SC res. [2408](#) of March 2018 extended UNSOM's mandate further until 31 March 2019.

UNSOM's mandate includes providing policy advice to the FGS and AMISOM in the areas of governance, security sector reform and rule of law (including the disengagement of combatants), development of a federal system (including preparations for elections in 2021) and coordination of international donor support. Its mandate also includes helping build the FGS's capacity to promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment, promote child protection, prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and strengthen justice institutions. Further, UNSOM monitors, helps investigate and reports to the Security Council on any abuses or violations of human rights or of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia, or any abuses committed against children or women.

While the security situation has prevented broad establishment outside of Mogadishu, the UN in Somalia has expanded its presence in the regions. UNSOM now has offices in the capitals of all federal member states, with plans to establish offices in Galmudug in 2018 following the reconciliation agreement reached between the Galmudug administration and Alhu Sunna Wal Jama'a in December 2017 ([S/2017/404](#)).



As at 29 June 2018, the total number of civilian staff is 298 (159 international staff, 110 local staff, 25 General Temporary Assistance staff (GTAs) and four UN Volunteers). UNSOM also has 530 UN Guard Unit officers, 15 UN police officers and 22 Government-provided personnel (GPP) attached to the work of the mission. For more recent information, see the [website](#).

## UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Headquarters: Dakar, Senegal

Telephone: +221 33 869 8585

Fax: +221 33 820 4638

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

The UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was the UN's first regional conflict-prevention and peacebuilding office, with an overall mandate to enhance the contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa.

Following the Secretary-General's letter to the Council dated 14 January 2016 ([S/2016/88](#)) on the strategic review of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES), the Council requested the Secretary-General through a letter dated 28 January 2016 ([S/2016/89](#)) to merge UNOWA and the OSES into a single entity, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS). The Council also encouraged UNOWAS to make further progress toward the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and to continue to work closely with the states of the region to tackle the threats to peace, security and development in the Sahel as well as their root causes. In addition, the Council approved the establishment of a UNOWAS Liaison Cell in Nouakchott, Mauritania, to strengthen UN engagement with the secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5-Sahel).

The reconfigured office builds upon the existing mandates of UNOWA and OSES. Its mandate includes the continuing exercise of its good offices and preventive diplomacy efforts, as well as supporting the implementation of the UNISS. In its letter dated 29 December 2016 ([S/2016/1128](#)), the Security Council extended UNOWAS's mandate for three years until 31 December 2019.

UNOWAS also works closely with sub-regional organisations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), G5-Sahel, the Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the African Union to exchange expertise and best practices towards: promoting good governance and respect for the rule of law and human rights; mainstreaming gender in conflict prevention and conflict management initiatives; addressing cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security, including terrorism, violent extremism, transnational organised crime, drug trafficking, other illicit forms of trafficking, piracy and maritime insecurity; and sustaining peace.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel is also the Chair of the Cameroon Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC), which facilitates the implementation of the International Court of Justice ruling of 10 October 2002 on the land and maritime boundary dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria.

## COMMISSIONS

### Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

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

#### Purpose

Leaders at the UN World Summit in September 2005 agreed to establish the PBC as an inter-governmental advisory body to assist conflict-afflicted countries.

The PBC's main objectives are to:

- Bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict
- Promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace
- Serve as a bridge among the principal organs and relevant entities of the UN by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities
- Serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the UN, including from Member States, national authorities, UN missions and country teams, international, regional and sub-regional organisations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organisations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve coherence and coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution-building, and to ensure predictable financing for peacebuilding.

The Commission discusses country situations (including Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia and others) and regional peacebuilding challenges and opportunities in West Africa and the Sahel, as well as thematic and cross-cutting issues.

#### Structure

The PBC's institutional structures, including its membership and procedures, were established by GA res. [60/180](#) (2005) and SC resolutions [1645](#) (2005) and [1646](#) (2005). These resolutions provided for a review of the PBC's founding arrangements after five years to ensure they were appropriate to fulfil the agreed functions. A first such review took place in 2010 ([A/64/868 – S/2010/393](#)). The General Assembly and Security Council requested the PBC reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the review (GA res. [65/7](#) (2010) and SC res. [1947](#) (2010)). Broadly, the review focused on the impact of the PBC in the countries on its agenda and its role and performance at headquarters. The General Assembly and Security Council also called for a further comprehensive review of peacebuilding efforts in a further five years' time (by the end of 2015).

In this regard, on 15 December 2014, the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council addressed a letter to the Secretary-General formally launching the 2015 review of the 'peacebuilding architecture', communicating its Terms of Reference and requesting the Secretary-General to nominate a seven-member Advisory Group of Experts (AGE). On 22 January 2015, the Secretary-General nominated the seven members, and the AGE submitted its report, 'The Challenge of Sustaining Peace', on 29 June 2015.

Welcoming the AGE report, on 27 April 2016 the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted substantively identical resolutions on the UN Peacebuilding Architecture (GA res. [70/262](#) (2016) and SC res. [2282](#) (2016)), providing renewed momentum for the work of the PBC, by bringing sustained attention to 'sustaining peace', which encompasses activities

aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict. As mandated by these resolutions, the General Assembly convened a high-level meeting on 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace' on 24–25 April 2018. At this meeting, the General Assembly and the Security Council reaffirmed their commitment to peacebuilding and sustaining peace and the important role of the PBC. The General Assembly and Security Council also adopted two new identical resolutions (GA res. [72/276](#) (2018) and SC res. [2413](#) (2018)), which, among other things, invite “the relevant United Nations bodies and organs, including the Peacebuilding Commission, to further advance, explore and consider implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations and options contained in the report of the Secretary-General”.

## Membership

The PBC Organisational Committee is composed of 31 members who usually serve for two calendar years: seven selected by the Security Council, including the five permanent members; seven elected by the General Assembly to redress geographical imbalance and include countries with post-conflict experience; seven elected by ECOSOC; five of the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to UN budgets and voluntary contributions to UN funds, programmes and agencies; and five of the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions.

### Organisational Committee members for 2018 (31)

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#### Selected by the Security Council

Bolivia	France	USA
China	Russian Federation	
Côte d'Ivoire	UK	

#### Elected by the General Assembly

Colombia	El Salvador	Mexico
Czech Republic	Kenya	
Egypt	Indonesia	

#### Elected by ECOSOC

Belgium	Nigeria	South Africa
Ecuador	ROK	
Italy	Romania	

#### Top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions

Brazil	Germany	Norway
Canada	Japan	

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

Bangladesh	India	Rwanda
Ethiopia	Pakistan	

### Office holders for 2018

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#### Chair

Romania

#### Vice-Chairs

Germany

ROK

#### Configuration Chairs

Brazil: for Guinea-Bissau

Canada: for Sierra Leone

Morocco: for the Central African Republic

Sweden: for Liberia

Switzerland: for Burundi

## UN Compensation Commission (UNCC)

Villa la Pelouse  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3600  
Fax: +41 22 917 0069  
Email: [unccwebmaster@uncc.ch](mailto:unccwebmaster@uncc.ch)

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

Executive Head: Irene Muchira (Acting Head, effective June 2014)

### Purpose

The UNCC was mandated to process claims and pay compensation for losses and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It was created in 1991 as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council by SC res. [687](#) (1991).

SC res. [687](#) (1991) reaffirmed Iraq's liability under international law for any direct loss or damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, resulting from Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. SC res. [692](#) (1991) established the UN Compensation Fund to pay compensation for claims that fell within these categories, and the Commission to administer the Fund. The Fund receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, which was set at 5 percent under SC res. [1483](#) (2003), and reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions, most recently under SC res. [1956](#) (2010).

About 2.7 million claims, with an asserted value of \$352.5 billion, were filed with the Commission. The Commission concluded claims processing in 2005, and the total compensation awarded was \$52.4 billion to about 1.5 million successful claimants. Nineteen panels of commissioners reviewed and evaluated the claims submitted by governments, international organisations, companies and individuals. The panels reported their recommendations to the Governing Council for approval.

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

The adoption of successive decisions [272](#) (2014), [273](#) (2015) and [274](#) (2016) by the Governing Council postponed Iraq's obligation under SC res. [1956](#) (2010) to deposit 5 percent of oil proceeds and 5 percent of the value of any non-monetary payments to service providers into the Compensation Fund from October 2014 to December 2017. In November 2017, the Council adopted decision [276](#) (2017), which provided for deposits of oil proceeds to resume into the Commission's Compensation Fund in 2018 at a rate of 0.5 percent in 2018, 1.5 percent in 2019, and 3 percent beginning in 2020 until such time as the outstanding compensation award has been paid in full.

In accordance with decision [276](#) (2017), deposits resumed on 8 January 2018 and the first quarterly payment to Kuwait since October 2014 was made on 20 April 2018. With this payment of \$90 million, the overall amount of compensation paid to date by the Compensation Commission stands at \$47.9 billion, leaving approximately \$4.5 billion outstanding to be paid to Kuwait to settle the last remaining claim. This claim was awarded \$14.7 billion in 2000 for production and sales losses as a result of damages to Kuwait's oil-field assets and represents the largest award by the Commission's Governing Council.

## Membership

The membership of the Governing Council is the same as the 15-member Security Council. A small Secretariat provides support and assistance to the Governing Council.

### Members (15)

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#### Permanent members

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

#### Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2018

Bolivia	Kazakhstan	Sweden
Ethiopia	Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	

#### Non-permanent members until 31 Dec 2019

Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Poland (President)
Equatorial Guinea	Peru	

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#### Note

- 1 Italy vacated its seat on 31 December 2017, and the Netherlands is serving the remainder of the term from 1 January to 31 December 2018.
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## INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

### United Nations Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (UNMICT)

Arusha Branch	The Hague Branch
Arusha International Conference Centre	Churchillplein 1
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Internet: [www.unmict.org](http://www.unmict.org)

President: Theodor Meron, USA (reappointed by the Secretary-General in March 2016)

Prosecutor: Serge Brammertz, Belgium (appointed by the Security Council in February 2016)

Registrar: Olufemi Elias, Nigeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

#### Purpose

The Mechanism was established in 2010 to carry out the residual tasks of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. It continues both tribunals' jurisdiction, rights, obligations and essential functions.

The Mechanism was established by SC res. 1966 (2010), adopted under chapter VII of the UN Charter. The same resolution adopted the Mechanism's Statute. The Security Council determined that the Mechanism would continue to operate until it decided otherwise, but that progress would be reviewed in 2016 and every two years after that.

**Structure**

The Mechanism has two branches:

- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), which began operations on 1 July 2012 in Arusha, UR of Tanzania, gradually assuming the responsibilities of the ICTR until that tribunal closed on 31 December 2015
- A branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), which began operations on 1 July 2013 in The Hague, Netherlands, gradually assuming the responsibilities of the ICTY until that tribunal closed on 31 December 2017.

The Mechanism maintains the legacy websites of the [ICTR](#) and [ICTY](#) as part of its mission to preserve and promote the legacy of the UN International Criminal Tribunals.

The Mechanism consists of three organs:

- The Chambers, comprising a Trial Chamber for each branch and an Appeals Chamber common to both
- The Prosecutor – in charge of investigations and prosecutions
- The Registry – to provide judicial, legal and administrative services for the Mechanism, including the Chambers and the Prosecutor.

The Mechanism has a roster of 25 independent judges elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council. They are initially selected from a list of nominees submitted by UN Member States and non-member states maintaining permanent observer missions at UN Headquarters.

Judges are elected for four-year terms and may be reappointed by the Secretary-General. No more than two judges may be nationals of the same state. The first group of 25 judges was elected on 20 December 2011.

The Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz, Belgium, was appointed by the Security Council in SC res. [2269](#) (2016) for a term of four years from 1 March 2016.

**Judges (on the roster as at June 2018)**

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

## OTHER ORGANISATIONS

### UN Command in Korea

UNIT #15259, APO AP 96205-0032  
Seoul, ROK

Telephone: +82 2 7913 1110

Internet: [www.usfk.mil/About/UnitedNationsCommand.aspx](http://www.usfk.mil/About/UnitedNationsCommand.aspx)

Commander: General Vincent K Brooks, US Army

The UN Command (UNC) is the international structure, under United States command, that provided forces to assist the Republic of Korea during the Korean War and continues to maintain the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953.

As a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, the UNC Commander-in-Chief accepted responsibility (with the other signatories, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers) for implementing and maintaining the Armistice until such time as it was expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions, or by an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

The UNC's composition is not restricted or limited, except that the United States designates the Commander. The 17 UN Member States that provided combat forces during the war (the Sending States) are not obligated to provide support to the UNC Commander-in-Chief.

Sending States actively participate in Armistice maintenance activities, primarily through the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), a discrete and subordinate structure within UNC Headquarters. In July 2016, the UNC Commander expanded the UNC's investigative mechanisms to empower the ROK Military to investigate potential Armistice violations that involve ROK forces and do not involve actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Since the inception of the new approach, the UNCMAC Secretariat led 17 special investigation teams to investigate incidents and the ROK military investigated five incidents. The UNCMAC Secretariat conducts routine 'advise and assist' visits and Armistice education presentations to ROK units and inspections of areas within the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) including 143 UNC guard and observation post inspections in the DMZ, the Han River Estuary (HRE) and on the North West Islands to ensure Armistice Agreement compliance. During 2017, UNCMAC conducted 43 inspections. UNCMAC established an Armistice education programme to ensure compliance through educating front-line forces on the Armistice Agreement and the Armistice rules of engagement. In 2017, UNCMAC provided 111 Armistice education classes, an increase of 80 percent over the previous year. In addition, liaison officers from Sending States joined UNCMAC staff on special investigation teams to investigate incidents that occurred in the DMZ, the HRE and the sea and air areas of UNC responsibility.

Some Sending States also provide personnel to augment the UNCMAC in the conduct of Armistice maintenance duties. These countries include Canada, Colombia, Denmark and New Zealand. Australia and Canada provided officers to serve as Commander and UN Forces representative at Headquarters, UN Command (Rear), Yokota Air Base, Japan. In addition, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the UK have several officers serving on the UNC Headquarters staff.

Eighteen liaison group states are accredited to the UNC. Liaison group responsibilities include formulating policies and procedures for integration of the contingents into the UNC and acting as their states' senior representatives to coordinate administrative, logistical and fiscal matters with the UNC. They also carry out UNCMAC duties.

**Liaison group states**

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

**Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)**

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

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

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

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

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

Registrar: Daryl A Mundis, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 24 July 2013)

**Purpose**

The STL is mandated to prosecute people responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut that killed the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others. In addition, the Tribunal has jurisdiction over other attacks that occurred in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005, if the Tribunal finds them connected to the attack of 14 February 2005 because of their gravity or nature.

The STL was formed after the Government of Lebanon requested the UN establish a tribunal to try those responsible for the 14 February 2005 attack and negotiated an agreement to establish the STL (SC res. [1664](#) (2006)).

The Tribunal's Statute entered into force on 10 June 2007 (SC res. [1757](#) (2007)) and the Tribunal began functioning on 1 March 2009. The UN Secretary-General announced in December 2017 that he had decided to extend the Tribunal's mandate for a further three years to February 2021, or upon completion of the cases before the Tribunal if sooner.

**Structure**

The STL has four organs: Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor, the Defence Office and the Registry.

The STL Chambers are composed of one international pre-trial judge, a Trial Chamber (three judges: one Lebanese and two international), an Appeals Chamber (five judges: two Lebanese and three international) and two alternate judges (one Lebanese and one international). The Secretary-General appoints the judges in consultation with the Lebanese Government and on the recommendation of a selection panel made up of two judges sitting on or retired from an international tribunal and a representative of the Secretary-General.

The four Lebanese judges are appointed by the Secretary-General from a list of 12 nominees presented by the Government of Lebanon on the proposal of the Lebanese Supreme Council of the Judiciary.

The seven international judges are appointed by the Secretary-General from nominations received from Member States or competent persons. The judges serve for three years and are eligible for reappointment. The names of judges who are appointed to the STL are only made public when they are called upon to undertake judicial activity.



The Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) is led by a prosecutor appointed by the UN Secretary-General, after consultation with the Government of Lebanon and on the recommendation of a selection panel, for a renewable three-year term. The current prosecutor is Norman Farrell, Canada, whose appointment was announced in February 2012.

The Acting Head of the Defence Office is Héleyn Uñac of France, and the current registrar is Daryl Mundis, USA. The Head of the Defence Office and Registrar are also appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term.

### STL Judges

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Ivana Hrdličková, Czech Republic (President, Appeals Chamber Presiding Judge)	Afif Chamseddine, Lebanon (Appeals Chamber)
Ralph Riachi, Lebanon (Vice-President, Appeals Chamber)	Daniel Nsereko, Uganda (Appeals Chamber)
David Re, Australia (Trial Chamber, Presiding Judge)	Janet Nosworthy, Jamaica (Trial Chamber)
Daniel Fransen, Belgium (Pre-Trial)	Walid Akoum, Lebanon (Trial Chamber alternate)
David Baragwanath, New Zealand (Appeals Chamber)	Micheline Braidy, Lebanon (Trial Chamber)
	Nicola Lettieri, Italy (Trial Chamber alternate)



ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL

# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The UN is charged by its Charter with promoting in the economic and social fields:

- Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development
- Solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational cooperation
- Universal respect for, and observance of, rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Responsibility for discharging these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

ECOSOC makes or initiates studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It makes recommendations on these to the General Assembly, members of the UN and the specialised agencies concerned. It also makes recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights. ECOSOC prepares draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly and convenes international conferences when necessary. It enters into agreements with specialised agencies and makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organisations.

The Charter provisions relating to ECOSOC are contained in chapter IX (articles 55–60), which sets forth the objectives and functions of the UN in the sphere of international economic and social cooperation, and chapter X (articles 61–72), which defines the composition, functions and powers, and voting and procedure of the Council. Other provisions are to be found in articles 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 91, 96, 98 and 101.

## MEMBERSHIP

ECOSOC has 54 members. It originally had 18 members, increasing to 27 on 31 August 1965 following amendment to article 61 of the UN [Charter](#) in accordance with GA res. [1991B](#) (XVIII) (1963); then to 54 on 12 October 1973 following further amendment to article 61 in accordance with GA res. [2847](#) (XXVI) (1971).

The pattern for geographical distribution of seats was established in GA res. [2847](#) (XXVI) (1971): 14 members from African states, 11 from Asia–Pacific states, six from Eastern European states, 10 from Latin American and Caribbean states, and 13 from Western European and Other states.

Eighteen members of ECOSOC are elected each year. Members generally serve three-year terms, ending on 31 December.

### Members\* (54)

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Countries that have never served on the Council are not listed. The Western European and Other States Group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme. Terms in the list reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2018.

**African states (14 seats)**

Algeria	1964-66 73-81 83-85 90-92	
	1998-2000 07-09	2016-18
Angola	1992-94 2000-02 06-08	
Benin	1966-67 82-84 92-94 2000-08 13-15	2017-19
Botswana	1983-85 91-93 2014-16	
Burkina Faso	1968-70 77-79 90-92 2000-02 12-17	
Burundi	1972-74 81-83 2002-04	
Cabo Verde	1997-99 2007-09	
Cameroon	1966-67 78-83 89-91 2000-02 08-13	2017-19
Central African Republic	1978-80 96-98	
Chad	1968-70 2005-07	2017-19
Comoros	1998-2000 10-12	
Congo	1968-70 74-76 83-85 95-97	
	1999-2001 03-05 08-10 14-16	
Côte d'Ivoire	1974-76 95-97 2009-11	
DR Congo	1971-77 80-82 84-95 1999-2001 05-07 14-16	
Djibouti	1983-88 97-99	
Egypt	1952-57 74-76 86-88 94-96 2001-03 10-12	
Eswatini	1982-84 92-94	2017-19
Ethiopia	1961-63 74-77 80-82 92-94 2001-03 12-14	
Gabon	1965-67 75-77 86-88 93-98 2011-13	
Gambia	1997-99	
Ghana	1970-72 79-81 88-90 94-96 2002-04	
	10-12 15-17	2018-20
Guinea	1974-75 85-93 2005-07	
Guinea-Bissau	1999-2001 06-08 09-11	
Kenya	1970-72 74-77 81-83 89-91 2003-05	
Lesotho	1978-80 88-90 1998-2000 12-14	
Liberia	1974-76 82-84 88-90	
Libya	1967-69 80-82 88-90 93-95 2002-04 12-14	
Madagascar	1971-73 92-94 2006-08	
Malawi	1980-82 2007-09 11-13	2018-20
Mali	1973-75 82-84	
Mauritania	1977-79 2006-08 15-17	
Mauritius	1998-2000 04-06 09-11 13-15	
Morocco	1966-68 79-81 85-87 91-93 1999-2001 09-11	2018-20
Mozambique	1986-88 97-99 2003-05 08-10	
Namibia	2004-06 09-11	
Niger	1971-73 89-91 2008-10	
Nigeria	1976-78 80-82 85-87 93-95 2001-06 12-14	2016-18
Rwanda	1977-79 84-92 1999-2001 10-12	2016-18
Senegal	1962-64 74-75 79-81 85-87 94-96	
	2003-05 11-13	
Sierra Leone	1966-69 83-88 1998-2000	
Somalia	1977-79 84-89 91-93 2007-09	2016-18
South Africa	1995-97 2001-03 05-07 13-15	2016-18
Sudan	1958-60 69-71 77-79 81-83 87-89	
	95-97 2000-02 07-09 13-15	2018-20
Togo	1976-78 91-98 2014-16	2018-20
Tunisia	1970-72 76-78 82-84 89-91 96-98	
	2004-06 13-15	
Uganda	1973-78 84-86 95-97 2001-03 15-17	
UR of Tanzania	1966-69 78-80 94-96 2004-06	
Zambia	1974-76 79-81 89-91 97-99 2010-12	
Zimbabwe	1985-87 94-96 2002-04 15-17	

**Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)**

Afghanistan .....	1959-61 76-78 .....	2016-18
Bahrain .....	1990-92 2000-02	
Bangladesh .....	1976-78 81-83 85-87 92-94 96-98	
	2004-06 10-12 14-16	
Bhutan .....	1993-95 2002-04	
China .....	1946-60 1972-2004 05-07 08-10 14-16 .....	2017-19
Cyprus .....	1979-81	
Fij .....	1974-75 81-83 2000-02	
India .....	1946-47 53-55 62-64 66-70 74 78-83 85-90	
	1992-2000 02-04 05-07 09-11 12-17 .....	2018-20
Indonesia .....	1956-58 69-71 74-75 79-81 84-86 89-91	
	94-96 1999-2000 04-09 12-14	
Iran .....	1950-52 66-68 74-79 87-92 2001-03	
Iraq .....	1964-66 77-82 86-91 2007-09 10-12 .....	2016-18
Japan .....	1960-65 68-70 72-80 1982-2005 06-11 12-17 .....	2018-20
Jordan .....	1961-63 74-76 80-82 89-91 96-98	
Kazakhstan .....	2007-09 14-16	
Kuwait .....	1967-69 92-94 2013-15	
Kyrgyzstan .....	2013-15	
Lebanon .....	1946-49 71-73 83-85 96-98 .....	2016-18
Malaysia .....	1971-73 76-78 83-85 91-93 95-97 2003-05	
	08-10	
Mongolia .....	1973-75 2010-12	
Nepal .....	1980-82 2001-03 13-15	
Oman .....	1987-89 1998-2000	
Pakistan .....	1954-59 65-67 69-71 74-77 79-84 86-88	
	90-92 94-96 1998-2003 05-07 08-13 15-17	
Papua New Guinea .....	1984-86	
Philippines .....	1951-53 66-68 77-79 86-88 92-97 2007-09	
	10-12	
Qatar .....	1982-84 2002-04 11-13 .....	2018-20
ROK .....	1993-95 97-99 2003-06 08-10 14-16 .....	2017-19
Saudi Arabia .....	1983-85 88-90 1999-2001 03-05 06-11	
Sri Lanka .....	1970-72 84-89 93-95 97-99 2006-08	
Syrian AR .....	1977-79 86-88 91-93 1999-2001	
Tajikistan .....		2017-19*
Thailand .....	1974-76 80-85 89-91 95-97 2005-07	
Turkmenistan .....	2013-15	
UAE .....	1978-80 2004-06 .....	2017-19*
Viet Nam .....	1998-2000 .....	2016-18

**Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>1</sup>**

Albania .....	2005-07 13-15	
Armenia .....	2004-06	
Azerbaijan .....	2003-05 .....	2017-19
Belarus .....	1947-49 81-83 86-88 1992-2000 07-09 12-14 .....	2018-20
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....		2017-19
Bulgaria <sup>2</sup> .....	1959-61 68-70 75-77 80-85 87-92 94-96	
	1999-2001 12-13	
Croatia .....	2000-02 13-15	
Czech Republic .....	1996-2001 06-08 .....	2016-18
Estonia .....	2009-11 15-17	
Georgia .....	2001-03 14-16	
Hungary <sup>2</sup> .....	1971-73 78-80 2002-04 11	
Latvia .....	1997-99 2011-13	

Lithuania .....	2005-07	
Poland .....	1948-53 57-62 72-74 77-79 81-89	
	1992-2000 04-06 08-10	
Republic of Moldova .....	2008-10	2016-18
Romania .....	1965-67 74-76 78-80 82-87 90-98	
	2001-03 07-09	
Russian Federation .....	1947-2007 08-10 14-16	2017-19
Serbia .....	2014-16	
Slovakia .....	2010-12	
Ukraine .....	1946 77-79 89-91 93-95 2002-04 10-12	

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

Antigua and Barbuda .....	2014-16	
Argentina .....	1952-57 63-65 68-70 74-86 91-93 96-98	
	2001-03 10-12 15-17	
Bahamas .....	1980-82 89-91 93-95 2010-12	
Barbados .....	1979-81 2007-09	
Belize .....	1987-89 2004-06	
Bolivia .....	1972-74 76-78 87-89 1999-2001 07-09 13-15	
Brazil .....	1948-50 56-58 60-62 70-87	
	1989-2003 05-07 08-10 12-17	
Chile .....	1946-47 58-60 64-66 72-74 80-82 91-99	
	2002-04 10-12	2016-18
Colombia .....	1946 62-64 74-79 82-90 1992-2000	
	04-06 13-15	2017-19
Costa Rica .....	1958-60 84-86 94-96 2000-02 05-07	
Cuba .....	1946-47 52-54 76-78 88-90 93-95	
	1997-2008 12-14	
Dominican Republic .....	1955-57 78-80 2012-14	
Ecuador .....	1954-56 64-66 79-81 83-85 90-92	
	2003-05 11-13	2018-20
El Salvador .....	1961-63 97-99 2002-04 07-09 12-14	2018-20
Guatemala .....	1967-69 74-75 2002-04 09-11 14-16	
Guyana .....	1984-86 96-98 2006-08	2016-18
Haiti .....	1971-73 85-87 2006-08 13-15	
Honduras .....	1999-2001 15-17	
Jamaica .....	1969-71 74-79 86-88 90-92 95-97 2003-05	
Mexico .....	1950-52 57-59 67-69 74-85 90-95	
	1997-2002 05-07 11-13	2018-20
Nicaragua .....	1981-83 89-91 96-98 2003-05 11-13	
Panama .....	1966-68 86-88 2004-06 14-16	
Paraguay .....	1994-96 2006-08	
Peru .....	1946-51 65-67 70-72 75-77 81-83 86-88	
	91-93 2001-03 09-11	2016-18
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	2009-11	
Saint Lucia .....	1982-84 1998-2000 08-10	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....		2017-19
Suriname .....	1983-85 92-94 2000-02	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1973-75 78-80 88-93 2015-17	
Uruguay .....	1951-53 61-63 69-71 87-89 2008-10	2018-20
Venezuela .....	1947-49 53-55 59-61 66-68 74-90 94-96	
	1999-2001 09-11	2017-19

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

Andorra .....	2001-03	2017-19
Australia .....	1948-50 53-55 62-64 74-76 80-82 86-88	
	92-97 2002-06 08-12 15-17	

Austria	1963–65 76–78 82–84 91–93 2000–02 06–08 13–14 15	
Belgium	1946 49–54 67–69 74–76 80–82 86–88 92–94 1998–2000 04–06 10–11	2016–18
Canada	1946–48 50–52 56–58 65–67 74–77 1981–2001 04–09 10–14	2018
Denmark	1948–50 60–62 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 05–07 13–14	2018–19
Finland <sup>3</sup>	1957–59 72–74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–12 15–16	
France	1946–2005 06–11 12–17	2018–20
Germany	1974–2005 06–07 09–12 14–17	2018–20
Greece <sup>4</sup>	1946 56–58 66 70–72 76–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000 03–05 07–09 14–16	
Iceland	1985–87 97–99 2005–07	
Ireland	1968–70 79–81 88–90 94–96 2003–05 12–13 16–17	2018–20
Italy	1961–63 70–72 74–82 86–94 1998–2003 04–06 10–12 14–15	2016–18
Liechtenstein	2008 09–10	
Luxembourg	1964–66 83–85 95–97 2007–09	
Malta	1978–80 2001–02 09–11	
Netherlands	1947–48 55–60 73–75 77–79 83–85 89–91 95–97 2001–03 07–09 12–13	
New Zealand	1947–49 59–61 71–73 77–79 83–85 89–91 1998–2000 07–09 13–14	
Norway	1946–47 54–56 69–71 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 08–11	2017–19
Portugal <sup>4</sup>	1976–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000–01 07–09 14–16	
San Marino	2013–15	
Spain <sup>4</sup>	1959–61 73–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2002–06 11–13 17	2018–20*
Sweden	1951–53 66–68 74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–09 13 14–17	
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	2011–12 15–16	
Turkey <sup>4</sup>	1947–49 53–55 67–69 74–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2003–06 09–10 12–13 17	2018–20
UK	1947–2004 05–07 08–13 14–16	2017–19
USA	1946–2009 10–12 13–15	2016–18

Notes

\* On 13 June 2018 the General Assembly elected the following 18 members of ECOSOC, to hold three-year terms beginning 1 January 2019: Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali (African states); Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan (Asia–Pacific states); Armenia and Ukraine (Eastern European states); Brazil, Jamaica and Paraguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Canada, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the USA (Western European and Other states). The Assembly also elected Cambodia, Malta and Yemen to complete the terms of Tajikistan, Spain and UAE, respectively, who had decided to relinquish their seats effective 31 December 2018. The new members will serve a term from 1 January until 31 December 2019, in the cases of Cambodia and Yemen, and in the case of Malta, expiring on 31 December 2020.

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on ECOSOC for the following periods: 1946, 1962–64, 1969–71, 1974–78, 1980–82, 1984–86 and 1988–92. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on ECOSOC from 1946–47, 1950–52, 1954–56, 1963–68, 1974–77 and 1989–91.
- 2 Hungary had a one-year term in 2011 and was replaced by Bulgaria.
- 3 Finland and Switzerland each served two-year terms for 2015–16.
- 4 Turkey and Spain replaced Greece and Portugal for 2017.

## SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

In recent years, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has held one substantive four-week session annually in July, alternating between New York and Geneva, and an organisational session of not more than four days in late January/early February. Under GA res. [68/1](#) of September 2013, ECOSOC continues to have one substantive and one organisational session each year, but has shifted its work programme to a July–July cycle.

An operational activities for development segment is now held immediately following the first regular sessions of the executive boards of the UN system funds and programmes. Through this segment, the Council provides overall coordination and guidance for operational development funds and programmes on a system-wide basis.

A humanitarian affairs segment is held in June, through which the Council continues to contribute to strengthening the coordination and effectiveness of UN humanitarian assistance and support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, in order to promote an improved, coordinated response by the UN.

A high-level segment is held in July. It continues to discharge the functions of the Council's high-level segment as provided for in General Assembly resolutions [45/264](#) (1991), [48/162](#) (1993), [50/227](#) (1996) and [61/16](#) (2006). Dedicated coordination and management meetings are held regularly to perform the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in the same General Assembly resolutions. The Council will also schedule elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to fill vacancies in its subsidiary bodies during the coordination and management meetings of the session.

An integration segment will be held annually, the timing and modalities of which are decided by the Council. The main functions of the segment will be to consolidate all the inputs of Member States, Council subsidiary bodies, the UN system and other relevant stakeholders, and to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The Council holds the regular meetings of its substantive sessions in New York. The humanitarian affairs segment continues to alternate between New York and Geneva.

In July 2018, the Council President convened the annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment held in the framework of the high-level segment of the Council (GA res. [67/290](#) of July 2013). The 2018 High-level Political Forum is the third since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015.

ECOSOC decisions are taken by a simple majority of members present and voting. The Bureau is elected by ECOSOC at the beginning of each annual session.

### Bureau 2018 session

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#### President

Marie Chatardová, Czech Republic

#### Vice-Presidents

Inga Rhonda King, Saint Vincent  
and the Grenadines

Jerry Matthews Matjila, South Africa

Marc Pecsteen De Buytsverwe, Belgium

Mahmadamin Mahmadinov, Tajikistan



## 144 SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF ECOSOC

### FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

#### Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 50  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 60 4280  
Email: [sgb@unodc.org](mailto:sgb@unodc.org)

Internet: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/)  
Secretary: Jo Dedejne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

#### Purpose

The CND was established in 1946 as the central UN policy-making body for addressing drug-related matters (ECOSOC res. 9 (I)). The CND and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) are the governing bodies of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The CND monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to Member States and to UNODC to combat the world drug problem, in line with the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (see GA res. 64/182). The CND led the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016, which took place in New York (19–21 April 2016) and negotiated its outcome document (GA res. S-30/1). Since the adoption of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) outcome document, the CND has been facilitating a comprehensive and inclusive follow-up process to further the implementation of each of the seven thematic areas. Acting in an open-ended setting, the CND also carries out functions assigned to it by international drug control treaties and serves as the governing body of the Fund of the UN International Drug Control Programme, which is administered by UNODC.

#### Meetings

Members usually meet in Vienna in March, with a shorter reconvened session in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision 2009/251). Since 2011, the CND and CCPCJ have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision 2011/259).

#### Membership

ECOSOC res. 1991/49 enlarged the membership of the Commission from 40 to 53 members, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 11 for African states; 11 for Asia–Pacific states; six for Eastern European states; 10 for Latin American and Caribbean states; 14 for Western European and Other states. One seat rotates between Asia–Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean states every four years.

Elections are held at two-year intervals, usually in April. Members serve four-year terms. In accordance with ECOSOC resolutions 845 (XXXII) and 1147 (XLI), members are elected from among UN Member States and members of the specialised agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, with due regard to the adequate representation of countries that are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries that are important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or illicit

traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem; and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Memberships expire on 31 December of each term.

The Bureau is composed of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur. The Commission elects its Bureau for the following session at the end of its reconvened session in the second half of the year.

## Members (53)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (11 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1978-81 84-87 96-99 2004-07 12-15	2018-21
Angola	2000-03 14-17	
Benin	2000-03 14-17	
Botswana	2008-11	
Burkina Faso	2002-05	2018-21
Cameroon	2004-11 12-15	2016-19
Côte d'Ivoire	1984-85 88-91 1994-2001 10-13	2018-21
DR Congo	1982-85 2004-15	2016-19
Egypt	1946-77 1988-2003 12-15	
Eswatini	2000-03 10-13	
Ethiopia	2008-11	
Gabon	1992-95	
Gambia	1990-93 2002-05	
Ghana	1964-71 1990-2001 10-13	
Guinea	1994-97	
Kenya	1973-79	2016-19
Lesotho	1992-95	
Liberia	1994-97	
Libya	1990-93 2000-03	
Madagascar	1962 76-95 2004-07	
Malawi	1980-83	
Mali	1986-89	
Mauritania		2016-19
Mauritius	1997-2001	
Morocco	1962-65 67-77 84-87 92-99 2008-11	
Mozambique	2000-03	
Namibia	2006-09 12-15	
Niger	2006-09	
Nigeria	1966-68 72-75 82-89 92-99 2002-09 14-17	
Senegal	1982-93 2006-09	
Sierra Leone	1997-2001 10-13	
South Africa	1996-99 2002-05	2016-19
Sudan	1996-2011	2016-19
Togo	1970-81 2014-17	2018-21
Tunisia	1978-81 92-99	
Uganda	2004-11	2016-19
UR of Tanzania	2012-15	
Zambia	1986-89 2004-07 12-15	
Zimbabwe	2012-15	
<b>Asia-Pacific states (11/12 seats, one rotating)</b>		
Afghanistan	2012-15	2018-21
China	1946-69 1986-2005 08-15	2016-19
India	1946-85 1988-2007 10-17	2018-21
Indonesia	1973-81 86-93 96-99 2002-05 14-17	

Iran .....	1946-72 74-81 84-87 1992-2015 .....	2016-19
Iraq .....	.....	2018-21
Japan .....	1962-2009 12-15 .....	2016-19
Kazakhstan .....	2000-03 08-11 14-17 .....	
Kyrgyzstan .....	2000-03 .....	2018-21
Lao PDR .....	1997-2001 04-07 10-13 .....	
Lebanon .....	1970-73 88-91 1994-2001 04-07 .....	
Malaysia .....	1982-93 96-99 2004-07 .....	
Myanmar .....	2004-07 10-13 .....	
Pakistan .....	1969-99 2002-05 08-15 .....	2016-19
Philippines .....	1992-95 2000-03 .....	
Qatar .....	.....	2016-19
ROK .....	1963-68 82-85 1992-2003 06-09 12-15 .....	2016-19
Saudi Arabia .....	2006-13 .....	
Sri Lanka .....	1984-87 94-97 .....	
Syrian AR .....	1992-99 .....	
Tajikistan .....	2006-09 14-17 .....	
Thailand .....	1973-2015 .....	2016-19
Turkmenistan .....	2012-15 .....	
UAE .....	2004-11 .....	
Yemen .....	2008-11 .....	

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

Belarus .....	2002-05 10-13 .....	2016-19
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	2004-07 .....	
Bulgaria .....	1982-93 96-99 .....	
Croatia .....	2004-07 14-17 .....	2018-21
Czech Republic .....	1993-2003 08-11 14-17 .....	2018-21
Hungary .....	1957-93 2004-07 12-15 .....	2016-19
Lithuania .....	2008-11 .....	
Poland .....	1946-56 62-63 88-99 2006-09 12-15 .....	
Republic of Moldova .....	2008-11 .....	
Romania .....	1973-77 1994-2001 10-13 .....	
Russian Federation .....	1946-2017 .....	2018-21
Slovakia .....	2000-03 .....	2016-19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	2000-03 .....	
Ukraine .....	1994-2009 12-15 .....	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (10/11 seats, one rotating)**

Argentina .....	1965-67 72-89 2000-11 .....	2016-19
Bahamas .....	1982-85 90-97 .....	
Bolivia .....	1988-2003 06-09 10-17 .....	
Brazil .....	1962-64 67-81 84-91 1996-2007 10-17 .....	2018-21
Chile .....	1973-77 92-95 1997-2001 04-07 10-13 .....	2018-21
Colombia .....	1976-87 1990-2017 .....	2018-21
Cuba .....	1996-2011 14-17 .....	2018-21
Dominican Republic .....	1968-71 .....	
Ecuador .....	1986-93 1996-2003 .....	2016-19
El Salvador .....	2008-11 .....	2016-19
Guatemala .....	2004-07 12-15 .....	2016-19
Jamaica .....	1967-77 92-99 2002-09 .....	
Mexico .....	1946-2009 12-15 .....	2016-19
Nicaragua .....	1992-95 2002-05 .....	
Panama .....	1978-85 .....	
Paraguay .....	1994-97 .....	

Peru .....	1946-75 84-95 2000-15 .....	2016-19
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....	2012-15	
Suriname .....	2012-15	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	2008-11	
Uruguay .....	1992-95 1997-2001 08-15 .....	2016-19
Venezuela .....	1986-89 1992-2003 08-11	

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

Australia .....	1973-2017 .....	2018-21
Austria .....	1957-59 84-85 2000-11 12-15 .....	2016-19
Belgium .....	1978-97 2006-17 .....	2018-21
Canada .....	1946-79 1984-2003 06-17 .....	2018-21
Denmark .....	1988-91 2000-03 12-15	
Finland .....	1984-87 94-97 2008-11	
France .....	1946-2007 10-17 .....	2018-21
Germany .....	1963-2011 12-15 .....	2016-19
Greece .....	1954-56 84-87 1996-2003	
Israel .....	2004-11 12-15 .....	2016-19
Italy .....	1976-2011 12-15 .....	2016-19
Netherlands .....	1946-53 60-62 84-99 2002-05 08-11 12-15 .....	2016-19
Norway .....	1980-83 92-95 2004-07 .....	2016-19
Portugal .....	1996-2003	
Spain .....	1980-83 1986-2005 08-15 .....	2016-19
Sweden .....	1969-79 90-93 96-99 2004-07	
Switzerland .....	1961-75 88-95 1997-2001 04-11 .....	2018-21
Turkey .....	1946-89 92-95 1997-2009 12-15 .....	2016-19
UK .....	1946-2017	
USA .....	1946-2015 .....	2016-19

Notes

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the CND from 1946 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the states created following its dissolution.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the CND in 1992.

**Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East**

Internet: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary\\_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies\\_Index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies_Index.html)

The Subcommission was established in 1973 to serve as a consultative body that would provide the Commission with a regional perspective on dealing with illicit drug activity in the Near and Middle East.

The Subcommission’s functions are to facilitate cooperation and coordination in regional activities directed against illicit drug traffic and to identify priority issues in the area and formulate recommendations to the Commission for addressing these issues. The Subcommission meets annually for four days. It reports directly to the Commission.

The Subcommission was established as a subsidiary body of the Commission by ECOSOC res. 1776 (LIV) (1973) and CND res. 6 (XXV) (1973). The members are listed on the [website](#).

## 148 Regional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)

Internet: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary\\_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies\\_Index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Subsidiary_Bodies/Subsidiary-Bodies_Index.html)

The Commission has four additional regional subsidiary bodies known as the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA):

- [Asia and the Pacific](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1845/LVI](#) (1974)
- [Africa](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1985/11](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1987/34](#)
- [Europe](#), established by ECOSOC res. [1990/30](#).

ECOSOC established the HONLEA as subsidiary bodies of the Commission to further cooperation in drug law enforcement activities at the regional level. Meetings usually take place annually to identify salient policy and enforcement issues in their regions, establish working groups to analyse the issues, and then bring their reports and recommendations to the attention of the Commission.

## Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

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New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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Fax: +1 212 963 2147  
Email: [population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml)

Population Division Director, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: John R Wilmoth, USA

### Purpose

The Commission's role is to follow up on the implementation of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. It assists ECOSOC by:

- Arranging for studies and advising on: population issues and trends; integrating population and development strategies; population and related development policies and programmes; population assistance, upon request, to developing countries and, on a temporary basis, to countries with economies in transition; and any other population and development questions referred to it by either the principal or subsidiary UN organs or specialised agencies
- Monitoring, reviewing and assessing implementation of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action
- Providing recommendations on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to implementation of the Programme of Action.

### Evolution

The Commission was originally named the Population Commission, which was established by ECOSOC res. [3 \(III\)](#) (1946) and tasked with studying and advising ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions. It was renamed following the International Conference on Population and Development (GA res. [49/128](#) (1994)).

GA res. [49/128](#) also charged the Commission with monitoring and assessing implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels. In line with its new mandate, new terms of reference for the Commission were endorsed by ECOSOC res. [1995/55](#). The CPD's current methods of work were the object of ECOSOC decision [2017/260](#) and ECOSOC res. [2016/25](#).

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division acts as the CPD Secretariat. The Secretary is provided by the General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management.

## Meetings

Members meet annually in New York.

## Membership

Originally 12, membership has increased several times and now stands at 47 (GA res. [50/124](#) (1995)). Members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members) and are expected to have a relevant background in population and development. ECOSOC decided ([2005/213](#)) members' terms of office should run for four regular sessions of the Commission, beginning after the conclusion of a regular session and ending at the conclusion of a regular session held after 1 January. The Commission elects a bureau at the start of each regular session. The Bureau usually consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

## Members\* (47)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (12 seats)*</b>		
Algeria	1996-98 2000-03 11-15	
Angola	2010-14	
Benin	2007-11 14-18	
Botswana	1990-93 2002-06	
Burkina Faso	1969-72	2018-22
Burundi	1986-89 1999-2002	2015-19
Cameroon	1966-69 85-88 1993-2009	2017-21
Central African Republic	1968-71	
Chad	2013-17	
Congo	1996-98	
Comoros	2005-09	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997-2000 09-13	2018-22*
DR Congo	1977-84 2003-07 09-13	
Egypt	1968-75 78-81 84-87 89-92 96-99 2001-04 12-16	
Equatorial Guinea	2007-11	
Ethiopia	1997-2000	
Gabon	1970-73 2011-15	
Gambia	2002-10	
Ghana	1962-79 2001-04 10-14	
Guinea	1999-2002	
Kenya	1969-72 1996-2003 04-12	
Lesotho	1996-97	
Liberia	2014-18	
Libya	2004-08	
Madagascar	1992-95 2004-08 13-17	2017-21
Malawi	1967-68 78-81 86-89 1998-2001 10-14	
Mali		2017-21
Mauritania	1974-77 2003-07	2018-22
Mauritius	1985-88	
Morocco	1972-75 80-83 2005-09	2016-20
Niger	1967 73-76 1998-2001	
Nigeria	1967-68 80-91 1996-2006 14-17	
Rwanda	1967-69 73-84 88-95 2009-13	
Senegal	2010-14	
Sierra Leone	1976-83 2007-10	2015-19
South Africa	1998-2001 07-10 14-18	

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Sudan .....	1982-85 92-99 .....	2016-20
Togo .....	1984-91 .....	
Tunisia .....	1964-67 70-77 94-97 2008-12 .....	
Uganda .....	1976-79 89-92 96 2000-03 08-16 .....	2016-20
UR of Tanzania .....	1993-96 2012-16 .....	
Zambia .....	1982-85 90-93 96-97 2002-10 14-18 .....	

**Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)\***

Bangladesh .....	1989-2017 .....	2018-22
China .....	1947-67 1982-2006 07-18 .....	2018-22
India .....	1965-72 74-81 84-87 1994-2006 07-14 .....	2018-21*
Indonesia .....	1952-54 68-69 76-83 96-99 2001-13 .....	
Iran .....	1953-55 70-73 86-93 1996-2015 .....	2015-19
Iraq .....	1988-91 2015-17 <sup>1</sup> .....	
Japan .....	1958-85 1988-2016 .....	2017-21
Kazakhstan .....	2008-12 .....	
Lebanon .....	2002-06 07-10 .....	
Malaysia .....	1984-87 1997-2009 10-18 .....	
Mongolia .....	2014-18 .....	
Nepal .....	1996 .....	
Oman .....	2007-10 14-17 .....	
Pakistan .....	1967-71 92-96 2008 09-13 14-18 .....	
Philippines .....	1967-69 72-79 1996-2001 03-07 10-14 .....	2015-19
Qatar .....	2016-20 .....	
ROK .....	1996-2001 .....	
Sri Lanka .....	1961-64 80-83 2007-11 .....	
Syria .....	1950-52 54-56 62-65 96-98 .....	
Thailand .....	1973-88 1997-2000 02-06 .....	
Turkmenistan .....	2011-15 .....	2016-20
Vanuatu .....	2018-22 .....	
Yemen .....	1999-2002 .....	

**Eastern European states (5 seats)**

Armenia .....	2004-08 .....	
Belarus .....	2000-03 09-13 .....	2015-19
Bulgaria .....	1984-87 96-99 2005-09 .....	2018-22
Croatia .....	1999-2002 08-12 .....	
Georgia .....	2011-15 .....	
Hungary .....	1977-84 1993-2000 03-07 10-14 .....	
Lithuania .....	2001-04 .....	
Poland .....	1988-95 2002-06 07-11 .....	
Republic of Moldova .....	2012-16 .....	2016-20
Romania .....	1973-76 2013-17 .....	2017-21
Russian Federation .....	1947-2006 07-18 .....	2018-22
Serbia .....	2014-18 .....	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>2</sup> .....	1996-98 .....	
Ukraine .....	1947-83 85-92 1996-2001 07-10 .....	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)**

Argentina .....	1954-60 2014-18 .....	2018-22
Barbados .....	1970-73 78-81 .....	
Bolivia .....	1982-85 88-91 2003-07 .....	2015-19
Brazil .....	1947-60 69-80 85-92 1996-2003 05-17 .....	2017-21
Chile .....	1967-68 1999-2002 .....	2016-20
Colombia .....	1985-96 2008-12 .....	2018-22
Costa Rica .....	1954-57 73-76 84-87 1999-2000 .....	

Cuba .....	1986-89 96 2009-13 .....	2017-21
Dominican Republic .....	1977-80 14-18	
Ecuador .....	1967-69 74-77 80-83 2011-15	
El Salvador .....	1958-65 1996-2001 03-07 11-15	
Grenada .....	2007-11	
Guatemala .....	2010-14	
Guyana .....	2002-09	
Haiti .....	1970-73 1999-2002 05-08 09-13 .....	2018-22
Honduras .....	1981-84 92-95 2007-11	
Jamaica .....	1967-71 1994-2006 07-14 .....	2015-19 <sup>1</sup>
Mexico .....	1961-64 76-79 1982-2006 07-10 13-17 .....	2017-21
Nicaragua .....	1993-96 2002-06	
Panama .....	1965-68 74-81 90-93 1997-2000	
Paraguay .....	1999-2000	
Peru .....	1966-69 72-75 81-84 96-98 2001-09 14-18	
Saint Lucia .....	2010-14	
Uruguay .....	1961-64 2007-10 13-17	
Venezuela .....	1969-72 96-97	

**Western European and Other states (10 seats)**

Australia .....	1947-49 52-53 65-68	
Austria .....	1965-68 2001-04	
Belgium .....	1951-64 1989-2017 .....	2017-21
Canada .....	1947-49 54-60 1993-2000 05-09 .....	2017-20
Denmark .....	1969-76 2013-17 .....	2017-21
Finland .....	1976-83 96 2008-12 .....	2016-20
France .....	1947-2008	2017-21
Germany .....	1985-2013 14-18	2018-22
Greece .....	1962-64 81-84	
Ireland .....	2002-06	
Israel .....	1956-59 2009-13 .....	2015-19
Italy .....	1960-63 96-97 1999-2002	
Luxembourg .....	2003-07 10-14 .....	2017-21
Malta .....	1996-98	
Netherlands .....	1947-50 65-68 73-88 1992-2012 13-17 .....	2018-22
New Zealand .....	1969-72	
Norway .....	1950-61 77-84 2002-05 12-16	
Portugal .....	2011-15	
Spain .....	1969-72 77-80 2007-11 12-16	
Sweden .....	1950-55 64-75 84-91 1998-2001 05-10	
Switzerland .....	2005-17	
Turkey .....	1973-76 85-92 1997-2004	
UK .....	1947-2001 07-18	
USA .....	1947-2006 07-18 .....	2018-22

**Bureau (51st session, 2018)**

**Chair**

Ion Jinga, Romania

**Vice-Chairs**

Jawad Ali, Pakistan

Nicola Barker-Murphy, Jamaica

Zandile Bhengu, South Africa

René Lauer, Luxembourg



## Notes

- \* On 16 April 2018 ECOSOC elected by acclamation five members to serve a four-year term, beginning at the first meeting of the 53rd session in 2019 and expiring at the close of the 56th session in 2023: DR Congo and Togo (African states); Iran and Malaysia (Asia-Pacific states); and Belarus (Eastern European states). It postponed the election of two members from the Latin American and Caribbean states and one member from the Western European and Other states. It also elected by acclamation India and Côte d'Ivoire for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 54th and 55th sessions respectively. It postponed the election of three outstanding vacancies. As at 29 June 2018, there were five vacancies: two in the Asia-Pacific states group for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 54th session, in 2021, and two in the African states group and one in the Asia-Pacific states group for the 2018–22 term.
- Terms shown in the list that appear for more than the usual four years are due to the ECOSOC decision [2005/213](#) and rule 15 of the rules of the functional commissions of the Council, which request the Commission to hold the first meeting of the next session immediately after the closure of the previous session for the sole purpose of electing a new chair and other members of the Bureau.
- 1 On 8 April 2015, ECOSOC elected Iraq, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 50th session in 2017; as well as Jamaica, also by acclamation, for a term beginning on the first meeting of the Commission's 49th session in 2015 and expiring at the close of the Commission's 52nd session in 2019.
  - 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1947–53 and 1965–68. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

## Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Palais de Nations  
8–14, Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

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Email: [stdev@unctad.org](mailto:stdev@unctad.org)

Internet: [www.unctad.org/en/Pages/CSTD.aspx](http://www.unctad.org/en/Pages/CSTD.aspx)

UNCTAD Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (since September 2013; reappointed in July 2017 for a second four-year term from September 2017 to August 2021)

### Purpose

The Commission provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant issues through analysis and policy recommendations or options in order to enable those organs to guide the future work of the UN, develop common policies and agree on appropriate actions. It first met in 1993.

The Commission acts as a forum for:

- Examining science and technology questions and their implications for development
- Advancing understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries
- Formulating recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the UN system.

ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) gave the Commission the additional mandate for the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

### Evolution

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [1992/218](#) in accordance with GA res. [46/235](#) (1992) on the restructuring and revitalisation of the UN in the economic, social and related fields. It replaced the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

ECOSOC res. [1992/62](#) reaffirmed the Commission's mandate as set forth in ECOSOC and General Assembly resolutions, including GA resolutions [34/218](#) (1979), [41/183](#) (1986), [42/192](#) (1987), [44/14](#) (1989) and [46/235](#) (1991). ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#) decided the Commission should work more closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNCTAD serves as the Secretariat for the Commission.

### Meetings

The Commission usually meets in Geneva for a week in May. ECOSOC res. [2002/37](#) requested the Commission meet annually, starting from the sixth session held in May 2003.

### Membership

ECOSOC res. [2006/46](#) increased the Commission's membership from 33 to 43. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list). Terms are four years, ending 31 December of the year shown. The Commission elects a bureau for the next session at each regular session. The Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

### Members\* (43)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (11 seats)</b>		
Angola .....		2015–18
Burkina Faso .....		2017–20
Cameroon .....	2013–16	2017–20
Central African Republic .....	2013–16	
Côte d'Ivoire .....		2015–18
DR Congo .....	2009–12	2017–20
Equatorial Guinea .....	2009–12	
Ghana .....	2009–12	
Kenya .....		2015–18
Lesotho .....	2011–14	
Liberia .....	2013–16	
Mali .....	2009–12	
Mauritania .....		2015–18
Mauritius .....	2011–14	2015–18
Nigeria .....	2013–16	2017–20
Rwanda .....	2011–14	
South Africa .....	2009–12	2017–20
Togo .....	2011–14	
Tunisia .....	2011–14	
Uganda .....		2015–18
UR of Tanzania .....	2011–14	
Zambia .....	2013–16	
<b>Asia–Pacific states (9 seats)</b>		
China .....	2011–14	2015–18
India .....	2011–14	2015–18
Iran .....	2011–14	2015–18
Japan .....	2013–16	2017–20
Jordan .....	2009–12	
Kazakhstan .....		2017–20
Oman .....	2009–12 13–16	
Pakistan .....	2009–12	2015–18
Philippines .....	2011–14	

Saudi Arabia .....	2011–14 .....	2017–20
Sri Lanka .....	2009–16 .....	
Thailand .....		2015–18
Turkmenistan .....	2014–16 <sup>1</sup> .....	2017–20

**Eastern European states (5 seats)**

Bulgaria .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
Hungary .....	2011–16 .....	2017–20*
Latvia .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
Poland .....		2015–18
Russian Federation .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Slovakia .....	2009–12 .....	

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

Bolivia .....		2015–18
Brazil .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Chile .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Costa Rica .....	2009–16 .....	
Cuba .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
Dominican Republic .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
El Salvador .....	2011–14 .....	2017–20
Jamaica .....	2009–12 .....	
Mexico .....	2013–16 .....	2017–20
Peru .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18

**Western European and Other states (10 seats)**

Austria .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Canada .....		2015–18
Finland .....	2009–16 .....	2018–20*
France .....	2011–14 .....	
Germany .....	2013–16 .....	2017–20
Israel .....	2009–12 .....	
Malta .....	2011–14 .....	
Portugal .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Sweden .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
Switzerland .....	2009–16 .....	2017–20
Turkey .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18
UK .....		2015–18
USA .....	2011–14 .....	2015–18

**Bureau (elected in 2018 for the 21st session, 2019)**

**Chair**

A Min Tjoa, Austria

**Vice-Chairs**

Kekgonne Baipoledi, Botswana

Ruijin Wang, China

Peter Major, Hungary

Vacant, Latin American and Caribbean states

**Notes**

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected the following 17 members to four-year terms, beginning 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia (African states); China, Iran, Nepal and Thailand (Asia-Pacific states); Hungary, Latvia and Romania (Eastern European states); Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Belgium, Canada, UK and US (Western European and Other states). On 24 July 2018, ECOSOC elected Oman (Asia-Pacific states) and Turkey (Western European and Other states) for the 2019–22 term; it postponed the election of one member from the African states and three members from the Latin American and Caribbean states for the same term. On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC was informed that Hungary would resign from its seat on the Commission, effective 31 December 2018. It then elected Serbia, by acclamation, to complete the term of office expiring on 31 December 2020. Filling one outstanding vacancy, Finland was elected, by acclamation, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

- 1 On 23 April 2014, filling one outstanding vacancy, Turkmenistan was elected, by acclamation, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

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## High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Internet: [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf)

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

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

### Purpose

The Forum was created at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 to build on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which it replaced. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the Forum has been mandated to have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates.

The Forum provides political leadership and oversight over the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. This includes facilitating sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, providing guidance and recommendations for follow-up, ensuring the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and addressing new and emerging issues. It promotes system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs acts as the substantive secretariat to the Forum, through its Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development. The format and organisational aspects of the Forum are contained in GA res. [67/290](#) (2013). The follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and the role of the Forum are further elaborated in GA res. [70/299](#) (2016).

### Evolution

The CSD was established by the General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit (ECOSOC res. [1993/207](#) in accordance with GA res. [47/191](#) (1992)). UN Member States agreed at Rio+20 to establish the Forum to replace the CSD.

### Meetings

The Forum meets for two days every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly, and every year for eight days under the auspices of ECOSOC, including a three-day ministerial segment during the high-level segment of ECOSOC.

The Forum first met in September 2013 under the auspices of the General Assembly. It will meet again under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2019. It met in July 2014, July 2015, July 2016 and July 2017 under the auspices of ECOSOC. From 2016, the Forum replaced the ECOSOC annual ministerial review. The 2018 Forum, held from 9 to 18 July, had the theme 'Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies'.

### Members

The Forum is open to all UN Member States and states members of specialised agencies. Provisions include active participation of non-state actors, major groups, members of civil society and other stakeholders in sustainable development. The Forum is chaired by the ECOSOC President.

## Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

UN-Women  
18th Floor  
220 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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Internet: [www.unwomen.org/csw](http://www.unwomen.org/csw)

Twitter: [@UN\\_CSW](https://twitter.com/UN_CSW)

UN-Women Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013; reappointed for a second four-year term in July 2017)

### Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [11 \(II\)](#) (1946) to prepare reports for ECOSOC on matters concerning the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields, and to make recommendations on problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights. Its mandate has since been expanded several times.

The Commission's principal output is the Agreed Conclusions on the priority theme for the year. In addition to the Agreed Conclusions, the Commission can adopt resolutions on women's rights issues.

### Evolution

ECOSOC resolutions [1987/22](#) and [1996/6](#) expanded and updated the Commission's mandate in response to the outcomes of the Third and Fourth World Conferences on Women, held in 1985 and 1995, respectively.

GA res. [50/203](#) (1995) decided the Commission would have a central role in monitoring the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). This role was reaffirmed by GA res. [55/71](#) (2000), with the inclusion of monitoring implementation of the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly.

ECOSOC res. [2015/6](#), which contains the Commission's current working methods, affirms that the Commission will also contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### Structure

The Secretariat for the substantive work of the Commission is the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), which was created in 2010 (GA res. [64/289](#)). UN-Women is responsible for substantive servicing of the Commission, including preparation of analysis and reports for the session, supporting the work of the CSW Bureau, helping to create a conducive environment for exchange of experiences and negotiations, facilitating the participation of civil society representatives in the sessions and coordinating side events held at the UN during the Commission's sessions.

The Commission meets in plenary meetings that include a ministerial segment. It has one working group, the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women. The Group was established by ECOSOC res. [1983/27](#) and consists of five members selected from the Commission's members with regard to geographical representation, tasked with bringing to the Commission's attention communications that appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women.

## Meetings

The Commission meets annually for 10 working days at UN Headquarters in New York, usually in late February or early March.

## Membership

The Commission has 45 members. It originally had 15 members, and has been enlarged several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1989/45](#). Members are elected for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list). Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#) provided that members' terms would begin immediately after the end of the Commission's regular session held after 1 January following election and finish at the end of the regular session held after 1 January following the election of the states that succeed them, unless they are re-elected.

The Commission's Bureau is elected at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately following the closure of the previous session. Members serve for two years. The Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs.

### Members, 63rd session\* (45)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (13 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1993-96 2003-07	2018-22
Angola	1995-98	
Benin <sup>1</sup>	2000-04	
Botswana	1968-70 2002-06	
Burkina Faso	1988-91 2002-06 13-17	
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	1999-2003	
Cameroon	2006-10	
Central African Republic	1971-74 2010-14	
Comoros	2010-14	2018-22
Congo	1995-98 2003-07 14-18	2018-22
Côte d'Ivoire	1987-94 1998-2001	
DR Congo	1971-78 81-84 87-94 2011-15	
Djibouti	2006-10	
Egypt <sup>1,2</sup>	1962-76 81-84 90-93 1999-2003 14-18	
Equatorial Guinea		2015-19
Eritrea	2008-12	2016-20
Eswatini	1996-99 2010-14	
Ethiopia	1976-79 1997-2000	
Gabon	2002-06 07-11	
Gambia	2010-14	
Ghana	1962-70 79-82 90-93 1997-2000 04-08 14-18	2018-22
Guinea <sup>1</sup>	1964-69 73-76 94-97 2001-05 09-13	
Guinea-Bissau	1993-96	
Kenya	1967 72-75 83-86 94-97 2014-18	2018-22
Lesotho	1980-83 88-91 1998-2001 06-10 13-17	
Liberia	1966-75 83-86 2011-15	2015-19
Libya	1977-80 94-97 2010-14	
Madagascar	1968-69 73-80 92-95	
Malawi <sup>1,2</sup>	2000-04 12-13	2015-19
Mali	1996-99 2005-09	
Mauritania	1967-68 70-72 2009-13	
Mauritius	1985-88 2004-08	

Morocco .....	1969-71 89-92 1997-2000 05-09	
Namibia .....	1994-97 2007-11	2017-21
Niger .....	1977-80 2007-11 12-16	2017-21
Nigeria .....	1971-74 80-83 90-93 2003-07	2016-20
Rwanda .....	1991-94 1998-2001 09-13	
Senegal .....	1975-78 79-82 1999-2003 08-12	
Sierra Leone .....	1963-65 83-86	
South Africa .....	2002-06	
Sudan <sup>2</sup> .....	1981-96 1998-2006 13-16	
Togo .....	1976-79 84-87 95-98 2006-10	
Tunisia <sup>1</sup> .....	1967-72 85-88 94-97 2001-05	2017-21
Uganda .....	1967 79-82 90-93 1998-2001 13-17	
UR of Tanzania <sup>1</sup> .....	1989-92 2001-09 14-18	
Zambia .....	1984-90 92-95 2006-10	
Zimbabwe .....	1990-93 2011-15	

**Asia-Pacific states (11 seats)**

Bahrain .....		2017-21
Bangladesh .....	1987-94 2010-18	
Cambodia .....	2007-11	
China .....	1947-63 65-67 73-76 1980-2004 04-16	2017-21
Cyprus .....	1968-70 90-97	
DPRK .....	1999-2003	
India .....	1947-51 73-88 1990-2001 03-07 08-12 14-18	
Indonesia .....	1955-57 62-65 71-78 83-86 90-93 95-98 2002-10 12-16	
Iran .....	1952-54 62 64-72 76-79 1990-2001 02-15	2015-19
Iraq .....	1967-72 79-82 2009-13	2018-22
Japan <sup>1</sup> .....	1958-63 65-70 72-75 1977-2017	2018-22
Kazakhstan .....	2004-08 14-18	
Kuwait .....		2016-20
Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup> .....	2000-04	
Lebanon .....	1950-55 96-99	
Malaysia .....	1967-71 79-82 1990-2001 02-14	
Mongolia <sup>1</sup> .....	1999-2003 10-14	2015-19
Myanmar .....	1952-54	
Nepal .....	1964-66	
Pakistan <sup>1</sup> .....	1952-60 76-95 2001-05 07-11 13-17	
Philippines .....	1961-75 83-98 2010-14	
Qatar .....	2005-09	2016-20
ROK .....	1994-2001 02-18	2018-22
Saudi Arabia .....		2018-22
Sri Lanka .....	1998-2001	
Syrian AR .....	1947-49	
Tajikistan .....	2014-18	
Thailand .....	1971-78 1989-2000 03-07 11-15	
Turkmenistan .....		2018-22
UAE .....	2002-10	

**Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Albania .....		2015-19
Armenia .....	2003-11	
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup> .....	2001-05 07-11	
Belarus .....	1952-57 67-78 85-88 93-96 2009-17	
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....		2015-19
Bulgaria .....	1977-80 91-98	

Croatia <sup>1</sup> .....	2000-09	
Estonia .....	2011-15	2017-21
Georgia .....	2011-15	
Hungary .....	1964-76 2004-08	
Lithuania <sup>1</sup> .....	1999-2003	
Poland .....	1951-68 89-92 1997-2000	
Romania .....	1969-75	
Russian Federation .....	1947-2007 08-16	2016-20
Slovakia .....	1993-99	
Ukraine .....	1981-84 91	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)**

Argentina <sup>1</sup> .....	1955-61 72-75 2001-05 10-14	
Bahamas .....	1990-97	
Belize .....	2005-09	
Bolivia .....	1998-2001 03-07	
Brazil <sup>1</sup> .....	1952-54 85-92 1996-2004 06-10 12-16	2016-20
Chile .....	1952-54 66-75 1992-2004	2017-21
Colombia .....	1960-65 70-76 89-96 2009-13	2015-19
Costa Rica .....	1947-50 69-75 88-91 94-97	
Cuba .....	1952-62 76-79 80-91 93-96 1998-2001 02-06 08-12 12-16	
Dominican Republic .....	1951-59 64-66 68-78 1996-2012 12-16	
Ecuador .....	1984-87 90-97 2006-10 13-17	2018-22
El Salvador .....	2004-08 10-18	
Guatemala .....	1967-69 80-83 88-91 2002-06	2016-20
Guyana .....	2014-18	
Haiti .....	1949-51 53-55 2008-12	2018-22
Honduras .....	1966-68 80-83	
Jamaica .....	1990-93 2011-15	
Mexico <sup>1</sup> .....	1947-52 57-68 76-79 1983-2003 06-10	
Nicaragua .....	1969-71 73-76 84-87 2002-06 09-13	2018-22
Panama .....	1979-82	
Paraguay .....	1997-2000 07-11 13-17	
Peru <sup>1</sup> .....	1963-65 67-69 77-80 92-95 1997-2009	2017-21
Saint Lucia .....	1998-2001	
Suriname .....	2004-08	
Trinidad and Tobago .....		2016-20
Uruguay .....	1970-72 2010-18	
Venezuela .....	1953-58 67 76-79 81-88 92-95	

**Western European and Other states (8 seats)**

Australia .....	1955-57 61-63 67-69 83-90 93-96	
Austria .....	1965-67 70-72 89-96	
Belgium .....	1956-58 70-80 1995-2003 03-15	2015-19
Canada .....	1958-60 70-76 81-92 2003-07	2017-21
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	1947-50 76-79 84-87 2000-04	
Finland .....	1960-68 71-74 79-82 92-95 2012-16	
France .....	1947-83 1985-2000	
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	1976-90 1997-2017	
Greece .....	1949-51 59-61 73-76 85-88 95-98	
Iceland .....	2004-08	
Ireland .....		2017-21
Israel .....	1956-61 2009-17	2017-21
Italy <sup>1</sup> .....	1981-84 87-94 1999-2003 09-13	
Liechtenstein .....		2015-19
Netherlands <sup>1</sup> .....	1951-53 59-64 66-69 91-94 2001-09 11-15	



New Zealand .....	1952–53 77–80	
Norway .....	1969–75 80–83 96–99 .....	2016–20
Portugal .....	1995–98	
Spain .....	1962–64 68–70 81–84 92–95 2007–15 .....	2015–19
Sweden .....	1954–59 75–78 88–91 2008–12	
Switzerland .....	2013–17	
Turkey <sup>1</sup> .....	1947–50 67–69 88–91 1999–2011	
UK <sup>1</sup> .....	1947–86 1997–2009 .....	2016–20
USA .....	1947–94 1996–2016	

### Bureau (62nd and 63rd sessions, 2018 and 2019)

#### Chair

Geraldine Byrne Nason, Ireland

#### Vice-Chairs

Mauricio Carabali Baquero, Colombia

Koki Muli Grignon, Kenya

Rena Tasuja, Estonia

Vacant, Asia–Pacific states

#### Notes

- \* On 16 April 2018 ECOSOC elected by acclamation 11 members to serve a four-year term beginning at the first meeting in 2019 of the 64th session and expiring at the close of the 67th session in 2023: Equatorial Guinea, South Africa and Togo (African states); Bangladesh and Malaysia (Asia-Pacific states); Armenia and Belarus (Eastern European states); Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia, Germany and USA (Western European and Other states).
- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/234](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on: 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 47th session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 48th session; and 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 49th session.
  - 2 In November 2013, ECOSOC elected Egypt for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 59th session in 2014 and expiring at the close of the 62nd session in 2018; and Sudan for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 60th session in 2016 (replacing Malawi, which resigned from its seat effective 6 May 2013).
  - 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

## Statistical Commission

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United States of America

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Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom>

Chair: Zachary Mwangi Chege, Kenya

### Purpose

The Commission was established by ECOSOC res. [8 \(I\)](#) (1946). It considers special issues of concern in international statistical development, methodological issues, coordination and integration of international statistical programmes, support of technical cooperation activities in statistics, and organisational matters.

It helps ECOSOC:

- Promote the development of national statistics and improve their comparability
- Coordinate the statistical work of specialised agencies and the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat
- Advise the organs of the UN on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information
- Promote the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally.

The Commission submits a report on each of its sessions to ECOSOC. Its terms of reference are set out in ECOSOC res. [8 \(I\)](#), [8 \(II\)](#) (1946) and [1566 \(L\)](#) (1971).

**Meetings**

ECOSOC decision [1999/223](#) decided the Commission should meet annually in New York, beginning in 2000. Sessions are usually held in February/March. The sessions are substantively serviced by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and attended by Commission member countries and observer countries, the regional commissions, other UN organisations, specialised agencies and related organisations, non-UN international organisations active in international statistical work and non-governmental organisations.

**Membership**

Originally 12, membership has been increased several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1147 \(XLI\)](#) (1966) and now stands at 24. Members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the list of members). Terms expire on 31 December of the final year shown in the list.

A bureau is elected by the Commission for one year with the expectation that members will be re-elected to a second one-year term if available. Nominations are made by members of the Commission, and elections are held at the beginning of a session. The Bureau comprises a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

**Members (24)**

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (5 seats)</b>		
Angola .....	2014–17	
Algeria .....	2002–05	
Botswana .....	1994–2001 10–13	
Cabo Verde .....	2004–07	
Cameroon .....	2010–17	
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1998–2001	
DR Congo .....	2006–09	
Egypt .....	1964–71 78–81 86–89	2018–21
Equatorial Guinea .....		2018–21 <sup>1</sup>
Ethiopia .....	1978–81	
Gabon .....	1974–77	
Ghana .....	1967–95 2002–05	
Kenya .....	1972–87 90–97 2004–07	2016–19
Libya .....	1970–73 82–85 2014–17	
Mali .....	1967–68	
Mauritania .....	2006–09	
Morocco .....	1966–73 88–95 2000–03 10–13	
Niger .....	2012–15	
Nigeria .....	1982–85	
Sierra Leone .....	1974–77	
South Africa .....	2002–09	2018–21
Sudan .....	1962–63 96–99 2008–11	
Togo .....	1982–93 96–99 2008–11	2016–19
Tunisia .....	1967–69 74–81 1998–2001	
Uganda .....	1970–73 2000–03	
UR Tanzania .....	2012–15	
Zambia .....	1986–97	

**Asia-Pacific states (4 seats)**

China	1947-67 1984-2003 05-16	2017-20
India	1947-83 85-88 1993-2004	
Indonesia	1968-71	
Iran	1953-55 89-92 2004-07	
Iraq	1976-83	
Japan	1962-69 1973-2016	2017-20
Lebanon	2008-11	
Malaysia	1972-75 77-84	
Mongolia	2012-15	
Oman	2008-11 12-15	
Pakistan	1967-68 1984-2003	
Philippines	1951 69-72	
Qatar		2016-19
ROK	2004-07	2016-19
Sri Lanka	1973-76	
Thailand	1969-72	

**Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>2</sup>**

Armenia	2009-12	
Belarus	2008-11	2017-20
Bulgaria	1984-91 96-99 2013-16	
Croatia	2004-07	
Czech Republic	1993-95 1997-2004 12-15	
Hungary	1965-68 73-76 80-83 89-92 2000-03 05-08 12-15	
Latvia		2016-19
Lithuania	2008-11	
Poland	1969-72 92-95	
Romania	1957-64 77-80 1996-2003	2016-19
Russian Federation	1947-2017	2018-21
Ukraine	1947-79 81-88 93-96 2004-07	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)**

Argentina	1950-52 72-79 1982-2001	
Barbados	2013-16	
Brazil	1960-67 69-96 2014-17	
Colombia	1996-99 2005-08 10-13	2017-20
Costa Rica	2002-05	
Cuba	1957-64 67-71 84-87 2004-07 12-15	2016-19
Dominican Republic	1956-69 2013-16	
Ecuador	1967-69 80-83	
Honduras	2008-11	
Jamaica	1978-81 92-95 1997-2004 06-09	
Mexico	1947-49 1981-2012	2017-20
Panama	1965-72 77-80 88-91	
Peru	2000-03	2018-21
Suriname	2009-12	
Uruguay	1962-68 73-76	
Venezuela	1970-77	

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

Australia	1952-57 60-71 81-84 93-96 1998-2001 10-13	
Austria	1980-83	
Belgium	1966-73	
Canada	1951-59 62-69 74-81 89-92 2006-09	2018-21
Denmark	1951-60 69-72 2002-05	2018-21
Finland	1981-88 2006-09	
France	1947-80 82-97 2001-04 06-09	

Germany .....	1986–2001 05–16 .....	2017–20
Greece .....	2001–04	
Iceland .....	1974–76 1995–2001	
Ireland .....	1970–73 76–79 82–85	
Italy .....	2010–17	
Netherlands .....	1947–61 90–93 1997–2000 05–16 .....	2018–21
New Zealand .....	1956–63 74–77 85–88 2002–05 14–17	
Norway .....	1947–50 61–68 89–92 2010–13	
Portugal .....	1997–2000	
Spain .....	1972–75 78–89 94–97 2002–05	
Sweden .....	1973–80 93–96 2014–17	
Switzerland .....		2017–20
Turkey .....	1947–50	
UK .....	1947–2004 05–16 .....	2017–20
USA .....	1947–81 1984–2003 04–15 .....	2016–19

**Bureau (elected March 2018)**

**Chair**

Zachary Mwangi  
Chege, Kenya

**Vice-Chairs**

Masato Aida, Japan  
Tudorel Andrei, Romania  
Julio A Santaella, Mexico

**Rapporteur**

Georges-Simon Ulrich,  
Switzerland

Notes

- 1 Elected on 16 April 2018 for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.
- 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1954 to 1956. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

**Commission for Social Development (CSocD)**

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Internet: [www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csocd-social-policy-and-development-division.html](http://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csocd-social-policy-and-development-division.html)

Director UN Division for Social Policy and Development: Daniela Bas, Italy

**Purpose**

Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, CSocD has been the main UN body in charge of the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, and serves as the forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues. It also contributes to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, within its existing mandate.

Originally known as the Social Commission but renamed in 1966, CSocD was established by ECOSOC res. 10 (II) (1946). Its purpose was to advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies. The Commission's mandate was further developed by ECOSOC resolutions 830J (XXXII) (1961), 1139 (XLI) (1966) and 1996/7. Since 2006, the Commission has taken up key social development themes as part of its follow-up to the outcome of the Copenhagen Summit.

## Meetings

CSocD meets annually in New York, usually in early February.

## Membership

Originally 18, membership has been increased several times, most recently in 1996, and now stands at 46. Members are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution (as noted in the following list) for four-year terms. Until 2002, terms began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. Under ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#), terms now begin immediately after the Commission's regular session and end at the conclusion of a regular session, usually in February.

The Bureau comprises a chair and four vice-chairs. Bureau members are elected by the Commission at the first meeting of a regular session, held immediately after the end of a regular session for the sole purpose of electing a new bureau (ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#)). Terms are for two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle in accordance (ECOSOC resolutions [2014/3](#) and [2016/6](#)).

## Members 57th session\* (46)

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (12 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1999–2003 <sup>1</sup>	2015–19
Angola	2005–09	
Benin	1995–98 2000–04 <sup>1</sup> 07–11	2015–19
Botswana	1968–70	
Burkina Faso	1966–68 2011–15	
Burundi	1989–92	2015–19
Cameroon	1968–74 1989–2000 07–15	
Central African Republic	1983–86 2003–07	
Chad	1979–82	
Comoros	2001–05 <sup>1</sup>	
Congo	1969–71	2017–20 <sup>2</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	1972–75 92–95 2004–08	2017–21
DR Congo	1975–78 2005–09 13–17	
Egypt	1956–78 95–98 2007–15	
Eswatini	1999–2003 <sup>1</sup>	
Ethiopia	1995–98 2004–08 09–13	
Gabon	1963–65 69–71 75–78 96–99 2001–051 09–13	
Gambia	1997–99	
Ghana	1983–94 2000–04 08–12	2016–20
Guinea	1977–80 91–94 1999–2003	
Kenya	1980–87	
Lesotho	1976–82 2009–13	
Liberia	1983–90 2012–16	
Libya	1987–90 2003–07	
Madagascar	1977–84 91–94 13–17	2017–21
Malawi	1997–2000 13–17	2017–21
Mali	1964–67 75–78 85–88 2004–08	
Mauritania	1964–76 97–99 2012–16	
Mauritius	2009–13	
Morocco	1967–69 80–87 1999–20031	
Namibia	2007–11	2015–19
Nigeria	1972–75 91–94 2000–041 08–16	
Rwanda		2016–20

Senegal .....	1979-82 2003-07 08-12 .....	2017-20 <sup>2</sup>
Sierra Leone .....	1970-72 76-79	
Somalia .....	1971-74	
South Africa .....	1947-51 1997-2009 <sup>1</sup>	
Sudan .....	1973-76 81-84 1988-2004 08-16 .....	2017-21
Togo .....	1979-90 95-98	
Tunisia .....	1962-74 2004-08	
Uganda .....	1964-67 88-91 1997-2000 13-17	
UR of Tanzania .....	1967-68 2001-09 <sup>1</sup>	
Zambia .....	2003-07	
Zimbabwe .....	1985-88 93-96 2011-15	

**Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)**

Bangladesh .....	1987-90 2001-09 <sup>1</sup> 12-15 .....	2016-20
China .....	1947-64 66-68 1989-2005 <sup>1</sup> 05-17 .....	2017-21
Cyprus .....	1967-94	
DPRK .....	1999-2003 05-09	
India .....	1949-57 69-75 79-86 1997-2000 03-11 .....	2018-21
Indonesia .....	1972-83 86-88 92-95 2000-08 <sup>1</sup>	
Iran .....	1967-70 1991-2007 09-13 .....	2015-19
Iraq .....	1962-65 73-80 88-91 .....	2015-19
Japan .....	1971-78 1996-2016 .....	2016-20
Jordan .....	1947-50 53-55	
Kazakhstan .....	2001-05 <sup>1</sup>	
Kuwait .....	2013-17 .....	2018-21
Lebanon .....	1969-71	
Malaysia .....	1962-65 84-87 97-98	
Mongolia .....	1976-87 95-98 2012-16	
Myanmar .....	2005-09	
Nepal .....	1997-99 2007-11 12-15	
Pakistan .....	1967-69 88-95 1997-2000 03-07 08-12 13-17	
Philippines .....	1952-57 67-72 77-84 1989-2000 09-13	
Qatar .....	2009-13 .....	2015-19
ROK .....	1996-2016 .....	2016-20
Sri Lanka .....	1962	
Thailand .....	1970-76 81-88 1999-2003 <sup>1</sup>	
Turkmenistan .....	2014-17 .....	2017-21
UAE .....	2007-11	
Viet Nam .....	2001-05 <sup>1</sup> 12-15	

**Eastern European states (5 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Albania .....	1961-64 2009-13	
Armenia .....	2008-12	
Belarus .....	1951-60 62-71 83-86 1992-2004 12-16 .....	2017-20 <sup>2</sup>
Bulgaria .....	1964-67 2001-05 <sup>1</sup> .....	2017-21 <sup>2</sup>
Croatia .....	1999-2003	
Czech Republic .....	2001-09 <sup>1</sup>	
Hungary .....	1976-79	
Poland .....	1947-50 77-92 1997-2000 13-17	
Republic of Moldova .....	2004-08 16-17 <sup>2</sup> .....	2017-19 <sup>2</sup>
Romania .....	1968-70 75-82 84-91 1997-2000 03-07 13-17 .....	2017-21 <sup>2</sup>
Russian Federation .....	1947-2016 .....	2016-20
Slovakia .....	2007-11	
Ukraine .....	1972-75 80-83 91-98 2005-09 12-15	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)**

Argentina .....	1964–66 68–70 1983–2007 08–12 13–17	
Bolivia .....	1950–52 79–82 93–96 2005–09 .....	2015–19
Brazil .....	1950–55 60–63 2009–17 .....	2017–21
Chile .....	1967–2000 04–08 13–17	
Colombia .....	1947–49 53–59 73–76 .....	2015–19
Costa Rica .....	1971–78 80–83	
Cuba .....	1964–67 69–71 1997–2000 07–15	
Dominican Republic .....	1956–59 72–79 1987–2007 12–16	
Ecuador .....	1957–64 77–80 83–86 89–92 1997–2004 12–16	
El Salvador .....	1980–87 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 08–16 .....	2016–20
Grenada .....	1976–79	
Guatemala .....	1970–72 88–91 97–98 2000–04 <sup>1</sup> 08–12	
Haiti .....	1984–95 1999–2008 <sup>1</sup> 09–13 .....	2017–21
Honduras .....	1964–67	
Jamaica .....	1971–74 1997–2005 <sup>1</sup> 07–11	
Mexico .....	1968–70 75–78 92–95 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 07–15 .....	2015–19
Nicaragua .....	1979–82	
Panama .....	1981–88 .....	2017–21
Paraguay .....	2005–09 .....	2016–20
Peru .....	1947–49 67–68 1996–2008 11–15 .....	2016–20
Suriname .....	2003–07	
Uruguay .....	1954–56 60–69 72–75	
Venezuela .....	1967–71 96–99 2005–13	

**Western European and Other states (10 seats\*)**

Andorra .....	2007–15	
Australia .....	1950–52 54–56 58–61	
Austria .....	1962–65 73–76 83–98 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 12–15 .....	2015–19 <sup>4</sup>
Belgium .....	1951–56 72–75	
Canada .....	1961–64 67–72 84–87 1997–2000	
Denmark .....	1964–66 77–80 85–88 93–96 2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 09–13	
Finland .....	1960–63 75–78 83–86 89–92 1997–2000 05–09 13–17	
France .....	1947–2012 14–17 .....	2017–21 <sup>2</sup>
Germany .....	1987–2016	
Greece .....	1947–48 52–57 67–69	
Iceland .....		2017–20 <sup>2</sup>
Israel .....	1951–56 61–64 66–68 .....	2016–19 <sup>5</sup>
Italy .....	1958–61 70–88 2001–09 <sup>1</sup> 09–13	
Malta .....	1989–2000 03–07	
Monaco .....	2005–09	
Netherlands .....	1957–60 66–71 76–83 85–88 1993–2000 05–13	
New Zealand .....	1947–52 57–60 73–76	
Norway .....	1953–55 67–69 79–82 87–90 95–98	
Portugal .....		2016–19 <sup>5</sup>
Spain .....	1957–60 68–74 89–92 1997–2015	
Sweden .....	1956–59 70–72 81–84 91–94 1999–2003 <sup>1</sup> 09–13	
Switzerland .....	2001–05 <sup>1</sup> 09–13 14–17 .....	2017–21
Turkey .....	1949–51 77–84 1999–2011	
UK .....	1947–82	
USA .....	1947–2016 .....	2016–20

**Bureau (56th session, 2017–18)<sup>6</sup>**

**Chair**

Nikulás Hannigan, Iceland

**Vice-Chairs**

Lot Dzonzi, Malawi  
 Mihaela Mecea, Romania  
 Bruno Rios, Mexico

**Rapporteur**

Yao Shaojun, China

Notes

- \* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation nine members to serve a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the 58th session in 2019 and expiring at the close of the 61st session in 2023: Chad, Morocco, Sierra Leone and South Africa (African states); Iraq (Asia-Pacific states); Argentina, Colombia and Guatemala (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Israel (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of two members from the Asia-Pacific states, one member from the Eastern European states and two members from the Western European and Other states for the same term. It also elected by acclamation India and Kuwait (Asia-Pacific states), filling outstanding seats, for a four-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 59th session in 2021. As at June 2018, there were three outstanding vacancies from Western European and Other states, for terms of varying duration.
- 1 ECOSOC decision [2002/210](#) extended the terms of office for members of the Commission whose terms were to expire on: 31 December 2002 until the conclusion of the 41st session; 31 December 2003 until the conclusion of the 42nd session; 31 December 2004 until the conclusion of the 43rd session.
  - 2 In April 2017, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following seven members to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission, for terms beginning immediately and expiring as noted: Congo and Senegal (African states); Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova and Romania (Eastern European states); and France and Iceland (Western European and Other states). After the Republic of Moldova resigned its seat for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 58th session in 2020, the council elected Belarus to serve the remainder of that term.
  - 3 Czechoslovakia served on the Commission from 1947–48, 1953–59 and 1964–76. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1947–52, 1960–63 and 1971–74. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
  - 4 In April 2015, ECOSOC elected Austria to fill an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 57th session in 2019.
  - 5 In February 2016, ECOSOC elected Israel and Portugal to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's 57th session in 2019.
  - 6 On 7 February 2018, the Commission elected one Vice-Chair for the 57th session: Sama Salim Poules Poules, Iraq. It postponed the election of the remaining Bureau members for the 57th session.

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)**

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 Austria

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 Email: [sgb@unodc.org](mailto:sgb@unodc.org)

Internet: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CCPCJ/)  
 Secretary: Jo Dedeyne-Amann, Belgium (since 2012)

**Purpose**

The CCPCJ was established by ECOSOC in 1992. Its main functions are to:

- Provide policy guidance to UN Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice
- Develop, monitor and review implementation of the UN crime prevention programme and act as a governing body of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the inter-regional and regional institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)
- Mobilise the support of Member States
- Provide substantive and organisational direction for the quinquennial UN Congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.



ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#), which established the CCPCJ, also dissolved its predecessor, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (also see GA res. [46/152](#) (1991)).

The CCPCJ's mandates (ECOSOC res. [1992/22](#)) are carried out by the UNODC crime programme.

**Meetings**

The CCPCJ meets annually in Vienna, in May. Since 2010, it has also held annual one-day reconvened sessions in the second half of the year to consider budgetary matters (ECOSOC decision [2009/251](#)). Since 2011, the CCPCJ and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) have held joint meetings during their annual reconvened sessions (ECOSOC decision [2011/259](#)).

**Membership**

The Commission is composed of 40 Member States elected by ECOSOC, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 12 for African states; nine for Asia–Pacific states; four for Eastern European states; eight for Latin American and Caribbean states; seven for Western European and Other states. Members are elected for three-year terms that begin on 1 January and end on 31 December of the years shown. The Commission elects a bureau at the end of its reconvened session for the next session. The Bureau consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

**Members\* (40)**

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (12 seats)</b>		
Algeria .....	2003–05 09–14	
Angola .....	2010–12	
Benin .....	2010–12	2016–18
Botswana .....	2004–06	
Burundi .....	2004–06	
Cameroon .....	2007–15	2016–18
Central African Republic .....	2003–05	
Comoros .....	2004–05 06–11	
Côte d'Ivoire .....		2016–18
DR Congo .....	2002–03 06–17	
Egypt .....	2004–06	2018–20
Eritrea .....	2015–17	2018–20
Ethiopia .....	2003–05	
Gambia .....	2003–05	
Ghana .....	2009–11 13–15	
Kenya .....	2009–17	2018–20
Lesotho .....	2009–11	
Liberia .....	2015–17	
Libya .....	2006–11	
Mauritania .....	2003–05	2018–20
Mauritius .....	2012–17	2018–20
Morocco .....	2015–17	2018–20
Namibia .....	2006–08 13–15	
Niger .....	2006–08	
Nigeria .....	2004–15	
Senegal .....	2006–08	
Sierra Leone .....	2007–09 12–17	
South Africa .....	2007–09 12–14	2016–18

Sudan .....	2009-11	
Togo .....		2018-20
Tunisia .....	2012-14	
Uganda .....	2003-08	12-14
UR of Tanzania .....	2006-08	
Zambia .....	2003-05	
Zimbabwe .....	2015-17	

**Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)**

Afghanistan .....		2018-20
China .....	2003-17	2018-20
India .....	2004-12	2016-18
Indonesia .....	2004-09	13-15
Iran .....	2004-15	2016-18
Japan .....	2003-17	2018-20
Pakistan .....	2003-08	10-15
Philippines .....	2010-12	
Qatar .....	2015-17	
ROK .....	2003-15	2016-18
Saudi Arabia .....	2004-15	2016-18
Thailand .....	2004-17	
UAE .....	2007-09	12-14

**Eastern European states (4 seats)**

Armenia .....	2006-08	
Belarus .....	2010-15	2016-18
Bulgaria .....		2018-20
Croatia .....	2003-05	12-14
Czech Republic .....	2004-06	13-15
Republic of Moldova .....	2007-09	
Romania .....	2009-11	
Russian Federation .....	2003-17	2018-20
Serbia .....		2016-18
Slovakia .....	2015-17	
Ukraine .....	2004-12	

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

Argentina .....	2007-15	
Bahamas .....	2013-15	
Bolivia .....	2006-08	2018-20
Brazil .....	2004-15	2016-18
Chile .....	2006-08	10-12
Colombia .....	2007-09	12-17
Costa Rica .....	2006-08	
Cuba .....	2004-06	09-14
Ecuador .....	2015-17	
El Salvador .....	2004-06	09-11 15-17
Guatemala .....	2007-09	2016-18
Jamaica .....	2004-09	
Mexico .....	2004-06	10-15
Nicaragua .....	2003-05	
Paraguay .....	2004-06	
Peru .....	2003-05	13-15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....	2010-12	
Uruguay .....	2009-14	2018-20

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

Austria .....	2003–14	2016–18
Belgium .....	2009–11	
Canada .....	2004–17	
Finland .....	2004–06	
France .....		2016–18
Germany .....	2006–17	2018–20
Italy .....	2003–05 06–08 12–17	2018–20
Norway .....	2013–15	
Sweden .....		2016–18
Switzerland .....	2013–15	
Turkey .....	2003–05 07–12	
UK .....	2004–15	2018–20
USA .....	2004–15	2016–18

**Note**

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation 17 members to serve a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Eswatini and Nigeria (African states); India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Thailand (Asia-Pacific states); Belarus (Eastern European states); Brazil, Cuba and Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); Austria, France, Turkey and USA (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of one member from the Eastern European states and two members from the Latin American and Caribbean states. It also elected by acclamation Eritrea, filling an outstanding vacancy, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020. As at 29 June 2018, there was one vacancy from the African states group for the term ending 31 December 2020.

**United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)**

Secretariat of the United Nations Forum  
on Forests  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
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Internet: [www.un.org/esa/forests](http://www.un.org/esa/forests)

UNFF Secretariat Officer-in-Charge: Juwang Zhu (appointed by the Under-Secretary-General in June 2018)

**Purpose**

The UNFF, as the inter-governmental body of the [International Arrangement on Forests \(IAF\)](#), was established by ECOSOC in 2000 to provide a coherent, transparent and participatory global framework for policy development, implementation and coordination on sustainable forest management. It has reached notable milestones including the adoption of the first [UN Forest Instrument](#) in 2007, the creation of the [Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network](#) in 2015 and most recently, the adoption in 2017 of the first [UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–30](#).

At its 11th session in May 2015, the Forum decided to strengthen the IAF and extend it to 2030. In December 2015, on the recommendation of the Forum at its 11th session, the General Assembly decided to extend the timeline of the global objectives on forests to 2030, in line with the timeline of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (GA res. [70/199](#)).

At its special session in January 2017, the Forum adopted the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2017 (GA res. [71/286](#)). The key mission of the Strategic Plan is to promote sustainable forest management and promote the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

including by strengthening cooperation and political commitment at all levels. The Plan features a set of six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be reached by 2030, which are voluntary and universal.

The Global Forest Goals and targets cover a wide range of issues, including: increasing forest area and combating climate change; reducing poverty and increasing forest protected areas; mobilising financing and inspiring innovation; and promoting governance and enhancing cooperation across sectors and stakeholders. One of the ground-breaking aspects of the Strategic Plan is a target to expand the world's forests by 3 percent, an area of 120 million hectares, by 2030.

To support the UNFF's work and enhance collaboration, ECOSOC invited the executive heads of relevant UN system organisations, amongst others, to establish a Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), which was established as a voluntary arrangement in 2001. The CPF consists of 14 international organisations, institutions and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) serves as the Chair and the UNFF Secretariat serves both as a member and secretariat for the partnership.

Major legislative mandates are provided in ECOSOC resolutions [2000/35](#), [2006/49](#), [2015/33](#) and [2017/4](#) and GA resolutions [61/193](#) (2006), [62/98](#) (2008), [67/200](#) (2012), [70/199](#) (2015), [71/285](#) (2017) and [71/286](#) (2017).

### Meetings

From 2001 to 2007, the UNFF met annually for two weeks; then from 2007 to 2015, the UNFF met biennially for two weeks.

At its 11th session in 2015, the Forum decided to change the frequency and duration of future UNFF sessions to meet annually for one week, starting in 2017. For the period 2017–20, odd-year sessions focus on discussions on implementation, technical advice and exchange of experiences, while even-year sessions focus on policy dialogue, development and decision-making.

### Membership

Membership is open to all UN Member States and states members of the specialised agencies with full and equal participation including voting rights (the UNFF is the only functional commission under ECOSOC with universal membership). Relevant international and regional organisations, as well as major groups, as identified in [Agenda 21](#), are involved in UNFF sessions.

The UNFF Bureau consists of a chair and four vice-chairs in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Members of the Bureau of the 14th Session of the Forum were elected in May 2018.

### Bureau (14th session, 2018–19)

#### Chair

Boris Greguška, Slovakia

#### Vice-Chairs

Javad Momeni, Iran

Vacant, African states

Vacant, Latin American and Caribbean states

Vacant, Western European and Other states

## REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

### UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

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

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

Twitter: [@ECA\\_OFFICIAL](https://twitter.com/ECA_OFFICIAL)

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/unecaVideo>

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Vera Songwe, Cameroon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

#### Purpose

ECA is the regional arm of the UN in Africa. It was established by ECOSOC in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions (ECOSOC res. [671A](#) (XXV) (1958)). ECA's [mandate](#) is to support the economic and social development of its Member States, foster regional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

ECA's work programme focuses on two areas: promoting regional integration in support of the African Union's (AU's) vision and priorities; and meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. It also provides technical advisory services to AU governments, inter-governmental organisations and institutions. In addition, it formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects.

ECA's work is organised around seven substantive programme clusters: macroeconomic policy, social development, regional integration and trade, natural resource management, innovation and technology, gender, and governance.

#### Structure

ECA is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It coordinates with the AU through its Partnerships Office and the Joint Secretariat Support Office of the ECA, AU Commission and African Development Bank (AfDB). It has five sub-regional offices, one each in central, east, north, southern and west Africa. ECA is headed by an executive secretary, who is assisted by two deputy executive secretaries.

#### Meetings

ECA sessions (Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) are held annually. From 2008 to 2014, sessions were held jointly with the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance, and since 2015 with the AU Special Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration.<sup>1</sup>

#### Membership

The geographical scope of ECA's work is the continent and islands of Africa. Membership is open to members of the UN in this region and to any state in the area that may become a member of the UN in the future. Under its terms of reference, ECA may invite UN Member States to participate in its work in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity by virtue of ECOSOC res. [925](#) (XXXIV) (1962).

## Members (54)

Algeria	Eswatini	Namibia
Angola	Ethiopia	Niger
Benin	Gabon	Nigeria
Botswana	Gambia	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burundi	Guinea	Senegal
Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cameroon	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Somalia
Chad	Liberia	South Africa
Comoros	Libya	South Sudan
Congo	Madagascar	Sudan
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Togo
DR Congo	Mali	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritania	Uganda
Egypt	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Morocco	Zambia
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe

### Note

- 1 The AU Special Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration is the combination of the former Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the former Conference of Ministers of Integration.

## UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

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

Executive Secretary: Appointment pending

Officer-in-Charge and Deputy Executive Secretary: Hongjoo Hahm, ROK

### Purpose

ESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN in Asia and the Pacific. The largest UN Regional Commission in terms of area covered and population served, ESCAP promotes inclusive and sustainable economic, social and environmental development, with a particular focus on reducing disparities within and among countries in the region.

ESCAP also assists its membership in: the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular emphasis on countries with special needs (the region's landlocked, least developed and Pacific island developing countries); the implementation of regional inter-governmental frameworks and agreements; and the formulation of common regional positions on global issues and processes such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Under the programme structure endorsed by GA res. [70/247](#) (2016), and modified with ESCAP res. [73/1](#) (2017), ESCAP's work is implemented through nine sub-programmes: macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; trade, investment and innovation; transport; environment and development; information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management; social development; statistics; subregional activities for development; and energy.

ESCAP was originally established by ECOSOC res. 37 (IV) (1947) as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). ECOSOC res. 1895 (LVII) (1974) approved the change of name to ESCAP.

### Structure

The main legislative organ of ESCAP is the Commission, which provides a forum for governments of the Asia–Pacific region to review and discuss economic, social and environmental development issues, strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation and formulate common regional positions on global issues.

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR) was established in 1974. Formal meetings are held once every two months to advise and exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the Secretariat’s work, and to maintain close cooperation and consultation between Member States and the Secretariat.

The Commission also has the following regional institutions under its auspices:

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi, India
- Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, ROK
- Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Chiba, Japan
- Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM), Beijing, China
- Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM), Tehran, Iran.

ESCAP’s work on sub-regional activities for development covers: the Pacific, with an office in Suva, Fiji; East and North-East Asia, with an office in Incheon, ROK; North and Central Asia, with an office in Almaty, Kazakhstan; South and South-West Asia, with an office in New Delhi, India; and South-East Asia, coordinated by ESCAP’s headquarters, in Bangkok, Thailand.

### Meetings

The Commission meets annually, usually in April/May in Bangkok, Thailand. Information on inter-governmental meetings and other activities of ESCAP can be found on its [website](#).

### Membership

ESCAP is composed of 53 Member States, of which 29 are least developed, landlocked developing or small island developing nations, and nine associate members. Most members are states within the broad geographical scope of the Commission, plus France, Netherlands, UK and USA.

### Members (53)

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Afghanistan	Georgia	Micronesia
Armenia	India	Mongolia
Australia	Indonesia	Myanmar
Azerbaijan	Iran	Nauru
Bangladesh	Japan	Nepal
Bhutan	Kazakhstan	Netherlands
Brunei Darussalam	Kiribati	New Zealand
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan
China	Lao PDR	Palau
DPRK	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Maldives	Philippines
France	Marshall Islands	ROK

Russian Federation	Thailand	UK
Samoa	Timor-Leste	USA
Singapore	Tonga	Uzbekistan
Solomon Islands	Turkey	Vanuatu
Sri Lanka	Turkmenistan	Viet Nam
Tajikistan	Tuvalu	

**Associate Members (9)**

American Samoa	Guam	New Caledonia
Cook Islands	Hong Kong, China	Niue
French Polynesia	Macau, China	Northern Mariana Islands

**UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)**

Palais des Nations  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
 Email: [info.ece@unece.org](mailto:info.ece@unece.org)

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

Executive Secretary: Olga Algayerova, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

**Purpose**

UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. Created in 1947 by ECOSOC res. 36 (IV) (1947), it brings together 56 countries from Europe, Central Asia and North America to work together on economic and sectoral issues.

The Commission provides analysis, policy advice and assistance to governments. In cooperation with other stakeholders, notably the business community, it gives focus to UN global economic mandates. It also sets out norms, standards and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region.

**Structure**

UNECE is responsible for making strategic decisions on its work programme and provides a forum for policy dialogue on economic developments in the region. Principal subsidiary bodies are committees on: economic cooperation and integration, environmental policy, European statisticians, housing and land management, inland transport, sustainable energy, forests and forest industry, and trade. More structural and governance information is on the website under '[About UNECE](#)'.

**Meetings**

A public session is held every two years, most recently in April 2017. Sectoral committee meetings are held throughout the year.

**Membership**

UNECE is composed of the European members of the UN, the USA, Canada, Israel and the Central Asian and Caucasian former USSR republics. The Holy See, which is not a member of the UN, participates in UNECE activities in a consultative capacity. Provision is also made for participation by representatives of other UN Member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.



**Members (56)**

Albania	Greece	Republic of Moldova
Andorra	Hungary	Romania
Armenia	Iceland	Russian Federation
Austria	Ireland	San Marino
Azerbaijan	Israel	Serbia
Belarus	Italy	Slovakia
Belgium	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kyrgyzstan	Spain
Bulgaria	Latvia	Sweden
Canada	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Croatia	Lithuania	Tajikistan
Cyprus	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Czech Republic	Malta	Turkey
Denmark	Monaco	Turkmenistan
Estonia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France	Norway	USA
Georgia	Poland	Uzbekistan
Germany	Portugal	

**Bureau (elected at the 67th session, 2017)**

**Chair**

Janis Karklins, Latvia

**Vice-Chairs**

Yury Ambrzevich, Belarus

Didier Chambovey, Switzerland

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

United Nations Building  
3477 Dag Hammarskjöld Ave  
PO Box 179-D  
Vitacura 7630412  
Chile

Telephone: +56 2 2210 2000  
Fax: +56 2 2471 2000/2210 2000  
Email: [prensa@cepal.org](mailto:prensa@cepal.org)

Internet: [www.cepal.org/en](http://www.cepal.org/en)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/eclac](http://www.facebook.com/eclac)  
Twitter: [@eclac\\_un](https://twitter.com/eclac_un)  
YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/ECLACUN](http://www.youtube.com/user/ECLACUN)  
Google+: ECLAC - Google+  
Flickr: [www.flickr.com/photos/eclac](http://www.flickr.com/photos/eclac)

Executive Secretary: Alicia Bárcena, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2008)

**Purpose**

ECLAC was originally founded in 1948 by ECOSOC res. 106 (VI) to coordinate policies for the promotion of sustainable Latin American economic development and to foster regional and international trade. Later, its work was extended to the Caribbean countries and its programme of action expanded to promote sustainable social development.

In 1996, member governments updated ECLAC’s mandate through res. 553 (XXVI). Under this provision, the Commission helps Member States analyse the development process by formulating, evaluating and following up on public policies, as well as by providing assistance in areas of specialised information. The Spanish acronym for ECLAC is CEPAL.

**Structure**

ECLAC subsidiary organs:

- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)
- Committee on South–South Cooperation
- Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies
- Committee of the Whole of ECLAC
- Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Regional Council for Planning
- Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Resolution [700 \(XXXVI\)](#), Mexico Resolution, adopted at the Commission’s 36th session in 2016, established the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The ECLAC Secretariat divisions are: economic development; social development; statistics; population (Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)); international trade and integration; economic and social planning (Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)); production, productivity and management; sustainable development and human settlements; natural resources and infrastructure; gender affairs; programme planning and operations; publications and web services.

In addition to headquarters in Santiago, Chile, the Commission has sub-regional headquarters in Mexico City for Mexico and Central America, and in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, for the Caribbean. It also maintains country offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Brasilia, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Bogota, Colombia; and a liaison office in Washington, DC.

**Meetings**

The Commission’s session meetings are held every two years, most recently in May 2018. The Committee of the Whole meets between sessions.

**Membership**

ECLAC membership is made up of the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 developed nations from North America, Europe and Asia that have strong economic, social and cultural linkages with the region. Additionally, 14 non-independent territories in the Caribbean are associate members.

**Members (46)**

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Jamaica
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Japan
Bahamas	Ecuador	Mexico
Barbados	El Salvador	Netherlands
Belize	France	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Germany	Norway
Brazil	Grenada	Panama
Canada	Guatemala	Paraguay
Chile	Guyana	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	Portugal
Costa Rica	Honduras	ROK
Cuba	Italy	Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia	Suriname	USA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago	Uruguay
Spain	Turkey	Venezuela
	UK	

### Associate members (14)

Anguilla	Curaçao	Puerto Rico
Aruba	French Guiana	Sint Maarten
Bermuda	Guadeloupe	Turks and Caicos Islands
British Virgin Islands	Martinique	United States Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	

## Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

PO Box 11–8575

Riad el-Solh Square, Beirut

Lebanon

Telephone: +961 1 981 301

Fax: +961 1 981 510

Email: [webmaster-escwa@un.org](mailto:webmaster-escwa@un.org)

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

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Mohamed Ali Alhakim, Iraq (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

### Purpose

ESCWA is mandated to initiate measures that promote economic and social development in Western Asia and strengthen the economic and social relations of the countries in the region, both amongst themselves and with other countries. Its programme focuses on managing four region-specific priority areas central to the Millennium Declaration: social policies, energy and water, globalisation, and technology, with particular attention to information and communication technology. Priority is given to the cross-cutting themes of gender mainstreaming, the special needs of Least Developed Countries and countries emerging from conflict.

ESCWA was originally established by ECOSOC res. 1818 (LV) (1973) as the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It was renamed the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in 1985, to reflect its expanded mandate to cover the social development field.

### Structure

ESCWA's biennial session is the highest inter-governmental source of recommendations on development issues to the member governments. It advises ECOSOC of the consolidated views of member governments on issues significant to economic and social development at the global level; facilitates policy discussion among high-level government officials on the regional development agenda and emerging issues; and sets mandates within the global development framework based on the expressed needs of the member countries.

ESCWA has eight inter-governmental committees: technical, statistical, social development, energy, water resources, transport, liberalisation of foreign trade and economic globalisation, and women. It also has consultative committees on non-governmental organisations and science and technology.

### Meetings

The ministerial session of ESCWA is the governing body and is normally held once every two years, usually in April in even years.

### Membership

ESCWA comprises 18 Arab countries.

## Members (18)

Bahrain	Libya	State of Palestine
Egypt	Mauritania	Sudan
Iraq	Morocco	Syrian AR
Jordan	Oman	Tunisia
Kuwait	Qatar	UAE
Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	Yemen

## STANDING COMMITTEES

### Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC)

Secretariat Building  
S-3241  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2021  
Fax: +1 212 963 0360  
Email: [cpc@un.org](mailto:cpc@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/ga/cpc](http://www.un.org/en/ga/cpc)

#### Purpose

The Committee was initially established by ECOSOC res. [920](#) (XXXIV) (1962) and given its present name by ECOSOC res. [1171](#) (XLI) (1966). Legislation defining its terms of reference is consolidated in ECOSOC res. [2008](#) (LX) (1976), which provides that the Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of ECOSOC and the General Assembly for planning, programming and coordination.

The CPC is charged with:

- Reviewing UN programmes as defined in the strategic framework<sup>1</sup>
- Recommending priority programmes
- Guiding the Secretariat on translating legislation into programmes and making recommendations, taking into account that duplication should be avoided
- Developing evaluation procedures
- Assisting ECOSOC in its coordination functions.

The CPC is required to consider the activities of UN agencies on a sectoral basis and recommend guidelines for them, taking into account the need for coherence and coordination. It must also carry out periodic reviews of the implementation of important legislative decisions. It is directed to cooperate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and consult with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), whose members are free to participate in its meetings.

#### Meetings

The CPC usually meets for four weeks in New York in June.

#### Membership

Originally 11, membership has been increased several times, most recently by GA decision [42/450](#) (1987), and now stands at 34. In accordance with GA res. [42/318](#) (1987) and ECOSOC res. [1987\(94\)](#), members are elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of ECOSOC and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution (as shown in the list of members). Members serve three-year terms, expiring on 31 December. The Bureau (on the [website](#) under 'Current Session') is elected annually and consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur.

**Members\* (34)**

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (9 seats)</b>		
Algeria	1990–92 2005–07 11–13	
Benin	1986–91 95–97 1999–2001 03–08 11–13 14–16	
Botswana	2001–03 13–15	2018–20
Burkina Faso	1987–89 2015–17	2018–20
Burundi	1978–80 91–93	
Cameroon	1981–92 1994–2002 12–17	2018–20
Central African Republic	2003–11	
Chad		2018–20
Comoros	1994–96 1999–2001 04–12	
Congo	1991–99	
Côte d'Ivoire	1988–90	
DR Congo	1975–77 96–98	
Egypt	1984–86 1993–2001	2017–19
Equatorial Guinea	2015–17	
Eritrea	2011–13	2017–19
Ethiopia	1983–85 2002–04 14–16	
Gabon	2000–05	
Ghana	1978–80 92–97 2005–07	
Guinea	2009–14	
Guinea-Bissau	2012–14	
Kenya	1972–80 88–90 93–95 2005–10	
Liberia	1984–86	
Libya	2008–10	
Mauritania	2000–02	
Morocco	1981–83 90–92 2014–16	
Namibia	2010–12 15–17	
Niger	2008–10	
Nigeria	1983–85 91–93 97–99 2002–04 09–11	
Rwanda	1988–90	
Senegal	1981–83 94–96 2006–08	2017–19
South Africa	2003–11	
Sudan	1977–82	
Togo	1974–76 93–98	
Tunisia	1987–89 2002–04	
Uganda	1972–79 88–93 1998–2000	
UR of Tanzania	1972–77 80–82 2001–03 13–15	2016–18
Zambia	1986–94 1998–2000	
Zimbabwe	1997–2002 04–09 12–14	2016–18
<b>Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)</b>		
Bahrain	1988–90	
Bangladesh	1985–90 2000–02 08–10	2017–19
China	1987–2013 14–16	2017–19
India	1975–86 88–96 2003–11	2018–20
Indonesia	1972–80 84–89 1991–2008	
Iran	1994–2017	2018–20
Iraq	1985–87 91–93 2015–17	
Japan <sup>2</sup>	1975–2007 12–13 14–16	2018–20
Kazakhstan <sup>2</sup>	2009–14	
Malaysia	2012–14	
Pakistan	1973–84 1988–2017	2018–20

Philippines .....	1981-83	
ROK .....	1993-2013 14-16 .....	2017-19
Saudi Arabia .....	2015-17	
Sri Lanka .....	1990-92	
Thailand .....	1997-99	

**Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Armenia .....	2003-11 15-17	
Belarus .....	1973-78 85-87 94-96 2006-17 .....	2018-20
Bulgaria .....	1976-78 91-93 2006-08 12-14 .....	2018-20
Hungary .....	1973-75	
Poland .....	1988-93 1997-2002	
Republic of Moldova .....	2000-05 12-14 .....	2018-20
Romania .....	979-84 88-90 94-99	
Russian Federation .....	1974-2012 13-15 .....	2016-18
Ukraine .....	1991-2005 09-11 15-17	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (7 seats)\***

Antigua and Barbuda .....	2011-13	
Argentina .....	1974-88 90-92 1994-2014 .....	2016-18
Bahamas .....	1988-2006	
Brazil .....	1975-89 1991-2017 .....	2018-20
Chile .....	1976-78 83-85 91-93 .....	2018-20
Colombia .....	1977-79 88-93	
Costa Rica .....	1980-82	
Cuba .....	1988-90 94-96 2008-17 .....	2018-20
El Salvador .....	2013-15	
Guyana .....	1973-75	
Haiti .....	1974-76 2007-12 14-16 .....	2017-19
Jamaica .....	2005-10	
Mexico .....	1988-90 1995-2006	
Nicaragua .....	1993-95 97-99 2003-05	
Peru .....	1986-88 2000-02 13-15 .....	2016-18
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1979-99	
Uruguay .....	1992-94 1996-2004 06-17	
Venezuela .....	1989-91 2007-12 15-17	

**Western European and Other states (7 seats)\***

Austria .....	1988-90 97-99	
Belgium .....	1973-81	
Canada .....	1988-90 94-96 2003-05	
Denmark .....	1973-78	
France .....	1974-2012 13-15 .....	2016-18
Germany .....	1982-2005 .....	2018-20
Israel .....	2006-08 10-12	
Italy .....	1991-93 1997-2002 06-17 .....	2018-20
Monaco .....	2003-05	
Netherlands .....	1982-87 91-96	
Norway .....	1979-81 91-96	
Portugal .....	1999-2002 06-08 15-17 .....	2018-20
San Marino .....	2000-02	
Spain .....	2009-11	
Sweden .....	1988-90	
Switzerland .....	2003-08	
UK .....	1973-2005 13-17 .....	2018-20
USA .....	1974-2006 13-17 .....	2018-20

## Notes

- \* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation five members to be nominated for election by the General Assembly to three-year terms, beginning 1 January 2019: Angola and Ethiopia (African states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Argentina (Latin American and Caribbean states); and France (Western European and Other states). It postponed the nomination of two members, including one from the Latin American and Caribbean states and one member from the Western European and Other states, for the same term. It went on to elect by acclamation Chad (African states) and Italy (Western European and Other states) to be nominated for election by the General Assembly for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and ending on 31 December 2020. As at April 2018, there were two outstanding vacancies, one from the Western European and Other states for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, and one from the Latin American and Caribbean states for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.
- 1 In GA res. [58/269](#) (2003), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a trial basis, a strategic framework to replace the medium-term plan. Pursuant to GA res. [62/224](#) (2007), the Assembly decided to maintain the strategic framework as the principal policy directive of the UN.  
In GA res. [72/266](#) (2017), the Assembly approved the proposed change from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis and decided to review the changes at its 77th session, with a view to taking a final decision on the implementation of the annual budget.
  - 2 The 2012–13 and 2012–14 terms began in April 2012.
  - 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Committee from 1979 to 1990. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

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## Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

UN Secretariat, Room S-2586  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8652  
Fax: +1 212 963 9248

Internet: <http://csonet.org/index.php?menu=80>

### Purpose

The Committee was established by ECOSOC res. [3 \(II\)](#) (1946) to examine and report on the consultative relationship that ECOSOC should accord to international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). ECOSOC res. [1996/31](#) approved new criteria by which consultative arrangements between ECOSOC and NGOs may be established.

### Meetings

The Committee traditionally meets for a total of 15 working days (30 meetings) a year: eight days (15 meetings) for its regular session at the end of January and seven days (13 meetings) for its resumed session at the end of May, plus one extra meeting at the end of each session to adopt its report.

### Membership

Originally five, membership has been increased several times, most recently by ECOSOC res. [1981/50](#), and now stands at 19. Membership is open to all states, with regard to equitable geographical representation. Under ECOSOC res. [70 \(ORG-75\)](#) (1975), members are elected for four-year terms, beginning on 1 January and expiring on 31 December. The Committee elects a bureau every year.

**Members\* (since 2007)**

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (5 seats)</b>		
Angola	2007–10	
Burundi	2007–14	2015–18
Egypt	2007–10	
Guinea	2007–10	2015–18
Mauritania		2015–18
Morocco	2011–14	
Mozambique	2011–14	
Senegal	2011–14	
South Africa		2015–18
Sudan	2007–14	2015–18
<b>Asia–Pacific states (4 seats)</b>		
China	2007–14	2015–18
India	2007–14	2015–18
Iran		2015–18
Kyrgyzstan	2011–14	
Pakistan	2007–14	2015–18
Qatar	2007–10	
<b>Eastern European states (2 seats)</b>		
Azerbaijan		2015–18
Bulgaria	2011–14	
Romania	2007–10	
Russian Federation	2007–14	2015–18
<b>Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)</b>		
Colombia	2007–10	
Cuba	2007–14	2015–18
Dominica	2007–10	
Nicaragua	2011–14	2015–18
Peru	2007–14	
Uruguay		2015–18
Venezuela	2011–14	2015–18
<b>Western European and Other states (4 seats)</b>		
Belgium	2011–14	
Greece		2015–18
Israel	2007–14	2015–18
Turkey	2007–14	2015–18
UK	2007–10	
USA	2007–14	2015–18

**Bureau 2018**

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Vice-Chair–Rapporteur
Uruguay	Turkey Vacant, African states Vacant, Asia–Pacific states	Azerbaijan

Note

\* On 16 April 2018 ECOSOC elected the following 19 members to serve a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019: Burundi, Eswatini, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan (African states); Bahrain, China, India and Pakistan (Asia–Pacific states); Estonia and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua (Latin American and Caribbean states) and Greece, Israel, Turkey and USA (Western European and Other states).



## EXPERT BODIES

### Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Financing for Development Office

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2170

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5734

Fax: +1 212 963 0443

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

Internet: [www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax-committee/about-committee-tax-experts.html](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax-committee/about-committee-tax-experts.html)

Secretary: Michael Lennard

#### Purpose

The Committee of Experts is mandated to:

- Keep under review and update as necessary the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries
- Provide a framework for dialogue with a view to enhancing and promoting international tax cooperation amongst national tax authorities
- Consider how new and emerging issues could affect international cooperation in tax matters and develop assessments, commentaries and appropriate recommendations
- Make recommendations on capacity-building and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition
- Give special attention to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in dealing with all the above issues.

Subcommittees are formed at the discretion of the Committee members. For the 2017–21 term, the Group has subcommittees on: the update of the UN Model Tax Convention; extractive industries taxation issues; UN Tax Committee practices and procedures; tax treaty negotiation; tax issues related to the digitalisation of the economy; environmental taxation issues; dispute avoidance and resolution; and transfer pricing. It also has an advisory group on capacity development. Further subcommittees may be formed over the coming years as new issues arise. See the website for details.

#### Evolution

The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries was established in 1968 (ECOSOC res. [1273](#) (XLIII) (1967)). Its purpose was to promote the conclusion of treaties between developed and developing countries that were acceptable to all parties and that would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests.

In 1980, the Group finalised the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and it was given the title Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. In 2004, it was renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)).

The Committee launched the 2011 update of the UN Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries in 2012, which had last been updated in 1999. An updated version of the Model was launched in October 2017. In May 2013, the Committee's *United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries* was officially released. An update was launched in April 2017. In October 2017 the Committee launched its newest publication, the *United Nations Handbook on Selected Issues for Taxation of Extractive Industries for Developing Countries*.

## Meetings

Until 2015, the Committee met annually for five days in Geneva, usually in October. The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in its Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), paragraph 29, as endorsed by the General Assembly (res. [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015) decided that the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters will meet twice a year instead of once.

The Committee held its first meeting in New York in December 2016. Since 2017, meetings take place in New York in spring and in Geneva in autumn. The Committee's most recent meeting was the 16th session, held in New York in April 2018. Its 17th session is scheduled to be held in Geneva in October 2018.

## Membership

Originally 20, the number of members increased in 1980 to 25 (ECOSOC res. [2004/69](#)). Members are nominated by governments and selected by the UN Secretary-General, taking into account equitable geographic distribution and representation from different tax systems. Members act in their expert capacities in tax policy and tax administration, and serve four-year terms. The AAAA in its paragraph 29 has decided that the Committee members will be nominated by governments and appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States.

### Members (25) July 2017 to June 2021

Natalia Aristazabal Mora, Colombia	Carlos E Protto, Argentina
Abdoulfatah Moussa Arreh, Djibouti	Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid, Brazil
Rajat Bansal, India	Aart Roelofsen, Netherlands
Margaret Moonga Chikuba, Zambia	Christoph Schelling, Switzerland
William Babatunde Fowler, Nigeria	Aleksandr Anatolyevich Smirnov, Russian Federation
Mitsuhiro Honda, Japan	Stephanie Smith, Canada
Cezary Krysiak, Poland	Elfrieda Stewart Tamba, Liberia
Eric Nil Yarboi Mensah, Ghana	Titia Stolte-Detring, Germany
Dang Ngoc Minh, Viet Nam	José Troya, Ecuador
Patricia Mongkhonvanit, Thailand	Ingela Willfors, Sweden
Marlene Patricia Nembhard-Parker, Jamaica	Yan Xiong, China
George Omondi Obell, Kenya	Sing Yuan Yong, Singapore
Carmel Peters, New Zealand	

## Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
 United Nations Secretariat  
 405 East 42nd Street  
 Room S-2528  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

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 Fax: +1 212 963 1061  
 Email: [cdp@un.org](mailto:cdp@un.org)

Internet: <http://cdp.un.org>

### Purpose

CDP provides input and independent advice to ECOSOC on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on international cooperation for development, focusing on medium- and long-term aspects. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing the status of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and monitoring their progress after graduation from the category.

The list of LDCs was first established in 1971 and now consists of 47 states. Countries that have graduated from the LDC category are: Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (December 2007), Maldives (January 2011), Samoa (January 2014) and Equatorial Guinea (June 2017). Angola and Vanuatu are scheduled to graduate in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

### List of LDCs

Afghanistan	Guinea	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola <sup>1</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Bangladesh	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Benin	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bhutan	Lao PDR	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	South Sudan
Burundi	Liberia	Sudan
Cambodia	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Central African Republic	Malawi	Togo
Chad	Mali	Tuvalu
Comoros	Mauritania	Uganda
DR Congo	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Myanmar	Vanuatu <sup>2</sup>
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia
Gambia	Rwanda	

### Evolution

ECOSOC res. [1035 \(XXXVII\)](#) (1964) requested the Secretary-General consider the establishment of a group of experts in development planning theory and practice to work as a consultative body within the UN. ECOSOC res. [1079 \(XXXIX\)](#) (1965) set out the functions of this proposed group, which was appointed at the Council's 40th session and designated the Committee for Development Planning.

ECOSOC res. [1625 \(LI\)](#) (1971) enlarged the Committee from 18 to 24 members, with effect from 1 January 1972. The Committee was suspended for one year in 1993, following a recommendation by the Secretary-General that it be replaced by a High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development ([A/47/598](#)). Following an ECOSOC review of its subsidiary bodies, initiated by GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), the Committee was renamed in 1998 the Committee for Development Policy (ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#)). The resolution also determined that ECOSOC should decide the work programme for the Committee, and that the Committee should continue three-yearly reviews of the status of LDCs and meet to discuss this issue once every three years.

ECOSOC res. [2004/66](#) and GA res. [59/209](#) re-emphasised the importance of a smooth transition for countries graduating from LDC status. It established a process under which the Committee considers a country for graduation once it has met the criteria at two consecutive triennial reviews. ECOSOC, in turn, takes action on the Committee's recommendation. Graduation becomes effective three years after the General Assembly takes note of the ECOSOC decision. During the three-year period, the graduating country, still an LDC, is invited to prepare a transition strategy in cooperation with its development and trading partners, which are invited to consider extending LDC benefits or to reduce them in a phased manner after the country graduates from the category.

In December 2012, the General Assembly adopted a resolution ([67/221](#)) on smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of LDCs. The resolution clarifies several aspects of the process including the required actions by graduating countries and their development and trading partners, and the nature of support extended by the UN during this process. It also provides guidelines on the phasing out of some LDC-specific international support measures.

### Meetings

The Committee meets annually, usually in March, for five working days.

### Membership

Members serve in their individual capacities as experts and not as representatives of states. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and appointed by ECOSOC for three-year [terms](#). Membership is geared to reflect a wide range of development experience as well as geographical and gender balance.

### Members\* (24) 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec 2018

José Antonio Alonso, Spain (reappointed)	Adil Najam, Pakistan (reappointed)
Giovanni Andrea Cornia, Italy (reappointed)	Léonce Ndikumana, Burundi (reappointed)
Le Dang Doanh, Viet Nam	Keith Nurse, Trinidad and Tobago
Diane Elson, UK (reappointed)	José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria, Colombia (reappointed)
Marc Fleurbaey, France	Tea Petrin, Slovenia (reappointed)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Japan (reappointed)	Pilar Romaguera, Chile (reappointed)
Ann Harrison, USA (reappointed)	Onalenna Selolwane, Botswana (reappointed)
Rashid Hassan, Sudan	Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, Zimbabwe
Stephan Klasen, Germany (reappointed)	Zenebwerke Tadesse, Ethiopia (reappointed)
Keun Lee, ROK (reappointed)	Dzodzi Tsikata, Ghana (reappointed)
Lu Aiguo, China (reappointed)	Juree Vichit-Vadakan, Thailand
Vitalii A Meliantsev, Russian Federation	
Leticia Merino, Mexico	

#### Notes

\* On 24 July 2018, ECOSOC approved the nomination of the following 24 experts to serve on the CDP for a three-year term from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021: Adriana Abdenur (Brazil), Debapriya Bhattacharya (Bangladesh), Winifred Byanyima (Uganda), Ha-Joon Chang (ROK), Diane Elson (UK), Marc Fleurbaey (France), Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan), Kevin Gallagher (USA), Arunabha Ghosh (India), Sen Gong (China), Trudi Hartzenberg (South Africa), Rashid Hassan (Sudan), Stephan Klasen (Germany), Amina Mama (Nigeria), Mariana Mazzucato (Italy), Leticia Merino (Mexico), Jacqueline Musitwa (Zambia), Keith Nurse (Trinidad and Tobago), José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia), Teresa Ribera (Spain), Meg Taylor (Papua New Guinea), Taffere Tesfachew (Ethiopia), Kori Udovicki (Serbia) and Natalya Volchkova (Russian Federation).

- GA res. [70/253](#) of 12 February 2016 decided that Angola would graduate five years after the adoption of the resolution.
- GA res. [68/18](#) of 4 December 2013 decided that Vanuatu would graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution. GA res. [70/78](#) of 9 December 2015 decided to extend by an additional period of three years, until 4 December 2020, the preparatory period for Vanuatu, due to the disruption caused by Cyclone Pam.

## Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

c/- UNECE  
Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: [infotransport@unece.org](mailto:infotransport@unece.org)

Internet: [www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html)

### Purpose

The main functions of the Committee are to:

- Approve work programmes for its sub-committees based on available resources
- Coordinate strategic and policy directions in areas of shared interests and overlap
- Give formal endorsement to the recommendations of the sub-committees and provide the mechanism for channelling these to ECOSOC
- Facilitate and coordinate the smooth running of the sub-committees.

The Committee was previously known as the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which was reconfigured and given its current name by ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#). The Committee has two specialised sub-committees, the:

- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)
- Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee). Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

### Meetings

The Committee meets once every two years, in even years, in Geneva.

### Membership

The Committee comprises experts from 40 states. Some countries occasionally participate as observers, in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure. The Committee Chair is designated at the beginning of each session from the TDG and GHS Chairs. Current practice is that designations are made on a rotational basis, and so the December 2018 session Chair is expected to be the TDG Sub-Committee Chair.

### Members (40)

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Argentina	Iran	ROK
Australia	Ireland	Russian Federation
Austria	Italy	Senegal
Belgium	Japan	Serbia
Brazil	Kenya	South Africa
Canada	Mexico	Spain
China	Morocco	Sweden
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	New Zealand	Ukraine
Finland	Nigeria	UK
France	Norway	USA
Germany	Poland	Zambia
Greece	Portugal	
India	Qatar	

## Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)

c/- UNECE  
Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Email: [infotransport@unece.org](mailto:infotransport@unece.org)

Internet: [www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html)

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee, established under ECOSOC res. [1989/104](#), develops recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. These are updated every two years to take account of technical progress, the advent of new substances and materials, the requirements of modern transport systems and, above all, the requirement to ensure the safety of people, property and the environment.

The recommendations are addressed to governments and international organisations concerned with regulating the transport of dangerous goods, including hazardous wastes and environmentally hazardous substances. The aim is to achieve uniformity across different modes of transport (road, rail, inland waterways, sea and air) and ensure the safety of transport without impeding the movement of goods.

The recommendations form the basis of much national legislation and of international instruments such as the:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
- European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)
- Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID).

Since 2009, the Sub-Committee has developed a comprehensive set of recommendations covering: listing, classification, marking and labelling; and also the use of packaging and tanks, their construction, testing and approval; training; consignment procedures including documentation; operational provisions; and security. They are grouped in the Model Regulations annexed to the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, also known as the 'Orange Book'.

Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee initially replaced the Group of Experts on Explosives and Group of Rapporteurs, which were subsidiary bodies of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. In 1999 (ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#)), the Sub-Committee replaced the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, which had been established under ECOSOC res. [468G \(XV\)](#) (1953) to recommend and define groupings or classification of dangerous goods based on the risk involved. The Committee of Experts was renamed the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#)).

## Meetings

The Sub-Committee meets twice a year in June and November/December in Geneva.

## Membership

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 30 states. Some countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure.

### Members (30)

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Argentina	Germany	Poland
Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Iran	ROK
Belgium	Italy	Russian Federation
Brazil	Japan	South Africa
Canada	Kenya	Spain
China	Mexico	Sweden
Czech Republic	Morocco	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France	Norway	USA (Chair 2017–18)

### Observers (20)

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Algeria	Ireland	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Luxembourg	Thailand
Chile	Namibia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
DR Congo	New Zealand	Tunisia
Denmark	Nigeria	Ukraine
Fiji	Qatar	Zambia
Greece	Romania	

## Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee)

c/- UNECE

Email: [infotransport@unece.org](mailto:infotransport@unece.org)

Transport Division  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Internet: [www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html](http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html)

## Purpose

The Sub-Committee was established under ECOSOC res. [1999/65](#) to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), also known as the 'Purple Book', developed by several organisations in the follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and [Agenda 21](#), Chapter 19, Programme Area B.

The Sub-Committee's terms of reference are to:

- Act as custodian of the GHS, managing and giving direction to the harmonisation process
- Keep the GHS up to date as necessary, considering the need for changes to ensure its continued relevance and practical utility
- Determine the need for, and timing of, the updating of technical criteria while working with existing bodies as appropriate
- Promote understanding and use of the GHS and encourage feedback
- Make the GHS available for worldwide use and application

- Make guidance available on the application of the GHS, and on the interpretation and use of technical criteria to support consistency of application
- Prepare work programmes and submit recommendations to the Committee.

Secretariat services are provided by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

**Meetings**

The Sub-Committee meets twice a year, in July and December, in Geneva.

**Membership**

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 36 states. Some countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 27 of the ECOSOC [rules](#) of procedure.

**Members (36)**

Argentina	Greece	Qatar
Australia	Iran	ROK
Austria	Ireland	Russian Federation
Belgium	Italy	Senegal
Brazil	Japan	Serbia
Canada	Kenya	South Africa
China	Netherlands	Sweden
Czech Republic	New Zealand	Switzerland
Denmark	Nigeria	Ukraine
Finland	Norway	UK
France	Poland	USA (Chair 2017–18)
Germany	Portugal	Zambia

**Observers (18)**

Bulgaria	Jamaica	Slovakia
Cambodia	Lao PDR	Slovenia
Chile	Malaysia	Switzerland
Cyprus	Mexico	Thailand
Gambia	Philippines	Uruguay
Indonesia	Romania	Viet Nam

**Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)**

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx)

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights obliges States Parties to report to ECOSOC on its implementation. ECOSOC has delegated consideration of such reports to the CESCR, which was established as an expert subsidiary body of ECOSOC by its res. [1985/17](#). An inter-governmental working group, established under decision [1978/10](#), had previously carried out these functions. A full CESCR entry is included in the ‘Other Bodies’ section, under ‘Human rights treaty bodies’.



## Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)

Division for Public Institutions and Digital  
Government  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1729  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2764  
Fax: +1 212 963 9681  
Email: [dpidg@un.org](mailto:dpidg@un.org)

Internet: <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/cepa>

### Purpose

CEPA is responsible for supporting ECOSOC's work by providing expert policy advice and programmatic guidance on issues related to governance and public administration structures and processes for development. It assists the Council by reviewing trends, issues and priorities in public administration, notably in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in support of the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals. CEPA was established by ECOSOC res. [2001/45](#), succeeding the Group of Experts on Public Administration, which was established in 1967 by ECOSOC res. [1199](#) (XLII).

### Meetings

The Committee meets annually in New York for one week, usually in April.

### Membership

The Committee comprises 24 members who serve in their personal capacity. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, and approved by ECOSOC. The membership is drawn from the inter-related fields of public economics, public administration and public finance, and reflects geographical and gender balance. Members serve four-year terms.

### Members (24) 1 January 2018 – 31 July 2021\*

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Linda Bilmes, USA	Joan Mendes, Trinidad and Tobago
Geert Bouckaert, Belgium	Linus Toussaint Mendjana, Cameroon
Upma Chawdhry, India	Gregorio Montero, Dominican Republic
Emmanuelle d'Achon, France	Lamia Moubayed Bissat, Lebanon
Cristina Duarte, Cabo Verde	Juraj Nemec, Slovakia
Geraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi, South Africa	Katarina Ott, Croatia
Ali Hamsa, Malaysia	Regina Silvia Viotto Monteiro Pacheco, Brazil
Paul Jackson, UK	Moni Pizani, Venezuela
Bridget Katsriku, Ghana	Ora-orn Poocharoen, Thailand
Margaret Kobia, Kenya	Gowher Rizvi, Bangladesh
Ma Hezu, China	Abdelhak Saihi, Algeria
Louis Meuleman, Netherlands	Andrei Soroko, Russian Federation

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#### Note

\* By its decision 2017/278 of 26 July 2017, ECOSOC revised the term of office of the 24 experts of CEPA, on a one-time basis, to three years and seven months, beginning on 1 January 2018 and ending on 31 July 2021, on the understanding that subsequent terms of office would be for a period of four years, beginning on 1 August and ending on 31 July.

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## United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum  
on Indigenous Issues  
United Nations Secretariat, Office S-2954  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5100  
Fax: +1 917 367 5102  
Email: indigenous\_un@un.org

Internet: [www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/](http://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/)

### Purpose

The Permanent Forum is mandated to:

- Provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights to ECOSOC, as well as to UN programmes, funds and agencies
- Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities related to indigenous issues within the UN system
- Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues
- Promote respect for and full application of the provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Forum was established in 2000 as an advisory body to ECOSOC (res. [2000/22](#)) and is one of three UN bodies mandated to deal specifically with indigenous peoples' issues. The others are the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (September 2007) provides the normative framework for implementing the Forum's mandate.

### Meetings

The Forum meets annually for 10 days, usually in New York in April/May. States, UN bodies and organs, inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC, and indigenous peoples may participate in the Forum sessions as observers.

The Forum sessions are attended by approximately 1600 participants and provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples from around the world to enter into direct dialogue with Forum members, Member States, the UN system and civil society. The outcome of the session is a report containing analysis, recommendations and draft decisions for attention and adoption by ECOSOC.

### Membership

The Forum consists of 16 independent experts, functioning in their personal capacities, who serve three-year terms (beginning 1 January) and may be re-elected or reappointed for one additional term.

Eight members are nominated by governments and eight by indigenous organisations in their regions. The government-nominated members are elected by ECOSOC and include representatives from each of the five UN regional groups. Each region has one seat, and the other three seats rotate in accordance with ECOSOC decision 2016/205.

The indigenous organisation-nominated members are appointed by the ECOSOC President and represent the seven sociocultural regions determined to give broad representation to the world's indigenous peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific. The one additional seat rotates among the three first listed above.

## Members (16) 2017–19

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### Nominated by states

Jens Dahl, Denmark

Seyed Mohsen Emadi, Iran

Jesus Guadalupe Fuentes Blanco, Mexico

Brian Keane, USA (Rapporteur)

Aisa Mukabenova, Russian Federation

Gervais Nzoa, Cameroon

Tarcila Rivera Zea, Peru (Vice-Chair)

Zhang Xiaolan, China (Vice-Chair)

### Nominated by indigenous peoples' organisations

#### Africa (2 seats for 2017–19)

Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, Mali (Chair)

Elifuhara Laltaika, UR of Tanzania

#### Arctic

Ann Nuorgam, Finland (Vice-Chair)

#### Asia

Phoolman Chaudhary, Nepal

#### Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia

Dimitri Kharakka-Zaitcev, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)

#### Central and South America and the Caribbean

Lourdes Tibán Guala, Ecuador

#### North America

Terri Henry, USA

#### Pacific

Les Malezer, Australia

## OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

### UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

UN Statistics Division

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849

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

or [geoinfo\\_unsd@un.org](mailto:geoinfo_unsd@un.org)

Internet: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN>

#### Purpose

UNGEGN emphasises the importance of the standardisation of geographical names at the national and international levels and demonstrates the benefits to be derived from such standardisation. It promotes the recording of locally used names reflecting the languages and traditions of a country. UNGEGN's goal is for every country to decide on its own nationally standardised names through the creation of national authorities or recognised administrative processes. UNGEGN can promote the use of these names internationally. For each non-Roman alphabet or script, this will be through the adoption and use of a single scientifically based Romanisation system.

The Group was established by ECOSOC resolutions [715A](#) (XXVII) (1959) and [1314](#) (XLIV) (1968), a decision taken by ECOSOC on 4 May 1973 and the decision [E/2002/307](#) of 25 October 2002 to further the standardisation of geographical names nationally and internationally.

At the 11th UN Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN) in August 2017, the Conference decided that the UNCSGN and the UNGEGN be discontinued in their current formats and be subsumed by a subsidiary body of ECOSOC that will retain their respective mandates, and that the UNGEGN will convene biennial sessions, in principle, over a period of five days, beginning in 2019.

## Meetings

The UNCISG previously met every five years, most recently in August 2017. UNCEG previously met twice between conferences and once at the time of the conference (one day before and one day after), most recently on 7 and 18 August 2017 in New York. UNCEG is expected to convene its first plenary meeting under its new format from 29 April to 3 May 2019.

## Membership

UNCEG currently comprises about 400 experts in the field of cartography/linguistics designated by UN Member States, organised into 24 linguistic–geographical divisions. A person with specialised knowledge of particular aspects of the standardisation of geographical names may be invited only when official approval of the invitation has been obtained from his or her government.

## Bureau (2017–22)

### Chair

William Watt, Australia

### Vice-Chairs

Hasanuddin Abidin, Indonesia

Naima Friha, Tunisia

### Rapporteurs

Sungjae Choo, ROK

Trent C Palmer, USA

## UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

UN Statistics Division  
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
 2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–1670  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 4849

Email: [schweinfest@un.org](mailto:schweinfest@un.org)  
 or [ggim@un.org](mailto:ggim@un.org)

Internet: <http://ggim.un.org>

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

## Purpose

UN-GGIM was established by ECOSOC in July 2011 (res. [2011/24](#)) as the official UN inter-governmental mechanism on global geospatial information management. ECOSOC res. [2016/27](#) strengthens and broadens the mandate of the Committee of Experts, stressing the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, and to report to ECOSOC under the agenda item ‘Geospatial Information’ on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics.

UN-GGIM plays a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and promotes its use to address key global challenges. It provides a forum for Member States and international organisations to contribute collective knowledge, set directions, and make joint decisions on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information, and its use within national and global policy frameworks. The Committee of Experts is mandated, among other tasks, to provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to develop and strengthen national capacity in geospatial information management.

The Committee of Experts is supported by the Global Geospatial Information Management Section of the UN Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the Geospatial Information Section of the Department of Field Support (DFS).

## Meetings

The Committee meets at least annually, most recently in August 2018 in New York. Under exceptional circumstances, it may hold additional meetings as appropriate. Its inaugural session was held in 2011 in Seoul, ROK, in conjunction with the first High Level Forum on

UN Global Geospatial Information Management. Annual sessions are open to UN Member States and recognised observers. Private sector and international organisations may attend as observers if agreed to by the Committee. The 9th session is scheduled to be held from 7 to 9 August 2019 in New York.

### Membership

The Committee consists of government experts from UN Member States, drawn from the inter-related fields of surveying, geography, cartography, remote sensing, land–sea and geographic information systems and environmental protection. Experts from relevant international organisations are observers. The Committee is served by a bureau composed of up to three co-chairs and a rapporteur who are elected during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.

### Bureau (7th session, August 2017 to August 2018)

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#### Co-Chairs

Dorine Burmanje, Netherlands  
Li Pengde, China

#### Rapporteur

Fernand Guy Isseri, Cameroon

### UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

New York Office  
United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–0610  
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United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 8138  
Fax: +1 212 963 4190  
Email: [ceb@un.org](mailto:ceb@un.org)

Geneva Office  
Palais des Nations  
Rooms A–503/C–553  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 2740/1760  
Fax: +41 22 917 0063/0308

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

Secretary of CEB and Director of CEB Secretariat: Simona Petrova, Bulgaria (based in New York)

### Purpose

CEB is the principal inter-agency instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordination role of the UN inter-governmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. It aims to advance cooperation and coherence among UN system organisations (specialised agencies, funds and programmes, and other related organisations) in policy, programme and management areas through a coordinated approach on issues of system-wide concern. CEB succeeded the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in 2001, which had been established by ECOSOC res. [13 \(III\)](#) (1946).

### Structure

CEB is composed of the Executive Heads of the 31 UN system organisations and is chaired by the UN Secretary-General. It is supported by two high-level committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM), which routinely coordinate their programmes of work and deliver joint outcomes. Thematic issues are the subject of inter-agency networks that are not formally subsidiary bodies of the CEB but retain a relationship with it and its high-level committees.

### Meetings

The CEB meets twice a year, usually in April and November. The November meetings are typically held in New York.

## Member organisations (31)

United Nations (UN)	World Trade Organization (WTO)
UN International Labour Organization (ILO)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
World Health Organization (WHO)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Bank Group (WBG)	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	World Food Programme (WFP)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	

## High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM)

Palais des Nations, Rooms A-503/C-551  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 2740  
Fax: +41 22 917 0063  
Email: [webmaster@unsystem.org](mailto:webmaster@unsystem.org)

Internet: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm](http://www.unsceb.org/content/hlcm)

Secretary: Remo Lalli, Italy

### Purpose

The HLCM is the principal UN inter-agency body for coordination in the administration and management areas, particularly regarding financial and budgetary matters, human resources, information and communications technology (ICT), procurement and staff security issues within the UN system.

The Committee's main function is to advise the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on administration and management issues that are of system-wide importance, and to promote inter-agency cooperation and coordination on these matters on behalf of the CEB.

Priority items on the HLCM agenda include:

- Security and safety of UN staff
- Efficiency, harmonisation and simplification of business practices across the UN system
- Accountability and transparency
- Compilation and publication of UN system-wide statistics on staff, financial resources, management practices and so on
- Coordination of financial management practices and policies
- Harmonisation of ICT infrastructure and service delivery
- Accounting standards

- Representation of UN system organisations in coordinating with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) on issues related to the management of the common system of pay and benefits
- Enhancing efficiency and transparency of procurement processes.

The HLCM is also responsible for maintaining dialogue with staff representatives on concerns of a system-wide nature. It interacts with Member States in the UN's Fifth Committee and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), as well as with other inter-governmental bodies, the ICSC and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).

### **Meetings**

The HLCM meets twice a year. It undertakes consultation and coordination on a continuing basis between sessions as required.

### **Membership**

Participation in the HLCM includes the heads of management and administration of the 31 UN system organisations that are members of CEB.

The Chair is the Under-Secretary-General for Management, Jan Beagle, New Zealand; and the Vice-Chair, the UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Kelly Clements, USA.

## **High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)**

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0610  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 8138  
Fax: +1 212 963 4190  
Email: [ceb@un.org](mailto:ceb@un.org)

Internet: [www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp](http://www.unsceb.org/content/hlcp)

Secretary: Kayoko Gotoh, Japan

### **Purpose**

HLCP is the principal mechanism for system-wide coordination in the programme area. Its main functions are to advise the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) on strategic planning, policy and programme matters of system-wide importance; and to foster inter-agency cooperation and coordination on these matters on behalf of the CEB.

HLCP's mandate includes:

- Fostering policy coherence and programme coordination in response to inter-governmental mandates and in support of internationally agreed development goals
- Supporting integrated and coordinated preparation of and follow-up to major UN conferences and summits
- Serving as a forum for inter-agency dialogue, consultations and sharing of best practices on policy development, programming and monitoring modalities
- Developing common strategies, policies, methodologies and tools to address emerging issues of challenges facing the UN system.

### **Meetings**

HLCP meets twice a year and carries out consultation and coordination between sessions as required.

### **Membership**

HLCP is composed of senior representatives of the CEB member organisations responsible for policy and programme matters (and authorised to take decisions on behalf of their executive heads).

The Chair is Guy Ryder, Director-General, International Labour Organization (ILO).



# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Internet: [www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship](http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship)

The Trusteeship Council was set up under chapters XII and XIII of the UN [Charter](#) to ensure that non-self-governing territories were administered in the best interests of their people and of international peace and security.

The Council's role was originally to consider reports submitted by the administering authority of the trust territory, accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority, provide for periodic visits to the territory and take other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

The Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, one month after the last remaining UN trust territory, Palau, became independent. With the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands terminated by SC res. [956](#) (1994), and Palau's admission as the 185th member of the UN in December 1994, the Trusteeship Council completed the task entrusted to it under the Charter with respect to the last of the 11 territories that had been placed under the Trusteeship System. The Council amended its rules of procedure (res. 2200 (LXI) (1994)) to meet only as and where occasion might require.

The former Secretary-General recommended in both his 1994 report on the work of the Organisation and his 2005 report *In Larger Freedom* that the General Assembly proceed with steps to eliminate the Trusteeship Council in accordance with article 108 of the Charter. World leaders endorsed this recommendation at the 2005 World Summit and recorded in the Outcome Document their agreement to delete chapter XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in chapter XII.



# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Peace Palace  
Carnegieplein 2  
2517 KJ The Hague  
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 302 2323  
Fax: +31 70 364 9928  
Email: [information@icj-cij.org](mailto:information@icj-cij.org)

Internet: [www.icj-cij.org](http://www.icj-cij.org)

Twitter: [@cij\\_icj](https://twitter.com/cij_icj)

Registrar: Philippe Cuvreur, Belgium (elected for a third seven-year term from February 2014)

Deputy Registrar: Jean-Pelé Fomété, Cameroon (elected for a seven-year term from March 2013)

## Purpose

The ICJ is the UN's principal judicial organ. It was established in June 1945 by the UN [Charter](#) and began work in April 1946.

Its [Statute](#) is an integral part of the UN Charter. The Court's functions are twofold. First, it decides, in accordance with international law, cases that are submitted to it by states. It is directed to apply:

- International conventions establishing rules expressly recognised by the contesting states
- International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law
- The general principles of law recognised by civilised nations
- Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified international law experts as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Secondly, the Court gives advisory opinions to the General Assembly and Security Council on legal questions, and advisory opinions to other organs of the UN and specialised agencies that are authorised by the General Assembly to request them.

The Charter provisions concerning the Court are contained in chapter XIV (articles 92–96). Article 34, para. 1 of the Statute of the Court provides that only states may be parties to contentious cases before the Court. States entitled to appear before the Court fall into three categories:

- States members of the UN (article 93, para. 1 of the Charter provides that all UN members are parties to the Statute)
- States not members of the UN that are parties to the Statute (article 93, para. 2 of the Charter). Conditions are to be determined in each case by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
- States not parties to the Statute to which the Court is open (article 35, para. 2 of the Statute). The conditions upon which the Court is open to such states are to be laid down by the Security Council, but they must not place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court. These conditions were laid down in SC res. [9](#) (1946).

## Structure

Under article 21, para. 2 of its [Statute](#), the Court appoints its own officers. The Court elects its Registrar and Deputy Registrar by secret ballot from candidates proposed by Members of the Court. Terms are for seven years and may be renewed. The Registrar and all his or her staff are answerable to the Court itself and not to the UN Secretary-General.

The Court comprises 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Candidates are nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration or by national groups similarly appointed. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established under

conventions of 1899 and 1907, consists of a panel of members from which arbitrators may be chosen to hear any one case. Each State Party to the conventions may name no more than four people to be members of the panel. Those chosen constitute national groups. UN members that are not members of the Permanent Court appoint national groups for nominating members of the ICJ in the same way that the national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration are appointed.

The UN Secretary-General draws up a list of candidates nominated. From this list, the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the Members of the Court. An absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council is required for election. Members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. Under article 9 of the Statute, at every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilisation and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured. The terms of five (one-third) of the judges expire every three years. The most recent election was held in November 2017 for the current term of 6 February 2018 to 5 February 2027.

The conditions under which a state that is a party to the Statute of the Court, but not a member of the UN, may participate in the election of judges were laid down on the recommendation of the Security Council by GA res. 264 (III) (1948).

The President and Vice-President are elected by the Members of the Court by secret ballot every three years and may be re-elected. The election of the President and Vice-President is held on the date on which Members of the Court elected at a triennial election are to begin their terms of office or shortly after. An absolute majority is required. There are no conditions with regard to nationality.

### Members of the Court (15)

Listed in order of precedence; terms end on 5 February of the year shown.

#### President

Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, Somalia.....2027

#### Vice-President

Xue Hanqin, China.....2021

#### Judges

Peter Tomka, Slovakia.....2021

Julia Sebutinde, Uganda.....2021

Ronny Abraham, France.....2027

Dalveer Bhandari, India.....2027

Mohamed Bennouna, Morocco.....2024

Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica.....2024

Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade,  
Brazil.....2027

James Richard Crawford, Australia.....2024

Joan E Donoghue, USA.....2024

Kirill Gevorgian, Russian Federation.....2024

Giorgio Gaja, Italy.....2021

Nawaf Salam, Lebanon.....2027

Yuji Iwasawa, Japan<sup>1</sup>.....2021

#### Notes

1 After the resignation of Judge Hisashi Owada, effective 7 June 2018, Judge Yuji Iwasawa was elected on 22 June 2018 to complete the term that expires on 5 February 2021.





SECRETARIAT

# SECRETARIAT

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Internet: [www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat](http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat)

## CHARTER PROVISIONS

The Secretariat, which is headed by the UN Secretary-General, is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The main [Charter](#) provisions concerning the Secretariat are contained in chapter XV (articles 97–101). Other provisions concerning the Secretariat and the Secretary-General are in articles 7, 12, 20, 73, 102 and 110.

## STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

### Secretaries-General

António Guterres: Portugal, installed 1 January 2017  
Ban Ki-moon: Republic of Korea, installed 1 January 2007  
Kofi Annan: Ghana, installed 1 January 1997  
Boutros Boutros-Ghali: Egypt, installed 1 January 1992  
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar: Peru, installed 1 January 1982  
Kurt Waldheim: Austria, installed 1 January 1972  
U Thant: Burma (now Myanmar), installed 3 November 1961  
Dag Hammarskjöld: Sweden, installed 10 April 1953 (died in office 18 September 1961)  
Trygve Lie: Norway, installed 2 February 1946

### Deputy Secretaries-General

Amina J Mohammed: Nigeria, from January 2017  
Jan Eliasson: Sweden, 2012–16  
Asha-Rose Migiro: UR of Tanzania, 2007–12  
Mark Malloch Brown: UK, 2006  
Louise Fréchette: Canada, 1998–2006

### Departments and Offices

The Secretariat consists of the major organisational units listed as follows, each headed by an official accountable to the Secretary-General. More detailed information about the work of major individual units is listed separately.

#### **Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)**

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

**Chef de Cabinet:** Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

## **Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)**

Internet: [www.un.org/development/desa/en/](http://www.un.org/development/desa/en/)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Liu Zhenmin, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development and Chief Economist:** Elliott Harris, Trinidad and Tobago (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2018)

## **Department of Field Support (DFS)**

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/department-of-field-support> or <https://fieldsupport.un.org/en>

**Under-Secretary-General for Field Support:** Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support:** Lisa Bутtenheim, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2016)

## **Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General:** Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

## **Department of Management (DM)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dm](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dm)

**Under-Secretary-General:** Jan Beagle, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts (Controller):** Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2015)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management:** Martha Helena Lopez, Colombia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services:** Christian Saunders, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2018)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer:** Atefeh Riazi, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

## **Department of Political Affairs (DPA)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General:** Rosemary A DiCarlo, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2018)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2010)

**Assistant Secretary-General:** Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2015)

## **Department of Public Information (DPI)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information:** Alison Smale, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2017)



## **Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)**

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/departement-of-peacekeeping-operations>

**Under-Secretary-General:** Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations:** Bintou Keita, Guinea (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations:** Lieutenant General Carlos Humberto Loitey, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2016)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions:** Alexander Zouev, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

## **Department of Safety and Security (DSS)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General, Head of the Department of Safety and Security:** Peter Thomas Drennan, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2014)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Safety and Security:** Fadzai Gwaradzimba, Zimbabwe (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2015)

## **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator:** Ursula Mueller, Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

## **Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General:** Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

## **Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

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

**United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:** Michelle Bachelet, Chile (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the New York Office of OHCHR:** Andrew Gilmour, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2016)

## **Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)**

Internet: <https://oios.un.org>

**Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services:** Heidi Mendoza, Philippines (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services:** David Muchoki Kanja, Kenya (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2012)

**Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Legal Counsel:** Miguel de Serpa Soares, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

**Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs:** Stephen Mathias, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2010)

**Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)**

Internet: [www.un.org/en/africa/osaa](http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa:** Bience Gawanas, Namibia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2018)

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

Internet: <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative:** Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

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

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

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative:** Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

**Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (OSRSG-VAC)**

Internet: <http://violenceagainstchildren.un.org>

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative:** Marta Santos Pais, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2009)

**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**

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

**Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support:** Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

**UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)**

Internet: <https://unoau.unmissions.org> or [www.au.int/en/organs/uno](http://www.au.int/en/organs/uno)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union:** Sahle-Work Zewde, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2018)

**UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs:** Izumi Nakamitsu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

### **UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Michael Møller, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2015)

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

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

**High Representative:** Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

### **UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Hanna S Tetteh, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2018)

### **UN Office at Vienna (UNOV)**

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

**Under-Secretary-General, Director-General:** Yuri V Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

## **Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General**

Internet: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments>

### **Africa**

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#### **Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa, OSAA**

Bience Gawanas, Namibia  
(appointed 15 January 2018)

#### **Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union, UNOAU**

Sahle-Work Zewde, Ethiopia  
(appointed 27 June 2018)

#### **Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi**

Michel Kafando, Burkina Faso  
(appointed 5 May 2017)

#### **Special Representative and Head of the UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)**

François Louncény Fall, Guinea  
(appointed 21 February 2017)

#### **Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)**

Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon  
(appointed 1 January 2016)

#### **Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Head of Mission, MINUSCA**

Kenneth Gluck, USA  
(appointed 25 August 2017)

#### **Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, MINUSCA**

Najat Rochdi, Morocco  
(appointed 2 March 2017)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DR Congo, Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)**

Leila Zerrougui, Algeria  
(appointed 11 February 2018)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DR Congo (Operations), MONUSCO**

David Gressly, USA (appointed 17 April 2015)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DR Congo, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, MONUSCO**

Kim Bolduc, Canada  
(appointed 1 November 2017)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region of Africa**

Said Djinnit, Algeria (appointed 17 July 2014)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)**

José Viegas Filho, Brazil  
(appointed 4 May 2018)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative**

David McLachlan-Karr, Australia  
(appointed 23 May 2017)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)**

Ghassan Salamé, Lebanon  
(appointed 22 June 2017)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative in Libya (UNSMIL)**

Maria Gomes do Valle Ribeiro, Ireland  
(appointed 8 November 2016)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Political Affairs in Libya (UNSMIL)**

Stephanie T Williams, USA  
(appointed 2 July 2018)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission, UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad  
(appointed 15 January 2016)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Mali (MINUSMA)**

Koen Davidse, Netherlands  
(appointed 1 October 2015)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative for Mali (MINUSMA)**

Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Rwanda  
(appointed 8 May 2015)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)**

Michael Keating, UK  
(appointed 10 January 2016)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for UNSOM**

Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe  
(appointed 5 December 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNSOM**

Peter de Clercq, Netherlands  
(appointed 1 July 2015)

**Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan**

Nicholas Haysom, South Africa  
(appointed 18 March 2016)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)**

David Shearer, New Zealand  
(appointed 7 December 2016)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political), UNMISS**

Moustapha Soumaré, Mali  
(appointed 24 December 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNMISS**

Alain Noudéhou, Benin  
(appointed 28 August 2017)

**Force Commander and Acting Head of Mission, UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)**

Major-General Gebre Adhana Woldezgu, Ethiopia (appointed 4 April 2018)

**Joint Special Representative for Darfur, African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)**

Jeremiah Mamabolo, South Africa  
(appointed 3 April 2017)

**Deputy Joint Special Representative for the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur, UNAMID**

Anita Kokui Gbeho, Ghana  
(appointed 6 March 2018)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Head of UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)**

Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana  
(appointed 12 September 2014)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNOWAS**

Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, USA  
(appointed 14 August 2017)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Colin Stewart, Canada  
(appointed 1 December 2017)

**Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara**

Horst Köhler, Germany  
(appointed 16 August 2017)

**Americas**

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**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and Head of Verification Mission**

Jean Arnault, France (appointed 9 March 2016)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Facilitate a Political Dialogue in El Salvador**

Benito Andión, Mexico  
(appointed 16 January 2017)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Haiti**

Josette Sheeran, USA  
(appointed 20 June 2017)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Head of UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)**

Helen Meagher La Lime, USA  
(appointed 1 August 2018)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, and Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative, and Humanitarian Coordinator, MINUJUSTH**

Mamadou Diallo, Guinea  
(appointed 20 September 2017)

**Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Community Based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti**

Paul Farmer, USA  
(appointed 28 December 2012)

**Asia and the Pacific**

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**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**

Tadamichi Yamamoto, Japan  
(appointed 18 March 2016)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, UNAMA**

Toby Lanzer, UK (appointed 31 January 2017)

**Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for UNAMA**

Ingrid Hayden, Australia  
(appointed 11 January 2018)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA)**

Natalia Gherman, Moldova  
(appointed 15 September 2017)

**Europe**

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**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Elizabeth Spehar, Canada  
(appointed 10 June 2016)

**Under-Secretary-General, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Greece–Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) talks**

Matthew Nimetz, USA  
(appointed 21 December 1999)

**Special Representative and Head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)**

Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan  
(appointed 5 October 2015)

**Chief Military Observer and Head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**

José Eladio Alcaín, Uruguay  
(appointed 3 July 2018)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar**

Christine Schraner Burgener, Switzerland  
(appointed 26 April 2018)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNMIK**

Christopher Coleman, USA  
(appointed 25 January 2016)

**Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UN Office in Belgrade**

Simona-Mirela Miculescu, Romania  
(appointed 8 June 2015)

**UN Representative to the Geneva International Discussions (UNRGID)**

Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Turkey  
(appointed 6 July 2018)

**Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority (UNSCO)**

Nickolay Mladenov, Bulgaria  
(appointed 5 February 2015)

**Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory (UNSCO)**

Jamie McGoldrick, Ireland  
(appointed 6 February 2018)

**Chief of Staff and Head of the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Palestine**

Major-General Kristin Lund, Norway  
(appointed 6 October 2017)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)**

Ján Kubiš, Slovakia  
(appointed 24 February 2015)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq for Political Affairs and Electoral Assistance, UNAMI**

Alice Walpole, UK  
(appointed 1 November 2017)

**Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Development and Humanitarian Support) and Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative for Iraq, UNAMI**

Marta Ruedas, Spain (appointed 12 April 2018)

**Acting Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)**

Pernille Dahler Kardel, Denmark  
(appointed 22 December 2017)

**Deputy Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative (UNSCOL)**

Philippe Lazzarini, Switzerland  
(appointed 24 April 2015)

**Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Major-General Stefano Del Col, Italy  
(appointed 12 July 2018)

**Special Envoy for Syria**

Staffan de Mistura, Italy/Sweden  
(appointed 10 July 2014)

**Deputy Special Envoy for Syria**

Ramzy Ezzeldin Ramzy, Egypt  
(appointed 10 July 2014)

**Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Syrian Golan)**

Major-General Francis Vib-Sanziri, Ghana  
(appointed 22 October 2017)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen**

Martin Griffiths, UK  
(appointed 16 February 2018)

**Other High-Level Appointments**

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**High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations**

Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, Qatar  
(appointed 1 January 2013)

**Under Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**

Virginia Gamba, Argentina  
(appointed 12 April 2017)

**Special Envoy for Climate Action**

Michael Bloomberg, USA  
(appointed 5 March 2018)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Head of the Transition Team for the repositioning of the UN development system**

Robert Piper, Australia  
(appointed 26 June 2018)

**Co-Chairs of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation**

Melinda Gates, USA  
Jack Ma, China (appointed 12 July 2018)

**Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility**

María Soledad Cisternas Reyes, Chile  
(appointed 20 June 2017)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)**

Mami Mizutori, Japan  
(appointed 1 February 2018)

**Special Envoy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water**

Han Seung-Soo, ROK  
(appointed 19 December 2013)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Global Education**

Gordon Brown, UK (appointed 13 July 2012)

**Humanitarian Envoy of the Secretary-General**

Ahmed Mohammed Al Meraikhi, Qatar  
(appointed 8 November 2016)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Asia**

Jonnalagadda V R Prasada Rao, India  
(appointed in July 2012)

**Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean**

John Edward Greene, Guyana  
(appointed in November 2011)

**Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development**

Her Majesty Queen Máxima, Netherlands  
(appointed 2009)

**Chair of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**

Lynn St Amour, USA  
(appointed 11 March 2016)

**Assistant Secretary-General, Special Envoy for Malaria and Health in Agenda 2030**

Ray Chambers, USA (appointed 1 March 2013)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration**

Louise Arbour, Canada  
(appointed 19 March 2017)

**Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Ocean**

Peter Thomson, Fiji  
(appointed 12 September 2017)

**Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide**

Adama Dieng, Senegal  
(appointed 17 July 2012)

**Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Reforms**

Jens Wandel, Denmark  
(appointed 31 July 2018)

**Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect**

Appointment pending

**Special Envoy for Road Safety**

Jean Todt, France (appointed 29 April 2015)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict**

Pramila Patten, Mauritius  
(appointed 12 April 2017)

**Special Adviser on Rule of Law, Global Focal Point Review Implementation**

Susan D Page, USA (appointed 4 May 2018)

**Special Coordinator on Improving United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

Jane Holl Lute, USA (appointed 5 January 2016)

**Special Envoy on South to South Cooperation**

Jorge Chediek, Argentina  
(appointed 21 March 2016)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All**

Rachel Kyte, UK (appointed 3 September 2015)

**Special Envoy on Tuberculosis**

Eric Goosby, USA (appointed 20 January 2015)

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the UN International School (UNIS)**

Joan W McDonald, UK

**Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children**

Marta Santos Pais, Portugal  
(appointed 1 May 2009)

**Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth**

Jayathma Wickramanayake, Sri Lanka  
(appointed 20 June 2017)



### High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation

Michelle Bachelet, Chile  
Radhika Coomaraswamy, Sri Lanka  
Leymah Gbowee, Liberia  
Jean-Mari Guéhenno, France  
Tarja Halonen, Finland  
David Harland, New Zealand  
Noeleen Heyzer, Singapore  
Nasser Judeh, Jordan  
Ramtane Lamamra, Algeria  
Graça Machel, Mozambique

Asha-Rose Migiro, UR of Tanzania  
Raden Mohammad Marty Muliana Natalegawa,  
Indonesia  
Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria  
Roza Otunbayeva, Kyrgyzstan  
Michèle Pierre-Louis, Haiti  
José Manuel Ramos-Horta, Timor-Leste  
Gert Rosenthal, Guatemala  
Justin Welby, UK  
(appointed 13 September 2017)

## SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES

### Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

Secretary-General: António Guterres, Portugal (since 1 January 2017)

Deputy Secretary-General: Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (since 1 January 2017)

Chef de Cabinet: Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Brazil (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2017)

### Purpose

EOSG assists the UN Secretary-General to establish general policy and the executive direction, coordination and expeditious performance of the Secretariat's work and that of the programmes and other elements of the organisation, as well as in contacts with governments, delegations, the press and the public. It further assists the Secretary-General with strategic planning, preparation of the annual report, political, economic and inter-agency affairs, liaison and representation functions, and fulfilment of the priorities and mandates set out by the General Assembly.

### Structure

The Secretary-General is the organisation's chief administrative officer. The Charter also requires the Secretary-General to perform other functions as are entrusted by the main UN organs, as well as to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security".

The Secretary-General may also use the 'good offices' of the position – the value of its independence, impartiality and integrity – to try to prevent or resolve international disputes. (See UN Charter, chapter XV, [articles](#) 97 to 101.)

The Secretary-General chairs the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), which twice a year brings together the executive heads of all UN funds, programmes and specialised agencies.

The CEB is the UN system's longest-standing and highest-level coordination forum, and was established as a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council. While not a policy-making body, the CEB supports and reinforces the coordinating role of UN system inter-governmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. Most importantly, the CEB facilitates the UN system's collective response to global challenges, such as climate change and financial crisis.

Committees support the executive decision-making process in the Secretariat by enabling an exchange of advice and guidance between the Secretary-General and members of his or her senior management team on issues of a strategic or policy nature. The main committees are the:

- **Senior Management Group:** functions as a forum for the exchange of information and experiences among heads of UN departments, offices, funds and programmes. The Secretary-General may use the Senior Management Group to raise and provide guidance on important cross-cutting issues (see [www.un.org/sg/en/content/senior-management-group](http://www.un.org/sg/en/content/senior-management-group)).
- **Executive Committee:** a cabinet-style decision-making body. Its main purpose is to assist the Secretary-General in taking decisions on issues of strategic importance that require principal-level attention across all pillars of the UN's work. These include country situations and thematic priorities.
- **Management Committee:** considers internal reform and management-related initiatives and issues, including change management processes requiring strategic direction from the Secretary-General. It also ensures that findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors, Joint Inspection Unit and Office of Internal Oversight Services are effectively fed into the executive management processes and that accepted recommendations are followed up and implemented in a timely manner.
- **Management Performance Board:** undertakes an advisory role to the Secretary-General. Its main functions include monitoring the performance of senior managers and heads of UN field missions. The Board also reviews the outcome of the administration of justice proceedings in the Secretariat for management performance and accountability purposes, with a particular focus on UN Dispute Tribunal and Appeals Tribunal judgments, so as to identify and make recommendations to address systemic problems. In addition, it conducts yearly reviews of the performance appraisal system within the UN Secretariat to ensure Secretariat-wide consistency in its application.

## Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

Under-Secretary-General: Liu Zhenmin, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

### Purpose

DESA is mandated with supporting deliberations in two major UN charter bodies: the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies. In this regard, DESA's main activities focus on promoting progress toward development priorities. DESA is also responsible for ensuring civil society engagement with the UN by way of the ECOSOC body.

DESA's work programme can be categorised into three areas: norm-setting, analysis and capacity-building. DESA provides policy research and analysis to inform Member States' deliberations and decision making. The Department facilitates global conferences and summits; organises and supports consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society; and, on request, advises and assists governments in implementing policies and programmes developed at UN conferences back in their home countries.

DESA is also the lead 'author' department of the UN Secretariat. Its research and analytical work covers a range of economic, social and environmental issues. DESA produces flagship publications and inter-governmental reports. These reports and DESA's data (population estimates, for instance) inform UN negotiations and global policy decisions.

DESA seeks to provide leadership and catalyse action in promoting and coordinating implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). DESA hosts the secretariat for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the UN system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and governments in September 2015.

### **Structure**

DESA's work areas are managed by the following divisions and offices: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office for Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development; Division for Inclusive Social Development; Division for Sustainable Development Goals; Statistics Division; Population Division; Economic Analysis and Policy Division; Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government; Secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests; Financing for Sustainable Development Office; and Capacity Development Office.

## **Department of Field Support (DFS)**

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

Under-Secretary-General: Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2015)

### **Purpose**

DFS provides support to all UN peacekeeping and political field missions in the areas of finance, logistics, information and communications technology (ICT), human resources and general administration to help missions promote peace and security. This includes the management of supply chains, facilities and assets, as well as prevention, enforcement, remediation and accountability efforts in response to misconduct in peace operations, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

DFS was established in 2007. In 2017–18, DFS supported 35 peace operations in over 30 countries, with nearly 150,000 authorised personnel and a combined budget of about \$7.5 billion. These field operations account for about 70 percent of the annual UN Secretariat spending, about half of its civilian personnel, and about 80 percent of its annual procurement. Since 2015, DFS has also supported a major African Union operation, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), through the UN Support Office in Somalia.

DFS works with UN and non-UN partners to help plan, mobilise and sustain operations in some of the world's most complex environments. DFS is also committed to the DFS Environment Strategy so that UN field missions achieve maximum efficiency in their use of natural resources; operate at minimum risk to people, societies and ecosystems; and contribute to a positive impact on the latter wherever possible.

### **Structure**

DFS has a four-tiered service delivery model to support field operations. Strategic functions are managed at headquarters in New York, which has eight main offices: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office of the Assistant Secretary-General; Field Personnel Division; Field Budget and Finance Division; Logistics Support Division; Information and Communications Technology Division; Policy Evaluation and Training Division (shared with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)); and Office of the Chief of Staff (shared with DPKO).

Global operational functions, including centralised support for technology, logistics and other specialised services, are increasingly concentrated in a Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy. Most administrative location-independent functions, including standard back-office services for finance and human resource management, are centralised in shared service centres, primarily in Entebbe, Uganda. Only location-dependent functions that must be provided on the ground are maintained in field missions.

## Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Email: [DGACM-Feedback@un.org](mailto:DGACM-Feedback@un.org)

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

Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General: Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2016)

### Purpose

The DGACM provides comprehensive support for UN conferences and meetings. It provides procedural and technical secretariat support and advice for the conduct of the deliberations and follow-up actions of the: General Assembly and its General Committee, the First (Disarmament and Peace Affairs) Committee, Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization Committee); the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and most of the Council's subsidiary, ad hoc and expert bodies; and special UN conferences and expert groups dealing with disarmament, international security, and economic, social and related matters.

The DGACM also assists in the revitalisation efforts of the General Assembly and other UN bodies, including through the substantive servicing of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly. Further, DGACM's support includes: provision of meetings and document management services to inter-governmental bodies, including conference planning and organisation; preparation of the UN calendar of conferences and meetings; and provision of meeting room facilities and other services, including interpretation, documentation management and translation services in the Organisation's six official languages. Some documents are also translated into German, funded by extra-budgetary resources. Another important aspect of the Department's work is the coordination, harmonisation and management of conference services in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

### Structure

The Department consists of the following organisational units: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division; Meetings and Publishing Division; Documentation Division; Central Planning and Coordination Division; Protocol and Liaison Service; Business Analysis Section; Executive Office. The Department manages resources of and provides policy guidance to the Division of Conference Management (UN Office in Geneva); Conference Management Service (UN Office at Vienna); and Division of Conference Services (UN Office at Nairobi). An organisational chart is published on the Department's [website](#).

## Department of Management (DM)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 8227  
Fax: +1 212 963 8424  
Email: [ousg-dm@un.org](mailto:ousg-dm@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/hq/dm](http://www.un.org/en/hq/dm)

Under-Secretary-General: Jan Beagle, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

### Purpose

The Department formulates policies and procedures and provides strategic guidance, direction and operational support to all entities of the Secretariat, including the offices away from Headquarters and the regional commissions, in four broad management areas: human resources, finance and budget, information and communications technology, and central support services.

### Structure

DM offices and divisions include: Under-Secretary-General for Management; Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts; Human Resources Management; Central Support Services; Information and Communications Technology; and Enterprise Resource Planning (Umoja).

## Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_DPA](https://twitter.com/UN_DPA)

Under-Secretary-General: Rosemary A DiCarlo, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2018)

### Purpose

Established in 1992, DPA works to prevent and resolve conflict and promote lasting peace by:

- Monitoring and assessing global political developments
- Advising the Secretary-General on actions that could enhance the cause of peace
- Providing support and guidance to UN peace envoys and political missions in the field
- Serving Member States directly through electoral and mediation assistance.

DPA also works behind the scenes using the Secretary-General's 'good offices' to attempt to prevent, limit or resolve armed conflict. In this role, DPA helps define and plan missions, and provides UN special envoys and mediators with guidance and backing from headquarters.

The political and peacebuilding support offices overseen by DPA (as at 29 June 2018) are, with start years:

- UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), 2010 (previously the UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), 1999)
- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), 1999
- UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), 2001
- UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2002
- UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), 2003
- UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), 2007
- Office of the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), 2007
- UN Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), 2011
- UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), 2011

- UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), 2013
- UN Verification Mission in Colombia, 2017.

The Department also manages good offices and/or mediation efforts on Cyprus, Syria, Yemen, Burundi, Western Sahara, Georgia, the FYROM–Greece name dispute and the Guyana–Venezuela border controversy.

The Department provides substantive and secretariat support for the Security Council and two standing committees established by the General Assembly: the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee on Decolonization.

### Structure

The Department is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and organised along its regional and functional priorities: Africa (two divisions); Americas; Europe; Asia and Pacific; Middle East and West Asia; Electoral Affairs; Policy and Mediation; Palestinian Rights; Security Council Affairs; and Decolonization.

## Department of Public Information (DPI)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

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

Twitter: @UN

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/unitednations](https://www.youtube.com/user/unitednations)

Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information: Alison Smale, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2017)

### Purpose

DPI was established in 1946 to inform a worldwide audience about the purposes and activities of the UN. It conveys the work of the UN through various communication tools, including broadcast and print media, the internet, videoconferences, outreach programmes, new information technology, publications, and partnerships with Member States, academia, libraries, youth and civil society. It also provides library and knowledge-sharing services.

### Structure

The Department comprises three divisions:

- Strategic Communications: develops and carries out communication strategies and campaigns on UN priority issues. It manages the network of 59 UN Information Centres, services and public information components in UN offices around the world (see [unic.un.org](http://unic.un.org)). It also provides social media guidance and manages and coordinates content for the organisation's major presences on social media platforms.
- News and Media: provides timely delivery of accurate, objective and balanced news and information emanating from the UN system in all mass media, including print, radio, television and the Internet, including social media platforms, to the media and other audiences worldwide. It offers a range of multilingual and multimedia services to the press and the public: ready-to-air television and radio news and features programmes; breaking stories on UN developments worldwide, including live video and audio feeds of all official meetings in the six official languages, and provides comprehensive summaries of official meetings and press conferences in the two working languages, as well as photographs and audiovisual archives. It also provides media accreditation and liaison services, and supports the UN website in all official languages.

- Outreach: seeks to engage and educate people worldwide to encourage support for the UN. Its efforts are targeted at and carried out in alliance with key partners, including civil society, celebrity advocates, universities, partner libraries and the media. It promotes increased involvement in the work of the UN through conferences, briefings, exhibits, publications and teaching materials.

## Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/department-of-peacekeeping-operations>

Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

### Purpose

DPKO provides political and executive direction to UN peacekeeping operations around the world, and maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates. It works to integrate the efforts of UN, governmental and non-governmental entities in the context of peacekeeping operations. DPKO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peacebuilding missions.

DPKO was formally created in 1992 but traces its roots back to 1948 with the creation of the first UN peacekeeping operations.

As at 29 June 2018, there were more than 104,000 military, police and civilian personnel serving with 14 peacekeeping operations. The peacekeeping operations overseen by DPKO are, with start years:

- UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), 1948
- UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), 1949
- UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964
- UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), 1974
- UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), 1978
- UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), 1991
- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), 1999
- UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) (prior to 1 July 2010, named the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)), 1999
- African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), 2007
- UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), 2011
- UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), 2011
- UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), 2013
- UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), 2014
- UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), 2017.

### Structure

The four main DPKO offices are: Military Affairs; Operations; Rule of Law and Security Institutions; and Policy, Evaluation and Training Division (shared with the Department of Field Support (DFS)).

## UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations  
Office of the Rule of Law and Security  
Institutions  
1 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5682  
Email: [DirectorUNMAS@un.org](mailto:DirectorUNMAS@un.org)

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

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

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

Instagram: [@un\\_mineaction](https://www.instagram.com/un_mineaction)

Director: Agnès Marcaillou, France (appointed March 2012)

### Purpose

Established in 1997, UNMAS leads, coordinates and implements all aspects linked to the mitigation of the threats from mines and explosive remnants of war. It operates under UN legislative mandates, requests by the Secretary-General or his designated official, or an affected country, mostly in response to a humanitarian emergency. UNMAS:

- Acts as the lead UN entity on explosive hazards and the focal point for the coordination of 'mine action' in the UN system
- Provides critical support to the protection of civilians and peacekeeping, humanitarian relief and development personnel
- Addresses unsecured and poorly managed stockpiles of weapons and ammunitions, improvised explosive devices, dangerous storage depots, unexploded ordnance, cluster munitions and mines
- Is deployed to peacekeeping and special political missions in accordance with Security Council mandates and also intervenes at the request of Member States and UN country teams in the context of humanitarian emergencies
- Collaborates with 11 other UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the threat of landmines, explosive remnants of war and other conventional explosives
- Manages the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action
- Works in close partnership with donors and affected countries and forges innovative partnerships with civil society and the private sector to mobilise resources for mine action
- Coordinates overall UN advocacy in support of treaties and other international legal instruments related to landmines and explosive remnants of war, and in support of the rights of people affected by these devices.

As at June 2018, UNMAS provides direct support and technical assistance to mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan–Abyei, Sudan–Darfur, Sudan (excluding Darfur), Syrian AR and the Territory of Western Sahara.



## 224 UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

8th Floor  
UN Secretariat Building  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

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

Under-Secretary-General: Peter Thomas Drennan, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2014)

### **Purpose**

UNDSS is responsible for providing leadership, operational support and oversight of the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) with the strategic aim of enabling the safest and most efficient conduct of mandated programmes and activities of the UN system worldwide.

The Department is composed of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, which includes the Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit and the Compliance, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, and three major operational components: the Division of Regional Operations; the Field Support Service; and the Division of Headquarters Security and Safety Services. UNDSS maintains offices in more than 100 countries.

### **Evolution**

A proposal for strengthening and unifying the security management system was presented to the UN General Assembly's 59th session (report [A/59/365](#) of 11 October 2004). This resulted in the creation of the Department of Safety and Security (GA res. [59/276](#), XI, 7 to 23 December 2004), which merged the security management component of the Office of the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD), the Security and Safety Services (SSS) at headquarters and at offices away from headquarters (including the regional commissions) into a single department to manage the UN's security management system. UNDSS was formally established on 1 January 2005.

## **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

New York  
760 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 963 1234  
Fax: +1 212 963 1312

Geneva  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Fax: +41 22 917 0023  
Email: [ochagva@un.org](mailto:ochagva@un.org)

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

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

Twitter: [@UNOCHA](#) and [@UNReliefChief](#)

Under-Secretary-General: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

### **Purpose**

As the humanitarian arm of the United Nations Secretariat, OCHA is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to humanitarian emergencies. OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor can contribute to the overall response effort. OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises and advocates for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all. It has five core functions: advocacy, coordination, humanitarian financing,

information management and policy development. At the global level, OCHA carries out its coordination function mainly through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which ensures inter-agency consultation and joint decision-making among UN bodies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and non-governmental organisations in the response to and management of humanitarian emergencies.

OCHA was created in 1998 as part of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme. It replaced the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which was created in 1991.

### Structure

The head of OCHA is the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who is also the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC). The General Assembly created the ERC position in its resolution [46/182](#) (1991). The ERC is the principal adviser to the Secretary-General on humanitarian issues, and also:

- Holds responsibility for the oversight of all emergencies requiring UN humanitarian assistance
- Acts as the central focal point for governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental relief activities
- Processes requests from Member States for emergency aid
- Mobilises international emergency-relief capacity
- Negotiates access to populations in need of assistance
- Chairs the IASC
- Manages the worldwide network of Humanitarian Coordinators
- Promotes the smooth transition from relief to recovery.

OCHA's New York office focuses primarily on support to the field, information management, advocacy, humanitarian financing, policy and communications and outreach with Member States, regional organisations and emerging partners. It works directly with the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly and other UN organs. The Geneva office manages partnerships, resource mobilisation and inter-agency coordination, manages emergency preparedness and response tools and mechanisms, and provides programme support to the field.

OCHA has five regional offices, 32 country offices and 17 Humanitarian Adviser Teams.

### Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

2 United Nations Plaza

323 East 44th Street

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 5592

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

Palais des Nations, Room D-116

8-14 Avenue de la Paix

1211 Geneva 10

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1438

Fax: +41 22 917 0020

Internet: [www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc)

Chair: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

### Purpose

The IASC is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision making involving the key humanitarian UN and non-UN partners. It was established in June 1992 in response to GA res. [46/182](#) (1991) on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance. GA res. [48/57](#) (1993) affirmed its role as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance.

The IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian response, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles.

Every second year, the IASC agrees on a set of common strategic priorities. In 2018 and 2019, the IASC priorities are: humanitarian financing; accountability and inclusion; collective advocacy; humanitarian-development collaboration; and operational response.

### **Structure**

The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), who is also the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, chairs the IASC. The Principals are the heads of all IASC organisations or their representatives. The IASC Working Group (WG) is composed of the directors of policy of the IASC organisations, or their equivalent counterparts. Chaired by the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the IASC WG's focus is on humanitarian policy. The WG is responsible for developing policies and guidance in line with strategic decisions made by the IASC. IASC subsidiary bodies assist the IASC in developing policy or operational guidelines for humanitarian response and serve as a link between emergency relief and longer-term recovery and development activities. The Task Teams are expert groups working on critical policy issues and priorities; the Reference Groups serve as 'communities of practice' that support the implementation of IASC strategies and policies.

The Emergency Directors Group (EDG) was re-established in 2012 to coordinate the response to emergencies and develop recommendations for the Principals in major emergencies. Chaired by the Director of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA's) Coordination and Response Division, it brings together emergency directors from major operational IASC organisations and non-governmental organisations. The EDG prepares options and recommendations for the IASC on operational issues, and oversees the Peer 2 Peer project to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection in field operations. More information is available on the [website](#).

### **Meetings**

The IASC Principals meet twice a year and can schedule ad hoc meetings as necessary. The IASC WG holds ad hoc meetings as necessary, and an extended meeting once or twice a year to review the work of the Task Teams and Reference Groups, take stock of humanitarian policy issues and agree on an annual work plan. The EDG meets as necessary, and for an extended meeting once a year to complete a review of global humanitarian operations and the performance of humanitarian coordinators. Extraordinary meetings of the IASC, IASC WG or EDG may be called at the initiative of any organisation and may take place in person or via video-conferencing or other available media.

### **Membership**

According to GA res. [46/182](#), the IASC should be composed of "all operational organizations and with a standing invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the International Organization for Migration. Relevant non-governmental organizations can be invited to participate on an ad hoc basis". In practice, no distinction is made between 'members' and 'standing invitees' when it comes to participation and meetings, and the number of participating agencies has expanded since the IASC's inception.

**Members**

**Chair**

Mark Lowcock, UK, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA)

**Full members**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia, World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General      | Ursula Mueller, Germany, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator (OCHA) |
| David Beasley, USA, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director                           | Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Malaysia, UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Executive Director                               |
| Henrietta Fore, USA, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director                         | Achim Steiner, Brazil/<br>Germany, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator   |
| Filippo Grandi, Italy, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)                            | William Lacy Swing, USA, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Director General <sup>1</sup>                        |
| José Graziano da Silva, Brazil, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director-General |  |
| Natalia Kanem, Panama, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Executive Director                        |  |

**Standing invitees**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Elhadj As Sy, Senegal, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretary-General      | Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, Philippines, Special Representative on Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons              |
| Michelle Bachelet, Chile, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights   | Mahmoud Mohieldin, World Bank Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, UN Relations, and Partnerships      |
| Yves Daccord, Switzerland, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director-General                           | Anoop Sukumaran, India, Chair of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Board (Mercy Malaysia President) |
| Mark Goldring, UK, Vice-Chair, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) (Oxfam GB Chief Executive Officer) | Sam Worthington, USA, InterAction President and Chief Executive Officer  |

**Note**

1 From 1 October 2018, António Manuel de Carvalho Ferreira Vitorino, Portugal.

**United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)**

9–11 Rue de Varembé  
1202 Geneva  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 8907/8908  
Email: [isdr@un.org](mailto:isdr@un.org)

Internet: [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org) and [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)

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

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

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction: Mami Mizutori, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2018)

**Purpose**

UNISDR was established in 1999 as a dedicated secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the [International Strategy for Disaster Reduction \(ISDR\)](#). It is mandated to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organisations, as well as

activities in the socio-economic and humanitarian fields (GA res. [56/195](#) (2001)). It also leads on the 'UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience'.

UNISDR supports the implementation and review of the [Sendai Framework](#) for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 adopted by the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The transition from the earlier [Hyogo Framework](#) for Action is an opportunity for countries to shift the focus from managing disasters to managing disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

The Sendai Framework seeks a reduction in disaster risk and disaster losses with a focus on reduced mortality, reduced numbers of people affected, reduced economic losses and reduced damage to critical infrastructure. It also seeks an increased number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, enhanced international cooperation to developing countries and increased access to early warning systems, disaster risk information and assessments.

Upon adoption of the Sendai Framework, the General Assembly established, in its resolution [69/284](#) of 3 June 2015, an open-ended inter-governmental expert [working group](#) on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction to develop indicators to measure global progress on the Framework's seven agreed targets. The group's [report](#) was presented to the General Assembly in November 2016, and its recommendations were endorsed by GA res. [71/276](#) in February 2017.

UNISDR mobilises a broad range of stakeholders in the development of national plans and local disaster risk reduction strategies. These stakeholders include parliamentarians, the private sector, the science community, civil society organisations and others. It leads the preparation and follow-up of the [Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), established in 2006 (GA res. [61/198](#)). The Global Platform is the main global forum for disaster risk reduction and for the provision of strategic and coherent guidance for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and to share experience among stakeholders. UNISDR produces the biennial Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk. It also manages the 'Making Cities Resilient' campaign and the UN [Sasakawa Award](#) for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Structure

UNISDR is led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is funded by voluntary contributions through the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction.

The Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and has regional offices and other presences in Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Europe as well as a liaison office in New York.

### Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 7943  
Email: [oct-info@un.org](mailto:oct-info@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/index.shtml)

Under-Secretary-General: Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

### Purpose

The OCT was established through the adoption of GA res. [71/291](#) on 15 June 2017. As suggested by the UN Secretary-General in his report on the Capability of the United Nations to Assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/71/858](#)), the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and the UN

Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in the Department of Political Affairs were moved into a new Office of Counter-Terrorism, headed by a new Under-Secretary-General.

The OCT has five main functions:

- To provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates across the UN system
- To enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 CTITF entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- To strengthen the delivery of UN counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States
- To improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilisation for UN counter-terrorism efforts
- To ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

### Structure

The Under-Secretary-General of the OCT is also the Chair of the CTITF and Executive Director of the UNCCT. The CTITF consists of both General Assembly and Security Council-mandated counter-terrorism bodies. The OCT is the main policy, coordination and capacity-building entity mandated by the General Assembly.

In February 2018, the Secretary-General signed the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact with the heads of CTITF entities. The Compact is an agreed framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of the 38 United Nations entities plus Interpol and the World Customs Organisation to strengthen coordination and coherence to support Member States' efforts to counter terrorism.

### Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
Fax: +41 22 917 9012  
Email: [InfoDesk@ohchr.org](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org)

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

High Commissioner: Michelle Bachelet, Chile (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

### Purpose

The OHCHR is the principal UN Office mandated to promote and protect the human rights of all people. It also serves as the Secretariat to the Human Rights Council and provides assistance to the system of Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review and the core human rights treaty bodies.

The creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights was agreed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. GA res. [48/141](#) (1993) established the post to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all people of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development. It further held that the High Commissioner should function as the UN official with principal responsibility for global human rights efforts.

The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly, with regard to geographical rotation. Appointments are for a fixed term of four years, with the possibility of one renewal.

### Structure

OHCHR is based in Geneva. It has an office in New York plus 15 country offices, 12 regional offices or centres, 14 human rights components in UN peacekeeping missions, and 18 human rights advisers in UN country teams or UN Development Group regional centres.

## Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

405 East 42nd Street, 9th Floor  
United Nations  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 963 7010  
Email: [feedback2oios@un.org](mailto:feedback2oios@un.org)

Internet: <http://oios.un.org/>

Under-Secretary-General: Heidi Mendoza, Philippines (appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a five-year term from December 2015)

### Purpose

The Office is the UN's internal oversight body. Established in 1994 by the General Assembly, the Office assists the Secretary-General in fulfilling his or her oversight responsibilities in respect of the organisation's resources and staff through the provision of audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation services.

The Office is mandated to provide oversight coverage of all UN activities under the Secretary-General's authority, including: the UN Secretariat in New York, Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna; five regional commissions; peacekeeping missions; special political missions; humanitarian operations; and funds and programmes administered separately under the authority of the Secretary-General (including the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)). It also covers the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

In accordance with established memoranda of understanding, the Office also provides oversight services to other UN entities, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and UN Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The Office issues more than 300 reports each year and makes recommendations aimed at improving governance, risk management and control processes and organisational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits its reports to the Secretary-General, or a delegated programme manager, or directly to the General Assembly.

Member States' access to all Office reports was significantly expanded following the adoption of resolution [59/272](#) in 2004. GA res. [67/258](#) (2013) approved the publishing of OIOS audit reports on the OIOS [website](#) on an experimental basis. GA res. [69/253](#) (2014) subsequently approved publication of internal audit reports on a permanent basis and expanded it to include evaluation reports, effective 1 January 2015.

### Structure

The Office is organised into the following functional units:

- Internal Audit Division: assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls for the purpose of improving the organisation's risk management, control and governance processes
- Inspection and Evaluation Division: assesses the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (including impact) of the organisation's programmes in relation to its objectives and mandates
- Investigations Division: establishes facts related to suspected or reported misconduct, fraud or other irregularities to guide the Secretary-General on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken.

The Office is headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, who is appointed by the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States and approval by the General Assembly, for one five-year term without the possibility of renewal.

## Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)

Telephone: +1 212 963 5338

Fax: +1 212 963 6430

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

Under-Secretary-General and United Nations Legal Counsel: Miguel de Serpa Soares, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

### Purpose

OLA was established by GA res. [13 \(I\)](#) (1946) to provide a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and organs of the UN. It provides secretariat functions to UN bodies, including the General Assembly's Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission and the UN Commission on International Trade Law.

OLA also provides legal services for UN offices, funds and programmes, and special political missions, peacekeeping operations and other field missions on issues, including respect for privileges and immunities and the legal status of the organisation. It provides legal advice on cooperation with international or internationalised judicial accountability mechanisms.

OLA discharges the Secretariat's responsibilities under article 102 of the UN [Charter](#) regarding the registration and publication of treaties, and the Secretary-General's responsibilities as the depository for multilateral conventions. It also contributes to the development and codification of international public and trade law and assists in its teaching, study and dissemination. It prepares the Repertory of Practice of UN Organs (a record of the General Assembly procedural practice) and other legal publications.

In addition, OLA's objectives include promoting the strengthening, development and effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans. It provides information and assistance to states on law of the sea and ocean affairs; monitors and reviews reporting on related developments, services institutions and inter-governmental bodies as mandated by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the General Assembly; and fulfils the Secretary-General's dispute settlement responsibilities.

In its resolution [68/70](#) (2013), the General Assembly identified the UN Legal Counsel/Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea as the focal point of UN-Oceans, an inter-agency mechanism that seeks to enhance the coordination of competent UN organisations and the International Seabed Authority, in conformity with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

### Structure

The Office of the Under-Secretary-General coordinates the work of OLA's six substantive units: Office of the Legal Counsel; General Legal Division; Codification Division; Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; International Trade Law Division; and Treaty Section.



## 232 Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

Secretariat Building S-3269  
United Nations  
New York, 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5201  
Email: [osaa-info@un.org](mailto:osaa-info@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/en/africa/osaa](http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa)

Director and Special Adviser on Africa: Bience Gawanas, Namibia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2018)

### **Purpose**

Established by the Secretary-General in 2003 (ST/SGB/2003/6, in line with GA res. 57/7), OSAA promotes international support for peace, security and sustainable development in Africa through advocacy and coordination of UN activities in support of Africa. OSAA also facilitates inter-governmental deliberations on issues of priority and critical importance to Africa, as expressed through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063, which aims to achieve an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa.

In addition to supporting Africa's implementation of global and regional development frameworks, the Office also supports the implementation of key cooperative frameworks between the UN and the African Union, including the UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security and the AU-UN Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

OSAA is the Secretariat of the UN Monitoring Mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development (GA res. 66/293 (2012), in line with GA res. 63/1 (2008)). The Office also convenes the Inter-Departmental Task Force on African Affairs, which aims to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to UN system support for Africa.

In implementing its mandate, OSAA engages with a broad range of stakeholders, including Member States, non-governmental and civil society organisations, the private sector, academia, and women's and youth groups.

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

United Nations Headquarters  
Room FF-1723  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3178

Internet: <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>

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

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

### **Purpose**

The Special Representative serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict. The role of the Special Representative is to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, raise awareness, promote the collection of information about children affected by war, foster international cooperation to improve their protection, and engage in prevention activities. The Special Representative reports annually to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and raises challenges faced by children in war with political bodies, such as the Security Council, as well as governments.

GA res. [51/77](#) (1996) first established the Special Representative's mandate for a period of three years following the publication, in 1996, of a report by Graça Machel entitled 'Impact of Armed Conflict on Children'. The report highlighted the disproportionate impact of war on children and identified them as the primary victims of armed conflict. The Office's mandate has since been extended every three years, most recently by GA res. [72/245](#) (2017).

Through resolutions, the Security Council has provided the Office with the following tools to respond to violations against children:

- Gather and verify information detailing where and how children are affected by armed conflict
- Use this information in the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict presented to the Security Council
- Name parties to conflict who commit violations that are triggers for listing
- Engage in dialogue with listed governments and armed groups to develop action plans to halt and prevent violations against children
- Engage in activities to strengthen measures to prevent violations against children.

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

405 East 42nd Street, 31st Floor, Room S-3123 Telephone: +1 212 963 0894  
 New York, NY 10017 Fax: +1 212 963 0590  
 United States of America

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

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

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

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Pramila Patten, Mauritius (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

### Purpose

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) leads globally on United Nations advocacy and action to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence. The mandate was established by SC res. [1888](#) (2009), one in a series of resolutions that recognised the detrimental impact that conflict-related sexual violence has on peace and security, and on recovery, once a conflict has ended. These resolutions signal a change in the way the international community views and deals with conflict-related sexual violence. It is no longer seen as an inevitable by-product of war, but rather a crime that is preventable and punishable under international human rights and humanitarian law. The OSRSG-SVC engages with a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, military and judicial officials, all parties to conflict and civil society. The Office publishes the annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence to highlight new and emerging concerns in relation to the use of sexual violence by parties to armed conflict, including as a tactic of war and terrorism.

The three priorities of the Office are:

- Converting cultures of impunity into cultures of prevention and deterrence, including through justice and accountability
- Addressing structural gender-based inequality as the root cause and invisible driver of sexual violence in times of war and peace
- Fostering national ownership and leadership for a sustainable and holistic survivor-centred response.

In 2017, the Office focused on 19 country situations, including 13 conflict settings, 4 post-conflict countries and 2 additional situations of concern ([S/2018/250](#)).

The SRSG-SVC chairs the inter-agency network UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict. The work of the OSRSG-SVC is complemented by the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.

### Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict

The Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict was mandated by SC res. [1888](#) (2009) to assist national authorities in conflict, post-conflict and other situations of concern by strengthening the rule of law to address impunity for conflict-related sexual violence.

The Team of Experts reports directly to the SRSG-SVC and is composed of experts from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), which serve as co-lead entities. In addition, the Team is complemented by a law enforcement expert seconded by the Government of Sweden, as well as a reparations expert.

The Team of Experts provides technical assistance to national institutions in the following thematic areas: criminal investigations and prosecutions; collection and preservation of evidence; investigations and prosecutions within the military justice system; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; protection of victims, witnesses and justice officials; security sector oversight; and reparations. The Team of Experts promotes South-South cooperation, enabling countries facing conflict-related sexual violence to learn from each other's experiences.

### UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict

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

UN Action unites the work of 14 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Action aims to provide a holistic response to conflict-related sexual violence, encompassing public health, humanitarian, developmental, human rights, gender, political, legal and security perspectives. The network is supported by a small Secretariat, headed by a coordinator.

In December 2008, UN Action established a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to mobilise funds to support a range of joint catalytic activities on the ground, as well as the UN Action Secretariat. UN Action's work is funded exclusively by voluntary contributions from a range of governments. The UN Action member entities are listed on the [website](#).

### UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

United Nations Headquarters  
405 East 42nd Street, Room S-3024  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 2411  
Fax: +1 212 963 4066  
Email: [unoda-web@un.org](mailto:unoda-web@un.org)

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

Under-Secretary-General, High Representative: Izumi Nakamitsu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

#### Purpose

UNODA promotes the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and the strengthening of the disarmament regimes for weapons of mass destruction and chemical and

biological weapons. It also:

- Promotes the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons, including the illicit trade in small arms, and the elimination of inhumane weapons, including land mines and cluster munitions
- Supports disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, Conference on Disarmament and other bodies
- Fosters preventive disarmament measures, including dialogue, transparency and confidence-building on military matters, and encourages regional disarmament efforts
- Provides information on the UN's disarmament efforts
- Supports practical disarmament measures such as the collection, control and disposal of arms, especially small arms and light weapons, coupled with restraint over the production and procurement as well as transfers of such arms; demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants; demining; and other disarmament-related activities for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in areas that have suffered from conflict
- Stays abreast of the risks and implications posed by scientific and technological advances and developments of new weapon technology in order to understand their impact on existing international normative, institutional and policy frameworks.

Originally established in 1982, UNODA replaced the Department of Disarmament Affairs in 2007.

### Structure

UNODA has five branches:

- Conference on Disarmament Secretariat and Conference Support (Geneva)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Conventional Arms (including Practical Disarmament Measures)
- Regional Disarmament
- Information and Outreach.

UNODA is based in New York, with offices also in Geneva and Vienna, and three regional centres: the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in Lomé, Togo; the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in Kathmandu, Nepal; and the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) in Lima, Peru.

The Geneva branch includes implementation support units for the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The units provide substantive and administrative support; facilitate communication among States Parties and organisations; and promote universalisation and other activities to support the treaties.

## Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

United Nations Secretariat  
 Floor 32  
 New York, NY 10017  
 United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 9077  
 Fax: +1 212 963 0419  
 Email: [ohrls-unhq@un.org](mailto:ohrls-unhq@un.org)

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

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

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

High Representative: Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

SECRETARIAT

## Purpose

UN-OHRLLS was established by the General Assembly in 2001 through its resolution [56/227](#). Its main functions, in accordance with the UN Secretary-General's report [A/56/645](#), are to:

- Facilitate coordinated implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) at the country, regional and global levels
- Support coordinated implementation of the Programme of Action for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Undertake advocacy and outreach work in favour of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, in partnership with other UN entities, civil society, media, academia and foundations
- Assist in mobilising international support and resources for implementing the Programmes of Action and other initiatives for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- Provide support to group consultations of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- Build effective linkages between the follow-up and review arrangements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the three programmes of action.

The [SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action \(SAMOA\) Pathway](#), outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, expanded the mandate of UN-OHRLLS as pertaining to SIDS (GA res. [69/15](#), paragraph 120). It requested the Office, under its advocacy mandate, to ensure the mainstreaming of the SAMOA Pathway and SIDS-related issues in the work of the UN system and to enhance the coherence of SIDS issues in UN processes, including at the national, regional and global levels.

## UN Office of Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

31st Floor  
UN Secretariat Building  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 2589  
Fax: +1 917 367 3777  
Email: [osapg@un.org](mailto:osapg@un.org)

Internet: <http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/>

Twitter: [@UN\\_GP\\_RtoP](https://twitter.com/UN_GP_RtoP)

Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide/Under-Secretary-General: Adama Dieng, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2012)

Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect/Assistant Secretary-General: Appointment pending

### Purpose

The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect are mandated to advance national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement.

The two Special Advisers are supported by a joint office. They work to strengthen the UN's role in preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity ('atrocious crimes') by providing actionable early warning of the risk of these crimes in situations worldwide and recommendations for preventive action; carrying out advocacy for the protection of populations from the crimes; providing political leadership that encourages wider international action in response to identified risks or ongoing atrocious crimes, including through implementation of the responsibility to protect principle; and training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of Member States, regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society to prevent atrocious crimes and protect populations.

**Evolution**

In 2001, following the genocidal violence in Rwanda and the Balkans, the Security Council invited the UN Secretary-General “to refer to the Council information and analyses within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law” and on “potential conflict situations” arising from “ethnic, religious and territorial disputes” and other related issues.

In consideration of the Council’s request, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide in 2004, listing responsibilities as (S/2004/567):

- Collecting existing information, in particular, from within the UN system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide
- Acting as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him or her to the Security Council, by bringing to the Council’s attention situations that could potentially result in genocide
- Making recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide
- Liaising with the UN system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the UN’s capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

In paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document (GA res. 60/1 (2005)), heads of state and government affirmed their responsibility to protect their own populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and accepted a collective responsibility to encourage and help each other uphold this commitment. They also declared their preparedness to take timely and decisive action, in accordance with the UN Charter and in cooperation with relevant regional organisations, when national authorities manifestly fail to protect their populations.

In 2008, the Secretary-General appointed the first Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, on a part-time basis, to focus on the conceptual, political and institutional–operational development of the Responsibility to Protect.

In addition to the mandate, the legal framework for the work of the Office is drawn from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, Security Council and Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

**UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS)**

Office of the United Nations Ombudsman  
and Mediation Services  
2 United Nations Plaza, DC2 7th Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5731  
Email: [UNOMS@un.org](mailto:UNOMS@un.org)

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

United Nations Ombudsman: Shireen L Dodson, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2018 for a five-year term from September 2018)

**Purpose**

The General Assembly established the Office to make available the services of independent and impartial ombudsmen and mediators to address employment-related concerns or conflicts of UN staff members (GA res. 55/258 (2001) and 56/253 (2001)). The updated terms of reference for the Office were issued on 22 June 2016 (ST/SGB/2016/7).

## **Structure**

The Office functions independently of any entity within the UN and with full access to the Secretary-General. It is headed by the UN Ombudsman, at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultations with members of a search committee comprising staff, management and external experts, for a renewable five-year term. The Ombudsman reports regularly to the General Assembly and Secretary-General.

The Office is supported by regional branch offices in Geneva, Switzerland; Vienna, Austria; Nairobi, Kenya; Goma, DR Congo; Entebbe, Uganda; Bangkok, Thailand; and Santiago, Chile.

By GA res. [62/228](#) (2007), the Office was strengthened and now provides integrated ombudsman and mediation services to employees of the UN Secretariat, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



# OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN



# OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN

## FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND BODIES OF THE UN

### RECOGNISED FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UN

#### UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF House  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

United States of America  
Telephone: +1 212 326 7000  
Fax: +1 212 887 7465/7454

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

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

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

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/unicef](http://www.youtube.com/user/unicef)

Executive Director: Henrietta Fore, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2017)

#### Purpose

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly to provide emergency assistance to children in war-ravaged countries following World War II (GA res. [57 \(I\)](#) (1946)). By GA res. [417 \(V\)](#) (1950), the General Assembly charged it with addressing the needs of children in developing countries. GA res. [802 \(VIII\)](#) (1953) extended UNICEF'S mandate indefinitely, with an emphasis on programmes giving long-term benefits to children everywhere, particularly those in developing countries, and changed the organisation's name to the United Nations Children's Fund but retained the UNICEF acronym. The Fund continues to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance in emergencies.

UNICEF undertakes programmes in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, the environment, child protection, gender issues and development, emergency response and other fields of importance to children, benefiting all children everywhere, with special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children. It works with governments, local communities and other aid organisations in developing countries and territories, focusing on supporting children during critical periods of their lives when intervention can make a lasting difference.

UNICEF adopted a new strategic plan in September 2017 for the years 2018–21. The Plan aims to drive progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by realising the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged. It consists of five goal areas, that every child: survives and thrives; learns; is protected from violence and exploitation; lives in a safe and clean environment; and has an equitable chance in life, plus the cross-cutting priorities of humanitarian action and gender equality. The plan was reviewed by the Executive Board in April 2017 ([E/ICEF/2017/12](#)).

#### Structure

UNICEF reports through its Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which in turn reports to the General Assembly. The Board is responsible for providing inter-governmental support to, and monitoring of, UNICEF's activities, and for ensuring that UNICEF is responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. It also approves UNICEF's

policies, country programmes and budgets. The specific functions of the Board are set out in Annex I of GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). The Board's work is coordinated by a bureau comprising one representative from each of the five regional groups of Member States.

UNICEF's resources derive from voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental donors, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. Thirty-four UNICEF National Committees, mostly in industrialised countries, support its work in raising funds and in advocacy.

**Meetings**

The Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions a year, holding intersessional meetings as it deems necessary. A joint meeting is also held annually with the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Women and World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Boards.

**Membership**

GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) decided the UNICEF Executive Board should be reconstituted to comprise 36 members (previously 41) and that membership should be based on equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors. Members come from all UN Member States, with seats allocated for each UN regional group (as noted in the list of members).

About a third of the Executive Board's 36 members are elected annually by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, for three-year terms that begin 1 January of the following year.

The Bureau consists of a president and four vice-presidents elected annually by the Board. As a matter of custom, Security Council permanent members do not serve as officers of the Board.

**Executive Board members\***

	Previous <sup>1</sup>	Current
<b>African states (8 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1971-74 82-85 2004-06	
Angola.....	1991-97	2017-19
Benin.....	1975-78 84-90	
Botswana.....	1980-83	2016-18
Burkina Faso.....	1982-85 93-96 2006-08 15-17	
Burundi.....	1979-82 95-97 2004-06	
Cameroon.....	1967-70 76-79 88-91 2007-09	2016-18
Cabo Verde.....	1997 99 2010-12	
Central African Republic.....	1973-76 82-85 91-94 2007-09 13-15	
Chad.....	1982-85	
Comoros.....	1998-2000	
Congo.....	1972-75 85-88 91-94 1998-2000 10-12	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1981-84 2000-02	
DR Congo.....	2001-03 13-15	
Djibouti.....	1985-88 2004-06 13-15	
Egypt.....	1955-59 64-67 70-76 88-91 2013-15	
Eritrea.....	2003-05 15-17	
Eswatini.....	1982-85	
Ethiopia.....	1966-69 85-88 91-94 2007-09	2016-18
Gabon.....	1970-73 85-88 2001-03	
Gambia.....	2001-03 12-14	
Ghana.....	1978-81 93-96 2003-05 13-15	2018-20
Guinea.....	1968-70 75-78 2000-02	

OTHER BODIES

Kenya .....	1995-97 2012-14	
Lesotho .....	1983-89 2002-04	
Liberia .....	1987-93 2009-11	
Libya .....	1979-82 1998-2000 .....	2016-18
Madagascar .....	1982-85 2001-03	
Malawi .....	1970-73 2004-06 10-12	
Mali .....	1985-88 2007-09	
Mauritania .....	2007-09	
Morocco .....	1965-68 76-79 95-97 2001-03	
Mozambique .....	1992-95 2005-07	
Namibia .....	1996-98 2011-13	
Niger .....	1984-87	
Nigeria .....	1961-64 70-75 88-91 97-99	
Rwanda .....	1973-76 2006-08	
Sao Tome and Principe .....	1988-91	
Senegal .....	1963-69 78-81 91-94 2004-06	
Sierra Leone .....	1969-71 90-93 .....	2016-18
Somalia .....	1979-85 2010-12	
South Africa .....	1946-51 1998-2000	
Sudan .....	1963-65 88-93 1998-2000 09-11 .....	2018-20
Togo .....	1981-84	
Tunisia .....	1957-71 85-88 2010-12	
Uganda .....	1967-70 74-77 88-91 95-97	
UR of Tanzania .....	1976-79 91-94	
Zambia .....	1977-80 2014-16	
Zimbabwe .....	1989-92 1999-2001 08-10	

**Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)**

Afghanistan .....	1960-63 65-67 77-80	
Bahrain .....	1982-85	
Bangladesh .....	1982-91 1998-2000 04-06 09-11 15-17	
Bhutan .....	1984-87	
China .....	1946-56 58-73 1980-2013 14-16 .....	2017-19
DPRK .....	2005-07	
India .....	1950-60 62-77 78-97 2000-05 07-09 12-14 .....	2016-18
Indonesia .....	1951-78 84-96 97-99 2001-03 11-13	
Iran .....	1957-62 2000-05 08-10 13-15 .....	2016-18
Iraq .....	1945-55 68-70	
Jordan .....	1977-80	
Kazakhstan .....	1998-2000 10-12	
Lao PDR .....	2001-03	
Lebanon .....	1993-96 2004-06	
Malaysia .....	2007-09	
Myanmar .....	2004-09	
Nepal .....	1982-85 92-94 2002-04 .....	2016-18
Oman .....	1985-91 97-99	
Pakistan .....	1952-80 81-84 85-97 1999-2001 06-08 10-12 13-15	
Papua New Guinea .....	2014-16	
Philippines .....	1951-60 63-81 87-90 92-95	
Qatar .....	2010-12	
ROK .....	1988-97 2006-17 .....	2018-20
Saudi Arabia .....		2017-19
Sri Lanka .....	1951-52 90-93	
Thailand .....	1951-53 65-67 69-77 80-92 13-15	
Turkmenistan .....		2018-20
UAE .....	1981-84	

Viet Nam	1959-62 96-98	
Yemen	1991-94 1998-2000 01-03	

**Eastern European states (4 seats)<sup>2</sup>**

Albania	2012-14	
Armenia	2001-03	
Azerbaijan	1994-97 1998-2000	
Belarus	1946-56 78-81 88-91 94-95	
	2004-06 10-12 15-17	2018-20
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2016-18
Bulgaria	1960-65 66-78 85-88 92-94 2013-15	
Croatia	2007-09	
Czech Republic	1993 98-99	2017-19
Estonia	2011-13 14-16	
Hungary	1979-85	
Poland	1946-50 57-79 86-92	
Republic of Moldova	2003-05	
Romania	1971-74 84-87 93-96 2000-02 08-10	
Russian Federation	1946-2013 14-16	2017-19
Serbia	2006-08	
Slovenia	2002-04 09-11	
Ukraine	1946-50 1996-98 1999-2001 05-07	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)**

Antigua and Barbuda	1998-2000 08-13 14-16	2017-19
Argentina	1946-55 85-88 2005-07	
Bahamas	2007-09	
Barbados	1977-83 89-92	
Bolivia	1951 75-78 88-91 2000-02 05-07	
Brazil	1946-71 76-79 80-83 85-88 91-96 2015-17	2018-20
Chile	1958-75 77-80 82-88	
Colombia	1946-50 55-59 74-77 83-89 92-94	
	2001-03 06-08 11-13 15-17	2018-20
Costa Rica	1970-73 92-95	
Cuba	1974-77 83-86 96-98 2001-02 09-17	
Dominican Republic	1951 54-65 67-70	
Ecuador	1946-62 65-68 2002-04	
El Salvador	1957-63 2004-06 10-12	2016-18
Guatemala	2006-08	2017-19
Guyana	1986-89 1999-2001 13-15	
Haiti	2008-10 12-14	
Jamaica	1991-96 97-99 2002-04	
Mexico	1960-65 79-91	
Nicaragua	1988-94 97-99 2003-05	
Panama	1982-85 2014-16	
Paraguay	1999-2001	
Peru	1967-69 73-76 89-92 2003-05	
Suriname	1993-95 96-98	
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	
Uruguay	1951-56 62-64 71-74 87-93 2009-11	
Venezuela	1957-58 68-74 78-87 95-97	

**Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Andorra	2016	
Australia	1946-61 66-69 79-82 83-86 87-90	
	91-95 2001-02 05-08 15-16	
Austria	1957-59 81-84 2004-06 08-09 2012	2018
Belgium	1951-61 65-71 80-83 84-90 97-99	

	2007 11 13–14	
Canada	1946–58 62–96 1999–2001 03–06 09–10 12–13 15	2017–18 <sup>4</sup>
Denmark	1946–50 84–87 90–93 96–97 1999–2001 03–04 06–07 09–11 13–14 16–17	
Finland	1974–77 83–86 89–94 95 1998–2000 05–06 08–09 12–13 15–16	
France	1946–96 98–99 2001–02 04–05 09–11 13–15	2017–18 <sup>5</sup>
Germany <sup>2</sup>	1975–95 97–99 2001–03 06–07 08–09 11–12 14–15	2017–19
Greece	1946–57 60–62 1998–2000 08–10 13	2018–20
Iceland	2010	2018–20 <sup>5</sup>
Ireland	2002–03 07 10 13 17	
Israel	1951–59 61–68 2013	
Italy	1951–64 70–79 82–97 2000–02 04–06 09–12 14–16	2018–20
Japan	1954–57 60–62 1973–2009 11–12 14–17	
Luxembourg	2003–10 16–17	
Netherlands	1946–50 75–81 82–88 89–97 2000–02 05–07 09 11–12 14–16	2018
New Zealand	1946–52 58–61 97–98 2010–11 14	
Norway	1946–55 71–74 77–83 86–89 91–94 95–99 2001–02 04–05 08–10 12–15	2017–19
Portugal	2001–03 07 12	
Spain	1963–65 90–93 2000 03–04 06 08 11–12 15 17	
Sweden	1946–50 55–84 88–91 92–98 2000–08 09–11 12–15 16–17	
Switzerland	1946–94 96–99 2002–04 07 09–10 13 16	
Turkey	1951 59–74 86–89 93–94 96–97 2000 07	2018
UK	1946–81 82–96 1998–2000 03–05 07–08 10–12 14 16	2017–19
USA	1946–2017	2018–20

## Bureau for 2018

### Chair

Tore Hattrem, Norway

### Vice-Chairs

Tekeda Alemu, Ethiopia

Rubén Armando Escalante Hasbún, El Salvador

Durga Prasad Bhattarai, Nepal

Miloš Vukašinić, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Notes

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 14 members for a three-year term to begin on 1 January 2019: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti and Morocco (African states); Bangladesh, Mongolia and Pakistan (Asia–Pacific states); Lithuania (Eastern European states); Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia, Canada, France and Luxembourg (Western European and Other states). It also elected by acclamation Portugal and Switzerland (Western European and Other states) to complete the term of office of Germany and Norway, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019; and Denmark and Switzerland (Western European and Other states) to complete the term of office of Greece and Iceland, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

1 From 1946 to 1963, the Executive Board terms ran from 1 January to 31 December; from 1963 to 1966, 1 February to 31 January; and from 1967 to 1993, 1 August to 31 July. Since 1994, terms have again followed the calendar year. Some members elected for 1993–94 were not re-elected for 1994. These included Bulgaria, Finland, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Senegal, Turkey and Yemen.

- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Board 1968–71 and 1990–92; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board from 1946–61, 1965–68, 1974–86 and 1987–92; and the German Democratic Republic served on the Board 1981–84 and 1990.
- 3 The Western European and Other States Group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at April 2018.
- 4 On 5 April 2016, with Switzerland resigning from the Executive Board effective 31 December 2016, ECOSOC elected Canada to complete its term, beginning 1 January 2017 and expiring 31 December 2018.
- 5 On 5 April 2016, ECOSOC elected France and Iceland to complete the term of Australia and Finland, respectively, beginning 1 January 2017 and expiring 31 December 2018.

## UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Palais des Nations  
8–14, Avenue de la Paix  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1234  
Fax: +41 22 917 0051  
Email: [unctadinfo@unctad.org](mailto:unctadinfo@unctad.org)

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

Secretary-General: Mukhisa Kituyi, Kenya (since September 2013; reappointed in July 2017 for a second four-year term from September 2017 to August 2021)

### Purpose

UNCTAD, which is governed by its 195 member states, is the UN body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade. Reflection on development is at the heart of UNCTAD's work. It produces analyses that form the basis for recommendations to economic policy makers. The aim is to help policy makers take informed decisions and promote the macroeconomic policies best suited to ending global economic inequalities and to generating people-centred sustainable development.

UNCTAD is also a forum where representatives of all countries can discuss ways to establish a better balance in the global economy. In addition, UNCTAD offers direct technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, helping them to become equitably integrated in the global economy and to improve the well-being of their populations.

### Structure

The highest UNCTAD decision-making body is the quadrennial Conference, at which its members make assessments of current trade and development issues, discuss policy options and formulate global policy responses. The Conference also sets the organisation's mandate and work priorities. It adopted the Nairobi Maafikiano ([TD/519/Add.2](#)) at its session in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 2016 (UNCTAD 14).

Between Conference sessions, the Trade and Development Board (TDB) functions as UNCTAD's executive body to take action on implementing Conference decisions and ensure the overall continuity of UNCTAD's work.

### Meetings

The first UNCTAD session took place in Geneva in 1964 in accordance with ECOSOC res. [917](#) (XXXIV) (1962) and GA res. [1785](#) (XVII) (1962). UNCTAD holds a ministerial-level meeting every four years. The most recent quadrennial Conference was the 14th session, which took place in July 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya.

UNCTAD also holds discussions with civil society, including at an annual symposium where members of the public can express their views and interact with country representatives. Every

two years, UNCTAD organises the World Investment Forum, which brings together major players from the international investment community to discuss challenges and opportunities and to promote investment policies and partnerships for sustainable development and equitable growth.

### **Membership**

UNCTAD has 195 members – all 193 UN Member States and the Holy See and the State of Palestine.

## **Trade and Development Board (TDB)**

### **Purpose**

Between UNCTAD sessions, the TDB functions under GA res. [1995 \(XIX\)](#) (1964) as UNCTAD's executive body. The TDB reports to UNCTAD.

At the UNCTAD XII Conference in April 2008, it was agreed the TDB would have two subsidiary commissions that perform integrated policy work within specific terms of reference, the:

- Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission
- Trade and Development Commission.

At the UNCTAD XIV Conference in July 2016, it was agreed that the TDB would operationalise the creation of two inter-governmental expert groups. The terms of reference for the two groups, on E-commerce and Digital Economy and on Financing for Development, were approved at the 31st special session of the TDB in April 2017.

### **Meetings**

The TDB meets in Geneva in a regular [session](#) once a year, usually in September and lasting two weeks, with several days set aside for informal meetings to discuss and reach consensus on agreed conclusions.

The Board also holds up to three executive sessions a year, usually lasting from one to three days, and convenes, if needed, special sessions on matters that have immediate or expected future impact on the economic progress of developing countries. The TDB adjusts UNCTAD's work to reflect current trade and development issues and concerns.

The TDB Bureau, made up of the Board's President, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur, regularly meets informally to facilitate consensus building. It sometimes meets in an 'extended bureau' format, which comprises the regional coordinators and interested TDB Member States.

In addition, TDB Member States may meet informally, including at the regular Consultations of the President of the TDB, which are normally held monthly. This is an opportunity for briefings on key issues and meetings, as well as continued informal work on pending issues and matters, before they are referred to more formal forums.

### **Membership**

TDB membership is open to all UNCTAD Member States. There are 155 TDB members, listed on the UNCTAD [website](#).

## UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)

1 United Nations Plaza  
DC1–16th floor  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 5500  
Fax: +1 212 906 3609  
Email: Please use the contact form on  
[www.undg.org](http://www.undg.org)

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_SDG](https://twitter.com/UN_SDG)

Chair (UN Deputy Secretary-General): Amina J Mohammed, Nigeria (since 2017)

Vice-Chair (UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator): Achim Steiner, Brazil/Germany (since 2017)

### Purpose

The UNSDG serves as the highest-level inter-agency forum for joint policy formation, decision-making and accountability of the UN development system. It unites the entities of the UN system that contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the country level.

The UNSDG seeks to maximise the UN development system's collective contribution to the 2030 Agenda at the country level. It provides strategic direction and oversight to ensure UN development system entities deliver coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain sustainable development. To this effect, the UNSDG seeks to facilitate joint policy formation and decision-making, encourage programmatic cooperation and realise management efficiencies within the UN development system.

The UNSDG was originally created as the 'United Nations Development Group (UNDG)' following the General Assembly's endorsement of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report 'Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform' (A/51/950). UN Secretary-General António Guterres reinvigorated the UNDG as the 'United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)' in his December 2017 report 'Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet' (A/72/684–E/2018/7).

### Structure

The UNSDG is chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General. The UNDP Administrator serves as the UNSDG Vice-Chair. The UNSDG Chair convenes the UNSDG at the level of UN Executive Heads at least twice a year. The UNSDG Vice-Chair chairs the UNSDG Core Group, consisting of the Executive Heads of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), UNESCO, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, UN-Women, the World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and the rotating Coordinator of the Regional Commissions. There are four UNSDG Strategic Results Groups, which address critical issues relating to the 2030 Agenda and provide technical support to the work of UN country teams.

The UN Development Operations Coordination Office (UNDOCO) is the Secretariat and technical and advisory support unit of the UNSDG. It brings together the UN development system to promote change and innovation to deliver together on sustainable development. UNDOCO provides substantive support for policy, programme and operational coherence; manages data and good practices platforms; collects field evidence and lessons learned to inform policy; facilitates the achievement of shared results; manages the UNSDG cost-sharing arrangement for the Resident Coordinator system; and supports the assessment, selection, learning and performance review processes for UN field leadership. UNDOCO works under the leadership of the UNSDG Chair and guidance of the UNSDG.



At the regional level, six Regional UNSDG Teams are composed of the regional directors of UNSDG member entities. As the designated representatives of the UN Secretary-General for development operations at the national level, Resident Coordinators lead the collective UN development efforts of 131 UN country teams in 165 countries and territories.

**Meetings**

The UNSDG convenes twice a year on the margins of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The Chair also convenes special strategic meetings as needed.

**Membership**

The UNSDG comprises all entities of the UN system that contribute significantly to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the country level. The Secretariats to Conventions, as well as UN research and training institutes, will be invited to the UNSDG, as required by the topics under discussion.

**Members**

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Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) <sup>1</sup>	
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) <sup>1</sup>	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
International Maritime Organization (IMO) <sup>1</sup>	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
International Trade Centre (ITC)	UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) <sup>1</sup>	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA)	Universal Postal Union (UPU) <sup>1</sup>
UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	World Food Programme (WFP)
UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	World Health Organization (WHO)
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) <sup>1</sup>
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Note

<sup>1</sup> Membership confirmation pending.

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## UN Development Programme (UNDP)

1 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 5000  
Fax: +1 212 906 5364

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

Administrator: Achim Steiner, Brazil/Germany (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2017)

### Purpose

UNDP leads the UN's global development network. With activities in 170 countries, it works throughout the world helping countries achieve their sustainable development goals. UNDP's mandate is to work with countries to reduce poverty, promote democratic governance, prevent and recover from crises, protect the environment and combat climate change. It seeks to ensure that countries have access to resources and knowledge to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's flagship publication is the [Human Development Report](#), which focuses on key development issues and provides measurement tools, innovative analysis and policy proposals.

UNDP began operations in 1966 under GA res. [2029 \(XX\)](#) (1965), which combined the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) with the UN Special Fund.

### Structure

UNDP has a 36-member Executive Board, which is responsible for providing inter-governmental support to and supervision of the activities of UNDP, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the responsibilities set out in the UN Charter. It must also be responsive to the needs of programme countries. The Board is under ECOSOC's authority, and its functions are set out in GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). The Executive Board superseded the 48-member Governing Council on 1 January 1994.

ECOSOC elects Board members each year from among UN Member States. Members are elected for three-year terms, with the exception of the Western European and Other States Group, which determines its own internal rotation policy. The USA does not participate in the rotation scheme. Terms end on 31 December. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) specified that membership should be based on equitable geographic representation, as noted in the list of members.

The Executive Board Bureau comprises one president and four vice-presidents, elected from members at the first regular session each year and taking into account the need for equitable geographical representation. The Bureau's primary functions are to prepare and organise Board meetings, facilitate transparent decision-making and promote dialogue in decision-making. The Bureau also agrees on the composition of the teams participating in Executive Board field visits.

UNDP administers special funds and programmes, including UN Volunteers and the UN Capital Development Fund (see separate entries). UNDP's Administrator is also the Vice-Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group, which unites the funds, programmes, specialised agencies, departments and offices of the UN system that play a role in development.

UNDP is funded entirely from voluntary contributions by a range of partners including UN Member States, multilateral and philanthropic organisations. These contributions are provided as either regular budget resources or resources earmarked by contributors. Details for 2018 are at [open.undp.org/#2018](http://open.undp.org/#2018).

### Meetings

The Executive Board meets in one annual and two regular sessions each year, normally held in New York.

**Executive Board Members (36)\***

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (8 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	2006–08	
Angola.....	2007–09 13–15	
Benin.....	2006–08	2016–18
Botswana.....	1998–2000 04–06	
Burkina Faso.....	2010–12	2018–20
Burundi.....	1995–97	
Cameroon.....	1994 2004–06 10–12	2016–18
Cabo Verde.....	2003–05	
Central African Republic.....	2007–09	
Chad.....		2016–18
Comoros.....	2002–04	
Congo.....	1994 2004–06 13–15	
DR Congo.....	1995–2003 10–12	
Djibouti.....	2001–03 11–13	
Egypt.....	2000–02	2018–20
Eritrea.....	2004–06	
Ethiopia.....	1995–97 1999–2001 13–15	
Gabon.....	2001–03	
Gambia.....	1994–97 2004–06	
Ghana.....	1998–2000	
Guinea.....	1997–99 2015–17	
Lesotho.....	1994 2013–15	
Liberia.....	2012–14	
Libya.....	1997–99 2015–17	
Madagascar.....	1996–98	
Malawi.....	2007–09	2016–18
Mauritania.....	2001–03 09–11	
Mauritius.....		2017–19
Morocco.....	1994–96 2012–14	
Mozambique.....	2001–03	
Niger.....	2013–15	
Rwanda.....	2010–12	
Senegal.....	2007–09	
Sierra Leone.....	1994–96 2009–11	
Somalia.....	1994 2007–09	
South Africa.....	1998–2000 10–12	
Sudan.....	1994–95	
Togo.....	2000–02	
Tunisia.....	2003–05	
Uganda.....	2005–07	2016–18
UR of Tanzania.....	1998–2000 08–10 14–16	
Zambia.....	1995–97	
<b>Asia–Pacific states (7 seats)</b>		
Bangladesh.....	1994–96 2006–08 11–13	
Bhutan.....	2007–09	
Cambodia.....		2018–20
China.....	1994–2003 04–09 11–13 14–16	2017–19
DPRK.....	2005–07	
Fiji.....	2013–15	
India.....	1994–2001 03–05 07–12 15–17	

Indonesia .....	1995-97 2000-02 04-06 12-14	
Iran .....	2001-03 04-06 09-11 13-15	2017-19
Kazakhstan .....	2005-07	
Kyrgyzstan .....	1999-2001	
Lao PDR .....	2008-10	2016-18
Lebanon .....	1998-2000	
Malaysia .....	1996-98	
Nepal .....	2003-05 14-16	
Pakistan .....	1994-99 2002-04 06-08 10-12 13-15	
Papua New Guinea .....	1994	
Philippines .....	1994-97 2001-03	
Qatar .....	2010-12	
ROK .....	1994-95 1998-2000 08-10 12-14	2016-18
Samoa .....		2016-18
Saudi Arabia .....		2018-20
Thailand .....	1997-99	
Viet Nam .....	2000-02	
Yemen .....	2002-04 09-11 15-17	

**Eastern European states (4 seats)**

Albania .....		2017-19
Armenia .....	2014-16	
Azerbaijan .....	2008-10	
Belarus .....	1999-2001 05-07 11-13	2016-18
Bulgaria .....	1994-95 2001-03 13-15	
Czech Republic .....	1998-2000 02-04 11-13	
Estonia .....	2011-12	
Montenegro .....	2014-16	
Republic of Moldova .....		2017-19
Poland .....	1994-96 2004-06	
Romania .....	1996-98 2002-04	
Russian Federation .....	1994-95 1997-2005 06-17	2018-20
Serbia .....	2007-09	
Slovakia .....	1994-97 2008-10	
Slovenia .....	2010	
Ukraine .....	1996-2001 05-07	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (5 seats)**

Antigua and Barbuda .....	1997-99 2002-04 07-09 10-12 15-17	2018-20
Argentina .....	1994-98 2011-13	
Belize .....	1996-98	
Brazil .....	1997-2002 12-14	2018-20
Colombia .....	2008-10	
Cuba .....	1994-97 1999-2001 04-06 09-11 14-16	2017-19
Ecuador .....	2001-03 06-08 14-16	
El Salvador .....	2003-05 11-13	
Guatemala .....	1999-2001 05-07 13-15	
Guyana .....	2005-07	
Haiti .....	2008-10	2016-18
Honduras .....	2000-02	
Jamaica .....	1998-2000 06-08	
Mexico .....	2009-11	
Nicaragua .....	2012-14	
Panama .....		2017-19
Peru .....	1994-96 2002-04	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1994-96	

Uruguay.....	1994–95 2003–05	
Venezuela.....	2015–17	
<b>Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)<sup>1</sup></b>		
Australia.....	1997–98 2003–05 08 12 15	2017–18
Austria.....	1997–99 2009–10 16	
Belgium.....	1994–96 2000–02 07 10 14 16	
Canada.....	1994–96 98–99 2001–04 07 10–12 14 16	
Denmark.....	1994–96 98–99 2001–02 04–09 11–12 15	2017–18
Finland.....	1996–97 2001–03 09–11 14 17	2018–20
France.....	1994–95 97–98 2000–04 08–10 13–14	2016–18
Germany.....	1994–97 1999–2003 04–07 09 11 13–15	2017–19
Greece.....	2007 12	
Iceland.....	2008 15	
Ireland.....	1998–2000 08 11 13–14	
Israel.....	2012	
Italy.....	1994–95 1999–2001 03–05 07–08 11–12 15	
Japan.....	1994–2005 06–08 10–13 15	2016–18
Luxembourg.....	2002 11–12	
Netherlands.....	1996–98 2000–02 04–06 08–09 10–11 13–14 15–16	2017–19
New Zealand.....	1994–95 2000–01 06 09 13 17	
Norway.....	1994–95 97–98 2000–01 03–09 12–14 15–16	2017–19
Portugal.....	1994–96 2005–07 13	2018–20
Spain.....	1996 98–99 2002 07 10 13 15 16	
Sweden.....	1995–97 1999–2003 04–06 08–11 12–14 15–17	
Switzerland.....	1996–97 1999–2000 02–04 08 10 12 14 16	2018–20
Turkey.....	2002 05–06 09 16	
UK.....	1994–95 97–99 2002–04 06–07 09–11 13–15 17	2018–20
USA.....	1994–2004 05–07 08–13 14–16	2017–19

**Bureau for 2018**

**Chair**

Jagdish D Koonjul, Mauritius

**Vice-Chairs**

Tumasie Blair, Antigua and Barbuda

Besiana Kadare, Albania

Dominique Favre, Switzerland

Chull-joo Park, ROK

**Notes**

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 14 candidates to serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2019: Botswana, Cameroon, Gambia, Rwanda and South Africa (African states); India, ROK and Vanuatu (Asia-Pacific states); Ukraine (Eastern European states); Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Belgium, Canada, Italy and Netherlands (Western European and Other states). It also elected by acclamation Turkey to complete the term of office of Luxembourg beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019; and Australia, Sweden and Monaco to complete the terms of office of Finland, Portugal and Switzerland, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

1 The Western European and Other States Group WEOG) has had its own rotation scheme since 26 April 2006 under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at January 2018. On 5 April 2016, with Spain, Austria, Belgium, Turkey and Canada resigning their seats effective 31 December 2016, ECOSOC elected Australia, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand and the UK to complete their terms of office – on 31 December 2018, in the case of Australia and Denmark, and a year earlier for the others.

## UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

605 Third Ave  
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United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 297 5000  
Fax: +1 212 370 0201  
Email: [hq@unfpa.org](mailto:hq@unfpa.org)

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

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

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

Instagram: [@UNFPA](https://www.instagram.com/UNFPA)

Executive Director: Natalia Kanem, Panama (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2017)

### Purpose

UNFPA addresses population and development issues, with a strong emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality, as well as on advancing the rights and opportunities of young people. It is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Two frameworks guide UNFPA's efforts: the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018–21 was approved in September 2017 by the Executive Board of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Plan reaffirms the focus on the goal of achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health and realisation of reproductive rights. It places strong emphasis on three transformational results: ending maternal deaths; ending unmet need for family planning; and ending gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls. UNFPA works in close collaboration with other development and humanitarian agencies, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, UNDP and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

### Evolution

UNFPA was set up as a trust fund by the Secretary-General in 1967 after GA res. [2211](#) (XXI) (1966) called on UN system organisations to provide assistance in the field of population. Originally called the UN Fund for Population Activities and under the management of the UNDP Administrator, UNFPA was given a separate identity by GA res. [3019](#) (XXVII) (1972), which designated the UNDP Governing Council as its governing body.

ECOSOC res. [1763](#) (LIV) (1973) set down UNFPA's aims and purposes, and tasked it with playing a leading UN role in promoting population programmes. In 1987, the name of UNFPA was changed to the United Nations Population Fund, but its official abbreviation remained the same. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) transformed the governing body of UNDP/UNFPA into the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board.

Other significant resolutions and decisions include: ECOSOC res. [2025](#) (LXI) (1976); GA res. [34/104](#) (1979); UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board decision 95/15 (1995); Executive Board decision 2000/11 (2000); GA res. [64/219](#) (2010); and Executive Board decision 2017/9 (2017).

### Structure

UNFPA is a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly. It is governed by decisions adopted by the UNDP Governing Council (1973–93) and the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board (1994 to present). UNFPA reports through the Executive Board to ECOSOC, which in turn reports to the General Assembly.

UNFPA headquarters are in New York. It works in 155 countries, territories and other areas through a network of 136 country offices, plus six regional and two sub-regional offices. It also has seven liaison offices.

## Committee for the UN Population Award

Internet: [www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/popaward](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/popaward)

### Purpose

The Committee presents an annual award to an individual(s) and/or institution(s) in recognition of outstanding contributions to increasing the awareness of population questions and to their solutions. The Award was established by the General Assembly in November 1981 (GA res. [36/201](#)) and was first presented in 1983. It consists of a gold medal, diploma and monetary prize. Nominations for the award are accepted through to 31 December of each year.

Sir Prince Ramsey, a family physician from Antigua and Barbuda, as well as non-governmental organisations Save a Child's Heart (Israel) and The Guttmacher Institute (USA), won the award in 2018.

### Structure

The Committee comprises representatives of 10 UN Member States elected by ECOSOC, usually for three calendar years, as well as the UN Secretary-General, UNFPA Executive Director (ex officio) and five eminent individuals.

The UN Secretary-General selects the latter on the basis of their significant contributions to population-related activities. They serve in an advisory capacity for renewable terms, usually of three years. The UNFPA Executive Director is the designated Secretary of the Committee.

### Members elected by ECOSOC (10)

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#### Terms began 1 January 2016

Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti
Bangladesh	Iran
Benin	Israel
Gambia	Paraguay
Ghana (Chair)	Poland

## UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

2 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 906 6565  
Fax: +1 212 906 6479  
Email: [info@uncdf.org](mailto:info@uncdf.org)

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

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

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

Instagram: [@UNCDF](https://www.instagram.com/uncdf)

LinkedIn: [www.linkedin.com/company/uncdf](http://www.linkedin.com/company/uncdf)

Executive Secretary: Judith Karl, USA (appointed by the UNDP Administrator; took office on 1 August 2014)

### Purpose

UNCDF makes public and private finance work for the poor in the world's 47 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). With its capital mandate and instruments, UNCDF offers 'last mile' finance models that unlock public and private resources, especially at the domestic level, to reduce poverty and support local economic development. This last mile is where available resources for development are scarcest; where market failures are most pronounced; and where benefits from national growth tend to leave people excluded.

UNCDF's financing models work through two channels: savings-led financial inclusion that expands the opportunities for individuals, households and small businesses to participate in the local economy, providing them with the tools they need to climb out of poverty and manage their financial lives; and by showing how localised investments – through fiscal decentralisation, innovative municipal finance and structured project finance – can drive public and private funding that underpins local economic expansion and sustainable development. UNCDF financing models are applied in thematic areas where addressing barriers to finance at the local level can have a transformational effect for poor and excluded people and communities.

By strengthening how finance works for poor people at the household, small enterprise and local infrastructure levels, UNCDF contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 on eradicating poverty with a focus on reaching the last mile and addressing exclusion and inequalities of access. At the same time, UNCDF deploys its capital finance mandate in line with SDG 17 on the means of implementation, to unlock public and private finance for the poor at the local level. By identifying those market segments where innovative financing models can have a transformational impact in helping to reach the last mile, UNCDF contributes to a number of different SDGs.

### **Structure**

UNCDF is entirely funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States, multilateral organisations, foundations and other sources. It is affiliated with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and represented at country level by UNDP resident representatives. The UNDP Administrator serves as the UNCDF Managing Director. UNCDF reports to the UNDP/ UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Executive Board.

Contributions to UNCDF are provided as regular (core) resources, or other resources earmarked for specific purposes. Core resources remain the foundation for UNCDF's business model, providing the risk capital for innovation and leverage, the technical expertise to remain at the frontiers of innovation in 'last mile' finance, and the robust country-level presence needed to be a strategic partner to governments and UN country teams.

In 2017, UNCDF received total contributions of \$60.3 million (\$3.4 million from UNDP as biennial budget support and programme support). Thirteen Member States contributed a total of \$9.2 million in core resources, compared with \$9.4 million in 2016. Other resources earmarked for specific themes, programmes or activities were \$47.7 million in 2017, of which \$8.9 million came from donor-country governments, \$15.1 million from multilateral contributions, \$11.2 million from the private sector, foundations and non-governmental organisations, and \$12.5 million from UN agencies and the UN Pooled Fund. As well as working with UNDP, its preferred partner at country level, UNCDF works in partnership with a range of other UN agencies, including UN-Women, the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).



## UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

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

Telephone: +1 646 781 4400  
Fax: +1 646 781 4444

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

Twitter: [@UN\\_Women](https://twitter.com/UN_Women)

Executive Director: Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, South Africa (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General in July 2013; reappointed for a second four-year term in July 2017)

### Purpose

UN-Women was established in July 2010 by the General Assembly (res. [64/289](#)) to improve the coordination and coherence of work on gender equality and women's empowerment. It functions as a secretariat, carries out operational activities at the country level and promotes more effective gender mainstreaming across the UN system.

The main functions of UN-Women are to:

- Support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms
- Support Member States as they implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it and to forge effective partnerships with civil society
- Lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the UN system in its work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN-Women's priorities are:

- Global norms, policies and standards for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls
- Women's leadership and participation
- Women's economic empowerment
- Ending all violence against women and girls
- Women's leadership in peace and security and humanitarian action
- Gender-responsive governance systems.

Several international agreements guide the work of UN-Women: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the [Convention](#) on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Beijing [Declaration](#) and Platform for Action (BPfA); UN Security Council resolution [1325](#) on Women, Peace and Security (2000) and subsequent resolutions [1820](#) (2008), [1888](#) (2009), [1889](#) (2009) and [1960](#) (2010); and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The establishment of UN-Women was part of efforts to improve UN system-wide coherence that came from the World Summit of global leaders in 2005 when the UN Secretary-General was asked to undertake reforms within the UN on system-wide coherence related to operational activities for development. The goal was to have a stronger focus on operational outcomes at country and regional levels and more efficient operational practices. Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women was part of this.

### Structure

UN-Women provides support to inter-governmental policy and normative processes and operates at the country level to support Member States, at their request. It is headed by the Executive Director/Under-Secretary-General. A multi-tiered inter-governmental governance

structure, comprising the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the CSW, provides normative policy guidance to the Entity. An Executive Board is the governing body for operational activities and provides operational policy guidance to UN-Women.

The Executive Board functions are aligned with GA res. [48/162](#) (1993). Among its duties, the Board adopts the UN-Women strategic plan and budget, and engages with the executive boards of other UN development agencies to coordinate work across the UN system. The primary functions of the Board's Bureau are to prepare and organise board meetings, facilitate transparent decision making and promote dialogue in decision making.

**Meetings**

The first regular session of the Executive Board is usually held in January or February, the annual session in May or June and a second regular session in September. Joint meetings are also held with the Executive Boards of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)/UN Population Fund (UNFPA)/UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

**Membership**

Executive Board members are elected by ECOSOC from among UN Member States, usually for three-year terms beginning 1 January. GA res. [64/289](#) (2010) specified there should be 41 members on the Board, representing the five regional groups. The UN-Women Executive Board is composed of 10 representatives from African states; 10 representatives from Asia-Pacific states; four representatives from Eastern European states; six representatives from Latin American and Caribbean states; and five representatives from Western European and Other states. In addition, the Executive Board has six seats reserved for the top contributing countries.

The Executive Board Bureau is composed of one president and four vice-presidents elected by the Board from members at the first regular session each year, taking into account equitable geographical representation.

**Executive Board members (41)**

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (10 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	2013-15	
Angola.....	2011-13	
Burkina Faso.....		2017-19
Cabo Verde.....	2011-13	
Cameroon.....		2017-19
Comoros.....		2016-18
Congo.....	2011-13	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2011-12	
Djibouti.....	2013-15	
DR Congo.....	2011-12	
Equatorial Guinea.....	2014-16	
Ethiopia.....	2011-13	
Gabon.....	2013-15	2016-18
Gambia.....	2013-15	
Lesotho.....	2011-12	
Liberia.....		2016-18
Libya.....	2011-12	
Malawi.....	2013-15	
Namibia.....		2016-18
Nigeria.....	2011-13	2017-19

OTHER BODIES

Rwanda .....	2017-19
Senegal .....	2014-16
Somalia .....	2014-16
South Africa .....	2014-16
Togo .....	2014-16
Tunisia .....	2016-18
UR of Tanzania .....	2011-12
Zambia .....	2017-19

**Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)**

Bahrain .....	2017-19
Bangladesh .....	2011-12 14-16
China .....	2011-13 14-16
India .....	2011-12 14-16
Indonesia .....	2011-13
Iran .....	2016-18
Japan .....	2011-13 14-16
Kazakhstan .....	2011-13
Malaysia .....	2011-12
Maldives .....	2013-15
Pakistan .....	2011-12
Philippines .....	2013-15
ROK .....	2011-13 14-16
Samoa .....	2016-18
Solomon Islands .....	2013-15
Thailand .....	2013-15
Timor-Leste .....	2011-12
Turkmenistan .....	2016-18
UAE .....	2013-15
Yemen .....	2017-19

**Eastern European states (4 seats)**

Belarus .....	2017-19
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	2014-16
Croatia .....	2016-18
Estonia .....	2011-12
Hungary .....	2011-13
Latvia .....	2013-15
Montenegro .....	2017-19
Poland .....	2014-16
Russian Federation .....	2011-12 13-15
Ukraine .....	2011-13

**Latin American and the Caribbean states (6 seats)**

Antigua and Barbuda .....	2016-18
Argentina .....	2011-12
Brazil .....	2011-12 13-15
Colombia .....	2014-16
Cuba .....	2014-16
Dominican Republic .....	2011-13
El Salvador .....	2011-12
Grenada .....	2011-13
Guyana .....	2016-18
Panama .....	2016-18
Peru .....	2011-13
Suriname .....	2014-16
Trinidad and Tobago .....	2017-19
Uruguay .....	2013-15
Venezuela .....	2013-15

**Western European and Other states (5 seats, some rotating)<sup>1</sup>**

Australia .....	2013–14	
Austria .....	2013	
Belgium .....	2013 17	
Canada .....	2012 16	2018–19
Denmark .....	2016–17	
Finland .....	2012	2018–19
France .....	2011 17	
Germany .....	2015 16–17	
Iceland .....	2014	
Ireland .....	2013	
Israel .....	2015	
Italy .....	2011 14 15	
Liechtenstein .....	2014	
Luxembourg .....	2011 16–17	
Netherlands .....	2012	2018–19
New Zealand .....	2012 14	2018
Portugal .....	2015	2018
Spain .....	2016	
Sweden .....	2011	
Switzerland .....	2013	
Turkey .....	2015	
USA .....	2012	

**Contributing countries (6 seats, some rotating)<sup>1</sup>**

Denmark .....	2011 15	
Netherlands .....	2016	
Norway .....	2016	2017–19
Spain .....	2014 15	
Sweden .....	2016	
Switzerland .....		2017–19
UK .....	2011–13 14–16	2017–19
USA .....	2011 13	2017–19

**Contributing countries not members of the OECD/DAC**

Chile .....		2017–19
Israel .....	2017	
Mexico .....	2014–16	
Saudi Arabia .....	2014–16	
Turkey .....		2018–19

Note

1 The Western European and Other States Group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at April 2018. WEOG contributing countries also have their own rotation scheme under which some members do not serve a full three-year term. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2018.

**Bureau for 2018**

**President**

Ivana Pajević, Montenegro

**Vice-Presidents**

Desirée Cedeño, Panama

Christine Kalamwina, Zambia

Joo Il Lee, ROK

Jyrki Juhana Terva, Finland

## United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

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Germany

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Fax: +49 228 815 2001  
Email: [information@unv.org](mailto:information@unv.org)

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

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

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/user/unv](http://www.youtube.com/user/unv)

Executive Coordinator: Olivier Adam, France (appointed by the UNDP Administrator, took up position January 2017)

### Purpose

The UNV programme was created as an operational partner in international development (GA res. 2659 (XXV) (1970)). Administered by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UNV advocates for recognition of volunteers, works with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming and helps to mobilise volunteers throughout the world.

UNV supports sustainable human development globally and supports Member States and the UN system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda through volunteerism. Through its UNV Strategic Framework 2018–2021, it seeks to leverage the power of volunteerism and volunteers as a means of implementation and engagement for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Every year, UNV mobilises nearly 25,000 UN Volunteers in 131 countries and online, representing 159 nationalities.

UNV produces the State of the World's Volunteerism Report every three years. The third such report – presenting new evidence on the role of volunteerism in community resilience – was published in 2018.

International Volunteer Day (IVD), on 5 December, was designated by the UN in 1985 as an international observance day to celebrate the power and potential of volunteerism.

## UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

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Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 1234  
Email: [unepinfo@unep.org](mailto:unepinfo@unep.org)  
Telex: 22068, 22173

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

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

Executive Director: Erik Solheim, Norway (elected by the UN General Assembly in May 2016 for a four-year term)

### Purpose

UNEP aims to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. It was established by GA res. 2997 (XXVII) (1972) following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

In 1997, the Governing Council adopted the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the UN Environment Programme, which established the following core mandate for UNEP:

- Analyse the state of the global environment and assess global and regional environmental trends, provide policy advice and early warning information on environmental threats, and promote international cooperation and action, based on the best scientific and technical capabilities available

- Further the development of international environmental law aimed at sustainable development, including the links between existing international environmental conventions
- Advance agreed international norms and policies, monitor and foster compliance with environmental principles and international agreements, and stimulate cooperation on emerging environmental challenges
- Strengthen its role in coordinating environmental activities in the UN system, and its role as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility
- Promote greater awareness of and facilitate effective cooperation in implementing the international environmental agenda, and serve as an effective link between the scientific community and policy makers at national and international levels
- Provide policy and advisory services in key areas of institution-building to governments and other relevant institutions.

In 2005, the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. In 2010, the Council/Forum adopted the Nusa Dua Declaration, in preparation for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or Rio+20 Conference, in 2012. Information about the Rio+20 outcome document 'The Future We Want' is at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html>.

### Structure

The 2012 Rio+20 outcome [document](#) established universal membership of the then-named Governing Council. It had previously comprised 58 members elected by the UN General Assembly.<sup>1</sup> The first universal session of the Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum was held in Nairobi in February 2013 (GA res. [67/213](#) (2012)), where decisions included a recommendation to the General Assembly to change the designation and rename the Governing Council the 'United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA/ Environment Assembly) of the United Nations Environment Programme'. This name was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [67/251](#) of 14 March 2013.

The 2013 session (decision [27/2](#); OP 9) also decided to have an open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) as the subsidiary intersessional body of the UNEP governing body and to convene the Environment Assembly in Nairobi every two years, starting in 2014.

UNEA's functions include setting the global environmental agenda; providing overarching policy guidance and defining policy responses to address emerging environmental challenges; undertaking policy review, dialogue and exchange of experiences; setting strategic guidance on the future direction of UNEP; organising leadership and multi-stakeholder dialogues; and fostering partnerships for achieving environmental goals and resources mobilisation. The Assembly reports to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

UNEP is funded by regular budget allocations from the UN and the Environment Fund, as well as voluntary contributions from Trusts and Foundations and global funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund.

### Membership

Since the establishment of the universal membership in 2013, all 193 UN Member States have been members of the Environment [Assembly](#). The current bureau was elected at the end of the Assembly's third regular session in December 2017.

The CPR consists of the representatives of: all UN Member States, UN specialised agencies, the European Community and those accredited to the UNEP, whether based in Nairobi or not. Non-member states participate as observers. The CPR [Bureau](#) consists of a chair, three vice-chairs and a rapporteur, representing each of the UN regions.

## Bureau of the Environment Assembly 2018

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### President

Siim Valmar Kiisler, Estonia

### Vice-Presidents

Fernando Estellita Lins de Salvo Coimbra, Brazil      Pacôme Moubelet-Boubeya, Gabon

Molwyn Joseph, Antigua and Barbuda      Franz Xaver Perrez, Switzerland

Kaveh Madani, Iran      Vladislav Smrž, Czech Republic

Edna Molewa, South Africa      Kimmo Tiilikainen, Finland

### Rapporteur

Raza Bashir Tarar, Pakistan

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#### Note

- 1 Prior to the introduction of universal membership to the governing body, the Governing Council comprised 58 members elected by the General Assembly for staggered four calendar-year terms, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups: 16 from African states, 13 from Asia-Pacific states, six from Eastern European states, 10 from Latin American and Caribbean states, 13 from Western European and Other states.
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## Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Case Postale 2500

Switzerland

CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

Telephone: +41 22 739 8111

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

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

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

High Commissioner: Filippo Grandi, Italy (elected by the UN General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General in November 2015; took office in January 2016)

### Purpose

UNHCR's principal functions are to protect and assist refugees and other persons of concern, including stateless people, and to seek durable solutions for them. Protection includes preventing refoulement (the involuntary return of a refugee or a person of concern to a country where he or she may have a well-founded fear of persecution) and supporting host countries in ensuring that the treatment of refugees is in line with international standards.

UNHCR helps refugees who wish to go home to do so if conditions become conducive, assisting them to reintegrate into their home communities. Where this is not feasible, UNHCR seeks other solutions, whether in the countries where they have found asylum or in third countries. Emergency and other material assistance is provided in collaboration with governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental partners in the form of food, shelter, health care, education and other social services.

While its mandate specifically covers refugees, UNHCR has also frequently been asked by the UN Secretary-General to protect and assist internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict-generated emergencies. A comprehensive inter-agency agreement in 2005 reinforced and made more explicit the role of the UN and other humanitarian agencies involved in helping IDPs. Under this mechanism, UNHCR has assumed leadership for the protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and management aspects of conflict-related internal displacement situations.

**Evolution**

UNHCR was established in the wake of World War II to help Europeans displaced by conflict. In 1949, the UN General Assembly decided to appoint a High Commissioner for Refugees (GA res. 319 (IV) (1949)). The Statute of the Office, detailing its functions and responsibilities, was embodied in GA res. 428 (V) (1950), and UNHCR came into being on 1 January 1951. It was initially given a three-year mandate to complete its work and then disband. Following regular extensions, in 2003, the General Assembly removed the time limitation on the Office’s mandate “until the refugee problem is solved” (GA res. 58/153).

In 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (GA res. 71/1). In follow-up, UNHCR is leading a series of formal consultations on the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018. The formal consultations are the last step in the development of the Global Compact on Refugees before it is put forward for adoption by the General Assembly.

**Structure**

UNHCR’s governing body, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme (ExCom), determines the general policies under which UNHCR plans, develops and administers refugee programmes and operations around the world; and advises the High Commissioner, on request, on the discharge of his or her duties under the Statute of the Office. There are 102 ExCom members as at April 2018. New members may be admitted by ECOSOC through the General Assembly.

**Meetings**

ExCom holds an annual plenary session in Geneva, usually in October, to discuss programmes, budgets and other key issues, and approves the use of funds to carry out its activities. ExCom members also meet in intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee, which was established to carry on ExCom’s work between plenary sessions.

**Executive Committee members (102)\***

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Jordan
Algeria	DR Congo	Kenya
Argentina	Denmark	Latvia
Armenia	Djibouti	Lebanon
Australia	Ecuador	Lesotho
Austria	Egypt	Lithuania
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Luxembourg
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Madagascar
Belarus	Fiji	Mexico
Belgium	Finland	Montenegro
Benin	France	Morocco
Brazil	Georgia	Mozambique
Bulgaria	Germany	Namibia
Cameroon	Ghana	Netherlands
Canada	Greece	New Zealand
Chad	Guinea	Nicaragua
Chile	Holy See	Nigeria
China	Hungary	Norway
Colombia	India	Pakistan
Congo	Iran	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Ireland	Peru
Côte d’Ivoire	Israel	Philippines
Croatia	Italy	Poland
Cyprus	Japan	Portugal



ROK	Spain	Uganda
Republic of Moldova	Sudan	UK
Romania	Sweden	UR of Tanzania
Russian Federation	Switzerland	USA
Rwanda	Thailand	Uruguay
Senegal	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Venezuela
Serbia	Togo	Yemen
Slovakia	Tunisia	Zambia
Slovenia	Turkey	Zimbabwe
Somalia	Turkmenistan	
South Africa		

**Bureau for Oct 2017 to Oct 2018**

**Chair**

Suraya Dalil, Afghanistan

**Vice-Chairs**

Boudjemâa Delmi, Algeria  
Geert Muylle, Belgium

**Rapporteur**

Juan Carlos Moreno Gutierrez,  
Colombia

Note

\* Zimbabwe became an ExCom member in 2018.

**UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)**

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Fax: +962 6 580 8335

Headquarters Gaza  
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Palestinian Territory  
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Fax: +972 8 288 7699

Office Cairo  
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Cairo  
Egypt  
Telephone: +20 2 794 8502  
Fax: +20 2 794 8504

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

Commissioner-General: Pierre Krähenbühl, Switzerland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with members of UNRWA's Advisory Commission in November 2013)

**Purpose**

UNRWA is the main provider of development and humanitarian services to more than 5 million registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East. The Agency was established by GA res. 302 (IV) (1949), following the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict, to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees. The Agency began operations on 1 May 1950. In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee situation, the General Assembly has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until 30 June 2020 (GA res. 71/91 (2016)). The Agency operates in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT).

UNRWA defines eligible Palestine refugees as persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost both their homes and means

of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab–Israeli conflict. The definition also includes their descendants. UNRWA's human development and humanitarian services encompass primary and vocational education, primary health care, relief and social services, infrastructure and camp improvement, microfinance and emergency response, including in situations of armed conflict. UNRWA is committed to fostering the human development of Palestine refugees by helping them to acquire knowledge and skills; lead long and healthy lives; achieve decent standards of living; and enjoy human rights to the fullest possible extent.

The Agency has developed its Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for the 2016–21 period. The MTS, which presents UNRWA's statement of intent for the Agency's operations for this period, presents a heightened focus on protection to all refugees, including through the provision of basic quality services.

The 2014 hostilities in Gaza further compounded the vulnerability of over 1.2 million Palestine refugees. The occupation in the West Bank, the barrier and its associated regime has given rise to concerns about protecting the approximately 750,000 affected refugees. UNRWA has launched a response plan as part of the broader UN plan for the OPT.

Since 2012, UNRWA has developed an annual Syria Crisis Response Plan through which it has conducted emergency relief operations for Palestinian refugees in the Syrian AR, Lebanon and Jordan throughout the current conflict.

The Agency is by far the largest UN operation in the Middle East. It has over 30,000 staff, almost all of whom are refugees themselves, working directly to benefit their communities as teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers or in other practical capacities. UNRWA's operations are financed almost entirely by voluntary contributions from donors. The Agency's total budget for 2017–18 was over \$2 billion.

## Structure

- **Headquarters:** the Commissioner-General is appointed by the UN Secretary-General after consultation with UNRWA's Advisory Commission for a three-year renewable term. He or she is the only head of a UN body to report directly to the General Assembly. The Office of the Commissioner-General is the focal point for coordination between UNRWA and host authorities, donor governments, other UN organs and organisations, and inter-governmental bodies. UNRWA headquarter offices are located in Gaza City, Amman and East Jerusalem.
- **Advisory Commission (AdCom):** the AdCom was established under the same General Assembly resolution as UNRWA. It provides advice and assistance to the Commissioner-General in the execution of programmes. Consisting of seven members when first created, today it comprises 27 members and three observers.
- **Field offices and representative offices:** five field offices, located in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian AR. Each office is headed by a director who is accountable to the Commissioner-General. UNRWA also maintains representative offices in New York, Washington and Brussels, and a liaison office in Cairo.

## Meetings

The Annual Statement by the Commissioner-General to the Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly (also known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee) is made every year in early November. The Annual Ad Hoc Committee of the UN General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA meets annually. Beginning in 2018, the meeting will take place in June. AdCom meets twice a year. The Chair and Vice-Chair, representing a host country and a donor country, are appointed annually for terms beginning 1 July.

## Advisory Commission members (27)

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Australia (since 2005)	Italy (since 2005)	Saudi Arabia (since 2005)
Belgium (since 1953)	Japan (since 1973)	Spain (since 2005)
Brazil (since 2014)	Jordan (since 1949)	Sweden (since 2005)
Canada (since 2005)	(Vice-Chair July 2018	Switzerland (since 2005)
Denmark (since 2005)	to June 2019)	Syrian AR (since 1949)
Egypt (since 1949)	Kuwait (since 2010)	Turkey (since 1949) (Chair
Finland (since 2008)	Lebanon (since 1953)	July 2018 to June 2019)
France (since 1949)	Luxembourg (since 2012)	UAE (since 2014)
Germany (since 2005)	Netherlands (since 2005)	UK (since 1949)
Ireland (since 2008)	Norway (since 2005)	USA (since 1949)

## Observers (3)

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European Union (since 2005)  
League of Arab States (since 2005)  
Palestine Liberation Organization (since 2005)

## UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

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

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

UN Under-Secretary-General and UN-Habitat Executive Director: Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Malaysia (elected by the UN General Assembly in 2017 for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2018)

### Purpose

UN-Habitat is the leading programme on sustainable urban development and human settlements, mandated by the General Assembly since 1976. Its primary objective is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities of all sizes, advocating for adequate shelter for all.

The programme supports a human-rights-based approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure, and prioritises urban planning, slum upgrading and urban regeneration.

UN-Habitat aims to improve the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers. It is also tasked with supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing the involvement of local people, including vulnerable communities, in decision making.

Since the Habitat III conference in October 2016, the organisation is also the lead UN agency for implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which, linked strongly to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 11), outlines the ways in which we plan and manage our cities with the aim of providing inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all.

UN-Habitat's priorities focus on seven main areas: urban legislation, land and governance; urban planning and design; urban economy; urban basic services; housing and slum upgrading; risk reduction and rehabilitation; and urban research and capacity development.

UN-Habitat teams work in more than 70 countries around the world as part of the larger UN team. The Programme marries normative work with technical cooperation in the field. At the country level, UN-Habitat helps governments improve the quality of urban planning so that cities can be more resilient against disaster, the impact of rapid urbanisation and climate change.

UN-Habitat is often involved in climate-related and humanitarian emergencies, such as the tsunami in Japan, floods in Pakistan, conflicts in the Syrian AR and Afghanistan, housing problems in DR Congo and the continuing reconstruction programme in Haiti.

**Evolution**

Originally known as the UN Centre for Human Settlements, GA res. [32/162](#) (1977) established the UN Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat). GA res. [56/206](#) (2001) transformed the Commission and its Secretariat into the Governing Council of the UN Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly under ECOSOC.

The other main documents outlining the organisation’s mandate are the Vancouver [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements, Habitat [Agenda](#) (paragraph 222) and Istanbul [Declaration](#) on Human Settlements (1996), and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (res. [S-25/2](#), annex (2001)).

**Structure**

The Governing Council reports to the UN General Assembly through ECOSOC, which coordinates the work of the General Assembly’s subsidiary bodies. A Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat serves as the Governing Council’s intersessional subsidiary body.

The Governing Council’s 58 members are elected by ECOSOC for four-year terms, expiring on 31 December. The geographical distribution of seats is noted in the following membership list.

The programme’s budget comes from multilateral and bilateral partners for technical cooperation, governments and other partners including local authorities and foundations, and about 5 percent from the regular UN budget.

**Meetings**

The Governing Council meets once every two years, most recently in May 2017, to examine UN-Habitat’s work and partner relationships. This is a ministerial-level forum at which the organisation’s policy guidelines and budget are established for the next two-year period.

**Governing Council Members (58)\***

	Previous	Current
<b>African states (16 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1983–85 1996–2003 11–14	
Angola.....		2016–19
Benin.....	1978–80 1996–2003 13–16	2017–20
Botswana.....	1985–95	
Burkina Faso.....	2003–06 08–11 12–15	
Burundi.....	1978–83 85–91 2003–10	
Cameroon.....	1979–81 1987–2002	
Central African Republic.....	1978–80 84–86 2011–14	
Chad.....		2016–19
Congo.....	2004–11 12–15	
Côte d’Ivoire.....	2009–12	
DR Congo.....	1986–88 1999–2006	2015–18

Egypt.....	1977-82 88-94 2001-04.....	2015-18
Equatorial Guinea.....	2007-10	
Eswatini.....	1981-83 86-92 2004-11	
Ethiopia.....	1997-2004 09-12	
Gabon.....	1984-90 1995-2002 11-14.....	2015-18
Gambia.....	1995-2002	
Ghana.....	1984-86 92-95 2005-08.....	2015-18
Guinea.....	1981-86 2001-04	
Kenya.....	1979-2003 04-11.....	2016-19
Lesotho.....	1980-82 85-87 89-96 2012-15	
Liberia.....	1982-84 1997-2000	
Libya.....	1983-85 93-96 2005-08.....	2017-20
Madagascar.....	1987-90 93-96 2001-04 13-16.....	2017-20
Malawi.....	1979-81 1986-2000 03-06	
Mali.....	1999-2002 11-14	
Mauritania.....	2007-10	
Mauritius.....		2017-20
Morocco.....	1982-84 86-88 2000-03 13-16	
Mozambique.....	2011-14	
Namibia.....	1997-2000	
Niger.....	2007-10	
Nigeria.....	1977-88 91-98 2004-07 11-14.....	2016-19
Rwanda.....	1978-80 84-86 2005-12	
Senegal.....	1979-81 1999-2010.....	2015-18
Sierra Leone.....	1977-85 87-94 2003-06	
Somalia.....	1981-83 89-96 2013-16.....	2017-20
South Africa.....	2004-07 12-15.....	2016-19
Sudan.....	1978-80 82-84 92-99 2009-12	
Togo.....	1979-81 87-90	
Tunisia.....	1977-79 85-87 89-92 96-99 2009-12	
Uganda.....	1977-85 87-98 2000-03 05-08 13-16	
UR of Tanzania.....	1978-86 88-95 2001-04 05-08 12-15	
Zambia.....	1981-83 1997-2000 08-11	
Zimbabwe.....	1982-84 91-98 2007-10.....	2015-18
<b>Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)</b>		
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup> .....	2009-12.....	2017-20
Bahrain.....	2008-11 12-15.....	2016-19
Bangladesh.....	1979-94 1997-2004 05-16	
China.....	1989-2004 05-16.....	2017-20
Cyprus.....	1982-91	
India.....	1979-2011 12-15.....	2016-19
Indonesia.....	1980-2000 03-14.....	2015-18
Iran.....	1978-80 1988-2014.....	2015-18
Iraq.....	1977-81 84-86 89-92 2001-04 08-11.....	2015-18
Japan.....	1978-2014.....	2015-18
Jordan.....	1979-2007 12-15	
Kazakhstan.....	1995-98	
Lebanon.....	1983-85	
Malaysia.....	1977-88 92-95 2000-03.....	2016-19
Nepal.....	1988	
Pakistan.....	1978-2014	
Papua New Guinea.....	1977-85 93-96	
Philippines.....	1978-90 1992-2007	
ROK.....	1997-2000 09-16.....	2017-20

Saudi Arabia	2004-11 12-15	2016-19
Sri Lanka	1979-2011 13-16	2017-20
Syrian AR	1977-79 81-83 89-92	
Thailand	2012-15	
Turkmenistan		2016-19
UAE	1993-99 2001-04 05-08	
Viet Nam	1979-81 1999-2000	

**Eastern European states (6 seats)<sup>2</sup>**

Albania	2011-14	
Armenia	2009-12	
Azerbaijan	1993-96	
Belarus	1982-84 88-95 1997-2000 04-07 14-16	
Bulgaria	1977-79 81-90 92-99 2004-07	
Croatia	2000-03	2017-20
Czech Republic	1996-2003 05-12	2017-20
Georgia	2015	2016-19
Hungary	1980-96	
Lithuania	1999-2002	
Poland	1979-81 86-88 90-91 1997-2000 03-10	
Republic of Moldova	2001-04	
Romania	1982-84 91-98 2008-11 14-16	
Russian Federation	1978-2014	2015-18
Serbia	2008-11 15	2016-19
Slovakia	2005-08	2015-18
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2001-04	
Ukraine	1985-87	

**Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)<sup>3</sup>**

Antigua and Barbuda	1991-94 2005-16	
Argentina	1978-83 87-90 1999-2014	2015-18
Bahamas	1993-96	
Barbados	1981-83 1992-2003	
Bolivia	1982-84 86-92 1999-2002	
Brazil	1987-2006 08-11 12-15	2016-19
Chile	1979-87 1991-2014	2016-19
Colombia	1977-85 1987-2003 13-16	2017-20
Costa Rica	1995-98 2004-07	
Cuba	1977-85 2009-12	
Dominican Republic	1986-88 95-98	
Ecuador	1978-80 87-90 1997-2000 03-06	2015-18
El Salvador	1982-84 2013-16	
Grenada	2007-14	
Guatemala	1979-81 89-92 2009-12	2015-18
Haiti	1984-86 92-95 2001-04 05-08 12-15	
Honduras	1984-86 2008-11	
Jamaica	1978-83 85-91 1993-2004 08-11	
Mexico	1978-83 1985-2007 12-15	2016-19
Nicaragua	1984-86	
Panama	1986-88	
Paraguay	1989-92 2004-07	2017-20
Peru	1977-85 88-91	
Trinidad and Tobago	2001-08	
Uruguay		2015-18
Venezuela	1979-81 84-86 1993-2000 07-14	

**Western European and Other states (13 seats)<sup>4</sup>**

Australia .....	1979–81	
Austria .....	1977–79 92–95 2001–04	
Belgium .....	1980–82 1997–2004 05–08	
Canada .....	1977–96 2005–08	
Denmark .....	1981–83 86–91 96–99	
Finland .....	1977–79 1981–2002 07–14	2015–18
France .....	1977–2004 05–16	2017–20
Germany .....	1979–2007 08–11 12–15	2016–19
Greece .....	1979–2007	
Israel .....	2004–11 12–15	2016–19
Italy .....	1979–84 1986–2004 07–10 12–15	
Netherlands .....	1977–2000 03–10	
New Zealand .....	1982–84	
Norway .....	1980–2003 05–16	2017–20
Portugal .....	1978–80	
Spain .....	1981–86 1996–2007 09–16	2017–20 <sup>5</sup>
Sweden .....	1978–80 1983–2004 05–08 11–14	2016–19
Turkey .....	1984–2006 11–14	2017–20
UK .....	1978–80 1987–2006	
USA .....	1978–2014	2015–18

**Bureau for the 26th session (2017)**

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**Chair**

Hardeep S Puri, India

**Vice-Chairs**

Carlos Estuardo Barillas, Guatemala

Franz Marré, Germany

James Wainaina Macharia, Kenya

**Rapporteur**

Andrey Chibis, Russian Federation

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**Notes**

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation 11 members for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2019: Cameroon, Liberia, Mauritania and Zambia (African states); Iran, Iraq, Japan and Kazakhstan (Asia-Pacific states); Russian Federation and Poland (Eastern European states); and Argentina (Latin American and Caribbean states). It postponed the election of two members from the African states, three members from the Latin American and Caribbean states, and four members from the Western European and Other states for the same term. It also further postponed one vacancy from the Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020, and four vacancies from the Western European and Other states, including two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, one for a term expiring 31 December 2019 and one for a term ending on 31 December 2020.

1 Afghanistan's 2009–12 term began 15 December 2009.

2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Governing Council from 1978 to 1980 and from 1989 to 1992. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution. Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Council from 1979 to 1981.

3 One vacancy as at 29 June 2018 for the 2017–20 term.

4 Four vacancies as at 29 June 2018: two for a term expiring 31 December 2018, one expiring 31 December 2019, and one expiring 31 December 2020.

5 On 26 July 2017, ECOSOC elected Spain to a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

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## World Food Programme (WFP)

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70  
Parco de Medici  
00148 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 65131  
Fax: +39 06 6513 2840  
Email: [wfpinfo@wfp.org](mailto:wfpinfo@wfp.org)

Internet: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) or <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>

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

Executive Director: David Beasley, USA (appointed jointly by the UN Secretary-General and FAO Director-General in April 2017 for a five-year term)

### Purpose

WFP is the world's leading humanitarian organisation, working towards achieving zero hunger, delivering food assistance in emergencies, and partnering with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience for those furthest behind. WFP works in more than 80 countries around the world, feeding people caught in conflict and disasters, and laying the foundations for a better future. The WFP Strategic Plan (2017–21) aligns WFP with the 2030 Agenda, focusing on ending hunger and contributing to revitalised global partnerships to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It sets out WFP's vision to lift the most vulnerable and marginalised people out of hunger through all of us working together.

### Evolution

WFP was established in 1961 by the General Assembly and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference as the UN system's food aid organisation. In 2008, WFP was transformed from a food aid organisation to a food assistance organisation. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1995), the FAO and the WFP absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

### Structure

The [Executive Board](#) provides inter-governmental support for, policy direction to, and oversight and supervision of, WFP's activities. It reports to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on its yearly activities. The Board became effective on 1 January 1996. It replaced the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA), which had been established in 1975 by General Assembly resolutions and the FAO Conference on the recommendation of the 1974 World Food Conference. The CFA had replaced the WFP's Inter-government Committee (IGC).

Governing body membership was reduced from 42 to 36 when the Executive Board was created. Eighteen members are elected by ECOSOC, usually in April/May, and 18 by the FAO Council, usually in November, from among UN Member States and FAO Member Nations, as set out in Appendix A of the General [Regulations](#). The distribution of seats is set out in Appendix B of the General Regulations (or see 'Distribution of Seats' at <http://executiveboard.wfp.org>). Each member serves a three-year term, ending 31 December, and is eligible for re-election. The Board elects a bureau at its first session each year, comprising a president, vice-president, three other members and alternates.

WFP is funded by voluntary contributions from governments, corporates and individuals. Donors contributed about \$6.8 billion in the year ending 2017.

### Meetings

The Executive Board meets three times a year in Rome.



**Executive Board members 2018 (36)\***

'Term ends' relates to the standard three-year period. Members may stand down for one or two years within this period, offering their seat to another state member.

**Term ends 31 Dec 2018**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

Bangladesh	India	New Zealand <sup>1</sup>
France	Liberia	Russian Federation

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Afghanistan	Kuwait	Switzerland <sup>4</sup>
Benin <sup>2</sup>	Peru <sup>3</sup>	USA

**Term ends 31 Dec 2019**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

Colombia <sup>5</sup>	Greece <sup>6</sup>	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Norway <sup>7</sup>	Sudan

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Argentina	Congo	Pakistan
Canada	Germany	Zimbabwe <sup>8</sup>

**Term ends 31 Dec 2020**

**Elected by ECOSOC**

China	Hungary	Lesotho
Guatemala	Japan	UK

**Elected by the FAO Council**

Algeria	Belgium	Ireland
Brazil	Equatorial Guinea <sup>9</sup>	Poland

**Bureau for 2018**

**President**

Zoltán Kálmán, Hungary (List E)

**Vice-President**

Hisham Mohamed Badr, Egypt (List A)

**Members**

Thomas Duffy, USA (List D)  
 Mónica Fonseca Jaramillo, Colombia (List C)<sup>10</sup>  
 María Fernanda Silva, Argentina (List C)  
 Vacant (List B)<sup>11</sup>

**Alternates**

List A: Herman Constant Dazan, Benin  
 List B: Jishun Cui, China  
 List C: Karla Samayoa Recari, Guatemala<sup>12</sup>  
 List D: Hannah Laubenthal, Germany  
 List E: Evgeny Vakulenko, Russian Federation

**Notes**

- \* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected six members to serve three-year terms, beginning on 1 January 2019: Burkina Faso, Iran, ROK, Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland.
- 1 New Zealand and Netherlands reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Netherlands serving in 2016 and 2017 and New Zealand in 2018.
- 2 Mauritania and Benin reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Mauritania serving in 2016 and Benin in 2017 and 2018.
- 3 As per agreement reached in GRULAC (PPT-MEX-187-2016), Peru will fill the FAO Council-elected seat in 2017 and 2018.

- 4 Switzerland and Sweden reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Sweden serving in 2016 and Switzerland in 2017 and 2018.
- 5 Colombia and Mexico reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Mexico serving in 2017 and Colombia in 2018 and 2019.
- 6 Greece and Spain reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Spain serving in 2017 and 2019 and Greece serving in 2018.
- 7 Norway, Finland and Luxembourg reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Finland serving in 2017, Norway in 2018 and Luxembourg in 2019.
- 8 Zimbabwe and Angola reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Zimbabwe serving in 2017 and 2018, and Angola serving in 2019.
- 9 Equatorial Guinea is occupying the rotating seat. The rotating seat is to be occupied by a country of: List A, third term 2018, 2019, 2020; and List C, fourth term 2021, 2022, 2023.
- 10 From 18 June 2018. María Fernanda Silva, Argentina, was the List C member until 29 April 2018.
- 11 Vacant from 11 August 2018. Wajih Khan, Pakistan, was the List B member until 10 August 2018.
- 12 From 18 June 2018. Mónica Fonseca Jaramillo, Colombia, was the List C alternate member until 29 April 2018.

## OTHER UN ENTITIES

### Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 791 3666  
Fax: +41 22 791 4187  
Email: [unaids@unaids.org](mailto:unaids@unaids.org)

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

Executive Director: Michel Sidibé, Mali (appointed by the UN Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organisations in 2009)

#### Purpose

UNAIDS brings together 11 UN system organisations and a secretariat to help prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.

The Joint Programme was formally established through ECOSOC res. [1994/24](#). UNAIDS began operation on 1 January 1996. In the preceding year, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the six original co-sponsors of UNAIDS:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Bank.

The following agencies joined in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2012 respectively:

- UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), which is now an integral part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

In 2015, the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) of the Joint Programme approved a Fast-Track strategy that guides the world, and specifically the Joint Programme, on how to reach the 2030 Agenda commitment, including by reaching a set of milestones by 2020. The Fast-Track approach and 2020 milestones were subsequently endorsed by the UN General Assembly within the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.

The UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, which set the framework for global development policy over the next 15 years, including ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. The Strategy seeks to achieve a set of far-reaching and people-centred goals and targets that must be met by 2020 if we are to reach our 2030 ambition of ending the AIDS epidemic. The goals correspond to each of the three strategic directions, and include achieving by 2020:

- Fewer than 500,000 people newly infected with HIV
- Fewer than 500,000 people dying from AIDS-related causes
- Elimination of HIV-related discrimination.

### Structure

The organisation is guided by the [PCB](#), which serves as its governing body. This comprises the UN Member States, five non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 11 co-sponsors. The states are elected by ECOSOC based on equitable geographical distribution, as noted in the list of Board members. Terms are usually for three years, beginning on 1 January and ending 31 December of the years shown in the list. Previous [members](#) are listed on the website.

The five NGOs, three from developing countries and two from developed countries or countries with economies in transition, represent the perspectives of civil society, including people living with HIV. The NGO representatives serve for up to three years and have non-voting status. The five organisations have one representative each and are supported by five other NGOs, which stand as alternate members. The [members](#) are listed on the website.

UNAIDS has offices in more than 80 countries. The Secretariat is based in Geneva.

### Board members (22)

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#### African states (5 seats)

Algeria.....	2017–19	Madagascar.....	2017–19
Congo.....	2018–20	Malawi.....	2016–18
Ghana.....	2016–18		

#### Asia–Pacific states (5 seats)

China.....	2016–18	Iran.....	2018–20
India.....	2017–19	Japan.....	2016–18
Indonesia.....	2017–19		

#### Eastern European states (2 seats)

Belarus.....	2017–19	Russian Federation.....	2016–18
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#### Latin American and Caribbean states (3 seats)

Chile.....	2018–20	Mexico.....	2017–19
Ecuador.....	2016–18		

#### Western European and Other states (7 seats)<sup>1</sup>

Australia.....	2018–20	Sweden.....	2017–18
Finland.....	2018–20	UK.....	2016–18
Germany.....	2017–19	USA.....	2017–19
Portugal.....	2017–18		

## NGO delegation 2018

Africa: African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHeR) / Uganda Youth Coalition on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and HIV (CYSRA)	Latin America–Caribbean: Gestos, Brazil / Guyana Trans United (GTU)
Asia–Pacific: Rumah Cemara / India HIV/AIDS Alliance	North America: Global Network of Black People Working in HIV (GNBPH) / Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network
Europe: All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV (ECUO) / AIDS Action Europe	

### Note

- 1 Netherlands relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2016 and Portugal was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2018. Switzerland relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2016 and Sweden was elected to complete the term expiring on 31 December 2018.

## Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)

The CCO comprises representatives from the 11 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-sponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat. It serves as the forum for the co-sponsoring organisations to meet on a regular basis to consider matters concerning UNAIDS and provide input into its policies and strategies. The CCO comprises executive heads, or his or her designated representatives, and serves as a standing committee of the Programme Coordination Board (PCB). Each co-sponsor rotates as chair annually. The Chair for 2018 is the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

## UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Vienna International Centre  
PO Box 500  
A–1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 260 600  
Email: [unodc@unodc.org](mailto:unodc@unodc.org)

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

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director: Yury Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010; also Director-General of the UN Office in Vienna)

### Purpose

UNODC is mandated to support Member States in the prevention of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. The Office is also the Secretariat of the:

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its three supplementary protocols on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; Smuggling of Migrants; and Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms
- Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption
- UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held every five years.

The three pillars of UNODC’s work programme are:

- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions
- Normative work to assist states in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and other services to the treaty-based and governing bodies

- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

The drug programme works on the prevention of drug abuse and assistance for drug treatment, as well as to strengthen international action against production and trafficking of illicit drugs. The crime programme works to strengthen the rule of law and to promote stable criminal justice systems. It pays special attention to addressing transnational organised crime, including trafficking in people, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as combating corruption and preventing terrorism.

### Evolution

The UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the predecessor of UNODC, was established under GA res. [45/179](#) (1990) as the programme responsible for coordinated international action in the field of drug abuse control.

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme was established under GA res. [46/152](#) (1991) and was, from 1992, implemented under ECOSOC res. [1992/1](#) by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).

The authority for the Programme's Fund was conferred on the Executive Director by GA res. [46/185C](#) (1991). Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan ([ST/SGB/2004/6](#)) established UNODC on 15 March 2004 to implement the two programmes in an integrated manner.

### Structure

UNODC has its headquarters in Vienna and a strong field office network employing over 1700 personnel in more than 70 locations. Eight country offices, nine regional offices and two liaison and partnership offices also manage and oversee the work of more than 55 programme and project offices worldwide.

The field office network is essential for UNODC's technical cooperation activities and for its direct work with governments, institutions, civil society organisations, local communities, UN entities and development partners to deliver technical cooperation programmes tailored to the needs of member states. Field offices also provide policy and strategic advice, technical expertise and support to their local counterparts for the development of new national policies, strategies and action plans in UNODC mandated areas.

## UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UNOPS Headquarters  
Marmorvej 51  
PO Box 2695  
2100 Copenhagen  
Denmark

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

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

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

Instagram: [@unops\\_official](https://www.instagram.com/unops_official)

Executive Director: Grete Faremo, Norway (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2014)

### Purpose

UNOPS helps the UN and its partners provide peace and security, humanitarian and development solutions. The organisation is focused on implementation, and committed to UN values and private sector efficiency. Partners call on UNOPS to supplement their own

capacities, improve speed, reduce risks, boost cost-effectiveness and increase quality. In 2017, UNOPS delivered more than \$1.8 billion worth of support to partners, mainly in fragile and conflict-affected environments.

The UNOPS [strategic plan 2018–21](#) is focused on implementation for impact. It provides direction to support Member States and the Secretary-General in realising sustainable development and more peaceful, just and equitable societies. The new strategic plan is structured around three contribution goals: to enable partners through efficient management support services; to help people through effective specialised technical expertise; and to support countries in expanding the pool and effect of resources.

### Structure

Established as part of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in 1974, UNOPS became an independent self-financing organisation in 1995. An updated governance structure was endorsed by GA res. 65/176 of December 2010, confirming a series of decisions and policies developed by the Executive Board during the previous four years to make UNOPS more accountable and transparent.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided to rename the Executive Board to include UNOPS in its title, making it the Executive Board of the UNDP, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNOPS. It endorsed an earlier decision whereby the Executive Director reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Board, and has the authority to sign host country agreements and appoint UNOPS representatives in the field.

For more information about the Executive Board, see the UNDP entry in the section 'Recognised Funds and Programmes of the UN' or the website [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

Other key decisions by the Executive Board that have helped transform the organisation include the Financial Regulations and Rules, which govern the financial management of UNOPS, and the 2014–17 Strategic Plan, which defines UNOPS' position in the UN and its goals. The full text of the legislative documents can be found in GA res. [65/176](#) (2010), ECOSOC res. [2010/23](#) and Executive Board [decisions](#) 2008/35, 2009/25, 2010/7 and 2010/21.

UNOPS operates on a full cost-recovery basis from fees earned for services rendered, with no assessed or voluntary budget funding. The management fees are determined on a case-by-case basis and take into account the level of effort, complexity and risk of the services delivered.

## United Nations University (UNU)

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Japan

Telephone: +81 3 5467 1212  
Fax: +81 3 3499 2828  
Email: [mbox@unu.edu](mailto:mbox@unu.edu)

Internet: <http://unu.edu>

Rector: David M Malone, Canada (since March 2013; appointed by the UN Secretary-General, with the concurrence of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General; reappointed in August 2017 for a second five-year term)

### Purpose

UNU was established by GA res. [2951](#) (XXVII) (1972) as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly. UNU functions as a think tank for the UN system. It is a platform for new and creative ideas, as well as academic and policy dialogue, and informs UN policy processes through evidence-based research. The University acts as a bridge between the UN and the international academic community, translating science-based research findings

into comprehensible, policy-relevant analyses and recommendations. Through its training and capacity development activities, UNU seeks to enhance the capacity for self-sustained learning by individuals, particularly in developing and transitional countries, and to strengthen global academic and scientific communities.

### Structure

UNU operates as a system of academic institutions rather than as an inter-governmental organisation. It comprises a central programming and coordinating body, the UNU Centre, headquartered in Tokyo, along with a decentralised network of research and training institutes and programmes located in 10 UN Member States. This core system is further assisted by a global network of UNU associated institutions and other cooperating institutions and scholars.

The governing [Council](#) is composed of appointed members serving in their individual capacities, the UNU Rector and three ex officio members (the UN Secretary-General; UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Director-General; and UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Executive Director). The Council reports annually to the UN General Assembly and ECOSOC, and biennially to the UNESCO Executive Board.

UNU is financed by investment income derived from its endowment fund and by voluntary contributions from governments, international organisations, foundations, universities and others.

### Meetings

The Council meets in a regular session twice a year.

### Appointed Council members 2016–22 (12)

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#### 2016–19

Ernest Aryeetey, Ghana  
Simon Chesterman, Australia  
Elizabeth Cousens, USA  
Bassma Kodmani, Syrian AR  
Irena Lipowicz, Poland  
Lan Xue, China

#### 2016–22

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Brazil  
Isabel Guerrero Pulgar, Chile  
Angela Kane, Germany  
Segenet Kelemu, Ethiopia  
Radha Kumar, India (Chair)  
Tsuneo Nishida, Japan

## RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

### UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

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1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1141  
Fax: +41 22 917 0176  
Email: [UNIDIR@un.org](mailto:UNIDIR@un.org)

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

Director: Renata Dwan, Ireland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, effective March 2018)

### Purpose

UNIDIR is an autonomous body of the UN established by the General Assembly to carry out independent research on disarmament and related international security issues. It was established in 1980 and its Statute approved by the General Assembly in res. [39/148H](#) (1984).

Member States have mandated the Institute to provide analysis on international security and disarmament; build the capacity of all states to participate in disarmament efforts; assist

negotiations and efforts towards greater security at lower levels of armaments; and conduct forward-looking research on longer-term issues. Unlike many organisations producing analysis, UNIDIR is not an advocacy organisation, nor is it limited to a specific region or a single issue area.

UNIDIR offers research and analysis, expertise and advisory services on the full range of security issues of interest to Member States. UNIDIR also supports UN agencies and multilateral processes through research and tool development designed to improve programming and implementation. UNIDIR serves as a partner to UN agencies seeking more effective outcomes and thus contributes to the UN's ability to deliver results.

UNIDIR's programme of work covers weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, emerging security issues and cross-cutting topics linked to security and society. From its long-standing expertise in outer space security and nuclear weapons, to new issues such as cyber warfare, UNIDIR delivers policy-relevant research and analysis, as well as practical tools, to assist the international community to achieve its security objectives.

The Institute is funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States and foundations and receives a small contribution from the UN budget.

### Structure

The UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters functions as UNIDIR's [Board of Trustees](#). Members are listed on the [website](#). The UNIDIR Director reports annually to the General Assembly on the Institute's activities.

## United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10  
I-10127 Turin  
Italy

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Fax: +39 011 653 5901  
Email: [info@unssc.org](mailto:info@unssc.org)

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

Director: Jafar Javan, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2012)

### Purpose

The UNSSC designs and delivers learning and training programmes for UN staff and their partners. Its offerings include: residential courses; e-learning opportunities; knowledge-sharing activities and knowledge-management products; advisory services and tailor-made learning programmes. Learning areas include: leadership and management development; sustainable development; change management and innovation; sustaining peace; safety and security; and core professional skills such as writing skills, communications and project management.

The Staff College was established by the UN General Assembly in 2001 (GA res. [55/278](#)) and began to operate as a distinct learning and training institution within the UN system in January 2002.

### Structure

The College is headquartered in Turin, Italy, with an Office in Bonn, Germany. It is headed by a Director and governed by the Board of Governors, chaired by the UN Deputy Secretary-General. The Board is composed of nine UN representatives at the director level or above. Members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UN System Chief Executives Board (CEB), for a two-year period with the possibility of a one-year extension. [Members](#) are listed on the UNSSC website.



## United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 8400  
Fax: +41 22 917 8047  
Email: [info@unitar.org](mailto:info@unitar.org)

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

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

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

Executive Director: Nikhil Seth, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2015)

### Purpose

UNITAR is a dedicated training arm of the UN, established in 1963 by General Assembly res. [1934 \(XVIII\)](#) (1963) for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN in achieving the major objectives of the Organisation through training and research. The Institute's mission is to develop the capacities of individuals, organisations and institutions to enhance global decision making and support country-level action for shaping a better future.

UNITAR delivers close to 500 training and capacity development programmes annually on the topics related to the four pillars of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Peace, People, Planet and Prosperity) and to optimise the use of technology and support coherence for the 2030 Agenda. Beneficiaries of UNITAR training programmes are mainly government officials from UN Member States, representatives from international organisations, non-governmental organisations, academia, private sector, and other UN agencies. The Institute is committed to ensuring that its activities reach the furthest first, and leave no one behind, with special attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other groups and communities that are most vulnerable, including those in conflict situations.

Parallel to its learning-specific services, the Institute also engages in training-related and advisory services to support governments and other actors in the achievement of broader social and economic outcomes, such as strengthened multi-stakeholder participation in environmental decision making, the early ratification and implementation of environmental agreements and enhanced coordination of relief by humanitarian agencies in the wake of natural disasters.

The Institute also delivers research-related results and knowledge products. Through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), for instance, UNITAR provides geospatial information to support the international humanitarian community in decision making and operational coordination in the field.

### Structure

UNITAR's headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, with out-posted offices in New York, USA, and Hiroshima, Japan. It also has a project office in Nigeria (Nigeria Project Office in Port Harcourt) and a network of affiliated local authority training centres around the world.

The Board of Trustees is the Institute's governing body and meets at least once a year. It approves the work programme and budget, and formulates principles and policies that govern the Institute's activities and operations. Board members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the General Assembly Presidents and ECOSOC. Members are listed on the UNITAR [website](#).

## UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10  
10127 Turin  
Italy

Telephone: +39 011 653 7111  
Fax: +39 011 631 3368  
Email: [publicinfo@unicri.it](mailto:publicinfo@unicri.it)

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

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

Acting Director: Jafar Javan, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2018)

### Purpose

UNICRI was established in 1968 pursuant to ECOSOC res. [1086 B \(XXXIX\)](#) (1965), which urged an expansion of UN activities in crime prevention and criminal justice. Its mission is to advance security, serve justice and build peace in support of the rule of law and sustainable development.

The Institute works in specialised niches and selected fields of crime prevention, justice, security governance, counter-terrorism and social cohesion. It serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation, bringing together partners such as Member States, local governments, research institutions, international organisations, private entities and civil society at large, in forging a common approach to addressing common challenges.

The Institute supports the design and implementation of holistic and innovative processes to confront traditional and emerging threats, at both national and cross-border levels. In particular, it assesses countries' threats and needs; develops and shares knowledge; serves as a worldwide training and capacity-building centre; acts as a worldwide forum to identify, tailor and test strategies and practical models; assists countries in strengthening national and international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance; establishes platforms for consultation and cooperation; and provides advisory services.

The Institute's current priorities include: asset recovery; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks mitigation; counterfeiting and supply chain security; cyber security; environmental crime and illicit trafficking of natural resources; high-tech crimes; international criminal law; juvenile justice; organised crime, illicit financial flows; robotics and artificial intelligence; terrorism prevention and rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders; urban and sports security; victims protection; and vulnerable and marginalised populations.

### Structure

UNICRI is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of eminent experts. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice selects seven members, on the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for five-year rotating terms. They are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by ECOSOC, and serve in their personal capacity. The four ex officio members are: a representative of the UN Secretary-General; a representative of the UN Development Programme Administrator; a representative of the host country (Italy); and the Director of UNICRI. The elected members are listed on the [website](#).

## UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 3020  
Email: [infounrisd@un.org](mailto:infounrisd@un.org)

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

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

Twitter: @UNRISD

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/unrisd](http://www.youtube.com/unrisd)

Director: Paul Ladd, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2015)

### Purpose

UNRISD is an autonomous research institute within the UN system that undertakes interdisciplinary research and policy analysis on the social dimensions of contemporary development issues ([ST/SGB/126](#)). UNRISD works collaboratively with an extensive network of partners from the academic, policy, practitioner and activist communities in developed and developing countries, with the aim of positioning social equity, inclusion and justice at the centre of development thinking, policy and practice.

A hallmark of its work is integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development with analysis of the political factors and institutional arrangements that underpin processes of social change.

Through its research, UNRISD is making evidence-based contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in two main areas: addressing current global challenges of inequality, conflict and unsustainable practices, and identifying pathways, innovations and institutions that work for inclusive development. Research and policy engagement activities are organised in three programme areas: social policy and development, gender and development, and social dimensions of sustainable development.

Priority topics include: social drivers of sustainable development, new directions in social policy, linking social protection and human rights, politics of domestic resource mobilisation for social development, combating poverty and inequality, migration and social policy, social and solidarity economy, social and environmental policy linkages, as well as issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

UNRISD flagship reports are recognised for catalysing development debates and shaping policies. The most recent edition, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Social Change*, was published in 2016.

### Structure

UNRISD is an autonomous body funded entirely by voluntary contributions. Its work is coordinated with UN specialised agencies and supervised by an independent board.

The Board is composed of a chair appointed by the Secretary-General; up to 10 members nominated by the Commission for Social Development and confirmed by ECOSOC, who serve in their personal capacities for four-year terms with the possibility of extension for two years; and eight ex officio members. The appointed members are listed on the [website](#). The ex officio members are: a representative of the Secretary-General; representatives of UN Regional Commissions and relevant agencies (appointed in rotation); and the UNRISD Director.

UNRISD reports biennially to ECOSOC via the Commission for Social Development (its 2015–16 report is [E/CN.5/2017/8](#)).

# TREATY AND RELATED BODIES

## HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

As at June 2018, the following 10 human rights treaty bodies monitored implementation of the core international human rights treaties.

Following a two-year inter-governmental process to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the treaty body system, the General Assembly adopted resolution [68/268](#) in April 2014. This resolution includes additional meeting time and human and financial resources for treaty bodies. Further information is available at [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBODIES/Pages/HumanRightsBodies.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBODIES/Pages/HumanRightsBodies.aspx).

### Committee Against Torture (CAT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner for  
Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
Fax: +41 22 917 9022  
Email: [InfoDesk@ohchr.org](mailto:InfoDesk@ohchr.org) and  
[registry@ohchr.org](mailto:registry@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx)

Chair: Jens Modvig, Denmark

#### Purpose

CAT is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Convention was adopted by GA res. [39/46](#) (1984) and entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 30 June 2018, there were 164 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year, then every four years (article 19). In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct an inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave and systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Convention (article 20).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from a State Party claiming that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 21); and that it recognises the Committee's competence to receive and consider communications from, or on behalf of, individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention by a State Party (article 22).

The Optional Protocol to the Convention, which entered into force in June 2006, created the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT – see next entry).

#### Meetings

The Committee meets three times a year in Geneva: in April/May (four weeks), July/August (three weeks) and November/December (four weeks). GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, provided the Committee with the above additional meeting time, namely the July–August session. See the [website](#) for current details.

## Membership

CAT consists of 10 experts in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the legal experience of candidates. Members are elected by States Parties, generally for staggered four-year terms, and may be re-elected.

### Members (10)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Felice Gaer, USA (Vice-Chair)

Abdelwahab Hani, Tunisia

Claude Heller Rouassant, Mexico (Vice-Chair)

Ana Racu, Moldova

Sébastien Touzé, France (Rapporteur)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Essadia Belmir, Morocco (Vice-Chair)

Jens Modvig, Denmark (Chair)

Diego Rodríguez-Pinzón, Colombia

Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov, Russian Federation

Honghong Zhang, China

## Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000/9744  
Email: [opcat@ohchr.org](mailto:opcat@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/OPCATIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/OPCATIndex.aspx)

Chair: Malcolm Evans, UK (since 2011)

### Purpose

The SPT was created under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Its mandate is to visit places where people are or may be deprived of their liberty, and make recommendations to States Parties concerning the protection of persons deprived of their liberty against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including on the establishment of national preventive mechanisms.

The Optional Protocol requires each State Party to set up, designate or maintain at the domestic level one or several visiting bodies for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In addition to providing advice and assistance to States Parties in the establishment of these national preventive mechanisms, the SPT assists and advises the national preventive mechanisms in order to strengthen safeguards against ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty. The SPT undertakes between eight and 10 visits to States Parties each year.

The Optional Protocol was adopted by GA res. [57/199](#) (2002) and entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 29 June 2018, there were 88 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Meetings

The SPT convenes three times a year in Geneva for one week.

### Membership

The SPT originally had 10 members, increasing to 25 in 2011 following the 50th ratification of, or accession to, the Optional Protocol. Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, and gender balance. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve for staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

## Members (25)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Mari Amos, Estonia  
 Arman Danielyan, Armenia  
 Marija Definis-Gojanovic, Croatia  
 Roberto Michel Fehér Pérez, Uruguay  
 Emilio Ginés Santidrián, Spain  
 Lorena González Pinto, Guatemala (Vice-Chair)  
 Gnambi Garba Kodjo, Togo  
 Aisha Shujune Muhammad, Maldives  
 (Vice-Chair)  
 Radhia Nasraoui, Tunisia  
 Catherine Paulet, France  
 Aneta Stanchevska, The former Yugoslav  
 Republic of Macedonia  
 Nora Sveaass, Norway (Vice-Chair)  
 Felipe Villavicencio Terreros, Peru

### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Satyabhooshun Gupt Domah, Mauritius  
 Malcolm Evans, UK (Chair)  
 Daniel Fink, Switzerland  
 Maria Dolores Gomez, Argentina  
 Petros Michaelides, Cyprus  
 Kosta Mitrovic, Serbia  
 Margarete Osterfeld, Germany  
 Abdallah Ounnir, Morocco  
 June Caridad Pagaduan Lopez, Philippines  
 Zdenka Perović, Montenegro  
 Haimoud Ramdan, Mauritania  
 Victor Zaharia, Moldova (Vice-Chair)

## Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
 for Human Rights  
 Palais Wilson  
 52 Rue des Pâquis  
 1201 Geneva  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [cedaw@ohchr.org](mailto:cedaw@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx)  
 Chair: Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania (since 2017)

### Purpose

CEDAW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Convention is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It defines discrimination against women and outlines a comprehensive range of measures to end it. The Convention was adopted by GA res. [34/180](#) (1979) and entered into force on 3 September 1981.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in implementing the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of the Convention's entry into force for the state concerned, then at least every four years (article 18).

An Optional Protocol to the Convention was adopted by GA res. [54/4](#) (1999) and entered into force on 22 December 2000. The Protocol contains two procedures:

- A communication procedure allows individuals or groups of individuals to submit claims of violations of rights protected under the Convention to CEDAW
- An inquiry procedure enables CEDAW to initiate inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the rights enshrined in the Convention.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 189 [parties](#) to the Convention and 109 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

The CEDAW secretariat is within the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

### Meetings

CEDAW usually meets three times a year in Geneva.

### Membership

CEDAW consists of 23 experts in the fields covered by the Convention serving in their personal capacities (article 17). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different cultures, as well as the principal legal systems. Experts are elected by States Parties. Members usually serve staggered and renewable four-year terms.

### Members (23)\*

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Ayşe Feride Acar, Turkey  
 Gladys Acosta Vargas, Peru  
 Magaly Arocha Dominguez, Cuba (Vice-Chair)  
 Louiza Chalal, Algeria (Vice-Chair)<sup>1</sup>  
 Naéla Gabr, Egypt  
 Ruth Halperin-Kaddari, Israel (Vice-Chair)  
 Yoko Hayashi, Japan  
 Lilian Hofmeister, Austria  
 Ismat Jahan, Bangladesh  
 Lia Nadaraia, Georgia  
 Aruna Devi Narain, Mauritius<sup>2</sup>  
 Patricia Schulz, Switzerland

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Nicole Ameline, France  
 Gunnar Bergby, Norway  
 Marion Bethel, Bahamas  
 Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia, Nigeria<sup>3</sup>  
 Hilary Gbedemah, Ghana  
 Nahla Haidar, Lebanon  
 Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania (Chair)  
 Rosario Manalo, Philippines (Rapporteur)  
 Bandana Rana, Nepal  
 Aicha Vall Verges, Mauritania  
 Wenyan Song, China

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#### Notes

\* On 7 June 2018 the States Parties elected the following 12 members to a four-year term from 1 January 2019 until 31 December 2022: Gladys Acosta Vargas (Peru), Hiroko Akizuki (Japan), Tamader Al-Rammah (Saudi Arabia), Louiza Chalal (Algeria), Naéla Gabr (Egypt), Lia Nadaraia (Georgia), Aruna Devi Narain (Mauritius), Ana Pelaez Narvaez (Spain), Rhoda Reddock (Trinidad and Tobago), Elgun Safarov (Azerbaijan), Genoveva Tisheva (Bulgaria) and Franceline Toe Bouda (Burkina Faso).

1 On 6 November 2014, Louiza Chalal, Algeria, was appointed to serve as a member of the Committee for the term of Kheira Mahdjoub-Ouiguini, Algeria, who had passed away on 6 September 2014.

2 Appointed in July 2017 to replace Pramila Patten, Mauritius, who resigned on 16 May 2017.

3 On 1 March 2018, Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia, Nigeria, was appointed to serve as a member of the Committee for the term of Theodora Oby Nwankwo, Nigeria, who had passed away on 9 December 2017.

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## Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

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Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [cescr@ohchr.org](mailto:cescr@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx)

Chair: Maria Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal

Secretariat: Nosy Ramamonjisoa

### Purpose

CESCR is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its States Parties. The Covenant was adopted by GA res. [2200 \(XXI\) A](#) (1966) and entered into force on 3 January 1976. As at 29 June 2018, there were [168 parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports, submitted pursuant to article 16, on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. The initial report is due two years after acceding to the Covenant, with subsequent reports due every five years.

While other core international human rights instruments designate treaty bodies to examine States Parties' reports, the Covenant provides for States Parties to report to ECOSOC. The monitoring function was delegated to a subsidiary body – now CESCR – by ECOSOC decision [1978/10](#) (see 'Evolution'). The Committee, as a subsidiary body, reports annually to ECOSOC about observations on each State Party's report, with a view to helping it fulfil its responsibilities under articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

In addition to the reporting procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 5 May 2013, provides the Committee with the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals claiming that their rights under the Covenant have been violated. The Committee may also, under certain circumstances, undertake inquiries on grave or systematic violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights in the Covenant, and consider inter-state complaints. As at 29 June 2018, there were [23 parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Evolution

The Committee was originally named the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC decision [1978/10](#)). ECOSOC res. [1985/17](#) renamed it CESCR.

### Meetings

CESCR usually meets twice a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

### Membership

CESCR comprises 18 experts of recognised competence in human rights serving in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems.

Committee members are elected by ECOSOC secret ballot from a list of people nominated by States Parties to the Covenant. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.



**Members (18)\*****Term ends 31 Dec 2018**

Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze,  
Russian Federation

Clément Atangana, Cameroon

Maria Virginia Bras Gomes, Portugal (Chair)

Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, India

Olivier De Shutter, Belgium

Azzouz Kerdoun, Algeria

Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil

Heisoo Shin, ROK (Vice-Chair)

Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes, Colombia

**Term ends 31 Dec 2020**

Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim,  
Egypt (Vice-Chair)

Laura-Maria Craciunean, Romania

Zdzisław Kedzia, Poland (Vice-Chair)

Sandra Liebenberg, South Africa

Mikel Mancisidor de la Fuente, Spain

Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg, Suriname  
(Rapporteur)

Waleed Sadi, Jordan

Shiqiu Chen, China

Michael Windfuhr, Germany

**Note**

\* On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected the following seven members to serve a four-year term, from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022: Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation), Asraf Ally Caunhye (Mauritius), Olivier De Schutter (Belgium), Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria), Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil), Heisoo Shin (ROK) and Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia). On 24 July 2018, ECOSOC elected Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez, El Salvador, for the 2019–22 term. It postponed the election of one member from the Asia-Pacific states for the same term.

**Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9225  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [cerd@ohchr.org](mailto:cerd@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx)

Chair: Noureddine Amir, Algeria

**Purpose**

CERD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its States Parties. The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969 (GA res. [2106A](#) (1965)). As at 29 June 2018, there were 179 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Convention, then every two years.

Under article 14, a State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. As at 29 June 2018, 58 States Parties had made a declaration under article 14.

The Committee reports annually to the General Assembly and may make suggestions and recommendations based on its examination of the reports and information provided by States Parties.

GA res. [47/111](#) (1992) made an amendment to the Convention's fund provisions that will enter into force when it is accepted by two-thirds of States Parties to the Convention. As at 29 June 2018, 48 States [Parties](#) had accepted the amendment.

## Meetings

CERD has usually convened three times a year in Geneva: in April/May (three weeks), July/August (four weeks) and November/December (three weeks). GA res. 68/268 (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

## Membership

CERD consists of 18 experts, elected by States Parties, who serve in their personal capacities (article 8). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and the representation of different cultures, as well as to the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

## Members (18)

### Term ends 19 Jan 2020

Alexei S Avtonomov, Russian Federation  
 José Francisco Cali Tzay, Guatemala  
 Fatimata-Binta Victoire Dah, Burkina Faso  
 Li Yanduan, China (Vice-Chair)  
 Nicolás Marugán, Spain  
 Gay McDougall, USA (Vice-Chair)  
 Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed, Mauritania  
 Elias Murillo Martinez, Colombia (Vice-Chair)  
 Verene Albertha Shepherd, Jamaica

### Term ends 19 Jan 2022

Silvio José Albuquerque E Silva, Brazil  
 Noureddine Amir, Algeria (Chair)  
 Marc Bossuyt, Belgium  
 Chinsung Chung, ROK  
 Bakari Sidiki Diaby, Côte d'Ivoire  
 Rita Izsák-Ndiaye, Hungary (Rapporteur)  
 Keiko Ko, Japan  
 Gün Kut, Turkey  
 Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen, Mauritius

## Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
 for Human Rights  
 1211 Geneva 10  
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9335  
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
 Email: [cmw@ohchr.org](mailto:cmw@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/CMWIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/CMWIndex.aspx)

Chair: Ahmadou Tall, Senegal

## Purpose

CMW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Convention gives specific form to general international human rights standards so that they are meaningful in the particular context of migration. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. 45/158) on 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003. As at 29 June 2018, there were 51 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties accept the obligation to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Convention, then every five years (article 73).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals within that State's jurisdiction who claim their rights under the Convention have been violated by that State Party (article 77).

## Meetings

The Committee has usually met in Geneva twice a year. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

## Membership

The CMW originally consisted of 10 experts, increasing to 14 on 1 January 2010, once the number of parties to the Convention had reached 40 (article 72). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members are usually elected for staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

## Members (14)

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### Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Jasminka Dzumhur, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
(Vice-Chair)  
Ahmed Hassan El-Borai, Egypt  
Abdelhamid El Jamri, Morocco  
Khedidja Ladjel, Algeria (Rapporteur)  
Maria Landazuri de Mora, Ecuador (Vice-Chair)  
Marco Núñez-Melgar Maguiña, Peru  
Can Ünver, Turkey (Vice-Chair)

### Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Alvaro Botero Navarro, Colombia  
Ermal Frasherri, Albania  
Mohammad Shahidul Haque, Bangladesh  
Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka  
Mamane Oumaria, Niger  
Azad Taghi-Zada, Azerbaijan  
Ahmadou Tall, Senegal (Chair)

## Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9141  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [crc@ohchr.org](mailto:crc@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx)

Chair: Renate Winter, Austria (elected by the Committee in May 2017)

## Purpose

The CRC is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also monitors implementation of three optional protocols to the Convention.

The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly (GA res. [44/25](#)) on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990. As at 29 June 2018, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The CRC considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of acceding to the Convention, then every five years (article 44).

## Evolution

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) were adopted by GA res. [54/263](#) (2000) and opened for signature and ratification or accession in New York on 5 June 2000. They entered into force on 12 February and 18 January 2002 respectively.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 174 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and 167 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on children in armed conflict.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on a communications procedure (OPIC) was adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2011 (res. [66/138](#)) and opened for signature on 28 February 2012. It entered into force on 14 April 2014, having been ratified three months earlier by the required number of 10 countries.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 39 [parties to the OPIC](#). The OPIC establishes a communications procedure that allows individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols.

### Meetings

The CRC has usually convened three times a year for sessions of three weeks' duration, normally in January, May and September in Geneva.

### Membership

The CRC originally had 10 experts, increasing to 18 in 2002 (article 43 and GA res. [50/155](#) (1995)). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution as well as representation of the principal legal systems. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

### Members\* (18)

#### Term ends Feb 2019

Suzanne Aho Assouma, Togo (Vice-Chair)  
 Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi, Morocco  
 Jorge Cardona Llorens, Spain  
 Bernard Gastaud, Monaco (Rapporteur)  
 Hatem Kotrane, Tunisia  
 Gehad Madi, Egypt  
 Clarence Nelson, Samoa (Vice-Chair)  
 José Angel Rodríguez Reyes, Venezuela (Vice-Chair)  
 Kirsten Sandberg, Norway

#### Term ends Feb 2021

Amal Salman Aldoseri, Bahrain  
 Olga A Khazova, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)  
 Cephas Lumina, Zambia  
 Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia  
 Mikiko Otani, Japan  
 Luis Ernesto Pedernera Reyna, Uruguay  
 Ann Marie Skelton, South Africa  
 Velina Todorova, Bulgaria  
 Renate Winter, Austria (Chair)

#### Note

\* On 29 June 2018, the Conference of States Parties elected the following nine members to a four-year term beginning 1 March 2019: Suzanne Aho Assouma (Togo), Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi (Morocco), Bragi Gudbrandsson (Iceland), Philip D Jaffe (Switzerland), Gehad Madi (Egypt), Faith Marshall-Harris (Barbados), Clarence Nelson (Samoa), Aissatou Alassane Moulaye Sidikou (Niger) and José Angel Rodríguez Reyes (Venezuela).

## Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000  
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Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx)

Chair: Theresia Degener, Germany

### Purpose

The CRPD is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention was adopted on 13 December 2006 (GA res. [61/106](#)) and received its 20th ratification on 3 April 2008, triggering its entry into force on 3 May 2008. Its Optional Protocol entered into force on the same day, having received the necessary 10 ratifications.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Convention. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within two years of accepting the Convention, then every four years (article 35).

The Committee is also mandated to receive and examine individual communications alleging violations of the Convention by States Parties that have become party to the Optional Protocol. In certain circumstances, the Committee may conduct an inquiry if it receives reliable evidence of grave or systematic violations of the Convention being carried out by a State Party to the Optional Protocol.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 177 [parties](#) to the Convention and 92 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

### Meetings

The Committee has usually convened for ordinary sessions twice a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

### Membership

The CRPD originally had 12 members, increasing to 18 in 2010 following an additional 60 ratifications or accessions to the Convention (article 34). Members are experts in the field and serve in their personal capacities. Consideration is given to equitable geographic distribution, representation of different social and legal systems, gender balance and participation of experts with disabilities. Members generally serve staggered four-year terms and can be re-elected once.

### Members\* (18)

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#### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Danlami Umaru Basharu, Nigeria (Vice-Chair)  
Theresia Degener, Germany (Chair)  
Hyung Shik Kim, ROK (Rapporteur)  
Stig Langvad, Denmark  
Carlos Alberto Parra Dussan, Colombia  
Coomarave Pyaneandee, Mauritius (Vice-Chair)  
Jonas Ruskus, Lithuania  
Damian Tatic, Serbia (Vice-Chair)  
Liang You, China

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Ahmad Al Saif, Saudi Arabia  
Munthian Buntan, Thailand  
Imed Eddine Chaker, Tunisia  
Jun Ishikawa, Japan  
Samuel Njuguna Kabue, Kenya  
László Gábor Lovaszy, Hungary  
Robert George Martin, New Zealand  
Martin Babu Mwesigwa, Uganda  
Valery Nikitich RukhIedev, Russian Federation

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**Note**

- \* On 12 June 2018, the Conference of States Parties elected the following nine members to a four-year term beginning 1 January 2019: Rosemary Kayess (Australia), Mara Cristina Gabrielli (Brazil), Gertrude Oforiwa Fefoame (Ghana), Risnawati Utami (Indonesia), Jonas Ruskus (Lithuania), Amalia Eva Gamio Ríos (Mexico), Danlami Umaru Basharu (Nigeria), Miyeon Kim (ROK) and Markus Schefer (Switzerland).
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## Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of  
Persons with Disabilities  
Division for Social Policy and Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
S-2906, New York, NY 10017  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5169  
Fax: +1 917 367 5102  
Email: [enable@un.org](mailto:enable@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities](http://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities)

### Purpose

Under article 40 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the States Parties to the Convention meet regularly in a conference to consider any matter with regard to implementation of the Convention, including the election of members of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The first session of the Conference was held in 2008, when the Convention entered into force.

### Meetings

The Conference has met annually since 2008. Meetings can be convened by the Secretary-General biennially or by a decision of the Conference. Non-States Parties may participate as observers, in addition to accredited non-governmental and national human rights institutions. The Bureau consists of one president and four vice-presidents, elected for two years on a geographical and rotational basis.

## Human Rights Committee

Office of the UN High Commissioner  
for Human Rights  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9309  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ccpr@ohchr.org](mailto:ccpr@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx)

Chair: Yuji Iwasawa, Japan

### Purpose

The Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by its States Parties of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Covenant came into force on 23 March 1976 (GA res. 2200 (XXI) A (1966)). As at 29 June 2018, there were 171 [parties](#) to the Covenant.

The Committee considers States Parties' reports on the measures adopted and progress made in observance of the Covenant. States Parties are obliged to submit a report within one year of acceding to the Covenant, then when the Committee requests (usually every four years).

The (First) Optional Protocol of the Covenant, which also came into effect on 23 March 1976, established the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals regarding alleged violations of their rights under the Covenant. As at 29 June 2018, there were 116 [parties](#) to the First Optional Protocol. The Second Optional Protocol, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, entered into force on 11 July 1991 and, as at 29 June 2018, had 85 [parties](#).

### Meetings

The Committee has usually met three times a year, with two sessions in Geneva and one in New York. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

### Membership

The Committee has 18 members who have recognised competence in human rights and serve in their personal capacities (article 28). Given the legal nature of the Committee's work, many of its members are lawyers, judges or professors of law.

Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution and representation of different social and legal systems. Members are elected by States Parties, generally serve staggered four-year terms and may be re-elected.

### Members\* (18)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2018

Yadh Ben Achour, Tunisia  
 Sarah Cleveland, USA  
 Olivier De Frouville, France  
 Yuji Iwasawa, Japan (Chair)  
 Ivana Jelic, Montenegro (Vice-Chair)  
 Duncan Muhumuza Laki, Uganda  
 Photini Pazartzis, Greece  
 Mauro Politi, Italy  
 Margo Waterval, Suriname (Rapporteur)

#### Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Tania María Abdo Rocholl, Paraguay  
 Koita Bamariam, Mauritania  
 Ilze Brands Kehris, Latvia  
 Ahmed Amin Fathalla, Egypt (Vice-Chair)  
 Christof Heyns, South Africa  
 Marcia Kran, Canada  
 José Manuel Santos Pais, Portugal  
 Yuval Shany, Israel (Vice-Chair)  
 Vacant as at 29 June 2018<sup>1</sup>

#### Notes

\* On 14 June 2018, the States Parties elected the following nine members to four-year terms starting 1 January 2019: Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia), Christopher Bulkan (Guyana), Shuichi Furuya (Japan), Duncan Muhumuza Laki (Uganda), Photini Pazartzis (Greece), Hernán Quezada Cabrera (Chile), Vasilka Sancin (Slovenia), Hélène Tigroudja (France) and Gentian Zyberi (Albania).

<sup>1</sup> Anja Seibert-Four resigned, effective 1 March 2018.

## Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)

Palais Wilson 52  
Rue des Pâquis  
1201 Geneva  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9256  
Fax: +41 22 917 9008  
Email: [ced@ohchr.org](mailto:ced@ohchr.org)

Internet: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndex.aspx)

Chair: Suela Janina, Albania

### Purpose

CED is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

All States Parties are obliged to submit a report to the Committee within two years of becoming parties to the Convention. The Committee may request additional information.

In some circumstances, the Committee can consider requests that a disappeared person be sought as a matter of urgency (article 30) and request to visit a State Party (article 33). If the Committee receives well-founded information that a State Party practises enforced disappearance on a widespread or systematic basis, it may urgently bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly (article 34).

A State Party may declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation under the Convention (article 31). A State Party may also declare that it recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in which a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 32).

The Convention was adopted on 20 December 2006 during the General Assembly's 61st session (GA res. [61/177](#)) and entered into force on 23 December 2010, 30 days after 20 states had ratified or acceded to it (article 39(1)). As at 29 June 2018, there were 97 signatories and 58 [parties](#).

### Meetings

The Committee has usually held two sessions a year in Geneva. GA res. [68/268](#) (April 2014), regarding strengthening of the treaty body system, includes additional meeting time for treaty bodies. See the [website](#) for current details.

### Membership

CED consists of 10 experts of recognised competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (article 26). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, relevant legal experience and gender balance. Members are elected for four-year terms, except for the first election when half the terms expired after two years, and are eligible for re-election once.

### Members (10)

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#### Term ends 30 June 2019

Emmanuel Decaux, France  
Daniel Figallo Rivadeneyra, Peru  
Maria Clara Galvis Patino, Colombia (Vice-Chair)  
Rainer Huhle, Germany (Vice-Chair)  
Suela Janina, Albania (Chair)

#### Term ends 30 June 2021

Mohammed Ayat, Morocco (Vice-Chair)  
Moncef Baati, Tunisia  
Milica Kolakovic-Bojovic, Serbia  
Horacio Ravenna, Argentina  
Koji Teraya, Japan (Rapporteur)



## LAW OF THE SEA TREATY BODIES

### Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962  
Fax: +1 917 367 0560  
Email: [doalos@un.org](mailto:doalos@un.org)

Internet: [www.un.org/depts/los/clcs\\_new/clcs\\_home.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm)

Chair: Yong Ahn Park, ROK (since July 2017)

#### Purpose

The Commission's purpose is to facilitate the implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. It was established in accordance with UNCLOS Part VI and Annex II.

Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1, of Annex II to UNCLOS, the Commission's functions are to:

- Consider data and other material submitted by coastal states concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf in areas where those limits extend beyond 200 nautical miles, and to make recommendations to coastal states on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf in accordance with article 76 and the Statement of Understanding adopted on 29 August 1980 by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea
- Provide scientific and technical advice if requested by coastal states during preparation of such data.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. A subsequent [Agreement](#) relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996. As at 29 June 2018, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention and 150 [parties](#) to the Agreement.

#### Meetings

The 21st Meeting of States Parties requested the Commission to consider, in coordination with the Secretariat, meeting in New York for up to 26 weeks but not less than an intended minimum 21 weeks a year for five years, distributed in whichever way the Commission determined to be the most effective, and that no two sessions be sequential ([SPLOS/229](#), para. 1 (2011)).

Pursuant to that request, the Commission met for three sessions of seven weeks each from 2013 to 2016. At its 41st session, in 2016, the Commission decided that in 2017 it would devote four of the 21 weeks to plenary meetings. At its 44th session, in 2017, the Commission decided to continue this pattern of meetings during the current five-year term of office.

#### Membership

The Commission consists of 21 members who are experts in the fields of geology, geophysics or hydrography. They are elected by States Parties to the Convention from among their nationals and serve in their personal capacities. No fewer than three members are elected from each geographical region. Members are elected for five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The most recent election was held during the 27th Meeting of States Parties in June 2017, for which the allocation of seats was: five members from African states; five from Asia–Pacific states; three from Eastern European states; four from Latin American and Caribbean states; three from Western European and Other states; and one member from among African, Asia–Pacific and Western European and Other states (African states for the 2017–22 term). Those arrangements do not prejudice or affect future election arrangements.

## Members\* (21)

### June 2017 to June 2022

Adnan Rashid Nasser Al-Azri, Oman	Jair Alberto Ribas Marques, Brazil (Vice-Chair)
Lawrence Folajimi Awosika, Nigeria	Marcin Mazurowski, Poland
Aldino Campos, Portugal	Domingos de Carvalho Viana Moreira, Angola
Wanda-Lee De Landro Clarke, Trinidad and Tobago	David Cole Mosher, Canada
Ivan F Glumov, Russian Federation	Simon Njuguna, Kenya (Vice-Chair)
Martin Vang Heinesen, Denmark (Vice-Chair)	Yong Ahn Park, ROK (Chair)
Emmanuel Kalngui, Cameroon	Carlos Marcelo Paterlini, Argentina
Lyu Wenzheng, China	Clodette Raharimananirina, Madagascar
Mazlan Bin Madon, Malaysia	Toshitsugu Yamazaki, Japan
Estevao Stefane Mahanjane, Mozambique	Gonzalo Alejandro Yáñez Carrizo, Chile
	Vacant, Eastern European states

#### Note

\* The third seat allocated to members from the Eastern European states was not filled, due to the lack of nominations. Consultations within the group of Eastern European states are to continue with a view to identifying a candidate.

## International Seabed Authority (ISA)

14–20 Port Royal Street  
Kingston  
Jamaica

Telephone: +18 76 922 9105  
Fax: +18 76 922 0195  
Email: [postmaster@isa.org.jm](mailto:postmaster@isa.org.jm)

Internet: [www.isa.org.jm](http://www.isa.org.jm)

Secretary-General: Michael W Lodge, UK (elected by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority for 2017–21)

### Purpose

ISA is the organisation through which States Parties to the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) organise and control activities in ‘the Area’ – the seabed, ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

ISA was established under Part XI of UNCLOS and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI, which was adopted by GA res. [48/263](#) (1994).

### Structure

The principal organs of the Authority are the Assembly, Council and Secretariat. The Enterprise (not operational) is the organ of the Authority that carries out activities in the Area directly. The Assembly, as the sole organ consisting of all the members of the Authority, is considered the supreme organ to which other principal organs are accountable as specifically provided for in UNCLOS. As at 29 June 2018, the Authority has 168 members (167 states and the European Union), all parties to the Convention.

The Council, the executive organ of the Authority, comprises 36 Member States selected from five categories (Groups A to E), ensuring representation of countries with the greatest global consumption (Group A); those that have made significant investment in seabed activities (Group B); those that produce and export minerals sourced from the seabed (Group C); those with special interests (Group D); and others, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution (Group E). Members serve four-year terms, ending 31 December.

The agreed geographical allocation of seats is 10 to the African group, nine to Asia-Pacific, eight to Western European and Other states, seven to Latin American and the Caribbean states and three to Eastern European states. Since the total number of seats allocated according to that formula is 37, it was understood that each regional group other than Eastern Europe would relinquish in rotation one seat for one year during the four-year period in order to conform to the requirement under the Convention of 36 Council members. The member whose seat is relinquished by its regional group will participate in Council meetings but will not be entitled to vote on any matters. Since the election of Morocco to the Council in August 2017, the composition of the Council stands at 36 members. Consequently, there has been no need for the relinquishment of a seat in rotation since 2016 in accordance with the above understanding.

Subsidiary organs of the Council include the Economic Planning Commission (not operational) and the Legal and Technical Commission (LTC). The Finance Committee was established by the 1994 Part XI Agreement to oversee the financing and financial management of the Authority. The Committee consists of 15 members elected by the Assembly for a period of five years.

**Meetings**

Annual sessions are held in Kingston, Jamaica, the seat of the Authority.

**Membership**

The list of Council members shows current terms. For more detail about shared terms, see the [website](#).

**Council members 2018\* (36)**

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**Group A (4)**

China.....	2017–20	Japan.....	2017–20
Italy <sup>1</sup> .....	2015–18	Russian Federation.....	2015–18

**Group B (4)**

France.....	2015–18	India.....	2017–20
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	2015–18	ROK.....	2015–18

**Group C (4)**

Australia <sup>3</sup> .....	2018	Indonesia <sup>4</sup> .....	2015–18
Canada.....	2017–20	South Africa.....	2017–20

**Group D (6)**

Bangladesh.....	2017–20	Jamaica.....	2015–18
Brazil.....	2017–20	Lesotho.....	2015–18
Fiji.....	2015–18	Uganda.....	2017–20

**Group E (18)**

Algeria.....	2017–20	Czech Republic.....	2017–20
Argentina.....	2017–20	Ghana.....	2015–18
Cameroon.....	2015–18	Mexico.....	2015–18
Chile <sup>5</sup> .....	2015–18	Morocco <sup>6</sup> .....	2017–20
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2017–20	Netherlands <sup>7</sup> .....	2017–20

Nigeria.....	2015–18	Singapore.....	2017–18
Norway <sup>8</sup> .....	2018	Tonga.....	2015–18
Panama.....	2017–20	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2017–20
Poland.....	2017–20	UK <sup>9</sup> .....	2017–20

**Finance Committee members 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021 (15)**

Frida María Armas-Pfirter, Argentina	Reinaldo Storani, Brazil
Duncan Muhumuza Laki, Uganda	Ye Minn Thein, Myanmar (Vice-Chair 2018)
Konstantin G Muraviov, Russian Federation	Yedla Umasankar, India <sup>11</sup>
Hiroshi Onuma, Japan	James Ndirangu Waweru, Kenya <sup>12</sup>
Didier Ortolland, France <sup>10</sup>	David C M Wilkens, Germany
Andrzej Przybycin, Poland (Chair 2018)	Kenneth Wong, Canada
Ahila Sornarajah, UK	Zhi Sun, China
Kerry-Ann Spaulding, Jamaica	

**Legal and Technical Commission members 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021 (30)**

Dorca Auma Achapa, Kenya	Carlos Roberto Leite, Brazil
Mark B Alcock, Australia	Pedro Madureira, Portugal
Mario Juan A Aurelio, Philippines	Adolfo Maestro González, Spain
Khalid Mehmood Awan, Pakistan	Martin Mainero, Argentina <sup>14</sup>
Harald Brekke, Norway (Vice-Chair 2018)	Alonso Martínez Ruiz, Mexico <sup>15</sup>
Winifred M Broadbelt, Netherlands	Théophile Ndougssa Mbarga, Cameroon
Georgy A Cherkashev, Russian Federation	Piotr Nowak, Poland
Malcolm Clark, New Zealand	Nobuyuki Okamoto, Japan
Ahmed Farouk, Egypt	Gordon Lindsay John Paterson, UK
Gastón Fernández Montero, Chile <sup>13</sup>	Christian Juergen Reichert, Germany
Russell Howorth, Fiji	Shengxiong Yang, China <sup>16</sup>
Elie Jarmache, France	Joshua T Tuhumwire, Uganda
Thembile Elphus Joyini, South Africa	Siosia Utoikamanu, Tonga
Se-Jong Ju, ROK	Milind P Wakdikar, India
Rena Lee, Singapore	Michelle Walker, Jamaica (Chair 2018)

**Observers (30)**

The UN, its specialised agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international organisations invited by the ISA Assembly as well as non-governmental organisations that have been granted the observer status are observers, in addition to the following states:

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	San Marino
Andorra	Holy See	South Sudan
Bhutan	Iran	Syrian AR
Burundi	Israel	Tajikistan
Cambodia	Kazakhstan	Turkey
Central African Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Colombia	Libya	USA
DPRK	Liechtenstein	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Peru	Venezuela
Eritrea	Rwanda	

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**Notes**

- \* At the 24th session in July 2018, the Assembly elected the following 18 members of the Council to serve a four-year term from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022: Italy and Russian Federation (Group A), France, Germany and ROK (Group B), Australia and Chile (Group C), Fiji, Jamaica and Lesotho (Group D) and Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Singapore and Tonga (Group E). Australia, Chile and Indonesia will share two seats in Group C and one in Group E over the 2019–22 term.
- 1 Italy would relinquish its seat in Group A in favour of the USA, if the USA were to become a member of the Authority; this does not prejudice the position of any country with respect to the intervening election to the Council.
  - 2 Germany was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that Belgium would occupy the seat in Group B for the year 2016.
  - 3 Australia was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2017, it would relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia and Australia would be a member of Group E in 2017.
  - 4 Indonesia was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2017, it would relinquish its seat in Group E to Australia and would occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Australia, and, in 2018, Indonesia would relinquish its seat in Group E to Chile and would occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Chile.
  - 5 Chile was re-elected for a period of four years (2015–18) on the understanding that, in 2018, it would relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia and Chile would be a member of Group E in 2018.
  - 6 Elected in August 2017 to serve the remainder of the 2017–20 term.
  - 7 The Netherlands is elected for a four-year term as a member of Group E, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after three years to Norway for the remainder of the four-year term (2020).
  - 8 Spain was elected for a four-year term as a member of group E, on the understanding that it would relinquish its seat after one year to Norway for the year 2018.
  - 9 The UK is elected for a four-year term as a member of group E, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after two years to Norway for the year 2019.
  - 10 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Olivier Guyonvarch, France.
  - 11 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Koteswara Rao, India.
  - 12 It is understood that Mr Waweru will relinquish his seat in the Finance Committee after serving two and a half years (2017–19) in favour of Mehdi Remaoun, Algeria.
  - 13 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Montserrat González Carrillo, Chile.
  - 14 Elected at the 24th session (2018) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Andrés Sebastián Rojas, Argentina.
  - 15 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Alfonso Ascencio-Herrera, Mexico.
  - 16 Elected at the 24th session (2018) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Jun Wu, China.
- 

## International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)

Am Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1  
22609 Hamburg  
Germany

Telephone: +49 40 35 607 0  
Fax: +49 40 35 607 275  
Email: [itlos@itlos.org](mailto:itlos@itlos.org)

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

Twitter: [@ITLOS\\_TIDM](https://twitter.com/ITLOS_TIDM)

Registrar: Philippe Gautier, Belgium (since 2001; re-elected by the Tribunal in March 2016 for a fourth five-year term from September 2016)

### Purpose

The Tribunal is an international court that deals with the peaceful settlement of disputes relating to use of the seas and oceans, and their resources. It was constituted in 1996 and functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of Part XV and Part XI, section 5, of the UN [Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS\)](#) and its Statute, contained in Annex VI to the Convention.

The Convention opened for signature in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. Two subsequent agreements were concluded: one relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention, which was adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, and one relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which was adopted in 1995 and entered into force in 2001. As at 30 June 2018, there were

168 [parties](#) to the Convention, 150 [parties](#) to the Part XI Agreement and 89 [parties](#) to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

The Tribunal deals with cases submitted to it in accordance with the Convention and all matters specifically provided for in any other international agreement that confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal.

Cases may be submitted by or against States Parties to the Convention, and in relation to cases concerning ‘the Area’ (the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction) or submitted pursuant to other agreements, by other states, international organisations and entities other than states, including natural or juridical persons.

The Tribunal also has compulsory jurisdiction to deal with requests for the prompt release of vessels and crew submitted by or on behalf of a vessel’s flag state. It may prescribe provisional measures (interim injunctions) to preserve the rights of the parties to a dispute or to prevent serious harm to the marine environment.

The Seabed Disputes Chamber, composed of 11 elected members of the Tribunal, has certain compulsory jurisdiction with respect to disputes arising out of exploitation and exploration of the Area. The Chamber gives advisory opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, at the request of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) Assembly or Council.

The Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention decides the Tribunal’s budget, as well as contributions by States Parties and the ISA (see Statute, article 19, paragraph 1).

**Membership**

The Tribunal comprises 21 independent members (judges), elected from among persons of recognised competence in the law of the sea. The Tribunal Statute requires equitable geographical distribution and representation of the world’s principal legal systems. There must be no fewer than three members from each geographical group and no two judges may be of the same nationality. Members are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 21 members expire every three years.

**Tribunal members (21)**

Jin-Hyun Paik, ROK (term ends 30 Sept 2023) (President)	Zhiguo Gao, China (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
David Joseph Attard, Malta (term ends 30 Sept 2020) (Vice-President)	Boualem Bouguetaia, Algeria (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Tafsir Malick Ndiaye, Senegal (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Elsa Kelly, Argentina (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
José Luis Jesus, Cabo Verde (term ends 30 Sept 2026)	Markiyan Z Kulyk, Ukraine (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
Jean-Pierre Cot, France (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Alonso Gómez-Robledo Verduzco, Mexico (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Anthony Amos Lucky, Trinidad and Tobago (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Tomas Heidar, Iceland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Stanislaw Pawlak, Poland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Oscar Cabello Sarubbi, Paraguay (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Shunji Yanai, Japan (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Neeru Chadha, India (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
James L Kateka, UR of Tanzania (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Thailand (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Albert J Hoffmann, South Africa (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Roman Kolodkin, Russian Federation (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
	Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands (term ends 30 Sept 2026)

## ENVIRONMENTAL BODIES

### Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

C/O World Meteorological Organization  
7 bis Avenue de la Paix  
Code Postale 2300  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 8208/8254/8284  
Fax: +41 22 730 8025/8013  
Email: [ipcc-sec@wmo.int](mailto:ipcc-sec@wmo.int)

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

Secretary: Abdalah Mokssit, Morocco (appointed by the WMO Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNEP, in 2016)

#### Purpose

The IPCC is a scientific body established in 1988 by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Its role is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC does not conduct research nor does it monitor climate-related data or parameters. Its work is policy relevant but policy neutral. Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute voluntarily to IPCC's work.

Since its inception, the IPCC has produced five multi-volume Assessment Reports. The First Assessment Report, in 1990, confirmed the scientific basis for concern about climate change and played a decisive role in the creation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Second, in 1995, concluded that the balance of evidence suggested a discernible human influence on the global climate and provided information for negotiators to draw on in the run-up to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The Third, in 2001, concluded that there was new evidence that most of the warming observed over the previous 50 years was attributable to human activities and helped to focus attention on the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation. The Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), in 2007, led to the IPCC, jointly with former USA Vice-President Al Gore, being awarded the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. The Fifth Assessment Report, finalised in November 2014, puts greater emphasis on assessing the socio-economic aspects of climate change and its implications for sustainable development and formed the scientific basis of the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC.

The IPCC also publishes Special Reports in response to requests from governments, the UNFCCC or from other international organisations and conventions; and Methodology Reports in response to requests from the UNFCCC. The most recent Special Report, on extreme events, was finalised in November 2011.

The IPCC is currently in its Sixth Assessment cycle, during which the Panel will produce three Special Reports, a Methodology Report on national greenhouse gas inventories and the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). At the request of the UNFCCC, IPCC is currently working on a [Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C](#), which is scheduled to be considered by the Panel from 1–5 October 2018.

#### Structure

The Secretariat coordinates work and liaises with governments. It is supported by the WMO and UNEP, and hosted at WMO headquarters in Geneva.

The Panel has three working groups:

- Working Group I (WG I) assesses the physical scientific aspects of the climate system and climate change
- Working Group II (WG II) assesses the vulnerability of natural and socio-economic systems to climate change and its observed and projected effects on them, along with adaptation options
- Working Group III (WG III) assesses options for mitigating climate change through limiting or preventing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing activities that remove them from the atmosphere.

The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) develops methodology and software for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals through sinks.

The Panel makes decisions at its plenary sessions and is assisted by a 34-member bureau. The Bureau members are elected for the duration of the preparation of an IPCC assessment report (five to six years). They are chosen on the basis of their scientific qualifications, while reflecting balanced geographical representation.

### Membership

The IPCC has 195 member countries, including all UN and WMO Member States.

The IPCC Bureau comprises the IPCC Chair and Vice-Chairs; the Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the three Working Groups; and the TFI Co-Chairs. The Bureau is chaired by the IPCC Chair. Members are elected by the Panel for the duration of an assessment cycle, and reflect balanced geographical representation with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements. The current Bureau was elected at the Panel’s 42nd session in October 2015.

The TFI has its own bureau composed of 12 members and two co-chairs. Members are normally elected at the same session as the IPCC Bureau and the term is the same.

### IPCC Bureau (Sixth Assessment Cycle)

#### Chair

Hoesung Lee, ROK

#### Vice-Chairs

Ko Barret, USA

Thelma Krug, Brazil

Youba Sokona, Mali

#### Working Group I Co-Chairs

Valérie Masson-Delmotte, France

Panmao Zhai, China

#### Working Group II Co-Chairs

Hans Otto Pörtner, Germany

Debra Roberts, South Africa

#### Working Group III Co-Chairs

Jim Skea, UK

Priyadarshi R Shukla, India

#### TFI Co-Chairs

Kiyoto Tanabe, Japan

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

#### Working Group I Vice-Chairs

Edvin Aldrian, Indonesia

Muhammad I Tariq, Pakistan

Fatima Driouech, Morocco

Carolina Vera, Argentina

Gregory Flato, Canada

Noureddine Yassaa, Algeria

Jan Fuglestad, Norway



### Working Group II Vice-Chairs

Andreas Fishlin, Switzerland

Mark Howden, Australia

Carlos Mendez, Venezuela

Joy Jacqueline Pereira, Malaysia

Roberto Sánchez Rodríguez, Mexico

Sergey Semenov, Russian Federation

Pius Yanda, UR of Tanzania

Taha Zatari, Saudi Arabia

### Working Group III Vice-Chairs

Amjad Abdulla, Maldives

Carlo Carraro, Italy

Diriba Korecha Dadi, Ethiopia

Nagmeldin G E Mahmoud, Sudan

Ramón Pichs-Madruga, Cuba

Andy Reisinger, New Zealand

Diana Üрге-Vorsatz, Hungary

### TFI Bureau (Sixth Assessment Cycle)

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#### Co-Chairs

Kiyoto Tanabe, Japan

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

#### Members

Fahmuddin Agus, Indonesia

Dominique Blain, Canada

Fatma Betül Demirok, Turkey

Darío Gómez, Argentina

Sabin Guendehou, Benin

Bundit Limmeechokchai, Thailand

Riita Pipatti, Finland

Yasna Rojas Ponce, Chile

Batouli Said Abdallah, Comoros

Robert Sturgiss, Australia

Thomas Wirth, USA

Irina Yesserkepova, Kazakhstan

## Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Ozone Secretariat)

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Kenya

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Internet: <http://ozone.unep.org>

Executive Secretary: Tina Birmpili, Greece (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, in November 2013)

### Purpose

The Ozone Secretariat services the Vienna [Convention](#) and Montreal [Protocol](#), and their subsidiary bodies. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was designated as the Secretariat of the two treaties in 1989. Its duties are defined under article 7 of the Vienna Convention and article 12 of the Montreal Protocol.

The objective of the Convention and Protocol is the total elimination of all substances that deplete the ozone layer, as listed under the Protocol, on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries.

Over about the past 30 years, implementation of the Convention and Protocol has led to the phasing out of the production and consumption of over 99 percent of historic levels of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). The remaining 1 percent is scheduled to be phased out by 2030. Because most ODSs are potent global warming gasses, the Montreal Protocol has

achieved important climate co-benefits. From 1990 to 2010, implementation of the Montreal Protocol avoided greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated carbon dioxide-equivalent of a net 135 gigatons.

In 2009, the Convention and Protocol became the first environmental protection treaties to achieve universal ratification, with 197 parties including the European Union.

The Montreal Protocol has been amended five times, in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997), Beijing (1999) and Kigali (2016), with each amendment requiring separate ratification by parties. As at 29 June 2018, all Montreal Protocol Amendments had been universally ratified by 197 [parties](#), except the Kigali Amendment, which had been ratified by 39 [parties](#).

The Kigali Amendment to the Protocol will enter into force on 1 January 2019. Under the Amendment, all parties will gradually phase down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by more than 80 percent by the mid-2040s and replace them with more planet-friendly alternatives. HFCs are powerful greenhouse gases that do not deplete the ozone layer. Their phase-down will lead to substantial climate benefits.

The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in developing countries is assisted by the Protocol's [Multilateral Fund](#), regularly replenished through contributions from 45 developed countries, including countries with economies in transition. Those contributions have amounted to over US\$3.7 billion since 1991. In addition, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports implementation of the Montreal Protocol in countries with economies in transition, although it is not linked formally to the Protocol. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

### Meetings

The Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention usually meets every three years (most recently in November 2017). Parties to the Montreal Protocol usually meet annually. More information about meetings, including Bureau details, is available on the website under '[Meetings](#)'.

## Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)  
International Environment House  
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UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
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Internet: <http://synergies.pops.int> (synergies between Conventions), [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int) (Basel Convention), [www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int) (Rotterdam Convention), [www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int) (Stockholm Convention)  
Executive Secretary: Rolph Payet, Seychelles (since October 2014; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2014)

### Purpose

The Secretariat assists parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to implement their obligations under the Conventions to protect human health and the environment from hazardous chemicals and wastes. The mandates of the Secretariat are set out in the Conventions. A joint head of the UNEP-administered part of the three Convention Secretariats was appointed in 2011, with the aim of increasing cooperation, coordination and cost-effective services.

## Basel Convention

The Basel [Convention](#) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted at Basel, Switzerland, in March 1989 and entered into force in May 1992. As at 29 June 2018, there were 186 [parties](#) (185 States Parties and the European Union) to the Convention.

The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects that may result from the generation and management of hazardous and other wastes. To achieve this, the Convention centres around three principal aims:

- Reducing transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management (ESM)
- Regulating the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes by applying the “Prior Informed Consent” procedure
- Reducing the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum and promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, wherever the place of disposal.

A decision amending the Basel Convention (Ban Amendment) was adopted during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) in Geneva in September 1995. The objective of this Amendment is that each party listed in the new Annex VII (Parties and other states that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Commission and Liechtenstein) prohibits all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes within the scope of the Convention to states not included in that Annex. The Amendment will enter into force on the 90th day after the deposit of instruments of ratification, approval, formal confirmation or acceptance by at least three-quarters of the parties that have accepted it (according to the depositary, 66 States of the 87 that were parties to the Convention at the time of the adoption of the Amendment). As at 29 June 2018, there were 94 [parties](#) to the Ban [Amendment](#).

The Basel [Protocol](#) on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Protocol) was adopted at COP5 in Basel in December 1999. The Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive liability and compensation regime for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including incidents occurring because of illegal traffic in those wastes. As at 29 June 2018, 13 parties had [signed](#) and 11 had ratified the Protocol. It will enter into force on the 90th day after the deposit of instruments of consent to be bound by 20 parties.

## Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam [Convention](#) on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment.

The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004. As at 29 June 2018, there were 160 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention’s objectives are to:

- Promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm
- Contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export, and by disseminating these decisions to parties.

Chemicals that parties agree to list in Annex III to the Convention become subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, which was originally a voluntary process initiated by UNEP and the FAO in 1989. The PIC procedure empowers Parties to take informed decisions on the import and export of hazardous chemicals.

As at 29 June 2018, there are 50 chemicals listed in Annex III to the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure, of which 36 are pesticides (including three severely hazardous pesticide formulations), 15 industrial chemicals and one chemical in both the pesticide and industrial chemical categories. Annex III was most recently amended at COP8 in May 2017: four new chemicals were added to Annex III (two pesticides and two industrial chemicals).

### Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm [Convention](#) on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – chemicals that are highly toxic, remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed throughout the environment, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms including humans and are found at higher concentrations at higher levels in the food chain.

The Convention was adopted on 22 May 2001 and entered into force on 17 May 2004. It requires parties to take measures to prohibit, eliminate or restrict the production and use of specific POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C of the Convention. As at 29 June 2018, there were 182 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention was [amended](#) at the first COP meeting to add a new Annex G on arbitration and conciliation procedures. The Annexes to the Convention have also been regularly amended as new POPs are identified and added to Annexes A, B and C to the Convention in addition to the original 12. In 2009, the COP decided to add nine new POPs; in 2011, a further one was added, endosulfan; in 2013, the COP amended Annex A to list hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); in 2015, the COP amended Annex A to list three new POPs; and most recently, in 2017, the COP amended Annex A to list decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs), and added HBCD in Annex C in addition to the previous decision to list it in Annex A.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

### Meetings

COP meetings for each of the Conventions take place at regular intervals, as decided by the COP to each respective Convention. Meetings are currently held every two years, and are now held in a coordinated manner. The most recent COPs meetings were held back-to-back with joint sessions on joint issues from 24 April to 6 May 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland. The COPs to the Conventions are scheduled to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, in April 2019. Details about meetings, including the bureau of the conferences of the parties to the Conventions, are on the [synergies website](#) under 'Decision-making', as well as under 'The Convention' on each Convention-specific website.

## Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

World Trade Centre  
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Executive Secretary: Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Romania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in 2016)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which provides a global legal framework for action on biodiversity. The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993. As at 29 June 2018, there were 196 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention has three objectives:

- Conserving biological diversity
- Ensuring the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

In January 2000, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the Cartagena [Protocol](#) on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. As at 29 June 2018, there were 171 [parties](#) to the Cartagena Protocol.

In October 2010, the COP adopted the Nagoya [Protocol](#) on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Protocol entered into force on 12 October 2014. As at 29 June 2018, there were 107 [parties](#) to the Protocol.

Also in October 2010, at the fifth meeting of the COP, serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 5), the parties to the Cartagena Protocol adopted the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. It will enter into force on the 90th day after the date of deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by parties to the Protocol. As at 29 June 2018, there were 41 [parties](#) to the Supplementary Convention.

### Structure

The Secretariat was established by article 24 of the Convention and is administered by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). It also serves as the Secretariat to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol.

The Convention's governing body is the COP. It is assisted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), which are made up of government representatives with expertise in relevant fields as well as observers from non-party governments, the scientific community and relevant organisations. The COP to the Convention also serves as the meeting of the parties (MOPs) and governing body for the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

Ad hoc open-ended working groups, which are open to all parties and observers, have been established to make recommendations to the COP on specific issues. The COP and SBSTTA may also establish expert groups or call for the Secretariat to organise liaison groups, workshops and other meetings.

More governance information, including the COP [Bureau](#), is on the website under 'The Convention' and '[Convention Bodies](#)'.

A clearing-house mechanism was established under article 18.3 of the Convention to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Article 21 established a mechanism for providing financial resources to developing countries for the purposes of the Convention. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) acts as that financial mechanism. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

### Meetings

Both the COP and MOPs usually meet every two years. The next meeting is scheduled for November 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

## Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD)

UNCCD Secretariat  
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Germany

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Internet: [www.unccd.int](http://www.unccd.int)

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

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

Executive Secretary: Monique Barbut, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2013 following consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; reappointed, as Under-Secretary-General, in September 2016)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement linking the environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention was established by GA res. [47/188](#) (1992), adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. In recognition of this, 17 June is observed as the World Day to Combat Desertification. Of 197 parties (196 countries and the European Union), 169 country parties are affected by desertification, land degradation and/or drought. The Convention is implemented on the basis of five regional implementation annexes for Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Northern Mediterranean.

The Convention plays a key role in efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly with regard to Target 15.3. The UNCCD Permanent Secretariat was established in article 23 of the Convention.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 197 [parties](#) to the Convention.

### Structure

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme governing body. Information about its Bureau is on the [website](#) under 'About the Convention' and 'COP, CST, CRIC'. The following bodies are accountable to the COP:

- Permanent Secretariat – established in 1999 and in conformity with decision five of the first COP. Its headquarters are in Bonn, Germany. The Secretariat services the COP and subsidiary bodies, and facilitates implementation of national, regional and sub-regional programmes.

- Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) – established by COP5, the CRIC reviews and analyses national reports submitted to the COP that describe the status of the Convention’s implementation by parties.
- Committee on Science and Technology (CST) – provides the COP with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.
- Global Mechanism (GM) – promotes actions leading to the mobilisation and channelling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country parties.

Since 2003, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has served as a financial mechanism to the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this section about Environmental Bodies.

In 2017, COP13 adopted the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework (see [ICCP/COP\(13\)3](#)).

### Meetings

The COP has met every two years since 2001. The [13th session](#) was held in Ordos, China, in September 2017.

## Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

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Email: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)

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

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

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

Secretary-General: Currently vacant

Officer-in-Charge: David Morgan (Chief of Governing Bodies and Meeting Services)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement between governments that seeks to ensure international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild.

CITES provides a three-tier licensing framework to control the trade in specimens of selected species covered by the Convention and to which Parties to the Convention voluntarily adhere. Members must adopt their own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.

The more than 36,000 animal and plant [species](#) covered by CITES are listed in three appendices according to the degree of protection they need. Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. International trade in these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilisation incompatible with their survival. Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country that has asked other CITES parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

The Convention was adopted in March 1973 and entered into force in July 1975. As at 29 June 2018, there are 183 [parties](#) to the Convention.

## Structure

The Convention is governed by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and serviced by the Secretariat. The Standing Committee makes recommendations on policy-related matters. Two further committees, the Animals and the Plants committees, comprise scientists and provide technical support to decision making about species that are, or might become, subject to CITES trade controls. More governance information is available on the website under '[Discover CITES](#)'.

## Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years, most recently in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September/October 2016. The next meeting (COP18) will be held in Sri Lanka in 2019. The Standing Committee, Animals Committee and Plants Committee usually meet annually.

## Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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53113 Bonn  
Germany

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Internet: [www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int)

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

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

Executive Secretary: Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2016, took office in July 2016)

## Purpose

The Secretariat supports all institutions involved in international climate change negotiations under the Convention and its [Kyoto Protocol](#) and Paris Agreement. The ultimate objectives of the Convention and related legal instruments are to:

- Stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system and within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change
- Ensure that food production is not threatened
- Enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The Convention opened for signature at the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and entered into force in March 1994. As at 29 June 2018, there were 197 [parties](#) to the Convention.

## Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement

The first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) agreed that the Convention commitments were inadequate and launched the Berlin Mandate talks on additional commitments. The result of these negotiations, the [Kyoto Protocol](#), was adopted by consensus at COP 3 in Kyoto in December 1997. As at 29 June 2018, there were 192 [parties](#)<sup>1</sup> to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Protocol includes legally binding emission targets for developed country (Annex I) parties for the six major greenhouse gases. It entered into force on 16 February 2005, 90 days after Annex I parties, accounting for at least 55 percent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for



1990, had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Its first commitment period ended on 31 December 2012.

At COP 13, held in conjunction with the third Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 3) in Bali in December 2007, parties agreed to launch negotiations towards an agreed outcome that would strengthen the international climate change regime.

The [Doha Amendment](#) to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP 18/CMP 8, held in November–December 2012 in Doha, Qatar, and is subject to acceptance by parties to the Kyoto Protocol. As at 29 June 2018, there were 112 [parties](#) to the Doha Amendment. The amendment will enter into force for those parties having accepted it on the 90th day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three-quarters of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol. This means that a total of 144 instruments of acceptance are required for the entry into force of the amendment. Ratification of the Doha Amendment relates to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, for global climate action for the years leading up to 2020.

COP 21/CMP 11 was held in Paris, France, in December 2015. Parties to the UNFCCC reached an agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The [Paris Agreement](#) requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through 'nationally determined contributions' (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco, from 15–18 November 2016. As at 29 June 2018, there were 195 signatories and 178 [parties](#)<sup>2</sup> to the Paris Agreement.

More detailed information is available on the website.

### **Structure**

The UNFCCC COP is the supreme body of the Convention and the CMP is the supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol. The Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation. The Secretariat supports the COP, CMP and CMA; their subsidiary bodies – the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA); and the Bureau of the COP, CMP and CMA. The Bureau provides advice and guidance for ongoing work under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, the organisation of their sessions and the operation of the Secretariat.

At the COP 1 session, held in Berlin in April 1995, it was decided that the Secretariat would service all bodies established by the COP, and be based in Bonn. The Secretariat is institutionally linked to the UN but not fully integrated in any department or programme. More governance information, including Bureau members, is available on the website under '[Bodies](#)'.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is one of the entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism to the Convention. Information about the GEF is included at the end of this Environmental Bodies section.

## Meetings

The UNFCCC, COP, CMP and CMA meet annually. COP 24/CMP 14/CMA 1.3 will be held from 3 to 14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland.

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### Notes

- 1 In accordance with article 27 (1) of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General of the UN that it had decided to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol. The action became effective for Canada on 15 December 2012, in accordance with article 27 (2).
  - 2 On 4 August 2017, the Government of the USA notified the Secretary-General of the UN that it had decided to withdraw from the Paris agreement but that it would remain in the talks process.
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## UNEP/CMS Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)

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 53113 Bonn  
 Germany

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Internet: [www.cms.int](http://www.cms.int)

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

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

Executive Secretary: Bradnee Chambers, Canada (appointed by the UNEP Executive Director in January 2013, took up post in March 2013)

### Purpose

The Secretariat provides administrative support to the [Convention](#), which is an inter-governmental treaty concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats globally. The Convention originated in Recommendation 32 of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, was concluded in 1979 and entered into force on 1 November 1983. As at June 2018, there were 126 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The objective of the Convention is to conserve migratory species and their habitats by:

- Providing strict protection measures for migratory species listed as endangered in Appendix I
- Concluding multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II (such as water birds, terrestrial and marine mammals, reptiles and bats) that have an unfavourable conservation status or would benefit significantly from international cooperation
- Undertaking joint research and monitoring activities.

### Structure

The Convention, under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is governed by the Conference of the Parties (COP). A Standing Committee provides policy and administrative guidance between regular meetings of the COP, and a Scientific Council gives advice on technical matters. More governance information is available on the website under 'About' and '[Organizational Structure](#)'.

### Meetings

The COP meets every three years. Most recently, COP12 was hosted by the Philippines in October 2017. The next COP (COP13) will be hosted by India in 2020. The Standing Committee meets at least annually, and the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council usually meets twice every three years.

## Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

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

Secretary General: Martha Rojas-Urrego, Colombia/France (appointed by the Ramsar Convention Standing Committee in June 2016)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the Convention on Wetlands (also known as the [Ramsar Convention](#)), which is an inter-governmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources. It was adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in February 1971, and entered into force on 21 December 1975.

To accede to the Convention, Contracting [Parties](#) (Member States) must have designated at least one wetland for inclusion in the [Ramsar List](#) of Wetlands of International Importance. Contracting Parties are also expected to manage all wetlands within their territories in accordance with the principles of wise use and to engage in international cooperation to further the Convention's objectives.

As at 29 June 2018, the Convention's 170 contracting parties had designated over 2300 Ramsar Sites onto the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. These Ramsar Sites cover more than 244 million hectares.

### Structure

The Convention is not part of the UN system of environmental treaties but has established collaborative agreements. It is governed by the [Conference of the Contracting Parties](#) (COP). The [Standing Committee](#) is the intersessional executive body that supervises implementation of the Convention and the Secretariat's work. The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day coordination of the Convention's activities, including preparing for and servicing meetings of the COP, Standing Committee and subsidiary bodies.

The [Scientific and Technical Review Panel](#) (STRP) advises the Standing Committee and COP on technical issues. STRP members include a representative of each of Ramsar's six international organisation partners – BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust and WWF-International (World Wildlife Fund).

### Meetings

The COP usually meets every three years. The next meeting (COP13) is scheduled to be held in Dubai, UAE, in October 2018. The Standing Committee meets annually.

## Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

International Environment House 1  
11–13 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva  
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 797 3460  
Email: [MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org](mailto:MEA-MinamataSecretariat@un.org)

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

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

Executive Secretary: Rossana Silva Repetto (since April 2018)

### Purpose

The Secretariat services the Minamata [Convention](#) on Mercury, a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic (human-caused) emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in October 2013 in Kumamoto, Japan. It entered into force on 16 August 2017. As at 29 June 2018, there were 128 signatories and 94 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention contains provisions that relate to the different life stages of mercury, including its primary extraction; uses in products, processes or activities such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining; emissions and releases through various processes; and treatment as waste.

The Convention is named after a city in Japan where serious health and environmental damage occurred as a result of mercury pollution in the mid-20th century.

### Structure

The Convention, under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is governed by the Conference of the Parties (COP). The Implementation and Compliance Committee is a subsidiary body to the COP, set up to promote the implementation of, and review compliance with, all provisions of the Convention.

The Secretariat is located in Geneva, pending a review of organisational arrangements by the COP in November 2018.

### Meetings

The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties ([COP1](#)) took place in September 2017 in Geneva. [COP2](#) is scheduled to take place from 19 to 23 November 2018 in Geneva. The Implementation and Compliance Committee held its first meeting in May 2018 in Geneva.

## Global Environment Facility (GEF)

1899 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20006  
United States of America

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Fax: +1 202 522 3240  
Email: [gef@thegef.org](mailto:gef@thegef.org)

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

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

Chief Executive Officer: Naoko Ishii, Japan (since August 2012)

### Purpose

The GEF provides grants and concessional funding to eligible countries for projects and programmes that protect the global environment and promote sustainable development. It is a designated financial mechanism for the:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The GEF also supports implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in countries with economies in transition, although it is not linked formally to the Protocol.

The GEF funds the agreed incremental costs of activities that benefit the global environment in a number of focal areas: biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), chemicals and wastes, international waters and land degradation (primarily desertification and deforestation).

Countries may be eligible for GEF funds if they are:

- Party to the Climate Change Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Convention to Combat Desertification or Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Eligible for financial assistance through the Climate Change Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Eligible to borrow from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and/or International Development Association) or receive technical assistance grants from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through a country programme.

This is set out in more detail in paragraph 9 of the Instrument establishing the GEF.

Originally set up as a pilot programme in 1991, the GEF has since been restructured and undergone several 'replenishment' rounds. Resources for the Facility are replenished every four years by contributing countries. Negotiations for the seventh replenishment period concluded in June 2018, for the four years beginning 1 July 2018. These negotiations resulted in a significant replenishment of \$4.1 billion for the four years of GEF-7, and many additional countries became donors for the first time. Co-financing provides, on average, an additional five or six times the amount of resources to support GEF for particular projects and comes from bilateral agreements, governments hosting projects, implementing partners, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

The GEF's strategy '[GEF 2020](#)' charts important new directions for future work, including a greater focus on the drivers of environmental loss, integrated approaches to addressing global environmental problems, innovative solutions, and greater mobilisation of partners and stakeholders.

### **Structure**

- **Assembly:** comprises representatives of all participating countries and is responsible for reviewing the GEF's general policies, the operation of the GEF and its membership, and considering proposed amendments to the GEF Instrument
- **Council:** the main governing body, which comprises 32 members (of which 16 represent developing countries, 14 developed countries and two economies in transition) and is primarily responsible for developing, adopting and evaluating GEF programmes
- **Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel:** provides expert advice to the GEF
- **Independent Evaluation Office:** reports to Council, and carries out independent evaluations of the GEF's work consistent with Council decisions.

The GEF has 18 implementing partners. As well as the three original implementing agencies – UNDP, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank – seven other specialised

UN agencies and regional development banks also administer GEF projects: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Since 2012, eight international non-governmental organisations have been accredited as project agencies: Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), West African Development Bank (BOAD) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US).

The GEF Secretariat is independent of the three implementing agencies and partners and reports to and serves the GEF Council and Assembly. Among other duties, the Secretariat coordinates the formulation and oversees implementation of programme activities under the work programme and implements Assembly and Council decisions. More governance information is on the website under 'About Us' and 'Organization'.

**Meetings**

The Assembly meets every three or four years, most recently in Vietnam in June 2018. The Council usually meets twice a year for three days.

**Membership**

As at June 2018, the GEF had 183 [participating countries](#). The full membership list is available on the [website](#).

## SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER RELATED BODIES

### SPECIALISED AGENCIES

#### International Labour Organization (ILO)

4 Route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 22  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 799 6111  
Fax: +41 22 798 8685  
Email: [ilo@ilo.org](mailto:ilo@ilo.org)

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

Director-General: Guy Ryder, UK (since 2012; re-elected by the Governing Body for a second five-year term beginning 1 October 2017)

**Purpose**

The ILO promotes social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights, pursuing its founding mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity. Its unique tripartite structure brings together government, employer and worker representatives to jointly shape policies and programmes about employment and work.

The ILO's Decent Work Agenda is composed of four strategic objectives:

- Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights at work
- Create greater opportunities for women and men to decent employment and income
- Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

The ILO was founded in 1919, its constitution forming part of the Treaty of Versailles (Part XIII). In 1946, it became the first specialised agency of the UN.

### **Structure**

ILO Member States meet at the annual International Labour Conference in June. Each Member State is represented by a tripartite delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, worker delegate and their respective advisers. Employer and worker delegates are nominated by the most representative national organisations of employers and workers. All delegates have the same rights and can express themselves freely and vote as they wish. Many of the government representatives are cabinet ministers responsible for labour affairs in their own countries. Heads of state and prime ministers also take the floor at the Conference. International organisations, both governmental and others, attend as observers.

The Conference, which is often called an international parliament of labour, has several main tasks:

- Crafting, adopting and supervising the application of international labour standards in the form of conventions and/or recommendations
- Providing a forum where social and labour questions of importance to the world are discussed freely
- Adopting conclusions and resolutions that provide guidelines for the ILO's general policy and future activities
- Adopting the biennial work programme and budget, which is financed by Member States
- Electing the Governing Body members every three years.

The Governing Body is the ILO's executive body. It takes decisions on ILO policy, decides the Conference agenda, adopts the Organization's draft programme and budget for submission to the Conference and elects the Director-General. The Governing Body has 56 titular members (28 governments, 14 employers and 14 workers) and 66 deputy members (28 governments, 19 employers and 19 workers). Its members are elected respectively by the government, employer and workers' groups of the International Labour Conference for periods of office of three years, most recently in June 2017. Ten of the titular government seats are non-elective and are held by states of chief industrial importance, as determined from time to time by the Governing Body. At present, these states are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK and USA. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

### **Meetings**

The International Labour Conference is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland, usually in June. The Governing Body meets three times a year, in March, June and October.

### **Membership**

The ILO has 187 Member States (as at June 2018). The UN Member States that are not members are Andorra, Bhutan, DPRK, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco and Nauru.

**Governing Body members (June 2017 to June 2020)**

**Government group**

Previous terms include both regular and deputy members, with (D) indicating deputy members for the 2011–14 and 2014–17 terms. ILO members that have not served on the Governing Body are not listed.

	<b>Previous<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Current</b>
Albania	2014–17(D)	
Algeria	1969–72 81–87 1996–2002 11–14(D) 14–17	
Angola	1978–87 2011–14(D) 14–17	
Antigua and Barbuda	1987–90	
Argentina	1969–99 2002–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Australia	1972–96 2005–14 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Austria	1975–78 84–87 96–99 2008–11	
Azerbaijan		2017–20
Bahamas	2002–05	
Bahrain	1981–84 2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Bangladesh	1978–84 87–93 1996–2011 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Barbados	1981–84 2002–11	2017–20 (Regular)
Belarus	1987–93 2002–08	
Belgium	1969–72 81–84 90–93 2002–11 14–17(D)	
Benin	1972–75 84–90 1999–2011	
Bolivia	1972–75 84–87 90–93	
Botswana	1984–90 2011–17(D)	
Brazil <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Brunei Darussalam	2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Bulgaria	1969–75 81–84 90–93 1999–2005 08–11 11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Deputy)
Burkina Faso	1969–72 84–87 1999–2002 14–17(D)	
Burundi	1975–78 84–90 2002–11	
Cambodia	2005–11 11–14(D) 14–17	
Cameroon	1975–81 87–93 2002–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
Canada	1969–81 1984–2014 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Central African Republic	1969–72 96–99	
Chad	1999–2002 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Chile	1969–72 1993–2002 05–08	
China <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Colombia	1969–84 87–90 1996–2002 11–14 14–17(D)	
Congo	1969–72 90–99 2008–14	
Costa Rica	1990–93 96–99 2011–14(D)	
Côte d'Ivoire	1978–81 96–99 2005–08	2017–20 (Regular)
Croatia	1996–2002	
Cuba	1975–78 81–90 1993–2002 05–11 11–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Cyprus	1984–87 1999–2002 11–14(D)	
Czech Republic	1993–96 2005–11	2017–20 (Deputy)
DR Congo	1975–78	
Denmark	1969–72 82–84 90–93 1999–2002 11–14	
Djibouti	1984–87	
Dominican Republic	1999–2002 02–05 14–17(D)	
Ecuador	1969–75 81–84 87–90 2002–05	2017–20 (Deputy)
Egypt	1978–84 93–99 2008–14	
El Salvador	1999–14	



Eswatini	1993–99	2017–20 (Deputy)
Ethiopia	1981–87 1996–2008 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Finland	1972–75 84–87 96–99 2005–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
France <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Gabon	1972–75 78–81 93–96 1999–2005	
Germany <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Ghana	1972–75 81–87 93–96 1999–2005 08–11 11–14(D) 14–17	
Greece	1975–78 87–90 2005–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
Guatemala	1999–2002	2017–20 (Deputy)
Guinea	1975–78 87–90 96–99 2008–11	
Guyana	1978–81	
Honduras	1975–81 90–93 2005–08	
Hungary	1975–78 81–87 93–99 2005–14	
India <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Indonesia	1969–78 81–87 1990–2005 11–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Iran	1969–81 84–90 1993–2017	2017–20 (Regular)
Iraq	1984–87	2017–20 (Deputy)
Ireland	1972–75 90–93 2005–08	2017–20 (Regular)
Italy <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Jamaica	1972–75 84–87	
Japan <sup>2</sup>	2011–17	
Jordan	1972–75 96–99 2002–11 14–17(D)	
Kazakhstan	2011–14(D)	
Kenya	1969–72 78–84 90–96 2002–11 11–14(D) 14–17	
Kuwait	1975–78 87–90 2005–08	
Lebanon	1978–81 2008–11 11–14(D)	
Lesotho	1988–93 2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Liberia	1975–78	
Libya	1984–90 1999–2005	
Lithuania	1999–2005 08–14 14–17(D)	
Luxembourg	2002–05	
Madagascar	1972–75 81–84 90–93	
Malawi	1990–93 2002–08	
Malaysia	1987–90 1996–2002	
Mali	1981–84 93–96 2002–05 14–17(D)	
Malta	1978–81 90–93 2011–14(D)	
Mauritania	1972–75 2014–17(D)	2017–20 (Regular)
Mauritius	1975–78 93–99	
Mexico	1972–87 1990–2011 11–14(D) 14–17	2017–20 (Deputy)
Mongolia	1981–87 96–99	
Morocco	1972–75 87–93 2002–08	2017–20 (Deputy)
Mozambique	1978–84 2005–11	
Myanmar	1981–84	2017–20 (Deputy)
Namibia	1996–2002	2017–20 (Deputy)
Nepal		2017–20 (Deputy)
Netherlands	1981–84 93–96 1999–2002 05–08 11–17(D)	
New Zealand	1990–96 1999–2005	
Nicaragua	1978–81 84–90 93–96	
Niger	1978–81 90–96 2002–05 11–14	
Nigeria	1969–72 78–84 90–93 1996–2011	2017–20 (Deputy)
Norway	1975–78 84–87 93–96 2002–05 14–17(D)	
Oman	2002–05	

Pakistan.....	1969-72 75-81 84-87 1990-2011 11-17(D)	
Panama.....	1972-78 81-84 93-99 2008-11 11-14(D) 14-17.....	2017-20 (Regular)
Paraguay.....		2017-20 (Deputy)
Peru.....	1978-81 90-93 1996-2002 05-11.....	2017-20 (Regular)
Philippines.....	1978-84 1990-2008	
Poland.....	1972-78 93-99 2005-11 14-17(D).....	2017-20 (Regular)
Portugal.....	1981-84 93-96 1999-2002 08-11	
Qatar.....	1993-96 2008-14	
ROK.....	1996-2011 11-14(D) 14-17.....	2017-20 (Regular)
Romania.....	1969-72 75-81 90-96 2002-08 11-14(D) 14-17.....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Russian Federation <sup>2</sup> .....	2011-14(D) 14-17	
Rwanda.....	1972-75.....	2017-20 (Deputy)
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	1984-87	
Saudi Arabia.....	1996-2008.....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Senegal.....	1981-84 96-99 2005-08.....	2017-20 (Regular)
Sierra Leone.....	1975-81	
Singapore.....	2002-11	
Slovakia.....	1996-2002	
Slovenia.....	2002-05	
Somalia.....	1969-72 75-78 87-90	
South Africa.....	1996-2011	
Spain.....	1972-75 78-81 84-87 93-99 2008-11 14-17(D)	
Sri Lanka.....	1972-78 87-90 2005-08 11-14(D)	
Sudan.....	1969-72 75-78 93-96 1999-2005 08-11 11-14(D) 14-17	
Suriname.....	1996-99	
Sweden.....	1978-81 87-90 96-99 2008-11	
Switzerland.....	1978-81 87-90 1999-2002 11-14(D).....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Syrian AR.....	1969-72 96-99	
Thailand.....	1975-81 84-90 1996-2002 08-11 11-17(D).....	2017-20 (Regular)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	1975-81 84-90	
Togo.....	1975-78 90-93 2011-14	
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>3</sup> .....	1975-78 1999-2002 05-08 11-17	
Tunisia.....	1975-81 90-96 2005-11	
Turkey.....	1975-78 87-90 96-99 2002-05 14-17.....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Uganda.....	1969-75 87-90 96-99 2005-08.....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Ukraine.....	1972-75 81-87 1996-2002	
UAE.....	1990-93 1999-2002 11-14(D) 14-17	
UK <sup>2</sup> .....	2011-17	
UR of Tanzania.....	1975-78 87-90 1999-2002 08-14 14-17(D)	
USA <sup>2</sup> .....	2011-17	
Uruguay.....	1969-72 78-84 87-96 2002-05 08-11 11-17(D).....	2017-20 (Deputy)
Venezuela.....	1969-72 75-96 1999-2011 11-14(D) 14-17	
Viet Nam.....	1969-72 2002-14	
Yemen.....	1999-2002	
Zambia.....	1972-75 78-81 2008-14	
Zimbabwe.....	1981-87 93-96 2011-14(D) 14-17	

**Employers' group (June 2017 to June 2020)****Regular members**

S Barklamb, Australia	H Matsui, Japan	E Potter, USA
R Dubey, India	K Mattar, UAE	A Vauchez, France
A Echavarría, Colombia	M Mdwaba, South Africa	F Yllanes, Mexico
R Hornung-Draus, Germany	M Megateli, Algeria	A Yuma, DR Congo
J M Lacasa Aso, Spain	H Munthe, Norway	

**Deputy members**

A Abu El Ragheb, Jordan	L Horvatic, Croatia	J Mugo, Kenya
F Ahmed, Bangladesh	C Kyriazis, Greece	K Ndri, Côte d'Ivoire
J Beckett, Canada	H Liu, China	O Oshinowo, Nigeria
H Diop, Senegal	J Mailhos, Uruguay	G Ricci, Guatemala
K Ghariani, Tunisia	B Matthey, Switzerland	T Schoenmaeckers, Netherlands
V Gill, Saint Lucia	M Moskvina, Russian Federation	A Tan, Philippines
M V Giulietti, Argentina		

**Workers' group (June 2017 to June 2020)****Regular members**

F Atwoli, Kenya	M F C Francisco, Angola	K Ross, USA
S Cappuccio, Italy	A Gono, Japan	B Thibault, France
R P Chandrasekharan, India	G Jiang, China	A Wabba, Nigeria
M Clarke Walker, Canada	G Martinez, Argentina	R Wagstaff, New Zealand
L Cortebeek, Belgium	C Passchier, Netherlands	

**Deputy members**

A Amancio Vale, Brazil	R E Flerez Gonzalez, Colombia	B Ntshalintshali, South Africa
Z Awan, Pakistan	M Guiro, Senegal	J E Ohrt, Denmark
A Brown, UK	S Iqbal, Indonesia	B Pandey, Nepal
A M Chipeleme, Zambia	M Liew Kiah Eng, Singapore	S A F Saad, State of Palestine
P Dimitrov, Bulgaria	C Menne, Germany	A Zharkov, Russian Federation
A El Amri, Morocco	T Moore, Barbados	
E Familia, Dominican Republic	M Ndongala, DR Congo	

**Notes**

- 1 Czechoslovakia served on the Governing Body 1969–72, 1978–81 and 1984–92. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the ILO Governing Body from 1975–81 and 1984–90. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
- 2 Members holding non-elective seats as 'states of chief industrial importance'.
- 3 Regular members for June 2011 to June 2014.

## Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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Italy

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Email: [FAO-HQ@fao.org](mailto:FAO-HQ@fao.org)

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

Director-General: José Graziano da Silva, Brazil (since January 2012; re-elected in June 2015 to serve until 31 July 2019)

### Purpose

The FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It was established in 1945, when 44 governments accepted the Constitution as drafted by an interim commission. The functions and assets of the former International Institute of Agriculture in Rome were transferred to the new body. By GA res. [50/227](#) (1996), the FAO and the World Food Programme absorbed the functions of the World Food Council, which was discontinued.

### Structure

The [Conference](#) is the FAO's sovereign governing body and comprises all members and associate members. Representatives of members meet biennially to review global governance policy issues and international frameworks, as well as to evaluate work carried out and approve the budget for the next biennium. The Director-General is elected at the Conference for a four-year term renewable once. The Council's Independent Chair is appointed by the Conference for a two-year term renewable once. The Conference elects 49 [Council](#) members to serve three-year staggered terms to carry out executive oversight of programme and budgetary activities. The other governing bodies are the Programme Committee, Finance Committee, Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters, and Regional Conferences. More governance information is on the Governing and Statutory Bodies [website](#).

### Meetings

The FAO Conference meets in regular session every two years, most recently 3–8 July 2017. The Council normally meets at least five times between the two-yearly Conference sessions. All sessions are held in Rome.

### Membership

The FAO has 194 member nations (all UN Member States plus the Cook Islands), two associate members (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau)<sup>1</sup> and one member organisation (the European Union).<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of Council elections, FAO membership is divided into seven regional groups, each with a fixed number of seats, as shown in the following list.

The following list shows the membership as at July 2018. Terms are for three years, beginning on 1 July. Members that have not served on the Council are not listed.

### FAO Council Members (49)

	Previous	Current
<b>Africa (48 members, 12 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1969–71 1977–80 87–89 95–98 2005–07 11–17	2017–20
Angola.....	1981–83 89–94 2003–06 13–16	
Benin.....	1973–75 83–85	2016–19
Botswana.....	1979–81	
Burkina Faso.....	1969–72 81–84 93–96 1999–2004	
Burundi.....	1975–77	

Cabo Verde.....	1981–84 91–96 2005–07 11–13.....	2017–20
Cameroon.....	1961–63 79–82 85–92 1995–2003 11–17.....	2017–20
Central African Republic.....	1967–70	
Chad.....	1965–67 77–80	
Congo.....	1973–76 81–86 89–91 93–98 2003–06 07–10 12–18.....	2018–21
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1965–68 1979–82 91–93 2003–08 11–13.....	2016–19
DR Congo.....	1971–73 77–80 87–89 2005–07	
Equatorial Guinea.....	2011–13 15–18.....	2018–21
Eritrea.....	1997–2000 05–07 12–15	
Eswatini.....	1993–96 2003–05	
Ethiopia.....	1965–70 73–75 81–84 89–91 1999–2002 07–09 15–18	
Gabon.....	1973–77 1987–2004 07–15	
Gambia.....	1975–77 83–89	
Ghana.....	1959–62 77–81 89–92 95–98 2001–04 09–11	
Guinea.....	1973–76 87–90 2011–14	
Guinea-Bissau.....	1977–79	
Kenya.....	1965–68 71–74 81–83 87–93 2001–03 07–10.....	2016–19
Lesotho.....	1973–75 81–84 87–90 1999–2002.....	2016–19
Liberia.....	1953–56 77–80 85–87 2013–16	
Madagascar.....	1961–64 79–81 87–95 1999–2001 05–08 13–16	
Malawi.....	1975–78 83–85	
Mali.....	1967–69 2005–07 14–17	
Mauritania.....	1997–2002 09–11	
Mauritius.....	1975–78 95–98 2003–05 09–12	
Morocco.....	1959–65 71–74 81–83 89–92 1999–2001 07–10 13–16	
Mozambique.....	2009–12	
Namibia.....	1997–2000	
Niger.....	1975–78 85–88 2007–10	
Nigeria.....	1963–65 69–71 81–83 93–95 2003–08	
Rwanda.....	1977–79 83–85 91–94	
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	1983–86	
Senegal.....	1963–66 79–81 85–87 1997–2002 07–10	
Sierra Leone.....	1971–74 83–86	
South Africa.....	1947–53 57–59 97–99 2007–09 13–16.....	2017–20
South Sudan.....	2018–21	
Togo.....	1971–73 2011–14	
Tunisia.....	1965–68 75–77 83–86 93–95 2001–04 11–13	
Uganda.....	1967–68 83–86 93–99 2003–06 11–13	
UR of Tanzania.....	1969–72 77–80 85–87 91–97 2001–04 09–11	
Zambia.....	1969–71 79–82 85–88 91–93 2005–08.....	2016–19
Zimbabwe.....	1985–87 95–97 2001–03 09–11 14–17	

**Asia (23 members, 9 seats)**

Bangladesh.....	1977–88 1991–2000 03–09 12–15	
China.....	1947–48 1973–2018.....	2018–21
India.....	1947–2008 09–17.....	2017–20
Indonesia.....	1955–64 1967–2000 03–14 15–18	
Japan.....	1953–61 1965–2018.....	2018–21
Malaysia.....	1965–67 79–91 93–97 1999–2002 07–09 14–17	
Myanmar.....	1949–52	
Nepal.....	1967–70	
Pakistan.....	1949–55 57–93 1997–2017.....	2017–20

Philippines	1947-49 53-58 61-64 67-79 81-93	
	2001-06 09-18	2018-21 <sup>3</sup>
ROK	1965-67 1989-2018	2018-21
Sri Lanka	1961-64 71-81 93-96 2001-03 09-12 15-18	2018-21
Thailand	1953-57 59-61 1973-2015	2017-20 <sup>4</sup>
Viet Nam		2018-21 <sup>5</sup>

**Europe (48 members, 10 seats)**

Armenia	2003-06	
Austria	1961-64 83-86 1999-2001	2018-19
Belgium	1949-52 55-58 61-64 69-71 77-80 93-95	
	2007-10	
Bulgaria	1973-80 83-86 2001-04	2017-20
Cyprus	1983-85 91-94 2001-03 15-16	
Czech Republic	2001-03 14-17	
Denmark	1947-51 61-63 73-75 85-87 97-99 2011-14	
Estonia	1995-97 2016-18	2018-21
Finland	1951-54 63-66 75-78 87-90 2003-05	2017-20
France	1947-2008 09-11 14-17	2018-19
Germany	1959-61 1965-2015 16-17	
Greece	1965-67 77-79 89-91 1997-2000 11-13	
Hungary	1971-74 77-80 87-89 91-94 1999-2001 13-16	
Iceland	1999-2002 14-17	
Ireland	1961-64 81-83 1995-98 2011-13	
Israel	1967-68	
Italy	1947-65 1971-2016	2017-20
Malta	1977-80 2005-07	
Montenegro	2016-18	
Netherlands	1947-49 53-55 59-61 75-77 89-92 2005-07	
Norway	1957-60 69-72 81-84 93-96 2009-11	
Poland	1965-67 69-71 81-83 89-92 1997-2000	
	11-14	
Portugal	1959-61 79-82 89-92 95-98 2001-04 12-15	
Republic of Moldova	2007-09	
Romania	1967-73 81-83 95-98 2003-06	2016-19
Russian Federation	2007-17	2018-21
San Marino	2015-17	
Slovakia	1993-95 2009-12	
Slovenia	2005-07	
Spain	1953-58 75-77 83-85 87-89 93-95	
	1999-2001 09-12 15-16	2017-20
Sweden	1953-57 67-69 79-81 91-93 2005-08	
Switzerland	1953-57 71-74 87-89 2001-04	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2017-18	2018-21
Turkey	1955-58 67-70 85-88 95-97 2007-10 13-16	
Ukraine	2007-09	
UK	1947-55 1957-2011 12-15 16-18	

**Latin America and Caribbean (33 members, 9 seats)**

Argentina	1953-58 61-67 1971-2003 11-16	2016-19
Barbados	1981-83 1995-2003	
Bolivia	2001-10	
Brazil	1947-53 1957-2016	2016-19
Chile	1947-56 59-64 67-75 1991-2018	2018-21 <sup>6</sup>
Colombia	1953-61 65-95 2003-04	
Costa Rica	1955-57 63-71 91-93	
Cuba	1947-49 51-54 57-63 1977-2016	

Ecuador	1975–78 81–87 2011–17	2017–20
El Salvador	1979–81 2005–08 09–11 12–15	
Guatemala	1999–2005	
Honduras	1993–99	
Jamaica	1977–80	
Mexico	1947–51 57–62 1973–2016	2016–19
Nicaragua	1985–91 2015–18	2018–21
Panama	73–85 2003–09	
Paraguay	1999–2001	
Peru	1965–76 87–90 2001–06	
Trinidad and Tobago	1975–77 83–95 2005–16	2016–19
Uruguay	1953–56 67–70 95–98 2007–12	2016–19
Venezuela	1949–52 63–66 71–75 1977–2000 09–18	2018–21

**Near East (21 members, 6 seats)**

Afghanistan	1977–83 85–87 2009–17	2017–20
Egypt	1947–63 1967–2008 09–17	2017–20
Iran	1957–65 71–74 1987–2009 11–16	
Iraq	1953–56 69–71 77–80 83–91 2013–16	
Jordan	1963–66 75–77 2009–15	2018–21
Kuwait	1973–75 79–81 1995–2001 07–10 15–18	
Lebanon	1953–56 59–65 75–79 81–98 2005–08	
Libya	1975–78 87–95 2001–04	
Oman	2005–07	
Qatar	1999–2004	2016–19
Saudi Arabia	1969–72 1979–2008 09–17	2017–20
Somalia	1967–69	
Sudan	1965–68 73–78 81–84 91–93 2007–10	2016–19
Syrian AR	1957–58 71–74 79–82 1993–2005 11–13	
UAE	2005–07	
Yemen	1983–86	

**North America (2 members, 2 seats)**

Canada	1947–2016	2016–19
USA	1947–2016	2016–19

**South-West Pacific (16 members, 1 seat)**

Australia	1947–57 61–63 67–69 73–75 79–81	
	1985–2008 09–17	2017–20
New Zealand	1957–60 63–66 69–72 75–78 81–84	

Notes

- Associate members have the right to participate in the deliberations of the FAO Conference, commissions of the Conference, committees of such commissions and other committees established by the Conference for the duration of the Conference and in any discussions at meetings of the Council, but shall not hold office nor have the right to vote. They cannot participate in the Credentials Committee, Nominations Committee and General Committee.
- The European Union (EU) has the right to participate in matters within its competence in any meeting of the Organization, other than those bodies with restricted membership, in which any of its Member States are entitled to participate. It exercises membership rights in those meetings on an alternative basis with those of its Member States that are members of the Council, or other bodies concerned in the areas of their respective competencies. The EU is not eligible for election or designation to any such body in its own right, nor is it entitled to participate in voting for elective places or to hold office itself. The EU is not entitled to participate in the Programme Committee, Finance Committee or Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.
- Myanmar will replace the Philippines from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (June 2021).
- Malaysia will replace Thailand from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2020.
- Indonesia will replace Viet Nam from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (June 2021).
- Peru will replace Chile from the end of the 41st Session of the Conference (June 2019) to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (June 2021).

## FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission

Secretariat  
Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme  
Agriculture and Consumer Protection  
Department (AGD)  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome  
Italy

Telephone: +39 06 57051  
Fax: +39 06 5705 4593  
Email: [Codex@fao.org](mailto:Codex@fao.org)

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

Secretary: Tom Heilandt, Germany (since October 2014)

### Purpose

The Commission's mandate is to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade by preparing, publishing and revising international food standards and by promoting the coordination of all food standards work undertaken by international organisations. The Commission was established jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963 in the framework of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme.

To date, the Commission has adopted hundreds of standards (for single commodities, groups of commodities or horizontal subjects such as labelling or hygiene), codes of practice and guidelines. It has adopted thousands of maximum limits for food additives and contaminants, as well as pesticide and veterinary drug residues in foods. Together, these texts form the Codex Alimentarius. Details are on the Commission's website under 'Codex texts' and '[Standards](#)'.

The Codex Alimentarius promotes the harmonisation of food standards at the international level. Codex food safety related standards, guidelines and codes of practice serve as a reference in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

The Agreement recognises the Commission as one of three international standard-setting organisations known as the 'three sisters', the other two being the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Codex texts also have relevance as international standards in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

### Structure

The Executive Committee provides advice to the Commission on general orientation, strategic planning and work programming. The technical work is done by some 20 Codex specialist committees and task forces, which prepare draft standards and related texts for adoption by the Commission. The committees rely on independent scientific advice provided by FAO and WHO expert groups – the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA), Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) – and ad hoc consultations. Six regional coordinating committees collect information on regional implementation of Codex standards and other regional issues, and also prepare standards of regional relevance. The Secretariat is based in the FAO Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department.

### Membership

Membership of the Commission is open to FAO and WHO members and associate members. As at 29 June 2018, there were 188 member countries and the European Union (listed on the [website](#) under 'About Codex' and 'Members'). Almost 220 international observer organisations are accredited to participate in meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.



## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

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France

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Fax: +33 1 4567 1690  
Email: [info@unesco.org](mailto:info@unesco.org)

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

Director-General: Audrey Azoulay, France (elected by the General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, for 2017–21)

### Purpose

UNESCO was established in 1945 to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture. Its aims are set out in article 1, para. 3 of the UN [Charter](#), and its purpose is stated in article 1 of its [Constitution](#). UNESCO is a UN specialised agency.

Today, the Organization focuses particularly on Africa and on gender equality, and has the overarching objectives of contributing to lasting peace, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

### Structure

- The [General Conference](#) is UNESCO's supreme body. It determines the programme and budget of the Organization.
- The [Executive Board](#) comprises 58 Member States elected by the General Conference to serve four-year terms (half are elected every two years). It oversees the implementation of the programme and budget and prepares the work of the General Conference. Each Member State appoints a representative with competence in fields related to UNESCO and qualified to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. Alternates may also be appointed. The Board Chair for 2017–19 is Lee Byong-Hyun, ROK.

UNESCO is host to a number of inter-governmental bodies in charge of specific activities within the Organization's mandate, including the: World Heritage Committee (WHC, see following entry), Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), International Geoscience Programme (IGCP), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes (IFAP), Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in the Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP), Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) and Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC). More governance information is on the website under 'About us' and '[Governance](#)'.

### Meetings

The General Conference meets every two years. The 39th session of the General Conference was held in November 2017. The Executive Board meets in regular sessions at least four times in any two-year period. As a general rule, there are at least two regular sessions a year, normally in April and October.

**Membership**

UNESCO has 195 Member States and 11 associate members. The electoral grouping system allocates each region a specific number of Executive Board seats. The four-year terms run from the close of the General Conference session where members were elected until the close of the second ordinary General Conference session following their election.

**Executive Board members**

	Previous	Current
<b>Group I (27 Western European and North American states, 9 seats)</b>		
Austria	1972-76 95-99 2011-15	
Belgium	1946-51 56-64 74-78 80-89 95-99 2009-13	
Canada	1946-51 68-74 83-87 89-93 1997-2001 03-07	
Cyprus	1987-91	
Denmark	1952-58 78-83 91-95 2009-13	
Finland	1966-74 87-91 1997-2001	2017-21
France	1946-2015	2015-19
Germany	1954-68 1970-2005 07-11 13-17	
Greece	1946-51 56-64 83-87 1999-2003 07-11	2015-19
Iceland	1983-87 2001-05	
Israel	1962-70	
Italy	1948-58 62-70 72-89 93-97 1999-2015	2015-19
Luxembourg	2005-09	
Malta	1995-99	
Monaco	2009-13	
Netherlands	1946-47 51-56 66-74 91-95 1999-2003 13-17	
Norway	1946-52 74-78 89-93 2005-09	
Portugal	1976-80 91-95 2005-09	2017-21
Spain	1954-60 70-76 80-85 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 07-15	2015-19
Sweden	1958-66 85-89 95-99 2013-17	
Switzerland	1950-54 64-72 76-80 87-91 93-97 2003-07	
Turkey	1946-52 58-66 78-83 91-95 2001-05	2017-21
UK	1946-85 1997-2005 05-07 11-15	2015-19
USA <sup>1</sup>	1946-84 2003-15	2015-19
<b>Group II (25 Eastern European states, 7 seats)<sup>2</sup></b>		
Albania <sup>3</sup>	2007-09 13-17	2017-21
Azerbaijan	2005-09	
Belarus	1989-93 1999-2005 09-13	2017-21
Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>	1972-76 85-89 93-97 2007-09	2017-21
Czech Republic	1995-99 2003-07 11-15	
Estonia	2013-17	
Georgia	1999-2003	
Hungary <sup>3</sup>	1964-72 78-83 95-99 2003-07 07-09	
Latvia	2009-11	
Lithuania	1997-2001 05-09	2015-19
Montenegro	2011-15	
Poland	1946-50 56-64 76-80 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 09-11	
Romania	1962-68 76-80 91-95 1999-2003 09-11	
Russian Federation	1954-2015	2015-19
Serbia	2005-09	2015-19
Slovakia	1995-99 2001-05 09-13	

Slovenia.....	2003–07.....	2015–19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	2013–15	
Ukraine.....	1980–85 95–99 2001–05 13–17	
Uzbekistan.....	2009–13	

**Group III (33 Latin America and the Caribbean states, 10 seats)**

Antigua and Barbuda.....	1985–89	
Argentina.....	1962–70 72–76 78–83 85–93 95–99 2007–11 13–17	
Bahamas.....	2001–07	
Barbados.....	1976–80 1997–2001 09–13	
Belize.....	2013–15	
Bolivia.....	1995–99	
Brazil.....	1946–52 54–62 64–72 74–78 80–89 91–95 2001–09 11–15.....	2015–19
Chile.....	1962–70 72–76 93–97 1999–2003 07–11	
Colombia.....	1948–54 70–76 80–89 91–95 1997–2001 05–09	
Costa Rica.....	1966–74 80–85 89–97	
Cuba.....	1974–78 80–85 87–91 95–99 2001–05 07–15.....	2017–21
Dominica.....	2001–05	
Dominican Republic.....	1999–2003 13–17	
Ecuador.....	1947–48 54–62 76–80 2003–07 11–15	
El Salvador.....	1956–64 93–97 2007–11 13–17	
Grenada.....	2009–13.....	2017–21
Guatemala.....	1978–83 89–93 2003–07	
Guyana.....	1983–87 93–97	
Haiti.....	1980–85 1997–2001 09–13 15–17	
Honduras.....	1997–2001	
Jamaica <sup>3</sup> .....	1970–76 80–85 91–95 2001–05 07–09.....	2017–21
Mexico.....	1946–54 58–66 68–74 76–80 83–87 89–97 1999–2003 05–09 11–15.....	2015–19
Nicaragua.....	1989–93.....	2015–19
Panama.....	1962–68 76–80	
Paraguay.....		2015–19
Peru.....	1952–54 64–72 76–80 85–89 1999–2003 09–13	
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	2005–09 13–17	
Saint Lucia.....	1997–2001 09–13.....	2017–21
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	2005–09.....	2017–21
Suriname.....	1987–91 2001–05	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1985–89 93–97 2013–17	
Uruguay.....	1952–58 72–76 89–93 1997–2001 03–07	
Venezuela.....	1946–52 56–64 76–80 83–91 2003–07 09–13.....	2017–21

**Group IV (44 Asia and Pacific states, 12 seats)**

Afghanistan.....	1968–74 2003–07 11–15	
Australia.....	1946–50 56–60 74–78 85–89 91–95 1999–2005	
Bangladesh.....	1983–87 1995–2007 09–17.....	2017–21
Cambodia.....	2003–07	
China.....	1946–50 1972–2017.....	2017–21
Fiji.....	2005–09.....	
India.....	1946–2017.....	2017–21
Indonesia.....	1954–62 76–80 85–89 95–99 2003–07 11–15.....	2017–21
Iran.....	1952–58 64–68 74–78 1999–2003.....	2015–19
Japan.....	1952–95 1997–2017.....	2017–21
Kazakhstan.....	1997–2001 09–13	

Malaysia .....	1978-83 87-91 93-97 1999-2003 07-11 .....	2015-19
Mongolia .....	1983-87 2007-11	
Nepal .....	1974-78 95-99 2005-09 13-17	
New Zealand .....	1960-64 78-83 95-99	
Pakistan .....	1951-66 68-74 1978-2015 .....	2015-19
Papua New Guinea .....	1989-93 2011-15	
Philippines .....	1950-54 58-62 74-78 83-87 91-95	
	1999-2003 07-11 .....	2017-21
ROK .....	1987-2003 07-15 .....	2015-19
Samoa .....	1997-2001	
Sri Lanka .....	1968-74 87-91 2003-11 .....	2015-19
Thailand .....	1952-56 80-85 89-93 95-99 2005-09 11-15	
Tonga .....	1993-97	
Turkmenistan .....	2013-17	
Vanuatu .....	2001-05	
Viet Nam .....	1978-83 2001-05 09-13 .....	2015-19

**Group V (66 African and Arab states, 13 African seats and 7 Arab seats)**

Algeria .....	1968-74 80-89 91-95 2001-17	
Angola .....	1993-97 2011-15	
Bahrain .....	1991-95 2003-07	
Benin .....	1972-76 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09	
Botswana .....	1991-95	
Burkina Faso .....	1974-78 89-93 2001-05 09-13	
Burundi .....	1978-83 89-93 .....	2017-21
Cabo Verde .....	1989-93 2003-07	
Cameroon .....	1962-68 80-89 95-99 2003-07 .....	2015-19
Central African Republic .....	1983-87	
Chad .....	1962-70 76-80 89-93 1999-2003 13-17	
Congo .....	1968-74 85-89 2003-07 09-13	
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1964-72 76-80 85-89 91-95 1997-2001	
	07-11 .....	2015-19
DR Congo .....	1970-76 80-85 2005-11	
Djibouti .....	2009-13	
Egypt .....	1946-51 54-80 1985-2017 .....	2017-21
Equatorial Guinea .....	1987-91 .....	2017-21
Eswatini .....	1983-87 2001-05	
Ethiopia .....	1968-74 85-89 93-97 1999-2003 05-09	
	11-15 .....	2017-21
Gabon .....	1974-78 83-87 1997-2001 11-15	
Gambia .....	1989-93 2011-15	
Ghana .....	1970-76 80-85 91-95 1997-2001 03-07	
	09-13 .....	2015-19
Guinea .....	1980-85 89-93 1997-2001 13-17	
Guinea-Bissau .....	1980-85	
Iraq .....	1978-83 89-93	
Jordan .....	1976-80 85-89 93-97 2001-05 .....	2017-21
Kenya .....	1972-76 87-91 95-99 2001-05 09-13 .....	2015-19
Kuwait .....	1983-87 1999-2003 07-11 13-15	
Lebanon .....	1950-58 66-74 83-87 1997-2001 05-09 .....	2015-19
Lesotho .....	1978-83 95-99	
Liberia .....	1953-56 76-80	
Libya .....	1976-80 1997-2001	
Madagascar .....	1960-64 83-87 91-95 1999-2003 07-11 .....	2017-21
Malawi .....	1987-91 1999-2003 11-15	
Mali .....	1962-70 85-89 93-97 2003-07 11-15	
Mauritania .....	1974-78 87-91	

OTHER BODIES

Mauritius	1976–80 95–99 2003–07 13–17	
Morocco	1958–66 78–83 93–97 1999–2011 13–17	2017–21
Mozambique	1987–91 2001–05 13–17	
Namibia	1993–97 2003–07 11–15	
Niger	1983–87 93–97 2007–11	
Nigeria	1962–70 76–85 87–91 93–97 1999–2003	
	05–09 11–15	2015–19
Oman	1991–95 1999–2003	2015–19
Qatar	1987–91	2015–19
Rwanda	1976–80 2001–05	
Saudi Arabia	1972–76 95–99 2007–15	
Senegal	1966–74 78–83 85–89 95–99 2001–05 07–11	2015–19
Seychelles	1991–95	
Sierra Leone	1976–80	
Somalia	1987–91	
South Africa	1997–2001 05–09	2015–19
Sudan	1962–66 78–87	2015–19
Syrian AR	1951–54 74–78 83–87 2009–13	
Togo	1972–76 87–91 1997–2001 05–09 13–17	
Tunisia	1974–78 80–85 91–95 1999–2003 07–15	
Uganda	1974–78 87–91 1997–2001 05–09 13–17	
UAE	1980–85 95–99 2011–15	
UR of Tanzania	1964–72 80–85 89–93 95–99 2001–05 07–11	
Yemen	1989–93 95–99 2003–07	
Zambia	1966–74 91–95 2007–11	2017–21
Zimbabwe	1983–87 95–99 2009–13	2017–21

**Members that have not served on the Board**

**Group I (Western European and North American states)**

Andorra	Ireland	San Marino
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**Group II (Eastern European states)**

Armenia	Croatia	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Republic of Moldova	

**Group IV (Asia and Pacific states)**

Bhutan	Lao PDR	Niue
Brunei Darussalam	Maldives	Palau
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
DPRK	Micronesia	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Kyrgyzstan	Nauru	Tuvalu

**Group V (African and Arab states)**

Comoros	São Tomé and Príncipe	State of Palestine <sup>4</sup>
Eritrea	South Sudan	

**Associate members<sup>5</sup>**

Anguilla	Curaçao	New Caledonia
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Sint Maarten
British Virgin Islands	Macau, China	Tokelau
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	

**Observer status<sup>6</sup>**

Holy See	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
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Notes

- 1 On 12 October 2017, the USA notified the Secretary-General of UNESCO that it had decided to withdraw from the organisation on 31 December 2018 but would seek to establish a permanent observer mission.
- 2 Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II from 1946–48, 1968–74 and 1980–85. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board as a member of Group II from 1951–53, 1972–76, 1983–87, 1989–91 and 1991–92.
- 3 Four members: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Jamaica – whose mandate was to expire in 2011 – volunteered to leave the Executive Board in 2009 to facilitate the rotation among countries.
- 4 The UNESCO General Conference voted in October 2011 to admit the State of Palestine as a Member State of the Organization. The State of Palestine had previously been an observer.
- 5 Netherlands Antilles, as a territory, has ceased to exist. It was previously an associate member.
- 6 Other inter-governmental organisations also participate as observers.

## World Heritage Committee

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 7 Place de Fontenoy  
 75352 Paris 07–SP  
 France

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 Email: Please use the contact form at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-centre/>

Internet: <http://whc.unesco.org>

World Heritage Centre Director: Mechthild Rössler, Germany (appointed by the UNESCO Director-General in September 2015)

### Purpose

The General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. The Convention stipulated the establishment of a World Heritage Committee and a World Heritage List.

The Committee is an inter-governmental body that has been operational since 1976. It is responsible for the implementation of the [Convention](#) Concerning the Protection of the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage. It has the final say, in response to Tentative Lists and nominations submitted by States Parties, as to which natural or cultural properties of outstanding universal value can be inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#).

The Committee determines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates international assistance upon requests from States Parties. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties, decides upon inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger and asks States Parties to take action when properties are not being properly managed. It also decides which properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are to be inscribed on, or removed from, the List of World Heritage in Danger and whether a property should be deleted from the World Heritage List.

The Committee reports on its activities to the General Assembly and to the UNESCO General Conference, reviews the implementation of the Convention and revises the operational guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

As at July 2018, 1092 properties in 167 countries were inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#) – 845 cultural, 209 natural, 38 mixed and 37 transboundary properties. The Convention has 193 States [Parties](#) (as at 29 June 2018).

### Structure

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention elects the 21 countries that sit on the Committee, part of which is replaced every other year. Members’ terms of office

are six years, but in practice most States Parties voluntarily choose to serve four years to allow for rotation. The Bureau consists of seven States Parties elected at the end of each ordinary session of the Committee, a chair, five vice-chairs and a rapporteur. The Bureau coordinates the Committee's work. More governance information is on the website under 'About World Heritage'.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) is the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention. It was established in 1992 to assist the World Heritage Committee and to collaborate with States Parties and advisory bodies.

**Meetings**

The General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets every two years immediately after ordinary sessions of UNESCO's General Conference to elect Committee members, examine the accounts of the World Heritage Fund and decide on major policy issues. The 21st session was held in November 2017 in Paris.

The Committee meets at least once a year. The Bureau meets during Committee sessions as frequently as deemed necessary.

**Membership**

The following list shows the current Committee and the year terms end (at the end of the ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference). The members whose terms end in 2021 were elected in November 2017.

**Members**

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**Term ends 2019**

Angola	Cuba	Tunisia
Azerbaijan	Indonesia	UR of Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Zimbabwe

**Term ends 2021**

Australia	China	Norway
Bahrain	Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Spain
Brazil	Kyrgyzstan	Uganda

**World Health Organization (WHO)**

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Internet: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

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

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

Director-General: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia (appointed in May 2017 by the World Health Assembly for a five-year term, beginning July 2017)

**Purpose**

WHO is the UN system's directing and coordinating authority for health. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Representatives of 61 states adopted the WHO [Constitution](#) in 1946. The Organization formally came into existence in April 1948 and became a UN specialised agency in July 1948. Article 1 of the Constitution defines the WHO's objective as "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". The detailed functions are set out in article 2 of the Constitution.

### Structure

The World Health Assembly is WHO's supreme decision-making body, with the main function of determining policy. The Executive Board comprises 34 members technically qualified in the health field, each one designated by a Member State elected by the World Health Assembly to do so. Members serve three-year terms. The Chair from May 2018 to May 2019 is Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Brazil. See [www.who.int/governance](http://www.who.int/governance) for more information.

### Meetings

The World Health Assembly meets annually, usually in Geneva in May. The Executive Board meets in Geneva at least twice a year, usually in January and May.

### Membership

The WHO has 194 Member States. The three-year Executive Board member terms end with the election of new members at the World Health Assembly.

### Executive Board members

	Previous	Current
<b>Africa (47 members, 7 seats)</b>		
Algeria.....	1969–72 95–98.....	2016–19
Angola.....	1977–80 96–99.....	
Benin.....	1966–69 96–99.....	2017–20
Botswana.....	1977–80 96–99.....	
Burkina Faso.....	1969–72 96–99.....	
Burundi.....	1978–81 1997–2000 09–12.....	2016–19
Cabo Verde.....	1978–81 1998–2001.....	
Cameroon.....	1964–67 92–95 2011–14.....	
Central African Republic.....	1969–72 1998–2001.....	
Chad.....	1978–81 1999–2002 12–15.....	
Comoros.....	1978–81 1999–2002.....	
Congo.....	1979–82 1999–2002 15–18.....	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1967–70 84–87 1999–2002.....	
DR Congo.....	1972–75 93–96 14–17.....	
Equatorial Guinea.....	1984–87 2000–03.....	
Eritrea.....	1983–86 2001–04 14–17.....	
Eswatini.....	1975–78 92–95.....	2017–20
Ethiopia.....	1969–73 2001–04.....	
Gabon.....	1980–83 2002–05.....	2018–21
Gambia.....	1980–83 2002–05 14–17.....	
Ghana.....	1960–63 83–86 2002–05.....	
Guinea.....	1965–68 84–87 2002–05.....	
Guinea-Bissau.....	1981–84 2003–06.....	
Kenya.....	1970–73 84–87 2004–07.....	
Lesotho.....	1971–74 85–88 2004–07.....	
Liberia.....	1951–54 57–60 86–89 2005–08 14–17.....	
Madagascar.....	1961–64 86–89 2005–08.....	
Malawi.....	1973–76 87–90 2007–10.....	



Mali	1963–66 87–90 2006–09
Mauritania	1975–78 87–90 2008–11
Mauritius	1974–77 87–90 2008–11
Mozambique	1981–84 88–91 2010–13
Namibia	2005–08 13–16
Niger	1972–75 89–92 2008–11
Nigeria	1961–62 66–69 89–92 2011–14
Rwanda	1975–78 90–93 2005–08
São Tomé and Príncipe	1981–84 90–93 2007–10
Senegal	1961–64 90–93 2011–14
Seychelles	1981–84 90–93 2010–13
Sierra Leone	1963–66 91–94 2011–14
South Africa	1948–51 54–57 2013–16
Togo	1975–77 93–96
Uganda	1968–71 93–96 2008–11
UR of Tanzania	1975–78 93–96
Zambia	1976–79 94–97
Zimbabwe	1982–85 95–98

**The Americas (35 members, 6 seats)**

Argentina	1955–58 60–62 66–69 74–77 83–86 88–91 95–98 2013–16
Bahamas	1989–92 2007–10
Barbados	1995–98 2010–13
Bolivia	1977–80 91–94 2004–07
Brazil	1948–51 52–55 58–61 63–66 80–83 87–90 95–98 2004–07 08–11 13–16
Canada	1952–59 62–65 68–71 75–78 80–83 85–88 92–95 1997–2000 03–06 09–12 15–18
Chile	1950–53 54–57 61–62 68–72 82–85 89–92 1998–2001 09–12
Colombia	1962–65 72–75 79–82 89–92 2001–04
Costa Rica	1953–56 93–96
Cuba	1951–54 77–80 85–88 94–97 2001–04 12–15
Dominican Republic	2015–18
Ecuador	1955–58 71–74 85–87 2003–06 10–13
El Salvador	1950–53 2006–09
Grenada	2001–04
Guatemala	1958–61 74–77 80–83 1999–2002
Guyana	1975–76 86–89
Haiti	1962–65
Honduras	1976–79 96–99
Jamaica	1968–71 79–82 92–95 2004–07
Mexico	1948–50 56–59 65–68 78–81 86–89 92–95 2005–08 11–14
Nicaragua	1970–73 88–91
Panama	1967–70 83–86 2012–15
Paraguay	1964–67 2007–10
Peru	1959–62 65–68 76–79 1997–2000 07–10
Suriname	2013–16
Trinidad and Tobago	1971–74 82–85 1998–2001
USA	1949–52 54–56 58–60 62–64 66–68 70–72 74–76 78–80 82–85 87–89 91–93 95–97 1999–2001 03–09 10–13 14–17
Uruguay	1971–74 91–94
Venezuela	1949–52 59–62 74–77 83–86 2000–03

**Eastern Mediterranean (21 members, 5 seats)**

Afghanistan.....	1972-75 91-94 2006-09	
Bahrain.....	1978-81 95-98 2004-07	2016-19
Djibouti.....	1983-86 2006-09	2018-21
Egypt.....	1949-51 57-60 67-70 84-87 95-98	
	2001-04 13-16	
Iran.....	1948-49 52-55 58-61 63-66 73-76	
	79-82 88-91 2000-03 12-15	
Iraq.....	1953-56 61-64 82-85 87-93 2005-08	2017-20
Jordan.....	1960-63 74-77 87-90 2000-03 15-18	
Kuwait.....	1964-67 80-83 94-97 2002-05 14-17	
Lebanon.....	1951-54 68-71 86-89 1999-2002 12-15	
Libya.....	1964-67 77-80 88-91 2004-07	2016-19
Morocco.....	1965-68 82-85 93-96 2010-13	
Oman.....	1979-82 1997-2000 08-11	
Pakistan.....	1950-53 55-58 61-63 67-70 76-79	
	82-85 94-97 2003-06 15-18	
Qatar.....	1976-79 92-95 1998-2001 11-14	
Saudi Arabia.....	1954-57 70-73 86-89 2001-04 13-16	
Somalia.....	1966-69 75-78 2009-12	
Sudan.....	1959-62 75-77 89-92 2003-06	2018-21
Syrian AR.....	1956-58 71-74 83-86 92-95 2009-12	
Tunisia.....	1958-59 62-65 77-80 91-94 2007-10	
UAE.....	1981-84 96-99 2007-10	
Yemen.....	1965-68 73-76 80-83 85-88 90-92	
	1998-2001 10-13	

**Europe (53 members, 8 seats)<sup>1</sup>**

Albania.....	2013-16	
Andorra.....	2013-16	
Armenia.....	2010-13	
Austria.....	1953-56 70-73 88-91	
Azerbaijan.....	2005-08 12-15	
Belarus.....	1948-50	
Belgium.....	1951-54 68-71 83-86 1999-2002 12-15	
Bulgaria.....	1969-72 81-84 91-94	
Croatia.....	1995-98 12-15	
Cyprus.....	1969-72 85-88 1997-2000	
Czech Republic.....	2003-06	
Denmark.....	1952-55 71-74 91-94 2006-09	
Estonia.....	2009-12	
Finland.....	1955-58 75-78 94-97	2018-21
France.....	1948-2001 03-06 09-12 15-18	
Georgia.....		2017-20
Germany.....	1957-60 67-70 73-80 85-88 1997-2000	
	09-12	2018-21
Greece.....	1951-54 76-79 91-94	
Hungary.....	1972-75 84-87 2008-11	
Iceland.....	1961-63 83-86 2003-06	
Ireland.....	1959-62 95-98	
Israel.....	1961-64 93-96	2018-21
Italy.....	1950-53 56-59 61-64 71-74 2000-03	2017-20
Kazakhstan.....	2001-04 15-18	
Latvia.....	2006-09	
Lithuania.....	2000-03 12-15	
Luxembourg.....	1959-62 2004-07	

Malta .....	1985–88 2015–18	
Netherlands .....	1948–51 63–66 79–82 1997–2000 .....	2016–19
Norway .....	1948–49 63–66 79–82 1997–2000 10–13	
Poland .....	1948–51 61–64 73–76 85–88 1996–2000	
Portugal .....	1955–58 77–80 92–95 2005–08	
Republic of Moldova .....	2007–10	
Romania .....	1967–70 80–83 2004–07 .....	2018–21
Russian Federation .....	1948–50 1958–2005 08–11 14–17	
Serbia .....	1948–51 64–67 75–78 89–92 2009–12	
Slovenia .....	2006–09	
Spain .....	1961–64 81–84 89–92 2002–05	
Sweden .....	1949–52 67–70 87–90 2000–03 15–18	
Switzerland .....	1953–56 73–76 1999–2002 11–14	
Turkey .....	1949–52 64–67 79–82 93–96 2006–09 .....	2016–19
UK .....	1948–99 2001–04 07–10 14–17	
Uzbekistan .....	2011–14	

**South-East Asia (11 members, 3 seats)**

Bangladesh .....	1975–78 87–90 1998–2001 08–11	
Bhutan .....	1995–98 2005–08 .....	2016–19
DPRK .....	1990–93 2000–03 13–16	
India .....	1948–51 56–59 65–68 77–80 88–91 1999–2002 09–12	
Indonesia .....	1953–56 63–66 72–75 84–88 96–99 2007–10 .....	2018–21
Maldives .....	1981–84 91–94 2002–05 12–15	
Myanmar .....	1954–57 66–69 78–81 90–93 2001–04 11–14	
Nepal .....	1959–62 69–72 83–86 93–96 2003–06 14–17	
Sri Lanka .....	1948–49 51–54 62–65 74–77 86–89 1997–2000 06–09 .....	2017–20
Thailand .....	1950–53 60–63 71–74 84–87 94–97 2004–07 15–18	
Timor-Leste .....	2010–13	

**Western Pacific (27 members, 5 seats)**

Australia .....	1948–49 57–60 67–70 75–78 85–88 95–98 2004–07 12–15 .....	2018–21
Brunei Darussalam .....	2009–12	
China .....	1948–50 73–76 78–85 1990–2009 10–13 14–17 .....	2018–21
Cook Islands .....	1997–2000	
Fiji .....	1976–79 .....	2016–19
Japan .....	1954–57 61–64 69–72 75–76 81–84 87–90 1992–2003 05–08 09–16 .....	2017–20
Lao PDR .....	1970–73 1998–2001	
Malaysia .....	1964–67 82–85 2012–15	
Mongolia .....	1968–71 80–83 92–95 2010–13	
New Zealand .....	1952–55 63–66 72–75 79–82 2007–10 15–18	
Papua New Guinea .....	1989–92 2011–14	
Philippines .....	1949–52 55–58 66–69 76–79 91–94 2001–04 15–18	
ROK .....	1960–63 84–87 95–98 2001–04 07–10 13–16	
Samoa .....	1979–82 2008–11	
Singapore .....	2006–09	
Tonga .....	1985–86 88–91 2004–07	
Vanuatu .....	1999–2002	
Viet Nam .....	1958–61 93–96 2003–06 .....	2016–19

**Members that have not served on the Executive Board**

**Africa**

South Sudan

**The Americas**

Antigua and Barbuda

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Vincent and the

Belize

Saint Lucia

Grenadines

Dominica

**Europe**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

San Marino

The former Yugoslav Republic  
of Macedonia

Kyrgyzstan

Slovakia

Turkmenistan

Monaco

Tajikistan

Ukraine

Montenegro

**Western Pacific**

Cambodia

Micronesia

Palau

Kiribati

Nauru

Solomon Islands

Marshall Islands

Niue

Tuvalu

**Associate members**

Puerto Rico

Tokelau

**Note**

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Board from 1948–51, 1964–67, 1975–78 and 1989–92. Czechoslovakia served on the Executive Board from 1965–68, 1976–79 and 1988–91.

**International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**

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Secretary-General: Fang Liu, China (appointed by the ICAO Council from 1 August 2015; reappointed for a second three-year term from 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2021)

**Purpose**

The ICAO was created under the 1944 [Convention](#) on International Civil Aviation to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the planning and development of international air transport to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world (article 44). ICAO works with the Convention's 192 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. The Organization, a specialised agency of the UN, came into existence on 4 April 1947 after 26 states had ratified the Convention.

**Structure**

The [Assembly](#) is the ICAO's sovereign body. It meets to review the Organization's work and establish guidelines for future activities.

The **Council** is the executive body, comprising 36 contracting states elected by the ordinary session of the Assembly for three-year terms. The Assembly gives adequate representation to states of chief importance to air transport, states not otherwise included that make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation, and states whose designation will ensure that all major geographical areas of the world are represented.

The Council President is Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu, Nigeria, who was re-elected in November 2016 for a second three-year term.

The Council submits annual reports to the Assembly; carries out the directions of the Assembly; and discharges the duties and obligations laid on it by the Convention. It also administers the finances of ICAO; appoints and defines the duties of the Air Transport Committee, as well as the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Unlawful Interference, the Technical Co-operation Committee and the Human Resources Committee. It appoints the members of the Air Navigation Commission and it elects the members of the **Edward Warner Award** Committee.

The Air Navigation Commission (ANC) considers and recommends SARPs and Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) for adoption or approval by the Council. The Commission is composed of 19 members who have “suitable qualifications and experience in the science and practice of aeronautics”, as outlined in the Convention. Although ANC Commissioners are nominated by specific ICAO Member States, and appointed by the Council, they do not represent the interest of any particular state or region. Rather they act independently and utilise their expertise in the interest of the entire international civil aviation community.

More governance information is on the website under ‘[About ICAO](#)’.

**Meetings**

The Assembly meets at least every three years, most recently in September/October 2016 in Montréal, Canada.

**Membership**

The ICAO has 192 members. The three-year Council terms end at the 2019 Assembly session.

**Council members (36)**

	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Current</b>
Algeria.....	1980–86 1998–2004.....	2016–19
Angola.....	1995–98	
Argentina.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
Australia.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
Austria.....	2004–07	
Belgium.....	1947–59 62–74 83–86 92–95 2010–13	
Bolivia.....	1995–98 2013–16	
Botswana.....	1998–2001	
Brazil.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
Burkina Faso.....	2010–16	
Cabo Verde.....		2016–19
Cameroon.....	1980–83 1992–2016	
Canada.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
Chile.....	1947–50 89–92 2002–07 13–16	
China.....	1974–2016.....	2016–19
Colombia.....	1962–86 1992–2001 04–07 10–13.....	2016–19
Congo.....	1962–73.....	2016–19
Costa Rica.....	1965–68 74–77 2001–04	

Cuba .....	1986-89 1998-2004 10-13 .....	2016-19
Czech Republic .....	1947-48 65-95 2001-04 .....	
Denmark .....	1950-53 59-62 68-71 80-83 95-98 2010-13 .....	
Dominican Republic .....	2007-10 13-16 .....	
Ecuador .....	1992-95 2007-10 .....	2016-19
Egypt .....	1947-2016 .....	2016-19
El Salvador .....	1980-83 95-98 2007-10 .....	
Eswatini .....	2010-13 .....	
Ethiopia .....	2001-07 .....	
Finland .....	1977-80 89-92 2004-07 .....	
France .....	1948-2016 .....	2016-19
Germany .....	1959-2016 .....	2016-19
Ghana .....	1986-92 2004-10 .....	
Guatemala .....	1959-62 68-71 83-86 2010-13 .....	
Honduras .....	1977-80 89-92 2004-07 .....	
Hungary .....	2004-07 .....	
Iceland .....	1992-2001 07-10 .....	
India .....	1947-2016 .....	2016-19
Indonesia .....	1968-2001 .....	
Iraq .....	1980-92 .....	
Ireland .....	1947-59 2001-04 .....	2016-19
Italy .....	1950-2016 .....	2016-19
Jamaica .....	1977-86 .....	
Japan .....	1956-2016 .....	2016-19
Kenya .....	1965-68 74-77 83-89 1992-2001 13-16 .....	2016-19
Lebanon .....	1953-86 1992-2007 .....	
Libya .....	2013-16 .....	
Madagascar .....	1974-86 89-92 .....	
Malaysia .....	2007-10 13-16 .....	2016-19
Mauritius .....	2001-04 .....	
Mexico .....	1962-2016 .....	2016-19
Morocco .....	1947-59 74-80 92-98 2010-13 .....	
Mozambique .....	2004-07 .....	
Namibia .....	2007-10 .....	
Netherlands .....	1947-71 73-74 80-83 89-92 1998-2001 .....	
Nicaragua .....	1962-65 71-74 92-95 2013-16 .....	
Nigeria .....	1962-2016 .....	2016-19
Norway .....	1953-56 62-65 71-74 83-86 1998-2001 13-16 .....	
Pakistan .....	1973-2007 .....	
Panama .....	1986-2001 .....	2016-19
Paraguay .....	2001-04 10-13 .....	
Peru .....	1947-49 50 86-89 2004-07 10-13 .....	
Philippines .....	1950-51 53-55 59-68 .....	
Poland .....	2013-16 .....	
Portugal .....	1947-62 2013-16 .....	
ROK .....	2001-16 .....	2016-19
Romania .....	1995-98 2005-10 .....	
Russian Federation .....	1971-2016 .....	2016-19
Saint Lucia .....	2004-07 .....	
Saudi Arabia .....	1986-2016 .....	2016-19
Senegal .....	1968-2004 .....	
Singapore .....	2003-16 .....	2016-19
Slovakia .....	1998-2001 .....	
Slovenia .....	2010-13 .....	
South Africa .....	1950-65 2003-16 .....	2016-19

Spain.....	1951–2016.....	2016–19
Sweden.....	1947–50 56–59 65–68 74–77 86–89 2001–04.....	2016–19
Switzerland.....	1986–89 95–98 2002–10	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1973–77 89–98	
Tunisia.....	1962–74 86–92 2004–10	
Turkey.....	1947–48.....	2016–19
Uganda.....	1971–74 80–83 2007–13	
UAE.....	2007–16.....	2016–19
UK.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
UR of Tanzania.....	1968–71 77–80 83–95 2013–16.....	2016–19
USA.....	1947–2016.....	2016–19
Uruguay.....	1998–2001 07–10.....	2016–19
Venezuela.....	1980–92 95–98 2001–04 07–10 13–16	

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

Twitter: [@UPU\\_UN](https://twitter.com/UPU_UN)

YouTube: [www.youtube.com/universalpostalunion](https://www.youtube.com/universalpostalunion)

Director-General: Bishar A Hussein, Kenya (elected by the UPU Congress in 2012, took office January 2013 and reappointed in October 2016)

### Purpose

Created in 1874, the UPU is an inter-governmental organisation and the primary forum for cooperation between governments, postal entities and other stakeholders in the worldwide postal sector. In addition to maintaining a universal network, the UPU establishes the rules for international mail exchanges among its 192 members and makes recommendations to stimulate mail volume growth and to improve the quality of service for customers.

Every four years, UPU member countries adopt a global strategy for the postal sector. The most recent is the Istanbul World Postal Strategy, which was adopted in 2016 during the Universal Postal Congress. The Strategy focuses on three broad goals: to improve the interoperability of network infrastructure; to ensure sustainable and modern products; and to foster effective market and sector functioning.

As a specialised agency of the UN since 1948, the UPU collaborates with many UN programmes and agencies to promote the role of the postal sector in areas such as development and technical cooperation, trade facilitation, financial inclusion, security, e-commerce, disaster-risk reduction and climate change.

World Post Day is celebrated annually on 9 October.

### Structure

The [Universal Postal Congress](#) is the four-yearly conference at which Acts of the Union, including the Constitution, are revised and members of the [Council of Administration](#) (CA) and [Postal Operations Council](#) (POC) are elected.

The CA supervises the UPU's work between congresses. Forty member countries are elected at the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms. The 41st member is the Congress host country, which usually becomes the Chair. The Chair for 2016–20 is Turkey.

The POC is responsible for operational, commercial, technical and economic postal matters. Forty member countries are elected at Congress on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The POC members elect the Chair. The Chair for 2016–20 is Japan.

In addition, the UPU [Consultative Committee](#) (CC), created by the 2004 Bucharest Congress, gives postal stakeholders other than public postal operators and regulators a voice. It consists of non-governmental organisations, delivery service providers, workers' organisations, suppliers of goods and services to the postal sector and other organisations that have an interest in international postal services. The CC also includes UPU members named by the CA and POC.

The International Bureau is the UPU's Permanent Secretariat with headquarters in Berne, Switzerland. It provides logistical and technical support for the UPU's bodies. It also serves as an office of liaison, information and consultation, and promotes technical cooperation among UPU members.

More governance information is on the website under '[The UPU](#)'.

### Meetings

The Congress meets every four years, most recently in September/October 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey, and is scheduled to next meet in September/October 2020 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

The UPU was scheduled to hold an Extraordinary Congress in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 2018, during which a two-day Ministerial Strategy Conference was scheduled to examine the postal trends and developments that will shape the next strategy.

The CA and POC meet annually at the UPU headquarters in Switzerland, and the CC meets once a year, usually at UPU headquarters, at the same time as the POC session.

### Membership

Any UN Member State may become a member of the UPU. Countries that are not UN members may become a UPU member, provided that the request is approved by at least two-thirds of the UPU member countries. As at June 2018, the UPU had 192 members – all UN members except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau, plus non-UN members Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (formerly Netherlands Antilles); Overseas Territories (UK); and the Vatican.

The following list shows the CA and POC members for the current term. The CC members are listed on the website under 'The UPU' and '[Consultative Committee](#)'. The CC Chair is from the Latin American Association of Private Posts and Postal Operators (ALACOPP).

## Postal Operations Council (POC) and Council of Administration (CA) members 2017–20

### Zone 1 – Western Hemisphere

Argentina: POC	Chile: POC	Mexico: CA
Barbados: CA	Costa Rica: CA	Paraguay: CA
Brazil: CA, POC	Cuba: POC, CA	USA: POC
Canada: POC	Dominican Republic: CA	Uruguay: CA, POC

### Zone 2 – Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Azerbaijan: POC	Poland: CA, POC
Bulgaria: CA	Romania: CA, POC
Kazakhstan: CA	Russian Federation: POC



### Zone 3 – Western Europe

Austria: POC  
Belgium: CA, POC  
Finland: POC  
France: POC  
Georgia: CA, POC

Germany: CA, POC  
Italy: CA, POC  
Netherlands: POC  
Portugal: POC

Spain: CA, POC  
Switzerland: CA, POC  
Turkey: CA (Chair), POC  
UK: CA, POC

### Zone 4 – Southern Asia, Oceania

Australia: CA, POC  
Bangladesh: POC  
China: CA, POC  
India: POC  
Indonesia: CA

Iran: CA  
Japan: CA, POC (Chair)  
Malaysia: CA  
New Zealand: POC  
Pakistan: CA

ROK: CA, POC  
Singapore: POC  
Thailand: POC  
UAE: CA  
Viet Nam: CA

### Zone 5 – Africa

Algeria: CA  
Burkina Faso: CA  
Côte d'Ivoire: CA  
Egypt: POC  
Ethiopia: CA

Ghana: POC  
Kenya: CA, POC  
Morocco: CA, POC  
Senegal: POC  
South Africa: CA

Sudan: CA  
Tunisia: CA, POC  
Uganda: CA  
UR of Tanzania: POC  
Zambia: CA

## International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

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

Secretary-General: Houlin Zhao (since January 2015; elected by ITU Member States in October 2014 for a four-year term)

### Purpose

ITU is the UN's specialised agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs) and brings together governments and industry to coordinate global telecommunication networks and services. ITU was founded in 1865 in Paris as the International Telegraph Union. The 1932 Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference decided the current name, which came into use on 1 January 1934.

The strategic plan for 2016–19 was approved at the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference. The plan outlines ITU's four strategic goals:

1. Growth: enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunications/ICTs
2. Inclusiveness: bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all
3. Sustainability: manage challenges resulting from telecommunications/ICT development
4. Innovation and partnership: lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunications/ICT environment.

### Structure

The Plenipotentiary Conference is ITU's supreme organ. Conferences are composed of ITU's Member State delegations, which determine ITU's underlying policies, direction and activities, and make decisions relating to its structure through a treaty called the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

The ITU Council comprises 48 Member States elected by the Conference with due regard to the equitable distribution of seats among the five world regions (details in the list of members). It acts on behalf of the Conference between its meetings. More information is on the website under 'Governance'.

**Meetings**

The Plenipotentiary Conference is convened every four years. [PP-18](#) is scheduled to be held in Dubai, UAE, from 29 October to 16 November 2018. The Council meets annually. ITU also regularly convenes international meetings, conferences and seminars. World conferences on international telecommunications encompass three main sectors: radiocommunication, standardisation and development.

**Membership**

ITU has 193 [Member States](#) (all UN Member States except Palau, plus the Vatican) and more than 800 [sector members](#) and [associates](#) from industry, international and regional organisations, as well as [academia](#). [Sector members](#) are entitled to participate, with specific rights and obligations, in the work of one or more ITU sectors. About 100 associates also take part in some ITU work under special arrangements with the sectors. It is up to each sector to admit associates as members.

ITU [Council](#) members were most recently elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference in October/November 2014. Member States are listed on the website under 'Members' Zone' and '[Member States](#)', and Council members under 'ITU Council' and '[Council membership](#)'.

**Council members (48)**

	Previous	Current
<b>The Americas (9 seats)</b>		
Argentina .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Bahamas .....	1994–98	
Brazil .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Canada .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Chile .....	1994–98	
Colombia .....	1982–94	
Costa Rica .....	2010–14	2014–18
Cuba .....	1989–2014	2014–18
Jamaica .....	1989–94	
Mexico .....	1952–2014	2014–18
Paraguay .....	2010–14	2014–18
Peru .....	1982–89	
Saint Lucia .....	1998–2002	
Suriname .....	2006–10	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1973–82 2006–10	
USA .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Venezuela .....	1965–2014	2014–18
<b>Western Europe (8 seats)</b>		
Denmark .....	1994–2002	
France .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Germany .....	1959–2014	2014–18
Greece .....	1989–94 2010–14	2014–18
Hungary .....	1973–82	
Ireland .....	1965–73	
Italy .....	1947–2014	2014–18
Lithuania .....		2014–18
Norway .....	2002–06	
Portugal .....	1947–52 1994–2010	
Spain .....	1973–2014	2014–18
Sweden .....	1973–94 2006–14	
Switzerland .....	1947–2014	2014–18

OTHER BODIES

Turkey.....	2002–14 .....	2014–18
UK .....	1947–89 1994–2002 .....	

**Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (5 seats)<sup>1</sup>**

Azerbaijan .....		2014–18
Bulgaria .....	1989–2014 .....	2014–18
Czech Republic.....	1993–2014 .....	
Poland.....	1965–82 1994–2006 10–14 .....	2014–18
Romania .....	1973–89 1994–2014 .....	2014–18
Russian Federation .....	1947–2014 .....	2014–18
Ukraine .....	1994–98 2006–10 .....	
Uzbekistan.....	1947–59 .....	

**Africa (13 seats)**

Algeria.....	1965–2014 .....	2014–18
Benin.....	1982–98 .....	
Burkina Faso .....	1989–2014 .....	2014–18
Cabo Verde .....	1989–98 .....	
Cameroon.....	1973–2014 .....	
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1998–2002 .....	
DR Congo .....	1973–82 .....	
Egypt.....	1973–2014 .....	2014–18
Ethiopia .....	1959–89 .....	
Gabon.....	1998–2002 .....	
Ghana.....	2002–14 .....	2014–18
Kenya.....	1982–2014 .....	2014–18
Madagascar .....	1965–73 .....	
Mali .....	1989–2014 .....	2014–18
Morocco .....	1959–2014 .....	2014–18
Nigeria .....	1965–98 2002–14 .....	2014–18
Rwanda.....	2010–14 .....	2014–18
Senegal.....	1973–2014 .....	2014–18
South Africa .....	1994–2014 .....	
Tunisia.....	1959–2014 .....	2014–18
Uganda.....	1965–73 2002–06 .....	2014–18
UR of Tanzania.....	1973–2002 06–10 .....	2014–18
Zambia.....	1982–89 .....	

**Asia and Australasia (13 seats)**

Australia.....	1959–2014 .....	2014–18
Bangladesh.....	2010–14 .....	2014–18
China.....	1947–2014 .....	2014–18
India.....	1952–2014 .....	2014–18
Indonesia.....	1982–98 2002–14 .....	2014–18
Iran .....	1973–82 2002–06 .....	
Japan.....	1959–2014 .....	2014–18
Kuwait.....	1982–2002 10–14 .....	2014–18
Lebanon .....	1965–89 .....	
Malaysia.....	1973–82 1989–2014 .....	
Pakistan.....	1982–2010 .....	2014–18
Philippines.....	1982–2002 06–14 .....	2014–18
ROK.....	1989–2014 .....	2014–18
Saudi Arabia.....	1965–2014 .....	2014–18
Thailand.....	1973–2014 .....	2014–18
UAE.....	2006–14 .....	2014–18
Viet Nam.....	1994–2006 .....	

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**Note**

1 Czechoslovakia served on the Council from 1989–92. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council from 1989–92.

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## World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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Case Postale 2300  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

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Fax: +41 22 730 8181  
Email: [wmo@wmo.int](mailto:wmo@wmo.int)

Internet: <http://public.wmo.int/en>

Secretary-General: Petteri Taalas, Finland (appointed by the 17th WMO Congress in June 2015 for a four-year term from January 2016)

### Purpose

The WMO is the UN's specialised agency on the state and behaviour of the earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources. It is the successor to the International Meteorological Organization, which was established in 1873. The WMO formally came into existence in 1950 and became a UN specialised agency in 1951.

Article 2 of the WMO Convention, which was signed in Washington in 1947 and came into force in 1950, defined the Organization's purposes as being to:

- Facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations, as well as hydrological and other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres charged with the provision of meteorological and related services
- Promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapid exchange of meteorological and related information
- Promote standardisation of meteorological and related observations, and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics
- Further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities
- Promote activities in operational hydrology and further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services
- Encourage research and training in meteorology and, as appropriate, in related fields, and assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

### Structure

The World Meteorological Congress is the WMO's supreme body. It determines general policies, elects the President, Vice-Presidents and Executive Council members, and appoints the Secretary-General.

The Executive Council comprises 37 members, all of whom are directors of national meteorological or hydrometeorological services and serve in their individual capacities. Members include the WMO's President and three Vice-Presidents, who are elected by the Congress, and the six Regional Association Presidents (*ex officio* members). The remaining 27 members are elected by the Congress. When a vacancy occurs among the 27 elected members between Congress sessions, an acting member is designated by the Executive Council.

There are six regional associations: Africa; Asia; South America; North America, Central America and the Caribbean; South-West Pacific; and Europe. Each regional association elects its own

president every four years. There are eight technical commissions: atmospheric sciences, aeronautical meteorology, agricultural meteorology, basic systems, hydrology, instruments and methods of observation, oceanography and marine meteorology, and climatology.

More governance information is on the website under '[Governance](#)'.

**Meetings**

The Congress meets once every four years, most recently at the 17th session in May/June 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Executive Council meets annually; the regional associations once every four years; and the technical commissions usually once every four years. The Presidents of the technical commissions meet annually.

**Membership**

The WMO comprises 185 [Member States](#) and six territories. Apart from regional association presidents, the Council members serve terms that finish at the end of Congress in the year shown.

**Executive Council members (37)\***

	Previous	Current
Algeria .....	1987–91	
Angola .....	1979–80	
Argentina .....	1975–2000 03–15 .....	2015–19
Australia .....	1958–2017 .....	2017–19
Austria .....	1994–98 .....	2018–21
Bahamas .....	2009–13	
Bahrain .....	2000–08	
Belgium .....	1963–71	
Belize .....	2002–03 05–08	
Benin .....	1997–2001	
Botswana .....	1995–2003	
Brazil .....	1974–99 2001–16 .....	2018–19
British Caribbean Territories .....	1983–2015 .....	2015–19
Burkina Faso .....	2005	
Burundi .....	1993–97	
Cameroon .....	1979–81 86–95 2001–03 .....	2015–19
Canada .....	1975–2015 .....	2015–19
Chile .....	1980–82 89 2007 08–11 .....	2015–18
China .....	1973–2017 .....	2017–19
Colombia .....	1971–83 91–92 95–99	
Congo .....	1981–87 1999–2001 11–15	
Cook Islands .....	2005–10	
Costa Rica .....	1986–91 2003–17 .....	2017–21
Côte d'Ivoire .....	1986–87 90–95 2014–15 .....	2015–19
Croatia .....	2009–18	
Cuba .....	1983–84	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten <sup>1</sup> .....	1993–95 1997–2005 .....	2016–19
Czech Republic .....	1995–99 2004–07	
Denmark .....	1999–2003	
Ecuador .....	1963–71 2000–03 11–15	
Egypt .....	1955–85 87–91 95–99 2003–06 07–11 .....	2017–19
Ethiopia .....	1982–90 2003–05 14–15 .....	2015–19
Fiji .....	1995–2003 11–15 .....	2015–19
Finland .....	1983–90 2007–15	
France .....	1951–2006 07–15 .....	2015–19

Gambia .....	1994-95	
Germany .....	1963-2015	2015-19
Ghana .....	1979-81 87-91 2003-06	
Greece .....	1989-94	
Guatemala .....	1973-77	
Guinea .....	2002-14	2015-19
Honduras .....	1991-93	
Hungary .....	1979-81 2000-01	
Iceland .....		2018-19
India .....	1979-99 2002-17	2017-19
Indonesia .....	1993-99 2001-02 07-17	2017-21
Iran .....	1969-79 1991-2011	
Iraq .....	1979-82	
Israel .....	1995-2002	
Italy .....	1983-95 1998-2000 03-15	2016-19
Japan .....	1967-2015	2016-19
Jordan .....	1987-91 2003-06	
Kenya .....	1971-2013	
Lesotho .....	1994-95 2003-07	
Lithuania .....	2002-05	
Luxembourg .....	1955-71	
Malawi .....	1981-82 91-95	
Malaysia .....	1979-86 95-96 1998-2001 03-05 06-15	
Mali .....	1990-2001 06-07	
Mauritania .....	2007-11	
Mauritius .....	1975-79 2007-11	
Mexico .....	1979-85 1995-2002 07-09 13-16	
Mongolia .....	1975 1994-2000	
Morocco .....	1983-87 1999-2003 11-16	
Mozambique .....	2006-07	
Myanmar .....	1982-84	
Namibia .....	2007-11	2018-19
Nepal .....	1983-87	
Netherlands .....	1991-95	
New Caledonia .....	1962-71	
New Zealand .....	1986-88 2003-07 10-11	
Niger .....	1985-91 2012-14	
Nigeria .....	1973-83 91-93 1995-2002 07-17	2018-19
Norway .....	1979-83 90-94	
Pakistan .....	1971-91 2003-07	
Panama .....	1987-91 2008-09	
Paraguay .....	1959-63 91-99 2003-05 11-17	
Peru .....	1983-87 2007-11	2018-19
Philippines .....	1974-95 97-99	
Poland .....	1971-75 1991-2003 07-16	
Portugal .....	1984-87 2001-02	
Qatar .....	1986-95 2012-17	
ROK .....	2000 07-17	2018-19
Russian Federation .....	1951-2003 04-18	2018-19
Rwanda .....	1991-92 98-99 2006-07	
Saudi Arabia .....	1983-2002 07-15	2015-19
Senegal .....	1975-85 95-97 2001-04 11-12	
Singapore .....	1967-74 89-92 2002-06	2015-19
South Africa .....	1995-2005 07-16	2018-19
Spain .....	1983-96 1999-2000 03-15	2015-19
Sudan .....	1959-63 91-95 2010-12	

Sweden .....	1955–79
Switzerland .....	1971–75 2003–09
Syrian AR .....	1979–84 2001–03
Togo .....	1983–90
Tonga .....	2014
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1994–97
Tunisia .....	1975–79 91–95
Turkey .....	2015–19
UAE .....	2017–21
Uganda .....	1971–79
UK .....	1979–2018
UR of Tanzania .....	1975–79 1995–2007 12–15
USA .....	1951–2017
Uruguay .....	1982–91 1999–2000 03–05
Uzbekistan .....	2008–12
Venezuela .....	1971–79 86–88 94–95 1999–2003 06–10
Zambia .....	1983–87 2011–15
Zimbabwe .....	1987–91 2014–17

### Executive Council Bureau for 2015–19

#### President

David Grimes, Canada

#### Acting First Vice-President

Celeste Saulo, Argentina

#### Second Vice-President

Celeste Saulo, Argentina

#### Third Vice-President

Vacant as at 29 June 2018

#### Presidents of regional associations

Region I, Africa: Daouda  
Konate, Côte d'Ivoire  
(Acting President)

Region II, Asia: Abdulla Ahmed  
Al Mandoos, UAE

Region III, South America:  
Guillermo E Navarro, Chile

Region IV, North America,  
Central America and the  
Caribbean: Juan Carlos  
Fallas Sojo, Costa Rica

Region V, South-West Pacific:  
Andi Eka Sakya, Indonesia

Region VI, Europe: Michael  
Staudinger, Austria

#### Members that have not served on the Executive Council

Afghanistan	DR Congo	Kuwait
Albania	Djibouti	Kyrgyzstan
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Lao PDR
Azerbaijan	Dominican Republic	Latvia
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Lebanon
Barbados	Eritrea	Liberia
Belarus	Estonia	Libya
Bhutan	Eswatini	Macau, China
Bolivia	French Polynesia	Madagascar
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gabon	Maldives
Brunei Darussalam	Georgia	Malta
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	Micronesia
Cabo Verde	Guyana	Montenegro
Cambodia	Haiti	Nicaragua
Central African Republic	Hong Kong, China	Niue
Chad	Ireland	Oman
Comoros	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Republic of Moldova
DPRK	Kiribati	Romania

Saint Lucia	Somalia	Timor-Leste
Samoa	South Sudan	Turkmenistan
São Tomé and Príncipe	Sri Lanka	Tuvalu
Serbia <sup>2</sup>	Suriname	Ukraine
Seychelles	Tajikistan	Vanuatu
Sierra Leone	Thailand	Viet Nam
Slovakia	The former Yugoslav	Yemen
Slovenia	Republic of Macedonia	
Solomon Islands		

Notes

- \* Current terms are as at June 2018. Further details can be found on the WMO Executive Council website.
- 1 Group membership of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba was officially dissolved on 10 October 2010 and has been replaced by the group membership of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, as a Member territory.
- 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

**International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

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 Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMOHQ](https://www.facebook.com/IMOHQ)  
 Twitter: @IMOHQ

Secretary-General: Kitack Lim, ROK (elected by the IMO Council in June 2015 for a four-year period beginning 1 January 2016)

**Purpose**

The IMO is the UN specialised agency responsible for the safety of life at sea, maritime security and the protection of the marine environment through prevention of pollution caused by ships. It facilitates cooperation among governments to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, and efficiency in navigation. It deals with legal matters connected with international shipping, including liability and compensation regimes, as well as with facilitation of international maritime traffic. It is also responsible for providing technical assistance in maritime matters to developing countries.

The Organization was created by the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, which concluded at Geneva in 1948 and came into force in 1958. The first Assembly was convened in London in 1959. Prior to 22 May 1982 (the date of entry into force of the 1975 amendments to the Convention), the Organization’s name was the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The IMO convenes international conferences on shipping matters and for drafting international conventions or agreements on this subject. The current emphasis is on ensuring relevant conventions and treaties are properly implemented by the countries that have accepted them. The IMO has adopted a mandatory Member State audit scheme.

The IMO also acts as a secretariat in respect of the [Convention](#) on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, adopted in London in 1972, which is being superseded by its 1996 Protocol which regulates the disposal into the sea of waste materials generated on land. Consultative meetings are normally held once a year. IMO has implemented procedural changes since its inception to ensure that treaty changes can be introduced more quickly. One of the most successful of these has been the process known as ‘tacit acceptance’, which has been included in most technical conventions adopted by IMO



since the early 1970s. Rather than requiring ‘explicit acceptance’ to adopt amendments to a treaty, the tacit acceptance procedure means that amendments enter into force on a set date unless they are specifically rejected by a specific number of countries.

**Structure**

The Assembly is the IMO’s highest governing body and consists of all Member States. It is responsible for approving the IMO’s work programme, voting the budget and determining the financial arrangements. It also elects the Council.

The 40-member Council is the IMO’s executive organ. Between Assembly sessions, the Council performs all the Assembly’s functions except for making recommendations to governments on maritime safety and pollution prevention. This function is reserved for the Assembly by article 15(j) of the Convention. The Council is responsible for appointing the IMO Secretary-General, subject to the Assembly’s approval. Council members are elected for two-year terms from three categories of states so as to represent shipping interests and the major areas of the world.

There are five main committees: Maritime Safety, Marine Environment Protection, Legal, Technical Cooperation and Facilitation. All IMO committees are open to all member governments on an equal basis. More governance information is on the website under ‘About IMO’ and ‘Structure’.

**Meetings**

The Assembly meets once every two years in regular session, but may also meet in extraordinary session if necessary. Its 30th regular session was held from 27 November to 6 December 2017. The meetings programme is on the [website](#).

**Membership**

The IMO has 174 [members](#) and three associate members. Council members are elected for a biennium, with their two-year terms beginning immediately after each regular session of the Assembly. Council members elected at the most recent Assembly in December 2017, whose term ends in November 2019, are referenced below as serving for the 2018–19 biennium.

IMO elections take place pursuant to three categories, rather than by region. Category A Council members are the 10 states with the largest interest in providing international shipping services; Category B Council members are the 10 other states with the largest interest in international seaborne trade; Category C Council members are the 20 states not elected under either category A or B that have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election will ensure the representation of all major areas of the world. The categories for current terms are noted in brackets in the following list.

**Council members (2018–19 biennium)**

	<b>Previous<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Current</b>
<b>African states</b>		
Algeria.....	1972–79 84–99 2004–07	
Egypt (C).....	1978–2013 15–16	2018–19
Gabon.....	1984–87	
Ghana.....	1986–87 96–97 2002–05	
Kenya (C).....	1978–79 2002–03 06–17	2018–19
Liberia (C).....	1978–91 98–99 2012–17	2018–19
Madagascar.....	1964–71	
Morocco (C).....	1980–81 84–87 90–97 2000–01 12–17	2018–19

Nigeria	1974-85 88-95 2002-05 08-11	
South Africa (C)	1998-2017	2018-19
Tunisia	1998-99	

**Asia-Pacific states**

Bangladesh	1982-87 2002-17	
China (A)	1976-81 84-87 1990-2017	2018-19
Cyprus (C)	1992-2017	2018-19
India (B)	1960-83 1986-2017	2018-19
Indonesia (C)	1974-79 1986-2017	2018-19
Iran	1992-97	
Japan (A)	1960-2017	2018-19
Kuwait	1978-91 94-95	
Lebanon	1982-91 2002-03	
Malaysia (C)	2006-17	2018-19
Pakistan	1978-81 88-93	
Philippines (C)	1990-93 1998-2017	2018-19
ROK (A)	1992-2017	2018-19
Saudi Arabia	1982-97 2004-11	
Singapore (C)	1994-2017	2018-19
Thailand (C)	2008-17	2018-19
UAE (B)		2018-19

**Eastern European states**

Bulgaria	1984-85	
Poland	1980-83 86-91 94-99 2002-05	
Romania	1978-79	
Russian Federation (A)	1960-2017	2018-19

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

Argentina	1976-79 1984-2017	
Bahamas (C)	1992-95 2000-17	2018-19
Barbados	1990-91	
Brazil (B)	1968-2017	2018-19
Chile (C)	1984-85 2002-17	2018-19
Cuba	1980-81 84-85	
Honduras	2002-03	
Jamaica (C)	1980-83 2008-15	2018-19
Mexico (C)	1978-79 82-83 86-87 1990-2017	2018-19
Panama (A)	1980-83 86-89 92-93 1996-2017	2018-19
Peru (C)	1978-81 88-89 2016-17	2018-19
Trinidad and Tobago	1984-89	
Venezuela	2002-05	

**Western European and Other states**

Australia (B)	1986-2017	2018-19
Belgium (C)	1960-75 2006-07 10-17	2018-19
Canada (B)	1960-2017	2018-19
Denmark (C)	2002-17	2018-19
Finland	1998-2001	
France (B)	1960-2017	2018-19
Germany (B)	1960-2017	2018-19
Greece (A)	1980-2017	2018-19
Italy (A)	1982-83 1986-2017	2018-19
Malta (C)	1978-79 2000-17	2018-19
Netherlands (B)	1984-87 1992-2017	2018-19
New Zealand	2008-09	
Norway (A)	1960-2017	2018-19
Portugal	2004-07	

Spain (B).....	1974–75 1980–2017.....	2018–19
Sweden (B).....	1988–2017.....	2018–19
Turkey (C).....	2000–17.....	2018–19
UK (A).....	1960–2017.....	2018–19
USA (A).....	1960–2017.....	2018–19

**Members that have not served on the Council**

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**African states**

Angola	Ethiopia	Senegal
Benin	Gambia	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Guinea	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Somalia
Comoros	Libya	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Uganda
DR Congo	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mozambique	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	São Tomé and Príncipe	

**Asia–Pacific states**

Bahrain	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Brunei Darussalam	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
Cambodia	Myanmar	Syrian AR
DPRK	Nauru	Timor-Leste
Fiji	Nepal	Tonga
Iraq	Oman	Turkmenistan
Jordan	Palau	Tuvalu
Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Kiribati	Qatar	Viet Nam
Maldives	Samoa	Yemen

**Eastern European states**

Albania	Estonia	Serbia
Armenia	Georgia	Slovakia
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Slovenia
Belarus	Latvia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lithuania	Ukraine
Croatia	Montenegro	
Czech Republic	Republic of Moldova	

**Latin American and Caribbean states**

Antigua and Barbuda	El Salvador	Saint Lucia
Belize	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bolivia	Guatemala	Suriname
Colombia	Guyana	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Haiti	
Dominica	Nicaragua	
Dominican Republic	Paraguay	
Ecuador	Saint Kitts and Nevis	

**Western European and Other states**

Austria	Luxembourg
Iceland	Monaco
Ireland	San Marino
Israel	Switzerland

## Members outside the UN regional groupings

Cook Islands

### Associate members

Faroe Islands

Hong Kong, China

Macau, China

#### Note

1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.

## World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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

Director-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (appointed by the WIPO General Assembly, upon nomination by the Coordination Committee, from October 2008; reappointed for a second six-year term from 1 October 2014 to September 2020)

### Purpose

WIPO is the UN's specialised agency for intellectual property (IP) (copyrights, patents, trade-marks, industrial designs and geographical indications). It assists its member states in developing a balanced international IP legal framework; provides business services for obtaining IP rights in multiple countries; assists in resolving disputes; delivers capacity-building programmes to help developing countries benefit from using IP; and it provides free access to knowledge databases of IP information.

WIPO was established by the 1967 Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, which entered into force in April 1970 and, as at 29 June 2018, has 191 contracting [parties](#). The Organization became a UN specialised agency in 1974.

WIPO administers 26 [treaties](#) that deal with different legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property, notably the 1883 [Paris](#) Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property that has 177 contracting parties; the 1886 [Berne](#) Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works that has 176 contracting parties; and the [Patent](#) Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that has 152 contracting parties. Contracting party groups are known as 'unions'.

### Structure

The [General Assembly](#) is the Organization's supreme decision-making body (WIPO Convention article 6.1). All states that are both members of WIPO and any of the Unions are members of the WIPO General Assembly. The Conference comprises all 189 WIPO Member States, whether or not they are members of any of the Unions (WIPO Convention article 7a). The [Coordination Committee](#) comprises 83 members, made up of the combined Paris and Berne Unions' executive committees. It is both an advisory organ on questions of general interest and the executive organ of the General Assembly (WIPO Convention article 8). Treaties administered by WIPO have their own governing bodies. More governance information is on the website under '[Policy](#)'.

The International Bureau (Secretariat) has about 1080 staff from 114 countries. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO also has a coordination office in New York and external offices in Beijing, Moscow, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo.

## Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session once every two years and in extraordinary session every other year. Meetings are traditionally held in Geneva in September/October. The Conference meets at the same time as the General Assembly. The Coordination Committee holds an ordinary session once a year. The other WIPO Assemblies and other bodies of Member States and of the Unions also traditionally meet at the end of September.

## Membership

As at 29 June 2018, WIPO had 191 [Member States](#) and 421 accredited [observers](#). See the website under 'Inside WIPO' for membership lists.

To become a member of WIPO, a state must deposit an instrument of ratification or accession to the WIPO Convention with the Director-General. The Convention provides that membership is open to any state that is: a member of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property or the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works; or a member of the UN or its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice; or invited by the WIPO General Assembly to become a member.

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

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

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

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

President: Gilbert F Houngbo, Togo (appointed by the Governing Council for 2017–21)

## Purpose

IFAD is an international financial institution and UN specialised agency that provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries to finance agricultural and rural development programmes and projects. IFAD invests in rural people, empowering them to reduce poverty, increase food security, improve nutrition and strengthen resilience. It was established in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.

The majority of IFAD's resources are provided to low-income countries on highly concessional terms under which the loans are repayable over 40 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years, with a 0.75 percent service charge. In 2007, IFAD's Executive Board approved the Fund's debt sustainability framework (DSF), replacing loans with grants for poor countries unable to sustain debt. More information on financial products is available on the website under 'About', 'Finance' and '[Financial Products and Terms](#)'.

Since starting operations, IFAD has invested about \$18.5 billion in grants and low-interest loans, supporting 1037 programmes and projects that have reached about 464 million people. Co-financing worth \$27.0 billion has been provided by governments, project participants, multilateral and bilateral donors and other partners.

IFAD played an active role in the process to frame the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – advocating for the interests of smallholders and other rural people who make up the majority of the world's poor. IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016–2025 articulates the Fund's contribution to the 2030 Agenda. IFAD advocates for a holistic, people-centred approach, underlining the principle that development efforts must support social change, the empowerment of the most disadvantaged and marginalised and the creation of an enabling environment for smallholders and other rural people. Climate change, nutrition, gender and youth are key areas of focus for

IFAD's work and will continue to be mainstreamed over the period of the 11th Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (2019–21).

**Structure**

The [Governing Council](#) is IFAD's highest decision-making authority. Each Member State is represented on the Council by a governor and/or alternate governor and any other designated advisers. The [Executive Board](#) is responsible for overseeing IFAD's general operations and approving the Fund's programme of work. It consists of 18 members elected by the Council and 18 alternate members. The President chairs the Executive Board, is IFAD's legal representative, the head of staff and conducts the organisation's business under the direction of the Governing Council and Executive Board. More governance information is available on the [website](#).

**Meetings**

The Governing Council meets once a year, usually in February. The Executive Board meets three times a year, usually in April, September and December.

**Membership**

IFAD membership is open to any state that is a member of the UN or its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Countries may join the Fund after approval by IFAD's Governing Council and accession to the Agreement Establishing IFAD. As at 29 June 2018, there were 176 Member States. Members are classified as follows: List A (primarily Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members); List B (primarily Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members); and List C (primarily developing countries). List C is further divided into sub-list C1 (countries in Africa); sub-list C2 (countries in Europe, Asia and the Pacific); and sub-list C3 (countries in Latin America and the Caribbean).

New members decide which list they wish to be placed on after consultation with the members of that list. A Member State may decide to withdraw from one list to be placed on another, with the approval of members on that list. Prior to 1997, the lists were called categories (IFAD res. 86/XVIII). Members are listed on the website under 'About', 'Governance' and '[Member States](#)'.

The Executive Board has eight members and eight alternates from List A; four members and four alternates from List B; and six members and six alternates from List C – two each in the three regional sub-lists. Board terms are for three years, beginning and ending at the Governing Council session (usually February). Some members and alternates do not serve the full three-year term.

**Executive Board members/alternates**

**List A**

Canada/Finland	Italy/Greece	UK/Netherlands <sup>1</sup>
France/Belgium	Japan/Denmark	USA/Spain
Germany/Switzerland	Norway/Sweden	

**List B**

Kuwait/UAE	Saudi Arabia/Indonesia	Venezuela/Algeria
Nigeria/Qatar		

**List C**

**Sub-list C1 Africa**

Cameroon/Egypt<sup>2</sup> Kenya/Angola<sup>3</sup>

**Sub-list C2 Europe, Asia and the Pacific**

China/ROK India/Pakistan<sup>4</sup>

**Sub-list C3 Latin America and the Caribbean**

Brazil/Argentina Mexico/Dominican Republic

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Notes

- 1 Netherlands/UK for 2019–20
  - 2 Egypt/Cameroon for 2019–20
  - 3 Angola/Kenya for 2019–20
  - 4 India/Bangladesh for 2020
- 

**UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

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

Director General: Li Yong, China (elected by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board and appointed by the second special session of the Organization's General Conference in June 2013; reappointed for a second four-year term beginning 28 November 2017)

**Purpose**

UNIDO is the UN specialised agency mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and international industrial cooperation. Through this, it aims to create shared prosperity, safeguard the environment and advance economic competitiveness.

The UNIDO constitution calls on the Organization to:

- Assist developing countries in the formulation of development, institutional, scientific and technological policies and programmes in the field of industrial development
- Analyse trends, disseminate information and coordinate activities in industrial development
- Act as a forum for consultations and negotiations directed towards the industrialisation of developing countries
- Provide technical cooperation to developing countries for the implementation of their development plans for sustainable industrialisation in their public and private sectors.

UNIDO takes part in various UN system inter-agency coordination mechanisms, partners with relevant UN organisations and cooperates with the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the Aid for Trade framework. It is an executing agency under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a core agency of the UN Global Compact, and an implementing agency for several multi-lateral environmental agreements, including the Montreal Protocol, Stockholm Convention and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNIDO also has direct collaboration agreements with civil society organisations, academia, government-owned institutions and transnational corporations.

The General Assembly created UNIDO in 1966 as a special organ of the UN (GA res. [2152 \(XXI\)](#)), and the Organization was formally established in January 1967. It became a UN specialised agency in 1985. UNIDO's origins can be traced back to a series of studies on the

rapid industrialisation of developing countries carried out by the UN Secretariat in the early 1950s at the request of ECOSOC. The Lima [Declaration](#): Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development, adopted in 2013 (GC.15/Res1), is UNIDO's long-term vision to eradicate poverty through inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID).

**Structure**

The General Conference is UNIDO's highest policy-making organ and consists of all UNIDO Member States. The Conference appoints the Director General for terms of four years. It determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, and approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. The General Conference also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Programme and Budget Committee (PBC).

The IDB acts as a preparatory body for the Conference. It consists of 53 Member States elected for a four-year term on a rational basis from all Member States. The PBC assists the Board in the preparation and examination of the work programme and financial matters. It consists of 27 Member States elected for two-year terms.

More information about UNIDO's governance can be found on the website under 'Resources' and '[Policymaking Organs](#)'.

**Meetings**

The General Conference meets every two years. The 17th session took place from 27 November to 1 December 2017 in Vienna. The IDB and PBC each meet once a year.

**Membership**

All UN Member States, members of its specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may become UNIDO members by becoming parties to its Constitution. Other states may become members after membership has been recommended by the IDB and approved by a two-thirds majority of the General Conference (UNIDO Constitution, article 3).

As at 29 June 2018, UNIDO had 168 members. In the list below, members of the IDB are identified by notes 1 and 2, and members of the PBC by note 3.

**Members (168)\***

Afghanistan	Brazil	Czech Republic
Albania	Bulgaria	DPRK
Algeria <sup>2,3</sup>	Burkina Faso <sup>2</sup>	DR Congo
Angola <sup>1</sup>	Burundi	Djibouti
Argentina <sup>2</sup>	Cabo Verde	Dominica
Armenia	Cambodia	Dominican Republic
Austria <sup>2,3</sup>	Cameroon	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>
Azerbaijan	Central African Republic	Egypt <sup>1</sup>
Bahamas	Chad	El Salvador
Bahrain	Chile	Equatorial Guinea
Bangladesh	China <sup>1,3</sup>	Eritrea
Barbados	Colombia <sup>3</sup>	Eswatini
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	Comoros	Ethiopia <sup>2</sup>
Belize	Congo	Fiji
Benin	Costa Rica <sup>2</sup>	Finland <sup>1,3</sup>
Bhutan	Côte d'Ivoire	Gabon
Bolivia	Croatia <sup>1</sup>	Gambia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cuba <sup>2,3</sup>	Georgia
Botswana	Cyprus <sup>1,3</sup>	Germany <sup>1,3</sup>



Ghana	Mauritius	Seychelles
Grenada	Mexico <sup>1,3</sup>	Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>
Guatemala	Monaco	Slovenia
Guinea	Mongolia	Somalia
Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro	South Africa <sup>1</sup>
Guyana	Morocco <sup>2,3</sup>	Spain <sup>2,3</sup>
Haiti	Mozambique	Sri Lanka
Honduras	Myanmar	State of Palestine
Hungary <sup>2,3</sup>	Namibia	Sudan <sup>1,3</sup>
India <sup>2,3</sup>	Nepal	Suriname
Indonesia	Netherlands	Sweden <sup>1</sup>
Iran <sup>2,3</sup>	Nicaragua	Switzerland <sup>2,3</sup>
Iraq	Niger	Syrian AR
Ireland <sup>2</sup>	Nigeria <sup>1,3</sup>	Tajikistan
Israel	Norway <sup>1</sup>	Thailand <sup>1</sup>
Italy <sup>1,3</sup>	Oman	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Jamaica	Pakistan <sup>2,3</sup>	Timor-Leste
Japan <sup>1,3</sup>	Panama <sup>1</sup>	Togo <sup>1</sup>
Jordan	Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Kazakhstan	Paraguay	Trinidad and Tobago
Kenya <sup>1,3</sup>	Peru <sup>2</sup>	Tunisia <sup>2,3</sup>
Kiribati	Philippines <sup>3</sup>	Turkey <sup>2,3</sup>
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	Poland <sup>1,3</sup>	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Tuvalu
Lao PDR	ROK <sup>1,3</sup>	Uganda
Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	Republic of Moldova	Ukraine <sup>3</sup>
Lesotho	Romania	UAE
Liberia	Russian Federation <sup>2,3</sup>	UR of Tanzania
Libya	Rwanda	Uruguay
Luxembourg <sup>2</sup>	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uzbekistan
Madagascar	Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Malawi	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Venezuela <sup>2</sup>
Malaysia	Samoa	Viet Nam
Maldives	São Tomé and Príncipe	Yemen
Mali	Saudi Arabia <sup>2</sup>	Zambia <sup>2</sup>
Malta <sup>2</sup>	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Marshall Islands	Serbia	
Mauritania		

Notes

\* Current members as at 29 June 2018. As at 29 June 2018, there are two vacancies, one on the Industrial Development Board and one on the Programme and Budget Committee, both until the close of the 18th session in 2019.

1 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the end of the 18th regular session of the General Conference in 2019.

2 Members of the Industrial Development Board, elected to hold office until the end of the 19th regular session of the General Conference in 2021.

3 Members of the Programme and Budget Committee, elected to hold office until the end of the 18th regular session in 2019.

## World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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

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

Secretary-General: Zurab Pololikashvili, Georgia (elected by the UNWTO General Assembly in October 2017, took up the position in January 2018)

### Purpose

UNWTO is the UN specialised agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It provides leadership and support to the tourism sector, and promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability. It pays particular attention to the interests of developing countries.

Established as the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1975 on the entry into force of statutes adopted in 1970, UNWTO became a UN specialised agency in 2003 (GA res. [58/232](#) (2003)), formally adopting the change in acronym to UNWTO (English) in 2005. GA res. [32/156](#) (1977) sets out the relationship between the UN and UNWTO.

Since 1976, UNWTO has acted as an executing agency for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and has cooperation agreements, amongst other things, with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP); UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other UN specialised agencies. UNWTO is leading an initiative with eight other UN agencies and programmes to coordinate their tourism-related work under the UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (SCTD). It also facilitated the organisation and implementation of the [International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 2017](#) (GA res. [70/193](#)). UNWTO is committed to ensuring that tourism plays a key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals geared towards reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development worldwide.

### Structure

The UNWTO General Assembly is the Organization's supreme body. It is composed of full and associate members, while affiliate members participate as observers. The Assembly approves the Organization's budget and work programme. The World Committee on Tourism Ethics is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

The Executive Council is UNWTO's governing body. It consists of 31 full members elected by the Assembly (one for every five full members) with a view to achieving fair and equitable geographical distribution. One representative of the associate members and one of affiliate members also participate. Neither has voting rights. Spain, as the Organization's host country, sits on the Council as a permanent voting member. The term of office for elected Council members is four years. Elections for half the members are held every two years. The Council elects one chair and two vice-chairs from among its members.

There are six regional commissions, established by the Assembly, covering Africa, the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia. Specialised committees of UNWTO members advise on management and programme content.

### Meetings

The General Assembly meets every two years, most recently in September 2017 in Chengdu, China. The Executive Council meets at least twice a year, and the Regional Commissions normally meet annually.

## Membership

UNWTO has three categories of members ([Statutes](#), articles 4–7):

- Full members: 158 [Member States](#)
- [Associate members](#): six territories or groups of territories not responsible for their external relations but whose membership is approved by the state assuming responsibility for their external relations
- [Affiliate members](#): over 500 representatives of the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

Permanent observer status, with the right to speak but without the right to vote, was given to the Holy See at the General Assembly in 1979. The State of Palestine was granted special observer status in 1999.

## Members

Current Executive Council terms are shown in brackets.

### Full members (158)

Afghanistan	Croatia	Japan (2015–19)
Albania	Cuba	Jordan
Algeria	Cyprus	Kazakhstan
Andorra	Czech Republic	Kenya
Angola	DPRK	Kuwait
Argentina <sup>1</sup> (2017–19; Chair 2018)	DR Congo (2015–19)	Kyrgyzstan
Armenia	Djibouti	Lao PDR
Austria	Dominican Republic	Lebanon
Azerbaijan (2017–21)	Ecuador	Lesotho
Bahamas	Egypt (2017–21)	Liberia
Bahrain (2017–21)	El Salvador	Libya
Bangladesh	Equatorial Guinea	Lithuania (2017–21)
Barbados	Eritrea	Madagascar
Belarus	Eswatini	Malawi
Benin	Ethiopia	Malaysia
Bhutan	Fiji	Maldives
Bolivia	France (2015–19)	Mali
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gabon	Malta
Botswana	Gambia	Mauritania
Brazil	Georgia	Mauritius
Brunei Darussalam	Germany	Mexico (2015–19)
Bulgaria	Ghana (2015–19)	Monaco
Burkina Faso	Greece (2017–21)	Mongolia
Burundi	Guatemala	Montenegro
Cabo Verde (2017–21)	Guinea	Morocco (2015–19)
Cambodia	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique (2015–19)
Cameroon	Haiti	Myanmar
Central African Republic	Honduras	Namibia (2017–21)
Chad	Hungary	Nepal
Chile	India (2017–21; Second Vice-Chair 2018)	Netherlands
China (2015–19)	Indonesia	Nicaragua
Colombia	Iran (2017–21)	Niger
Comoros	Iraq	Nigeria
Congo (2017–21)	Israel	Oman
Costa Rica	Italy (2015–19)	Pakistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Jamaica <sup>2</sup> (2017–19)	Panama
		Papua New Guinea

Paraguay <sup>3</sup> (2017–19)	Sierra Leone	Tunisia
Peru	Slovakia (2015–19)	Turkey
Philippines	Slovenia	Turkmenistan
Poland	Somalia	Uganda
Portugal (2015–19)	South Africa	Ukraine
Qatar	Spain (Permanent Executive Council member)	UAE
ROK (2015–19)	Sri Lanka	UR of Tanzania
Republic of Moldova	Sudan (2017–21)	Uruguay <sup>5</sup> (2017–19)
Romania (2017–21)	Switzerland	Uzbekistan
Russian Federation (2017–21)	Syrian AR	Vanuatu
Rwanda	Tajikistan	Venezuela
Samoa	Thailand (2015–19)	Viet Nam
San Marino	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yemen
São Tomé and Príncipe	Timor-Leste	Zambia (2015–19; First Vice-Chair 2018)
Saudi Arabia (2015–19)	Togo	Zimbabwe (2017–21)
Senegal	Trinidad and Tobago	
Serbia		
Seychelles <sup>4</sup> (2017–19)		
<b>Associate members</b>		
Aruba	Hong Kong, China	Madeira, Portugal
Flanders	Macau, China	Puerto Rico
<b>Permanent Observer</b>		
Holy See		
<b>Special Observer</b>		
State of Palestine		

#### Notes

- 1 Argentina is sharing the four-year term 2017–21 with Peru.
- 2 Jamaica is sharing the four-year term 2017–21 with Honduras.
- 3 Paraguay is sharing the four-year term 2015–19 with Costa Rica.
- 4 Seychelles is sharing the four-year term 2015–19 with Kenya.
- 5 Uruguay is sharing the four-year term 2017–21 with Brazil.

## International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

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Twitter: @ICCROM

Director-General: Webber Ndoro, Zimbabwe (appointed by the ICCROM General Assembly in December 2017)

### Purpose

ICCROM is an inter-governmental organisation with the mandate of promoting the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable, through its five main areas of activity: training, research, information, cooperation and advocacy. It was founded by the ninth UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference, in New Delhi in 1956, and established in Rome in 1959.

## Structure

The [General Assembly](#), made up of delegates from ICCROM's Member States, determines the Centre's general policies, including approving its biennial programme of activities and budget, electing Council members and appointing the Director-General. Other functions include approving reports on Council and ICCROM Secretariat activities, determining Member State contributions, adopting ICCROM's financial regulations and approving changes to the [Statutes](#).

The [Council](#) comprises 25 members elected by the ICCROM General Assembly. Members are experts in the field of conservation and restoration of cultural property, taking into consideration equitable geographical, cultural and specialist field representation. It also has ex officio members with voting power: the Italian Government, Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro (ISCR) and UNESCO.

Ex officio members with no voting power are the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). More governance information is on the website under '[About](#)'.

## Meetings

The General Assembly meets in ordinary session every two years in Rome, and in extraordinary session if the Council or at least one-third of its Member States so request. The most recent General Assembly session was held in November 2017.

## Membership

UNESCO Member States may join ICCROM by depositing a formal declaration of accession with the UNESCO Director-General. Non-UNESCO states may apply for membership (ICCROM Statutes, article 2). As at 29 June 2018, there were 136 [Member States](#). Council members and their terms are on the website under 'About' and '[Governing Structure](#)'.

## Members (136)

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Afghanistan	Canada	Ghana
Albania	Chad	Greece
Algeria	Chile	Guatemala
Andorra	China	Guyana
Angola	Colombia	Haiti
Argentina	Congo <sup>1</sup>	Honduras
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire	Hungary <sup>3</sup>
Australia	Croatia	India
Austria	Cuba	Iran
Azerbaijan	Cyprus	Iraq <sup>4</sup>
Bahrain	Czech Republic	Ireland
Bangladesh	Denmark	Israel
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Italy
Belgium	Ecuador <sup>2</sup>	Japan
Benin	Egypt	Jordan
Bolivia	Estonia	Kenya
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eswatini	Kuwait
Botswana	Ethiopia	Lao PDR
Brazil	Finland	Latvia
Brunei Darussalam	France	Lebanon
Bulgaria	Gabon	Lesotho
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Libya
Cambodia	Georgia	Lithuania
Cameroon	Germany	Luxembourg

Madagascar	Pakistan	Syrian AR
Malawi	Paraguay	Thailand
Malaysia	Peru	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Maldives	Philippines	Togo
Mali <sup>5</sup>	Poland	Trinidad and Tobago
Malta	Portugal	Tunisia
Mauritania	Qatar	Turkey
Mauritius	ROK	Ukraine
Mexico	Romania	UAE
Monaco	Russian Federation <sup>6</sup>	UK
Mongolia	Rwanda	UR of Tanzania
Montenegro	Saudi Arabia	USA
Morocco	Senegal	Uruguay
Mozambique	Serbia <sup>7</sup>	Venezuela
Myanmar	Seychelles	Viet Nam
Namibia	Slovakia	Yemen
Nepal	Slovenia	Zambia
Netherlands	South Africa	Zimbabwe
New Zealand	Spain	
Nicaragua <sup>1</sup>	Sri Lanka	
Nigeria	Sudan	The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a permanent observer to ICCROM.
Norway	Sweden	
Oman	Switzerland	

Notes

- 1 Congo was a member of ICCROM from 1999 and Nicaragua from 1971. Both were suspended by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2013 having omitted to pay contributions for six consecutive calendar years (ICCROM [Statutes](#), article 9).
- 2 Ecuador was a member of ICCROM from 1980. Deemed to have renounced its membership in December 2001 under article 10 of the Statutes, Ecuador was readmitted to ICCROM at the XXIII Session of the General Assembly in 2003.
- 3 Hungary was a member of ICCROM from 1993. In a letter dated 26 October 2011, ICCROM was informed that Hungary had withdrawn its membership as of 31 December 2012. Hungary was readmitted to ICCROM at the 30th Session of the General Assembly in 2017.
- 4 Iraq was a member of ICCROM from 1961. Deemed to have renounced its membership in January 1998 under article 10 of the Statutes, Iraq was admitted to rejoin ICCROM by the XXVII Session of the General Assembly in 2011.
- 5 Mali was a member of ICCROM from 1989. Deemed to have renounced its membership in January 1998 under article 10 of the Statutes, Mali was admitted to rejoin ICCROM by the XXIII Session of the General Assembly in 2003.
- 6 The USSR joined ICCROM in 1991. In a letter dated 1 April 1993, ICCROM was informed that the membership of the USSR was continued by the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation was deemed to have renounced its membership in 1997 and was readmitted to ICCROM at the 28th Session of the General Assembly in 2013.
- 7 The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia joined ICCROM in 1959. Serbia and Montenegro was a member from 2003 to 2006. Further to the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in ICCROM is continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro.

# WORLD BANK GROUP

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President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

## Structure

The World Bank Group is a UN specialised agency comprising the:

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

Normally, the term World Bank Group refers to the first four agencies, while the term 'World Bank' refers specifically to the first two of these institutions, the IBRD and IDA.

The World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA) share the common goals of:

- Ending extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3 percent
- Promoting shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40 percent for every country.

The organisations that make up the World Bank Group are owned by the governments of member nations. Members govern the Group through the Boards of Governors and the Boards of Executive Directors.

The Boards of Governors consist of one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country. The office is usually held by the country's Minister of Finance, Minister for Development, Governor of its central bank or a senior official of similar rank. The Governors and Alternates serve five-year terms and can be reappointed. Because the Governors only meet formally once a year, most governance work is delegated to a resident board of 25 executive directors, located in Washington, DC.

Seven of the Executive Directors are single country chairs. The other 18 are elected according to the wishes of their constituency member countries. The 25 Directors and 25 Alternate Directors are elected for two-year terms. The next new term will begin in November 2018.

If a World Bank member country is also a member of the IFC or IDA, then the appointed Governor and his or her Alternate serve ex officio as the Governor and Alternate on the IFC and IDA Boards of Governors. They usually also serve as representatives of their country on the ICSID Administrative Council. MIGA Governors and Alternates are appointed separately. It is customary for the MIGA Directors to be the same as the World Bank Executive Directors.

More governance information is on the World Bank website under 'About' and '[Organization](#)'.

## International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Internet: [www.worldbank.org/ibrd](http://www.worldbank.org/ibrd)  
President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

### Purpose

The IBRD, the original World Bank Group institution, lends to governments of middle-income and credit-worthy low-income countries. It was established to promote the international flow of capital for productive purposes and assist in financing the rebuilding of nations devastated by World War II.

The IBRD articles were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and the Bank issued its first bond in 1947. The Bank's main objectives now are to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and to boost shared prosperity. This work is undertaken largely through technical assistance and lending to client member governments for productive projects, to finance reform programmes and to build local capacity.

### Financing

Each Member State has shareholding in IBRD that consists of paid-in and callable capital. No call has ever been made on IBRD capital. The Bank finances its lending activities with its equity, comprising retained earnings and paid-in capital, and by issuing bonds on international capital markets.

IBRD's administrative budget is managed jointly with the International Development Association's (IDA's) budget and is financed by its lending activities, a pro-rata contribution from IDA, income from equity and liquidity management and also externally financed trust funds.

Governors are considering a proposal for a \$60.1 billion capital increase from Member States, of which \$7.5 billion would be paid-in capital. Voting on this proposal is expected to close in October 2018.

In fiscal year 2017, the IBRD's lending commitments totalled \$22.6 billion. At 30 June 2017, net loans outstanding were \$177.4 billion.

### Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

IBRD membership is restricted to members of the International Monetary Fund that have ratified the articles of the Bank and accepted the terms laid down by it. A list of the 189 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (find 'Member Countries', and click on IBRD).



## International Development Association (IDA)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 477 6391

Internet: [www.worldbank.org/ida](http://www.worldbank.org/ida)  
President: Jim Yong Kim, USA (since 1 July 2012)

### Purpose

The IDA provides low-interest loans, called credits, and grants to governments of the world's least developed countries. IDA began operations in 1960 to finance projects or reform programmes in countries that are not able to service loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). With 173 member countries, IDA has become the leading source of concessional lending to the world's poorest countries.

### Financing

Under the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, members are divided into Part One (developed) and Part Two (developing) members. The initial subscriptions of all members were proportioned to their subscriptions to the IBRD's capital stock. IDA lending resources have been supplemented since 1960 by a series of replenishments, during which Part One and an increasing number of Part Two member countries have contributed funds to IDA. Donors meet every three years to replenish IDA funds, review its policies and agree target results for the upcoming financing cycle.

The most recent replenishment was the 18th (IDA18), for financing projects from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2020. Fifty-two countries pledged contributions to IDA18. The IDA18 replenishment is a record \$75 billion (compared with \$52 billion for IDA17). This replenishment is financed through a combination of contributions from 52 member countries, IBRD and IFC contributions and, for the first time, issuing bonds on international capital markets.

### Structure

The IDA is affiliated to the IBRD and shares the same Governor, Executive Directors, President, management and staff as the IBRD. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to IBRD member countries. A list of the 173 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

## International Finance Corporation (IFC)

2121 Pennsylvania Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000  
Fax: +1 202 973 4384

Internet: [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)  
Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IFCwbg](http://www.facebook.com/IFCwbg)  
Twitter: [@IFC\\_Org](https://twitter.com/IFC_Org)  
Chief Executive Officer: Philippe Le Houérou, France (since March 2016)

### Purpose

The IFC was established in 1956 and became a UN specialised agency in 1957. It undertakes debt and equity investments in private or (in some instances) part-government enterprises to support activities into developing countries. In making these investments, the IFC focuses

on supporting profitable ventures undertaking activities with broad economic development impact that might not otherwise proceed or where IFC involvement can improve the quality of the activity (for example, through enhanced environmental and social standards). The IFC undertakes these investments from its own account, but also mobilises private investors' funds through various syndication and mobilisation mechanisms. Together with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA), the IFC provides advisory services to help governments improve the climate for investment and private sector development.

### Capital

Although affiliated to the IBRD, the IFC is a separate legal entity and its capital is entirely separate from that of the Bank. Its major source of borrowings is the international capital markets. Unlike the IBRD, the IFC has no callable capital.

Governors are considering a proposal for a \$5.5 billion capital increase from Member States. Voting on this proposal is expected to close in October 2018.

In fiscal year 2017, the IFC invested about \$19.3 billion, including \$7.5 billion mobilised from other investors. At the end of June 2017, the IFC's debt and equity investments in support of its mission totalled \$40.5 billion.

### Structure

The IFC shares the same Governor, Executive Directors and President as the IBRD, but has its own management and staff. More information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 184 members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'Who We Are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

## Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

1818 H Street NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 475 2538  
Fax: +1 202 522 0316  
Email: [migaquery@worldbank.org](mailto:migaquery@worldbank.org)

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

Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer: Keiko Honda, Japan (since 2013)

### Purpose

MIGA was created as a member of the World Bank Group to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth by insuring against political risk. MIGA guarantees or insures eligible investments against losses resulting from non-commercial risk such as unexpected restrictions on currency transfer, expropriation, contract repudiation by governments and armed conflict. It charges premiums for these services. MIGA also carries out research and promotional activities related to foreign direct investment. The international convention establishing MIGA took effect on 12 April 1988.

### Capital

In fiscal year 2017, MIGA issued a record total of \$4.8 billion in guarantees for projects in developing member countries. At the end of June 2017, it had a gross guarantee exposure of \$17.8 billion, which due to reinsurance converts to a net exposure of \$6.8 billion. MIGA's [strategy](#) for financial years 2018–20 is published on the website (follow [www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org), 'About' and '[Learn More](#)').

### Structure

MIGA is legally and financially independent but cooperates closely with the other World Bank Group organisations. Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is open to all IBRD members. A list of the 181 MIGA members is available at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)') and on the MIGA website from '[About](#)').

## International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

1818 H Street NW

Washington, DC 20433

United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 458 1534

Fax: +1 202 522 2615

Email: [ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org](mailto:ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org)

Internet: [icsid.worldbank.org](http://icsid.worldbank.org)

Secretary-General: Meg Kinnear, Canada (since 2012)

### Purpose

ICSID provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes. It is an autonomous institution established under the [Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States](#), which was opened for signature in Washington, DC, on 18 March 1965. The Convention provides a voluntary mechanism for settling disputes between governments and foreign investors.

### Structure

Information about governance is included at the start of the World Bank Group section.

### Membership

Membership is dependent on ratification of the Convention. As at June 2018, there were 162 signatory states to the Convention, of which 153<sup>1</sup> have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. A list of members is available on the ICSID website under '[Member States](#)'.

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#### Note

1 Venezuela withdrew from the Convention in 2012.

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## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

700 19th Street NW

Washington, DC 20431

United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 7000

Fax: +1 202 623 4661

Email: [publicaffairs@imf.org](mailto:publicaffairs@imf.org)

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

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

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

Managing Director and Executive Board Chair: Christine Lagarde, France (reappointed by the IMF Executive Board for a second five-year term starting 5 July 2016)

### Purpose

The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitates the balanced growth of international trade and provides resources to help members in

balance of payments difficulties or to assist with poverty reduction. It is a UN specialised agency but has its own charter, governing structure and finances. The IMF Articles of Agreement were drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

The Fund keeps track of the economic health of its 189 member countries and the global and regional economic and financial system, alerting countries to risks on the horizon and providing policy advice. Key activities are providing:

- Policy advice to governments and central banks based on analysis of economic and financial trends and cross-country experiences
- Research, statistics, forecasts and analysis based on tracking of global, regional and individual economies and markets, including the impact of policies of individual countries on other economies
- Loans to help countries overcome economic difficulties, as well as crisis prevention tools
- Concessional loans to low-income countries
- Technical assistance and training to help countries improve the management of their economies.

### **IMF financing**

Quota is a member country's subscription to the IMF. Total quota across the IMF membership is the equivalent of US\$676 billion. Each country's share of this quota is, or should be, broadly representative of its relative position in the world economy. Quota plays a key role in determining a country's:

- Financial contributions to the Fund, since countries are not obliged to contribute more than their quota to the IMF
- Access to financing, since the amount of financing provided to a country that has balance of payments difficulties, and is on an IMF programme, is determined as a percentage of its quota
- Voting power, as a country's voting share at the IMF is largely determined by its quota share.

The IMF also has arrangements to borrow from member countries. Under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), a subset of stronger members has agreed to lend the Fund up to US\$258 billion to supplement quota resources, if required. As a further backstop, the IMF has made individual, time-limited bilateral agreements with some member countries to borrow up to US\$408 billion if quota and the NAB prove insufficient. All these borrowing arrangements will expire in the early 2020s, if not renewed.

A review of IMF financing – including the size and composition of resources, and the formula for determining quota shares – is being conducted and is due to be completed by the time of the 2019 Annual Meetings.

The IMF uses these resources to lend to countries with balance of payments difficulties, alongside a programme of adjustment to their economic policies. Concessional loans are also available to low-income countries, and the IMF and World Bank have provided debt relief initiatives for some heavily indebted low-income countries. A summary is available on the IMF website under 'About the IMF', 'Our Work' and '[Lending](#)'.

### **Structure**

The [Board of Governors](#) comprises one governor appointed by each member country, typically the Minister of Finance or the Central Bank Governor. Substantive policy matters are transmitted in the form of a report and draft resolution to the Governors for their vote when one is required.

A subset of governors, one for each constituency, comprises the [International Monetary and Financial Committee](#) (IMFC), which advises the Board of Governors on the supervision and management of the international monetary system.

The [Development Committee](#) of the World Bank and the IMF advises the Boards of Governors on critical development issues and on the financial resources required to promote economic development in developing countries.

The [Executive Board](#) is responsible for conducting the day-to-day business of the IMF. It is composed of 24 directors and the Managing Director, who serves as its chair. Eight Board members are currently single country constituencies – China, France, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, UK and USA. The remainder represent the interests of constituencies made up of several countries. Elections are held every two years, although the timing and duration of a director's term can vary across the constituencies.

More details about governance, including members of the Boards, are on the IMF [website](#) from links under 'About the IMF' and 'Governance'.

### **Meetings**

An annual meeting of the Board of Governors, in conjunction with that of the World Bank Group, is held in late September/early October. The IMFC meets in April (spring meetings) and September/October (annual meetings); the Development Committee generally meets at the same time as the IMFC. The Executive Board usually meets several times each week.

### **Membership**

Membership is open to all countries, on acceptance by a majority of the existing members. Ratification of the articles and acceptance of conditions laid down by the Fund are conditions of membership. The IMF's 189 members are listed on the [website](#) from 'About the IMF' and 'Who we are'.

## **OTHER RELATED BODIES**

### **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

Vienna International Centre  
Wagramer Strasse 5  
PO Box 100  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 2600 0  
Fax: +43 1 2600 7  
Email: [official.mail@iaea.org](mailto:official.mail@iaea.org)

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

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

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

Director General: Yukiya Amano, Japan (appointed by the Board of Governors and confirmed by the General Conference in 2009; reappointed by the Board of Governors for a second term in March 2013 and for a third term in March 2017)

### **Purpose**

The IAEA's role is to promote and accelerate the contribution nuclear science and technology makes to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency is also charged with ensuring that the assistance it provides is not used to further states' military objectives and that nuclear material is not diverted to non-peaceful activities.

The IAEA Statute entered into force in 1957, making it an independent inter-governmental organisation under the aegis of the UN rather than a specialised agency.

The Agency seeks to act as a catalyst for the development and transfer of peaceful nuclear technologies, to build and maintain a global nuclear safety regime and to assist in global efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is authorised to:

- Encourage and assist research on atomic energy for peaceful purposes worldwide
- Act as an intermediary in the supply of materials, services, equipment and facilities
- Foster the exchange of scientific and technical information
- Encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts
- Establish and administer safeguards against the misuse of aid provided by the IAEA
- Establish safety standards.

The Agency is also charged with drawing up and implementing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) safeguards provisions, as well as those of the Treaty of Tlatelolco (the Latin American Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Pelindaba (the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Bangkok (the ASEAN Nuclear Weapon Free Zone), the Treaty of Rarotonga (the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone) and the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty.

The safeguard activities form one of the most important aspects of the IAEA's role and functions. The aim of the safeguards is to assist states in demonstrating their compliance with international obligations in the interest of preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Agency helps its Member States improve nuclear safety by developing and promoting international safety standards and by supporting Member State efforts to implement safety regulations and manage nuclear activities. It also works to mobilise peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology for critical needs in developing countries through its Nuclear Applications and Technical Cooperation programmes.

In the security area, the focus is on helping states prevent, detect and respond to terrorist or other malicious acts, such as illegal possession, use, transfer and trafficking of nuclear materials, and to protect nuclear installations and transport against sabotage. Although the IAEA is not a regulatory body, many countries have used its recommendations as a basis for national standards and rules.

The Agency is committed to contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by making peaceful nuclear technology available to its Member States. Through its technical cooperation programme, the Agency transfers nuclear technology to developing countries to help them achieve their development objectives.

## Conventions

The Agency also has important functions under international conventions related to emergency response and preparedness in the event of a nuclear accident. These conventions (with party numbers as at 29 June 2018) are: the [Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident](#), which entered into force on 27 October 1986 (121 parties) and the [Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency](#), which entered into force on 26 February 1987 (116 parties).

In 1994, an IAEA Diplomatic Conference adopted the [Convention on Nuclear Safety](#). It entered into force on 24 October 1996 (84 parties).

Other conventions adopted under the auspices of the IAEA (with numbers as at 29 June 2018) are the:

- [Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material](#), which entered into force on 8 February 1987 (156 parties). An amendment to this Convention was adopted on 8 July 2005 and entered into force on 8 May 2016 (109 parties)
- [Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management](#), which entered into force on 18 June 2001 (78 parties)
- [Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 12 November 1977 (40 parties)

- [Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention](#), which entered into force on 27 April 1992 (28 parties)
- [Protocol to Amend the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 4 October 2003 (13 parties)
- [Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage](#), which entered into force on 13 May 1999 (two parties)
- [Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage](#), which was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force in April 2015 (10 contracting states and 19 signatories).

For details about conventions and treaties, see the IAEA [website](#).

### Structure

- General Conference
- Board of Governors
- Director-General
- Secretariat
- Laboratories (Vienna, Seibersdorf, Monaco and Trieste), regional safeguards offices (Tokyo and Toronto) and UN liaison offices.

The [General Conference](#) is composed of representatives of all IAEA Member States and is the Agency's highest policy-making body. The [Board of Governors](#) has 35 members. Thirteen members are designated each year by the Board to serve for one year, and 22 (11 each year) are elected by the General Conference to serve for two years. Article VI of the IAEA Statute requires the Board to designate the 10 members most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. It also requires the Board to designate the member most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials, in each of the following areas: North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific, and the Far East.

Board members are representatives from the following areas: five from Latin America, four from Western Europe, three from Eastern Europe, four from Africa, two from the Middle East and South Asia, one from South East Asia and the Pacific and one from the Far East. In addition, one member is elected from the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific, or the Far East; and one other member from Africa, or the Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific. A chair and two vice-chairs are elected annually by the Board.

In 1999, the General Conference approved an amendment to the IAEA Statute concerning the size and distribution of seats on the Board, by which membership would expand from 35 to 43 seats. This amendment will enter into force when two-thirds of all IAEA Member States have accepted it and other conditions are met.

### Meetings

The General Conference meets once a year, usually in Vienna in September. The Board generally meets five times a year, in March and June, twice in September (before and after the General Conference) and in November. Additional meetings can be scheduled.

### Membership

Any state can apply to become a member of the IAEA (Statute, article 4). Membership is granted following recommendation by the Board, approval by the General Conference and deposit of an instrument of acceptance of the IAEA Statute.

As at 29 June 2018, the IAEA had 170 [Member States](#). Terms for the Board of Governors run from and to the end of General Conference regular sessions in the years stated in the list of Board members. A list of previous Board chairs is on the [website](#).

## Board Officers 2017–18

### Chair

Darmansjah Djumala, Indonesia

### Vice-Chairs

Andrej Benedejčič, Slovenia

Liselotte Kjærsgaard Plesner, Denmark

### Board members (35)<sup>1</sup>

	Previous	Current
Afghanistan.....	1963–65 2008–10	
Albania.....	2007–09	
Algeria.....	1967–69 73–74 81–83 85–87 88–90 91–93 94–96 1999–2001 04–06 07–09 12–14.....	2016–18
Argentina.....	1957–2014 15–16.....	2016–18
Armenia.....		2017–19
Australia.....	1957–2017.....	2017–18
Austria.....	1965–67 77–79 83–85 90–92 1999–2001 06–08 13–15	
Azerbaijan.....	2009–11	
Bangladesh.....	1975–77 81–83	
Belarus.....	1999–2001 05–07 15–17	
Belgium.....	1958–59 60–61 62–63 64–65 66–67 68–69 70–71 72–73 76–78 83–85 89–91 91–92 95–99 2003–06 10–13.....	2017–19
Bolivia.....	1999–2001 06–08	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2013–14	
Brazil.....	1957–2006 06–08 09–17.....	2017–18
Bulgaria.....	1959–61 67–69 73–75 77–79 82–84 86–88 91–93 95–97 2001–03 11–13	
Burkina Faso.....	2001–03 08–10	
Cameroon.....	1990–92 2009–11	
Canada.....	1957–2017.....	2017–18
Chile.....	1964–66 70–72 73–74 75–77 79–81 83–85 86–88 89–91 92–94 95–97 1998–2000 01–03 06–08 10–12 14–16.....	2017–19
China.....	1984–2017.....	2017–18
Colombia.....	1961–63 65–67 71–73 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 96–98 2001–03 05–07	
Costa Rica.....	1973–75 2012–14.....	2016–18
Côte d'Ivoire.....	1984–86 88–90.....	2016–18
Croatia.....	2006–08	
Cuba.....	1983–85 87–89 90–92 93–95 96–98 1999–2001 02–07 08–10 11–13	
Czech Republic.....	1996–98 2002–04 10–12	
DR Congo.....	1963–65 71–73 74–76 82–84 91–93	
Denmark.....	1958–59 62–63 66–67 70–71 73–74 75–77 82–84 88–90 95–97 2002–04 09–11.....	2016–18
Ecuador.....	1977–79 84–86 91–93 2004–06 07–09 10–12	
Egypt.....	1957–60 64–66 71–73 76–97 1998–2007 08–10 11–13 14–16	

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El Salvador.....	1960–62	
Ethiopia.....	1993–95 2006–08	
Finland.....	1960–61 64–65 68–69 72–73 78–80 85–87 92–95 1999–2002 06–09 13–14 15–16	
France.....	1957–2017	2017–18
Gabon.....	1973–75	
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	1960–62 66–68 1972–2017	2017–18
Ghana <sup>3</sup> .....	1962–63 65–67 73–74 77–79 88–90 94–96 97–99 2000–02 04–06 07–09 15–17	
Greece.....	1961–63 71–73 78–80 84–86 91–93 1998–2000 05–07 12–14	
Guatemala.....	1957–58 78–80 85–87	
Hungary.....	1961–63 69–71 73–75 78–80 83–85 87–89 92–94 97–99 2003–05 11–13	
India.....	1957–2017	2017–18
Indonesia.....	1957–60 62–64 66–68 72–74 75–77 78–80 81–83 84–86 87–89 90–92 93–95 1999–2001 05–07 11–13	2017–19
Iran.....	1962–64 68–70 74–76 77–79 90–92 2001–03	
Iraq.....	1960–62 74–76 80–82 83–85 86–88 89–91 2007–09	
Ireland.....	1973–74 79–81 86–88 93–95 2000–02 07–09 14–16	
Italy.....	1957–58 62–64 68–70 73–86 89–91 93–94 97–99 2003–05 07–08 10–13	2017–18
Japan.....	1957–2017	2017–18
Jordan.....	1984–86 1998–2000 10–12	2017–19
Kenya.....	1979–81 82–84 2009–11 13–14	2017–19
Kuwait.....	1977–79 87–89 95–97 2001–03	
Latvia.....	2015–17	
Lebanon.....	1966–68 73–74 80–82 93–95	
Libya.....	1975–77 82–84 87–89 92–94 2000–02 05–07 12–14	
Lithuania.....	2007–09	
Madagascar.....	1967–69 86–88	
Malaysia.....	1976–78 80–82 84–86 88–90 92–94 96–98 2002–04 08–10 14–16	
Mexico.....	1959–61 62–64 66–68 72–74 76–78 79–81 82–84 85–87 88–90 91–93 94–96 97–99 2000–02 03–05 07–09 11–13 14–16	
Mongolia.....	1985–87 2009–11	
Morocco.....	1963–65 69–71 78–80 84–86 90–92 94–96 97–99 2001–03 06–08	
Namibia.....	1996–98 2015–17	
Netherlands.....	1958–60 64–66 70–72 75–77 81–83 88–90 95–98 2002–05 09–12	2016–18
New Zealand.....	1996–98 2002–04 08–10 14–16	
Nicaragua.....	1995–97	
Niger.....	1976–78 79–81 2010–12	
Nigeria.....	1969–71 76–78 80–82 83–85 86–88 89–91 92–94 95–97 1999–2001 03–08 12–16	
Norway.....	1959–60 63–64 67–68 71–72 77–79 84–86 91–93 1998–2000 05–07 12–14	
Pakistan.....	1957–59 61–63 65–67 69–71 73–75 76–78 79–81 82–84 85–87 88–90 91–93 94–96 97–99 2000–08 09–11 12–14 15–17	
Panama.....	1976–78 81–83 2002–04	

Paraguay.....	1992-94 2015-17	
Peru.....	1957-60 67-69 73-75 77-79 80-82 84-86 88-90 97-99 2000-05 09-11 13-14.....	2016-18
Philippines.....	1959-61 67-69 73-77 79-81 83-85 89-91 93-95 2001-03 07-09 15-17	
Poland.....	1958-59 60-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69 70-71 72-73 75-77 80-82 85-87 89-91 93-95 1999-2001 03-05 12-14	
Portugal.....	1957-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68 69-70 71-72 76-78 82-84 90-92 96-98 2004-06 10-12.....	2017-19
Qatar.....	2013-14.....	2016-18
ROK.....	1957-59 65-67 73-75 77-79 81-83 85-89 91-93 1995-2001 03-07 09-13 15-17.....	2017-19
Romania.....	1957-59 63-65 71-73 77-79 81-83 91-93 95-97 2001-03 08-10	
Russian Federation.....	1957-2017.....	2017-18
Saudi Arabia.....	1972-74 78-80 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1998-2000 02-04 07-09 11-13 14-16	
Senegal.....	1975-78 87-89	
Serbia.....		2017-19
Singapore.....	1968-70 1998-2000 04-06 10-12.....	2016-18
Slovakia.....	1994-96 1998-2000 04-06 13-15	
Slovenia.....	1997-99 2005-07.....	2016-18
South Africa.....	1957-77 1995-2017.....	2017-18
Spain.....	1959-61 69-71 74-76 81-83 86-89 92-93 94-96 2000-04 08-10 15-17	
Sri Lanka.....	1959-61 67-69 71-73 2004-06	
Sudan.....	1973-75 80-82 85-87 1998-2000 02-04 13-14.....	2017-19
Sweden.....	1957-58 61-62 65-66 69-70 73-75 80-82 85-94 1997-2000 04-07 11-15	
Switzerland.....	1963-65 73-75 79-81 86-89 93-95 96-97 2000-03 07-10 14-17	
Syrian AR.....	1970-72 83-85 92-94 1999-2001 05-07	
Thailand.....	1960-62 64-66 70-72 74-76 78-80 82-84 86-88 90-92 94-96 2000-02 06-08 12-14	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	2014-16	
Tunisia <sup>3</sup> .....	1962-63 65-67 77-79 83-85 89-91 93-95 96-98 2003-05 10-12	
Turkey.....	1957-59 67-69 74-76 80-82 87-89 94-96 2001-03 08-10 15-17	
Ukraine.....	1990-92 93-95 2000-02 09-11	
UAE.....	1996-98 2010-12 13-14.....	2016-18
UK.....	1957-2017.....	2017-18
UR of Tanzania.....	1978-80 2011-13	
USA.....	1957-2017.....	2017-18
Uruguay.....	1963-65 69-71 74-76 80-82 90-92 94-96 1998-2000 08-10 12-14 15-17	
Venezuela.....	1958-60 68-70 74-76 78-80 82-84 86-88 89-91 2004-06 09-11 13-14.....	2017-19
Viet Nam.....	1961-63 69-71 91-93 97-99 2003-05 13-14	
Yemen.....	2004-06	
Zambia.....	1974-76 81-83	

**Members that have not served on the Board**

Angola	Georgia	Monaco
Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada	Montenegro
Bahamas	Guyana	Mozambique
Bahrain	Haiti	Myanmar
Barbados	Holy See	Nepal
Belize	Honduras	Oman
Benin	Iceland	Palau
Botswana	Israel	Papua New Guinea
Brunei Darussalam	Jamaica	Republic of Moldova
Burundi	Kazakhstan	Rwanda
Cambodia <sup>4</sup>	Kyrgyzstan	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Central African Republic	Lao PDR	San Marino
Chad	Lesotho	Seychelles
Congo	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Tajikistan
Djibouti	Luxembourg	Togo
Dominica	Malawi	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Mali	Turkmenistan
Eritrea	Malta	Uganda
Estonia	Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Eswatini	Mauritania	Vanuatu
Fiji	Mauritius	Zimbabwe

**Notes**

- 1 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Board from 1965–67, 1975–77, 1979–81, 1983–85 and 1987–89. Czechoslovakia served on the Board from 1957–74, 1976–78, 1981–83, 1985–87 and 1989–91. The DPRK, which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership on 13 June 1994. Membership has been approved by the IAEA General Conference for Cabo Verde (2007), Tonga (2011), Comoros (2014), Saint Lucia (2016) and Gambia (2016), and will take effect once they deposit the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA.
- 2 Prior to 3 October 1990, the German Democratic Republic had been a member of the Board from 1974–76, 1979–81, 1984–86 and 1988–90.
- 3 One year as an observer.
- 4 Cambodia, which joined the IAEA in 1958, withdrew its membership on 26 March 2003. It rejoined on 23 November 2009.

**International Criminal Court (ICC)**

PO Box 19519  
2500 CM, The Hague  
The Netherlands

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Fax: +31 70 515 8555  
Email: [pio@icc-cpi.int](mailto:pio@icc-cpi.int)

Internet: [www.icc-cpi.int](http://www.icc-cpi.int)

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

Registrar: Peter Lewis, UK (elected by the Judges for a five-year term 2018–23)

**Purpose**

The ICC is a permanent international court with the power to exercise its jurisdiction over individuals who, since 1 July 2002, have committed the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. It is not a body of the UN, but an independent organisation. Its relationship with the UN is governed by a separate relationship agreement.

The Court was established as a new international organisation by the Rome Statute, which was adopted on 17 July 1998 by the UN Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the

Establishment of an International Criminal Court. The Conference was convened pursuant to GA res. [51/207](#) (1996) and GA res. [52/160](#) (1997).

States decide to accept the jurisdiction of the Court by becoming a party to the [Rome Statute](#), to which there are 124 [States Parties](#) (as at 29 June 2018). The Court may exercise jurisdiction only if either the state in which the suspected crime occurred or the state of nationality of the person suspected of having committed the crime is a party to the Rome Statute; and only when national legal systems are unable or unwilling to do so.

The Court issued its first verdict in March 2012. As at June 2018, a total of 26 cases in 11 situations had been brought before the Court. Details are on the [website](#) under 'Situations and Cases'.

### Structure

The ICC is composed of the Presidency, Chambers, Office of the Prosecutor and Registry. The Assembly of States Parties, composed of representatives of states that have ratified and acceded to the [Rome Statute](#), is the ICC's management oversight and legislative body (see [www.icc-cpi.int](http://www.icc-cpi.int) and follow links from 'Assembly of States Parties'). The court's seat is in The Hague, although the Court may sit elsewhere whenever it considers it desirable to do so.

The ICC's 18 judges are elected by the Assembly and are chosen from two lists:

- Those with established competence in criminal law and procedure, and the necessary relevant experience – whether as judge, prosecutor, advocate or in another similar capacity in criminal proceedings
- Those with established competence in relevant areas of international law, such as international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive experience in a professional legal capacity that is relevant to the judicial work of the Court.

In the selection of judges, States Parties must take into account the need for representation of the principal legal systems of the world, equitable geographical distribution and a fair representation of female and male judges. Judges are elected for terms of nine years and may not be re-elected. The terms of one-third of the 18 judges expire every three years.

The Office of the Prosecutor is an independent organ of the Court headed by the Prosecutor, who can be assisted by one or more deputy prosecutors. The Prosecutor is elected by the Assembly, and the Deputy Prosecutors are elected in the same way from a list of candidates provided by the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors must be of different nationalities. Unless a shorter term is decided on at the time of election, the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors hold office for nine years and are not eligible for re-election. Deputy Prosecutor and Head of Prosecutions since September 2004, Fatou Bensouda, Gambia, was elected Prosecutor at the 10th session of the Assembly, in 2011. She replaced Luis Moreno Ocampo, Argentina, in June 2012. The 11th session of the Assembly, in 2012, elected James Stewart, Canada, to be Deputy Prosecutor.

The Registry is headed by the Registrar, who is the Court's principal administrator. The Registrar is elected by the Judges of the Court, taking into account any recommendation by the Assembly. If the need arises, and the Registrar so recommends, the Judges may also elect a deputy registrar.

### Meetings

The Assembly meets annually, usually in November, in The Hague or New York.

**Judges**

Listed in order of precedence; terms end in March of the year shown.

**President**

Chile Eboe-Osuji, Nigeria ..... 2021

**First Vice-President**

Robert Fremr, Czech Republic ..... 2021

**Second Vice-President**

Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, France ..... 2024

**Judges**

Howard Morrison, UK ..... 2021

Olga Herrera Carbuccion,  
Dominican Republic ..... 2021

Geoffrey A Henderson,  
Trinidad and Tobago ..... 2021<sup>1</sup>

Piotr Hofmański, Poland ..... 2024

Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua,  
DR Congo ..... 2024

Bertram Schmitt, Germany ..... 2024

Péter Kovács, Hungary ..... 2024

Chang-ho Chung, ROK ..... 2024

Raul Cano Pangalangan, Philippines ..... 2021<sup>2</sup>

Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza, Peru ..... 2027

Kimberly Prost, Canada ..... 2027

Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda ..... 2027

Reine Alapini-Gansou, Benin ..... 2027

Tomoko Akane, Japan ..... 2027

Rosario Salvatore Aitala, Italy ..... 2027

**Judges continuing in office to complete proceedings**

Sanji Monageng, Botswana

Cuno Tafusser, Italy

Christine Van den Wyngaert, Belgium

Kuniko Ozaki, Japan

**Notes**

- 1 Judge Henderson replaced Judge Anthony T Carmona, Trinidad and Tobago, who had resigned to become President of his country, in 2013.
- 2 Judge Pangalangan replaced Judge Miriam Defensor-Santiago, Philippines, who had resigned due to ill health, in 2015.

**Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)**

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Cambodia

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Fax: +855 23 861 555  
Email: [info@eccc.gov.kh](mailto:info@eccc.gov.kh)

Internet: [www.eccc.gov.kh/en](http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en)

Acting Director of the Office of Administration: Tony Kranh, Cambodia (since 2009)

Deputy Director of the Office of Administration: Knut Rosandhaug, Norway (since 2008)

**Purpose**

The ECCC is a special Cambodian court operating with international participation and assistance, and required to apply international standards. It was established following a request in 1997 from the Government of Cambodia to the United Nations for assistance in establishing a court for the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979.

In 2001, the Cambodian National Assembly passed a law to create the ECCC. An agreement concluded by Cambodia and the UN in June 2003 established that the international community would provide technical assistance to the ECCC through the UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT) (see [www.unakrt-online.org](http://www.unakrt-online.org)).

The Court has jurisdiction over senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian penal law, international humanitarian law and custom and international conventions recognised by Cambodia, that were committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979 (article 1 of the UN–Cambodia Agreement and article 1 of the Law on the Establishment of the ECCC).

**Structure**

The Court consists of the Judicial Chambers (Pre-Trial Chamber, Trial Chamber and Supreme Court Chamber), Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, Office of the Co-Prosecutors and Office of Administration (including the Defence Support Section and Victims Support Section). The Office of Administration provides support to the other organs of the Court.

International judges and prosecutors are nominated by the UN Secretary-General and appointed by the Cambodian Supreme Council of the Magistracy. National judges and prosecutors are appointed by the Cambodian Supreme Council of the Magistracy. There is a national Co-Prosecutor (Chea Leang, Cambodia) and reserve Co-Prosecutor (Chhoun Sunleng, Cambodia), and an international Co-Prosecutor (Nicholas Koumjian, USA) and reserve Co-Prosecutor (Brenda Hollis, USA).

**Judges**

---

**Pre-Trial Chamber**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Prak Kimsan, Cambodia (President) | Huot Vuthy, Cambodia                     |
| Baik Kang Jin, ROK                | Pen Pichsaly, Cambodia (Reserve)         |
| Olivier Beauvallet, France        | Steven J Bwana, UR of Tanzania (Reserve) |
| Ney Thol, Cambodia                |  |

**Trial Chamber**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nil Nonn, Cambodia (President) | You Ottara, Cambodia           |
| Ya Sokhan, Cambodia            | Thou Mony, Cambodia (Reserve)  |
| Jean-Marc Lavergne, France     | Martin Karopkin, USA (Reserve) |
| Claudia Fenz, Austria          |                                |

**Supreme Court Chamber**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Kong Srim, Cambodia (President)     | Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba, Zambia |
| Som Sereyvuth, Cambodia             | Ya Narin, Cambodia                       |
| Chandra Nihal Jayasinghe, Sri Lanka | Sin Rith, Cambodia (Reserve)             |
| Mong Monichariya, Cambodia          | Phillip Rapoza, USA (Reserve)            |

**Co-Investigating Judges**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| You Bunleng, Cambodia | Michael Bohlander, Germany |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|

## Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL)

Interim physical address:  
Churchillplein 1  
2517 JW, The Hague  
The Netherlands

Interim mailing address:  
PO Box 19536  
2500CM, The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: +31 70 525 8481  
Email: [info@rscsl.org](mailto:info@rscsl.org)

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

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

Registrar: Binta Mansaray, Sierra Leone (former Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone; appointed to the Residual Special Court as Acting Registrar in December 2013 and as Registrar in September 2014)

Prosecutor: Brenda Hollis, USA (former Prosecutor of the Special Court; appointed to the Residual Special Court in January 2014)

### Purpose

The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone was established by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone to oversee the continuing legal obligations of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) after its closure in 2013. These include ongoing functions such as the maintenance, preservation and management of the Court's archive; witness protection and support; assistance to national prosecution authorities; supervision of prison sentences, pardons, commutations and early releases; and ad hoc functions, including review of convictions and acquittals, contempt of court proceedings, defence counsel and legal aid issues, claims for compensation, prevention of double jeopardy, and the trial of any indictee not brought before the Court.

The SCSL had been established in January 2002 by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone, pursuant to SC res. 1315 (2000), for a special court to address serious crimes committed during the country's 1991 to 2002 civil war. The Court, the first 'hybrid' international criminal tribunal, began operations in July 2002 and the first indictments were issued in March 2003. The Court closed on 31 December 2013 following rejection of former Liberian President Charles Taylor's appeal in September 2013.

### Structure

The roster of judges consists of no fewer than 16, 10 of whom are appointed by the UN Secretary-General and six by the Government of Sierra Leone. The Judges appoint the President of the Court, who may assign judges to a Trial Chamber or Appeals Chamber, should the need arise.

The Residual Special Court has its interim seat in the Netherlands, with an office in Sierra Leone for witness and victim support.

### Judges

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Terms are for six years, starting January 2014.

#### Appointed by the UN

Renate Winter, Austria (President, elected in December 2016 for a two-year term)

Richard Brunt Lussick, Samoa

Pierre G Boutet, Canada

Teresa Anne Doherty, UK

Shireen Avis Fisher, USA

Philip Nyamu Waki, Kenya

Elizabeth Ibamda Nahamya, Uganda  
(Vice-President, elected in December 2016 for a two-year term)

Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake, Botswana

Andrew John Hatton, UK

Isaack Lenaola, Kenya

### Appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone

John Bankole Thompson, Sierra Leone

Abdulai Hamid Charm, Sierra Leone

Jon Kamanda, Sierra Leone

Emmanuel Ekundayo Roberts, Sierra Leone

Vivian Margarett Solomon, Sierra Leone

Desmond Babatunde Edwards, Sierra Leone<sup>1</sup>

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Appointed on 1 December 2016 to replace Justice George Gelaga King, who passed away in April 2016.

## Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Johan de Wittlaan 32

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2517 JR The Hague

Fax: +31 70 306 3535

The Netherlands

Email: [media@opcw.org](mailto:media@opcw.org)

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

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

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

Director-General: Fernando Arias, Spain (appointed by the Conference of States Parties, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in November 2017 for a four-year term starting 25 July 2018)

### Purpose

The OPCW was created under the [Convention](#) on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC). The Convention was negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament and entered into force on 29 April 1997.

The OPCW's role is to ensure implementation of the Convention's provisions, including those for international compliance, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation. The OPCW is an independent inter-governmental organisation, not a UN specialised agency. An agreement concerning the relationship between the UN and the OPCW was signed on 17 October 2000. It was approved by the Conference of States Parties in May 2001 and UN General Assembly in GA res. [55/283](#) (2001).

The Convention is a global disarmament agreement that bans the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and provides for the destruction of existing chemical weapons' stockpiles and related facilities within a specific timeframe. States Parties undertake never to:

- Develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone
- Use chemical weapons
- Engage in military preparations to use chemical weapons
- Assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention.

States Parties also undertake:

- To destroy chemical weapons they own or possess, or that are located in any place under their jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention
- To destroy all chemical weapons they abandoned on the territory of another State Party
- To destroy any chemical weapons production facilities they own or possess, or that are located in any place under their jurisdiction or control
- Not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare.



The Convention also regulates the production, processing, consumption and, to some degree, the international transfer of toxic chemicals that can be converted into, or used to produce, chemical weapons. To this end, the OPCW monitors the chemical industry by means of compulsory annual national declarations by States Parties, is notified of the transfer of some chemicals listed in the Convention and has a system of routine visits conducted by OPCW Technical Secretariat inspectors.

The Convention is applied so as not to impede the economic or technological development of States Parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for peaceful purposes. States Parties can also request and receive, under certain circumstances, assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons under article X of the Convention. States Parties are obliged, under article VII of the Convention, to enact national legislation implementing the obligations stipulated by the CWC. The Technical Secretariat provides States Parties with legal assistance in drafting their national implementation legislation and with technical assistance.

In October 2013, the OPCW and UN established an OPCW-UN Joint Mission to oversee the timely elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme in the safest and most secure manner and in accordance with the OPCW Executive Council decision [EC-M-33/DEC.1](#) and UN Security Council res. [2118](#) (2013). The UN Secretary-General appointed Sigrid Kaag, Netherlands, as Special Coordinator of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission. The Joint Mission ended on 30 September 2014. The OPCW mission in the Syrian AR continues, with safety, security and logistical support from the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

In response to persistent allegations of chemical weapon attacks in the Syrian AR, the OPCW Fact Finding Mission (FFM) was set up in 2014 "to establish facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals, reportedly chlorine, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic". The FFM's findings confirmed that chemical weapons had been used. These findings were the basis for the work of the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM), an independent body established by the UN Security Council in August 2015 (SC res. [2235](#) (2015)). The JIM's purpose was to identify the perpetrators of the chemical weapon attacks confirmed by the FFM. The JIM's mandate expired in December 2017.

## Structure

The Conference of States Parties is the plenary organ consisting of all OPCW members. It oversees implementation of the Convention and may make recommendations and take decisions on any questions, matters or issues within the scope of the [Convention](#).

The [Executive Council](#) is the executive organ responsible to the Conference. Its role includes promoting the effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention. The Executive Council consists of 41 members sitting on a rotational basis with regard to equitable geographical distribution and the importance of the chemical industry, as well as to political and security interests. Its membership comprises nine African states, nine Asia-Pacific states, five Eastern European states, seven Latin American and Caribbean states, 10 Western European and Other states, plus one further seat rotating between Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. More governance information is on the website under '[About OPCW](#)'.

## Meetings

The Conference meets annually in The Hague, usually in November/December. States Parties to the Convention can also request special meetings. The Executive Council holds three to four regular sessions annually and meets as often as required to consider issues of exceptional nature.

**Membership**

Membership is open to any state that becomes a State Party to the Convention (article VIII). As at 29 June 2018, 193 countries were members of the OPCW (DPRK, Egypt, Israel and South Sudan are not members; Israel is a signatory to the CWC but has not ratified).

Executive Council members' two-year terms run from 12 May to 11 May of the years shown in the following list. Each year, the Conference of the States Parties elects the members of the Executive Council. Members for the period from 12 May 2017 to 11 May 2019 were elected in December 2016, and for the period from 12 May 2018 to 11 May 2020 were elected in December 2017. The officers of the Executive Council for the period 12 May 2018 to 11 May 2019 were elected in May 2018.

**Executive Council members (41)**

	Previous	Current
Albania	2010-12	
Algeria	1997-18	2018-20
Argentina	1997-2017	2017-19
Armenia	2015-17	
Australia	1997-2000 06-10 16-18	
Austria	2000-02 08-10	
Azerbaijan		2017-19
Bangladesh	1997-2004 16-18	
Belarus	1997-98 2002-04 06-08 14-16	
Belgium	1998-2000 02-04 06-08 12-14 16-18	
Benin	2002-04	
Bolivia	2012-14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006-08	
Botswana	2001-03	
Brazil	1997-2017	2017-19
Bulgaria	1997-98 2001-03 07-09	
Cameroon	1997-2005 07-17	2017-19
Canada	2000-04 10-14	2018-20
Chile	1997-2004 06-10 12-18	2018-20
China	1997-2017	2017-19
Colombia	2002-07 10-12	2017-19
Costa Rica	2008-12	
Côte d'Ivoire	1997-2001	
Croatia	2001-03 11-13 14-16	
Cuba	1998-2002 04-12	
Czech Republic	1998-2000 03-05 07-09 12-14	2018-20
Denmark	2002-04 10-12	2018-20
Ecuador	1997-2000 10-14	
Ethiopia	1997-2001	
Estonia		2017-19
Finland	1998-2000 06-08 14-16	
France	1997-2017	2017-19
Gabon	2005-07	
Germany	1997-2017	2017-19
Ghana	2005-09 16-18	2018-20
Greece	2004-06 14-16	
Guatemala	2006-08 14-18	2018-20
Hungary	1997-99 2002-04 11-13	
India	1997-2017	2017-19
Indonesia	2000-02	2018-20
Iran	1998-2018	2018-20

continued next page

Iraq .....	2010–14 15–17 .....	2018–20
Ireland .....	2006–08 12–14 .....	
Italy .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Japan .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Kenya .....	1997–2000 04–08 10–12 13–17 .....	2017–19
Kuwait .....	2003–05 08–10 .....	
Latvia .....	2015–17 .....	
Lesotho .....	2005–09 .....	
Libya .....	2008–18 .....	
Luxembourg .....	2010–12 .....	
Malaysia .....	2004–06 07–09 11–13 14–16 .....	
Malta .....	1997–98 .....	2018–20
Mexico .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Morocco .....	1999–2008 09–17 .....	2017–19
Mozambique .....	2009–11 .....	
Namibia .....	2000–02 11–13 .....	
Netherlands .....	1997–98 2000–02 04–06 08–10 14–16 .....	2018–20
New Zealand .....	2004–06 14–16 .....	
Nigeria .....	2001–05 08–10 11–15 .....	2018–20
Norway .....	1997–98 2004–06 12–14 .....	
Oman .....	1997–98 .....	
Pakistan .....	1998–2018 .....	2018–20
Panama .....	2000–06 14–18 .....	2018–20
Peru .....	1997–2010 12–18 .....	2018–20
Philippines .....	1997–2000 06–08 .....	
Poland .....	1997–2002 05–07 09–11 13–15 16–18 .....	
Portugal .....	2002–04 12–14 .....	2018–20
Qatar .....	2012–14 14–16 .....	
ROK .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Romania .....	1997–2001 05–07 10–12 .....	
Russian Federation .....	1998–2018 .....	2018–20
Rwanda .....	2011–13 .....	
Saudi Arabia .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Senegal .....	2013–17 .....	2017–19
Serbia .....	2004–06 13–15 .....	
Slovakia .....	1998–2000 03–05 08–10 16–18 .....	
Slovenia .....	2000–02 .....	
South Africa .....	1997–2018 .....	2018–20
Spain .....	1997–2002 04–06 08–12 14–18 .....	
Sri Lanka .....	1997–2006 08–12 .....	
Sudan .....	2001–11 12–14 15–17 .....	2017–19
Suriname .....	1997–98 .....	
Sweden .....	2000–02 08–10 16–18 .....	
Switzerland .....	1998–2000 06–08 16–18 .....	
Thailand .....	2006–08 .....	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....	2008–10 .....	
Tunisia .....	1997–2011 14–16 .....	
Turkey .....	2002–04 10–12 .....	
Ukraine .....	1999–2001 04–06 09–11 12–14 .....	2018–20
UK .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
USA .....	1997–2017 .....	2017–19
Uruguay .....	1997–98 2001–06 09–11 13–15 .....	
Venezuela .....	1998–2000 .....	
Viet Nam .....	2016–18 .....	
Zambia .....	2003–05 .....	
Zimbabwe .....	1997–2001 .....	

## Executive Council officers (May 2018 to May 2019)

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### Chair

Jana Reinišová, Czech Republic

### Vice-Chairs

Yun Young Lee, ROK

Oji Nyimenuate Ngofa, Nigeria

Gladys Marithza Ruíz Sánchez de Vielman,  
Guatemala

Paul van den IJssel, Netherlands

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

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

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

Twitter: [@ctbto\\_alerts](https://twitter.com/ctbto_alerts)

Executive Secretary: Lassina Zerbo, Burkina Faso (from August 2013; re-elected and appointed by the Preparatory Commission in November 2016 for a further four-year term until 31 July 2021)

### Purpose

The CTBTO, established by the States Signatories to the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#) (CTBT) on 19 November 1996, is mandated to carry out the necessary preparations for the entry into force and effective implementation of the Treaty. This includes establishing a global verification regime to monitor Treaty compliance as well as the promotion of signatures and ratifications.

The Treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996 and opened for signature on 24 September 1996. Article I prohibits all nuclear weapons test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Each State Party further undertakes to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any such test or explosion.

The Treaty will enter into force after it has been signed and ratified by the 44 states listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty (36 had ratified as at 29 June 2018). These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors and participated in negotiations for the Treaty. Under article XIV, if the Treaty had not entered into force three years after its opening for signature, a Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force was to be convened. Ten such conferences have taken place, most recently in September 2017 in New York.

### Structure

The CTBTO consists of two main organs:

- A plenary or executive body composed of all States Signatories
- The Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS).

The plenary body has three subsidiary organs: Working Group A on budgetary and administrative matters, Working Group B on verification issues and the Advisory Group consisting of financial experts from States Signatories.

The verification regime is made up of a 337-facility International Monitoring System (IMS) – 321 monitoring stations supported by 16 radionuclide laboratories around the world that monitor the earth for signs of a nuclear explosion. Seismic, infrasound and hydroacoustic

stations monitor underground, the atmosphere and oceans respectively. Radionuclide stations detect radioactive debris emanating from an explosion. The IMS stations send data to the International Data Centre (IDC) in Vienna where it is processed, analysed and forwarded to Member States for their evaluation and judgement. When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted nuclear tests in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2017, Member States received initial estimates of the time, location and magnitude of the tests in less than two hours. As at 29 June 2018, 294 monitoring stations were certified, a further 12 had been installed, six were under construction and 25 planned. The current status of monitoring stations is published in an interactive [map](#) on the CTBTO website.

Once the Treaty has entered into force, the verification regime will be complemented by on-site inspections in the event of a nuclear explosion, a consultation and clarification process as well as confidence-building measures.

IMS data can be used in a variety of civil areas, including scientific research, meteorological and climate forecasting and disaster mitigation, such as tsunami warnings. Since November 2006, the CTBTO has been providing real-time and continuous data to tsunami warning organisations in the Indo-Pacific region. After the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, CTBTO radionuclide data provided a first-hand source of information on the composition and dispersal of radioactive emissions on a global scale.

### Membership

A state becomes a member of the CTBTO upon signing the Treaty. Member States oversee the CTBTO's work and fund its activities.

As at 29 June 2018, there were 183 States Signatories. Of these, 166 had deposited their instruments of ratification. Thirty-six of the 44 Annex 2 states (whose signature and ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force) had ratified it, including three nuclear weapon states: France, Russian Federation and the UK. The most recent Annex 2 state to ratify the Treaty was Indonesia, which did so on 6 February 2012. The eight Annex 2 states that have not yet ratified the Treaty are: China, DPRK, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and USA. DPRK, India and Pakistan have also yet to sign the Treaty.

### International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

PO Box 500  
A-1400 Vienna  
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 0  
Fax: +43 1 26060 5867/5868  
Email: [incb.secretariat@un.org](mailto:incb.secretariat@un.org)

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

Secretary: Andrés Finguerut, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the Board, on 1 January 2012)

### Purpose

The INCB is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ monitoring and supporting implementation of the international drug control conventions. It was established in 1968 in accordance with the 1961 Single [Convention](#) on Narcotic Drugs. It had predecessors under the former drug control treaties as far back as the time of the League of Nations.

The functions of INCB are laid down in the following treaties (with party numbers as at 29 June 2018): the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (186 [parties](#)); the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (184 [parties](#)); and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (190 [parties](#)).

In regard to the manufacture of, trade in and use of drugs, INCB:

- Endeavours, in cooperation with governments, to ensure that adequate supplies of licit drugs are available for medical and scientific uses, and that the diversion of drugs from licit sources to illicit channels does not occur. INCB also monitors governments' control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and assists them in preventing the diversion of those chemicals into the illicit traffic
- Identifies weaknesses in national and international control systems of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, and contributes to correcting such situations. INCB is also responsible for assessing chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs to determine whether they should be placed under international control.

If measures necessary to remedy a serious situation have not been taken, INCB may call the matter to the attention of the parties concerned, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and ECOSOC. As a last resort, the treaties empower INCB to recommend to parties that they stop importing drugs from a defaulting country, exporting drugs to it or both. INCB acts in close cooperation with governments, including through country missions.

INCB publishes an annual report containing an analysis of the drug control situation worldwide so that governments are kept aware of existing and potential situations that may endanger the objectives of the international drug control treaties. The report also includes recommendations for governments and international and regional organisations aimed at improving the drug control situation. The annual report is supplemented by detailed technical reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Under the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, INCB also publishes a report each year that gives an account of the results of the monitoring of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

### Structure

INCB consists of 13 [members](#) elected by ECOSOC who serve in their personal capacities. Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience are elected from a list of people nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 are elected from a list of people nominated by governments. INCB members usually serve five-year terms and may be re-elected.

The INCB [Secretariat](#) is an administrative entity of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), but it reports solely to the Board on matters of substance. INCB collaborates closely with UNODC and also cooperates with other international bodies concerned with drug control, including ECOSOC and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and other relevant specialised agencies of the UN, particularly the WHO. It also cooperates with bodies outside the UN system, especially the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organisation.

### Meetings

INCB sessions are normally held in February, May and November each year.

### Membership

Terms end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board that the successor is entitled to attend.

## Members (13)

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### Nominated by the WHO

Cornelis P de Joncheere, Netherlands.....2022	Richard P Mattick, Australia.....2022
Wei Hao, China.....2020	

### Nominated by governments

H H Sevil Atasoy, Turkey.....2022	Luis A Otárola Peñaranda, Peru.....2022
David T Johnson, USA.....2022	Jagjit Pavadia, India.....2020
Galina A Korchagina, Russian Federation...2022	Viroj Sumyai, Thailand.....2020
Bernard Leroy, France.....2020	Francisco Thoumi, Colombia.....2020
Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez, Mexico...2022	Jallal Toufiq, Morocco.....2020

## International Trade Centre (ITC)

Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 0111  
Fax: +41 22 733 4439  
Email: [itcreg@intracen.org](mailto:itcreg@intracen.org)

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

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

Executive Director: Arancha González, Spain (since September 2013; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2013)

### Purpose

ITC is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations. ITC assists small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing and transition economies to become more competitive in global markets, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development within the frameworks of the Aid for Trade agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

ITC was created in 1964 through a decision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) contracting parties. In 1968, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) joined GATT as co-sponsor of ITC. Its legal status was formally confirmed by the General Assembly in 1974 as a joint subsidiary organ of the GATT and the UN, the latter acting through UNCTAD.

### Meetings

ITC's annual inter-governmental gathering is called the [Joint Advisory Group \(JAG\)](#) meeting. The JAG is open to all WTO and UNCTAD members, as well as to UN specialised agencies and bodies, other inter-governmental organisations with observer status and non-governmental organisations with an interest in trade promotion.

This meeting, held in Geneva, reviews ITC's technical cooperation programme over the preceding year and makes recommendations for its future work programme.

The ITC's annual flagship event is the [World Export Development Forum \(WEDF\)](#), a unique global platform dedicated to supporting trade-led development of SMEs. Other ITC [events](#) include the [Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum](#) (renamed SheTrades Global from 2018), and the [TPO Network World Conference](#), a forum for trade promotion organisations (TPOs) from around the world.

### Membership

Because of its legal status, ITC does not have a membership of its own. Its de facto members are WTO and UNCTAD Member States.

## International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

34 Chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 338 9111  
Fax: +41 22 733 0336  
Email: [upov.mail@upov.int](mailto:upov.mail@upov.int)

Internet: [www.upov.int](http://www.upov.int)

Secretary-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (the UPOV Council appoints the Director-General of WIPO as Secretary-General of UPOV; current term 2014 to September 2020)

### Purpose

UPOV's mission is to provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection, with the aim of encouraging the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

UPOV is an inter-governmental organisation established by the [International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants](#), which was adopted in Paris in 1961 and entered into force in 1968. The Convention was revised in 1972, 1978 and 1991. The 1991 Act entered into force in 1998.

### Structure

The UPOV Council is responsible for safeguarding the Union's interests, encouraging its development and adopting its work programme and budget. The Council consists of representatives of all members. Each state member has one vote in the Council.

Three committees assist the Council: the Consultative Committee (which prepares the sessions of the Council), the Administrative and Legal Committee and the Technical Committee. Several working groups have been established under the Technical Committee.

The Secretariat is called the Office of the Union and is directed by UPOV's Secretary-General.

### Meetings

Information about upcoming meetings is on the UPOV [website](#).

### Members (75)

African Intellectual Property Organization	Denmark	Mexico
Albania	Dominican Republic	Montenegro
Argentina	Ecuador	Morocco
Australia	Estonia	Netherlands
Austria	European Union	New Zealand
Azerbaijan	Finland	Nicaragua
Belarus	France	Norway
Belgium	Georgia	Oman
Bolivia	Germany	Panama
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Paraguay
Brazil	Iceland	Peru
Bulgaria	Ireland	Poland
Canada	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	ROK
China	Japan	Republic of Moldova
Colombia	Jordan	Romania
Costa Rica	Kenya	Russian Federation
Croatia	Kyrgyzstan	Serbia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Singapore
	Lithuania	Slovakia



Slovenia	Trinidad and Tobago	UR of Tanzania
South Africa	Tunisia	USA
Spain	Turkey	Uruguay
Sweden	Ukraine	Uzbekistan
Switzerland	UK	Viet Nam
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

17 Route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 717 9111  
Fax: +41 22 798 6150  
Email: [hq@iom.int](mailto:hq@iom.int)

Internet: [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

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

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

Director General: William Lacy Swing, USA (since 2008; re-elected for a second five-year term in June 2013)\*

### Purpose

Established in 1951, IOM is the UN Migration Agency and is the leading inter-governmental organisation in the field of migration. It is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM works with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the well-being and human rights of all migrants. IOM provides services and advice to governments and migrants to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

IOM was granted permanent observer status to the UN General Assembly in 1992. A cooperation agreement between IOM and the UN was signed in 1996. IOM joined the UN system as a related organisation in September 2016, when the agreement outlined in GA res. [70/296](#) (2016) was signed during the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants.

### Structure

IOM's structure is highly decentralised, with over 10,000 staff and over 400 offices in more than 150 countries. Its Geneva [headquarters](#) is composed of the following four departments under the Office of the Director-General:

- International Cooperation and Partnerships
- Migration Management
- Operations and Emergencies
- Resources Management.

IOM also has nine [regional offices](#), two [special liaison offices](#), two [administrative centres](#), nine country [offices](#) with resource mobilisation and coordinating functions, and a global network of [country offices](#). The African Capacity Building Centre is based in the UR of Tanzania and the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre is based in Berlin.

The [Council](#) is the highest authority of the IOM. The [Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance](#) (SCPF) is a subcommittee of the Council which examines and reviews policies, programmes and activities, discusses financial and budgetary matters and considers any matter specifically referred to by the Council. The Director General and the Deputy Director General are elected by the Council for a five-year term. More detailed information about organisational structure is available on the [website](#).

**Meetings**

The Council meets in regular session once a year and in special sessions at the request of one-third of its members, the Director General or the Chairperson of the Council in urgent circumstances. The 109th session is scheduled to be held from 27 to 30 November 2018 in Geneva. The SCPF meets normally twice a year, and otherwise as may be required, at the request of: the Council; one third of its members; its Chairperson; the Director General, after consultation with the Chairperson. Its 23rd session is scheduled to be held from 30 to 31 October 2018 in Geneva.

The [International Dialogue on Migration](#) (IDM) is IOM’s principal forum for migration policy dialogue. It provides a space to analyse current and emerging issues in migration governance and to exchange experiences, policy approaches and effective practices. The annual theme is decided through consultation with Member States at the beginning of each year.

**Membership**

As at June 2018, IOM’s membership included 172 Member States and eight Observer States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organisations. A [membership list](#) is available on the website. At the beginning of each regular session, the Council elects a Bureau for a one-year term.

**Bureau, 108th session (2017)**

<p><b>Chair</b> Marta Maurás Perez, Chile</p>	<p><b>Vice-Chairs</b> Negash Kebret Botora, Ethiopia  Carsten Staur, Denmark</p>	<p><b>Rapporteur</b> Evan P Garcia, Philippines</p>
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Note

\* On 29 June 2018, the Council elected António Manuel de Carvalho Ferreira Vitorino, Portugal, for a five-year term beginning on 1 October 2018.





# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

# REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

## African Development Bank (AfDB) Group

Avenue Joseph Anoma  
01 BP 1387  
Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire

Telephone: +225 20 20 40 10  
Email: [afdb@afdb.org](mailto:afdb@afdb.org)

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

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

Twitter: [@AfDB\\_Group](https://twitter.com/AfDB_Group)

Skype: [afdb\\_acc](https://www.skype.com/people/afdb_acc)

President: Akinwumi Adesina, Nigeria (elected in May 2015)

### Purpose

The AfDB Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

The AfDB is required to give special attention to national and multinational projects and programmes that promote regional integration. It also plays a leading role in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative, which aims to reduce the gaps that exist between Africa and the developed world and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The AfDB is also one of the key actors to support the negotiations for the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

The AfDB Group comprises three distinct entities under one management:

- **African Development Bank (AfDB)**: the AfDB is the parent institution. It was established in 1963 by the then 23 newly independent African states. The agreement establishing the AfDB was drawn up under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and entered into force in 1964. The Bank began operations in 1966. The AfDB provides non-concessional loans to regional Member States as well as policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.
- **African Development Fund (ADF)**: the ADF was established in 1972 and became operational in 1974. It makes concessional loans and grants to regional Member States, with a primary focus on poverty reduction.
- **Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)**: the Government of Nigeria set up the NTF in 1976. It makes concessional loans to regional member countries.

### Structure

The **Board of Governors** is the Bank's supreme organ and mostly comprises Member State government ministers of finance and economy. It issues general directives concerning the Bank's operational policies.

The **Board of Directors** comprises 20 members holding the title of executive director. The Board of Governors elects the Board of Directors for three-year terms, renewable once. Regional members have 13 directors while states outside the region have seven.

The Board of Governors elects the [President](#) for a five-year term, renewable once. The President acts as the Bank’s Chief Executive and conducts its business, as well as being its legal representative.

More details are available on the [website](#).

**Membership**

All African Union [members](#) except Sahrawi Republic are shareholders of the AfDB. Twenty-seven non-African states are also shareholders. Article 3 of the AfDB Agreement, which provides for any independent African state to become a member, also makes provision for membership from outside the continent and islands of Africa.

**Members**

**Regional members (54)**

Algeria	Eswatini	Namibia
Angola	Ethiopia	Niger
Benin	Gabon	Nigeria
Botswana	Gambia	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burundi	Guinea	Senegal
Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cameroon	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Somalia
Chad	Liberia	South Africa
Comoros	Libya	South Sudan
Congo	Madagascar	Sudan
Côte d’Ivoire	Malawi	Togo
DR Congo	Mali	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritania	Uganda
Egypt	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Morocco	Zambia
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe

**Non-African shareholding countries (27)**

Argentina	India	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Brazil	Kuwait	Turkey
Canada	Luxembourg	UAE (ADF member only)
China	Netherlands	UK
Denmark	Norway	USA
Finland	Portugal	
France	ROK	
Germany	Saudi Arabia	

## 398 Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group

1300 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 1000  
Fax: +1 202 623 3096  
Email: [pic@iadb.org](mailto:pic@iadb.org)

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

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

Twitter: [@the\\_IDB](https://twitter.com/the_IDB)

President (Executive Head): Luis Alberto Moreno, Colombia (since 2005; re-elected by the Board of Governors in 2015 for a third five-year term)

### Purpose

The IDB is the main source of multilateral financing for sustainable economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was established in December 1959 to:

- Use its own capital, funds raised in financial markets and other resources for financing the development of borrowing member countries
- Supplement private investment when private capital is unavailable on reasonable terms and conditions
- Provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development plans and projects.

The IDB obtains financial resources from its 48 member countries, borrowings on financial markets, trust funds it administers and through co-financing ventures. It provides non-concessional and concessional loans, grants and technical assistance to its regional member countries and undertakes research. Most of the IDB Group's loans finance key public sector projects although a significant proportion of its operations are directed to the private sector, through IDB Invest (see below).

### Operations

The IDB has had nine increases of its ordinary capital since it was founded. Terms for the most recent increase were approved by the Board of Governors in July 2010 and the increase took effect in February 2012. The agreement increases the Bank's Ordinary Capital by \$70 billion to more than \$170 billion, implemented through to 2020. It also increased resources for the Fund for Special Operations and the IDB Grant Facility, to be used to provide an aid package to Haiti.

Previously, lending capacity had averaged \$10 billion a year. Approved lending in 2013, including investment grants, was \$14 billion. Approvals in 2016 and 2017 totalled \$11.7 billion and \$11.4 billion, respectively.

### Structure

The IDB is an official observer to the UN. It has headquarters in Washington, DC, with country offices in 26 borrowing countries, as well as regional offices in Madrid and Tokyo. The IDB Group includes three organisations based at its headquarters in Washington, DC, the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB Invest (formerly the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC)) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). The affiliated Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) is based in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development (INDES) is an IDB unit based in Washington, DC.

The Bank is headed by its Board of Governors, which delegates oversight of Bank operations to the Board of Executive Directors. Each member country appoints a governor, whose

voting power is proportional to the Bank's capital subscribed to by the country. The 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the IDB hold 50.01 percent of the voting power. The single largest shareholder is the USA, with 30 percent. Members of the Board of Executive Directors serve three-year terms. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term.

The Office of Institutional Integrity (OII) plays a key role in the IDB Group's integrity efforts. The OII investigates allegations of fraud and corruption within IDB Group-financed activities and performs prevention work.

### Membership

The IDB has 48 member countries, of which 26 are regional shareholding and borrowing countries. The [members](#) are listed on the website.

### IDB Invest (formerly Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC))

1350 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 3900

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

Former website: [www.iic.org](http://www.iic.org)

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

Chief Executive Officer: James P Scriven, Argentina (since November 2015)

Formerly known as the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) before rebranding in November 2017, IDB Invest is a multilateral development bank committed to supporting the private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. IDB Invest finances sustainable enterprises to achieve financial results that maximise social and environmental development for the region. With a current portfolio of \$11.6 billion under management and 330 clients in 21 countries, IDB Invest works across sectors to provide innovative financing and advisory services that meet the evolving demands of its clients.

IDB Invest has 45 member countries, 26 of which are in Latin America and the Caribbean. All [member countries](#) are represented on the Corporation's Board of Executive Directors.

### Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF)

1300 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 942 8211

Fax: +1 202 942 8100

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

General Manager: Irene Arias, Spain (since January 2018)

The MIF is the innovation lab for the IDB Group. It conducts high-risk experiments to test new models for engaging and inspiring the private sector to solve economic development problems in Latin America and the Caribbean. The MIF began operations in 1993, and has since funded more than 2200 projects and financed more than \$2 billion in grants and investments. It is the largest provider of technical assistance for private sector development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The MIF finances about 100 projects per year, with a total finance volume of about \$90 million.

There are 39 donating member countries, both regional and non-regional, listed on the [website](#).



### **Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL)**

Esmeralda 130  
Piso 16  
Buenos Aires  
Argentina

Telephone: +54 11 4320 2350  
Fax: +54 11 4323 2365  
Email: [intal@iadb.org](mailto:intal@iadb.org)

Internet: [www.iadb.org/en/intal/institute-for-the-integration-of-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-intal,19448.html](http://www.iadb.org/en/intal/institute-for-the-integration-of-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-intal,19448.html)

Director: Gustavo Beliz, Argentina (since 2014)

INTAL is an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) unit that provides specialised technical cooperation, conference, policy research and publication services in the field of integration and trade to member countries and regional organisations. It has been in operation since 1965.

### **Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development (INDES)**

1350 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20577  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 623 2420  
Fax: +1 202 623 2008  
Email: [indes@iadb.org](mailto:indes@iadb.org)

Internet: <https://indesvirtual.iadb.org/>

Director: Juan Bonnefoy, Chile (since 2012)

INDES is an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) unit created in 1994 as a training institute and forum dedicated to developing knowledgeable social policy makers and public managers committed to sustainable social reform. INDES trains public sector decision makers and managers, as well as staff of non-governmental and other civil society organisations. Training is held at IDB headquarters in Washington, in customised programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, and online.

### **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City  
1550 Metro Manila  
Philippines

Telephone: +63 2 632 4444  
Fax: +63 2 636 2444  
Email: [information@adb.org](mailto:information@adb.org)

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

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

Twitter: [@ADB\\_HQ](https://twitter.com/ADB_HQ)

President and Chair of the Board of Directors: Takehiko Nakao, Japan (since 28 April 2013; re-elected in August 2016 for a five-year term from 24 November 2016)

#### **Purpose**

The ADB is a multilateral finance institution founded in 1966 to foster development in the Asia and Pacific region with the aim of reducing poverty. It helps developing member countries by providing loans, technical assistance and grants for a broad range of development activities. Most assistance is provided to the public sector, with 11 percent directly provided to private enterprises through equity investments and loans.

The ADB's strategic emphasis is on inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth and regional integration, with five drivers of change: private sector development, good governance and capacity development, gender equity, knowledge solutions and partnerships. Focus areas attract 80 percent of funding and include: infrastructure; the environment; regional cooperation and integration; finance sector development; and education.

## Operations

The ADB raises funds through bond issues on the world's capital markets and also relies on member contributions, retained earnings from lending operations and the repayment of loans. It provides loans and grants from several special funds, the largest of which is the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which offers grants and loans at very low interest rates.

In 2017, ADB's operations totalled \$32.22 billion, of which \$20.09 billion was for sovereign and non-sovereign project approvals financed by ADB Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), ADF and other special funds; \$201 million was for technical assistance financed by special funds; and \$11.92 billion by co-financing partners. Disbursements amounted to \$11.7 billion.

ADB's available resources in the form of authorised and subscribed capital stock amounted to \$151.51 billion and \$151.17 billion, respectively. Total equity in the ADB increased to \$43.27 billion in 2017 due to the merger of concessional assets in the Asian Development Fund (ADB's concessional arm). This equity supports a total of \$101.01 billion in total loans to support operations in developing member countries. Outstanding borrowing amounted to \$87.28 billion in bond issues and private placements.

In April 2015, ADB's Board of Governors approved a merger of the Bank's concessional ADF loan portfolio with its OCR balance sheet. This reform, which took effect in January 2017, has almost tripled ADB's equity base and allowed it to increase assistance to developing member countries by up to 50 percent, and to its poorest members by up to 70 percent.

The ADF is financed by periodic contributions from donors and the repayment of earlier loans. In May 2016, negotiations concluded on the 11th replenishment of the ADF (ADF 12), with donors agreeing to a \$3.8 billion replenishment of the ADF covering operations from 2017 to 2020. ADB grant support to the poorest countries will increase by 70 percent over the period 2017–20 as compared with the previous four years. This will help the region achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals and the COP 21 climate change commitments. Other priority areas targeted in ADF 12 include gender equity, food security, private sector development, governance, preparedness and response to climate change and disasters, and regional public goods such as cross-border health issues.

Technical assistance is provided through the Technical Assistance Special Fund. Other funds managed by the ADB include the ADB Institute Special Fund, Japan Scholarship Program, Japan Special Fund, Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, Korean Fund for E-Government, Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund, Climate Change Fund and the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund.

The ADB also manages grant funds and loans financed by bilateral donors to pursue objectives mutually agreed between the donor and ADB. It also has a channel financing facility for grants provided by bilateral donors to support technical assistance and soft components of loans. Most technical assistance grants are used for preparing projects and supporting advisory activities in areas such as law and policy reform, fiscal strengthening, good governance, capacity-building, climate change and regional integration.

Based in the Philippines, the ADB also has offices across Asia and the Pacific, as well as representative offices in Europe, Japan and the USA.

## Structure

The ADB's highest policy-making body is its Board of [Governors](#), which comprises one representative from each member and meets annually. The Governors elect the 12-member resident Board of [Directors](#), with each director appointing an alternate. The President is elected by the Board of Governors for a five-year term and is Chair of the Board of Directors. The President, assisted by six vice-presidents, manages the ADB's business under the general oversight of the Board of Directors.

The total voting power of each ADB member consists of basic votes (distributed equally among all members) plus proportional votes (allocated according to the number of shares of ADB capital stock held by the member). In total, the number of basic votes allocated comprises 25 percent of all votes.

Details about the Board of Governors and Board of Directors are on the [website](#) from the 'About ADB' page.

## Membership

Membership is open to members and associate members of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and other regional countries and non-regional developed countries that are members of the UN or any of its specialised agencies. The ADB has 67 members, of which 48 are regional members and 19 non-regional members. A [list of members](#) is on the website.

## Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

PO Box 408  
Willey, St Michael  
Barbados, WI BB11000

Telephone: +1 246 431 1600  
Fax: +1 246 426 7269  
Email: [info@caribank.org](mailto:info@caribank.org)

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

President and Chair of Board of Directors: William Warren Smith, Jamaica (re-elected by the Board of Governors for a second term 2016–21)

## Purpose

The CDB is a regional financial institution established in 1970 to contribute to the economic growth and development of its member countries in the Caribbean and to promote economic cooperation and integration among them. CDB is required to have special regard to the needs of its less developed member countries. It provides loans, equity, guarantees and technical assistance for both the public and private sectors of regional borrowing member countries.

CDB's lending activities are divided into two major categories: Ordinary Operations and Special Operations. Ordinary Operations are financed from CDB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), which include capital subscriptions from its members, reserves, and market borrowings on the international capital markets, as well as loans from other multilateral development banks. Special Operations are financed by the Special Funds Resources (SFR), which primarily comprise contributions and loans on highly concessionary terms. These resources are used to provide technical assistance or to make or guarantee loans of high developmental priority. SFR loans have longer maturities, deferred commencement of repayment of principal and lower interest rates than those determined for Ordinary Operations. The Special Development Fund is the Bank's main special fund. Non-member contributors to the CDB's resources have included the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sweden and the USA.

Since 1977, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been able to lend through the CDB to all of the CDB's borrowing member countries, whether or not those countries are members of the IDB.

## Structure

CDB is owned by 28 member countries: 23 regional members, divided into 19 borrowing countries and four non-borrowing countries; and five non-regional members. The voting power of each country is linked to its subscription to CDB's capital stock. CDB's capital stock is held or available for subscription in the proportion of not less than 60 percent by regional members and not more than 40 percent by non-regional members.

The CDB Board of Governors comprises one governor and one alternate governor for each member country. For this purpose, the member territories of Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands are regarded as one member. Voting power is approximately proportional to shares subscribed, with a slight weighting in favour of the smaller member territories.

The Board of Directors comprises 19 members, 14 representing regional members and five representing non-regional members. Directors hold office for two-year terms and are eligible for reappointment. Details about the [Board of Governors](#) and [Board of Directors](#) are available on the website.

## Meetings

The Board of Governors meets once a year, and the Board of Directors five times a year. Additional or special meetings may also be called, if necessary, and participation is permitted via video-conferencing. In some cases, decisions may be taken without a meeting, using a round robin procedure.

## Membership

CDB membership is open to regional states and territories and non-regional states that are members of the UN, its specialised agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and multilateral development finance institutions. A list of member countries is on the [website](#).





# BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

# 406 BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

## UN BUDGET

The main resolutions governing the preparation, approval and implementation of the UN programme budget are set forth in General Assembly resolutions [41/213](#) (1986), [42/211](#) (1987) and [45/248](#) (1990) and [58/269](#) (2004).

In GA res. [72/266](#) (2017), the Assembly approved the Secretary-General's proposal to change the UN budget cycle from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis, beginning with the programme budget for 2020, pending a final decision at its 77th session on whether to continue that practice.

The budget for the two years 2018–19 was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 December 2017 through its resolution [72/263A-C](#) as follows:

(thousands of US dollars)

### Part I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination.....	conference management .....
119,854,000	625,634,900
	<b>Total, Part I .....</b>
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and	<b>745,488,900</b>

### Part II. Political affairs

3. Political affairs.....	105,702,100
1,231,086,000	
4. Disarmament.....	6. Peaceful uses of outer space.....
24,332,800	7,616,200
	<b>Total, Part II .....</b>
5. Peacekeeping operations.....	<b>1,368,737,100</b>

### Part III. International justice and law

7. International Court of Justice.....	50,311,200
47,792,500	<b>Total, Part III .....</b>
8. Legal affairs.....	<b>98,103,700</b>

### Part IV. International cooperation for development

9. Economic and social affairs.....	39,603,700
159,560,400	
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states....	15. Human settlements.....
10,736,400	20,971,900
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development.....	16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice.....
16,116,400	39,688,200
12. Trade and development.....	17. UN-Women.....
130,694,300	16,304,000
	<b>Total, Part IV .....</b>
13. International Trade Centre .....	<b>471,029,300</b>
37,354,000	
14. Environment.....	

**Part V. Regional cooperation for development**

18. Economic and social development in Africa. 157,539,100	112,450,200
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific .....	22. Economic and social development in Western Asia .....
99,570,400	73,466,000
20. Economic development in Europe.....	23. Regular programme of technical cooperation.....
61,723,600	65,808,900
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	<b>Total, Part V.....</b>
	<b>570,558,200</b>

**Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs**

24. Human rights.....	56,863,300
202,779,100	27. Humanitarian assistance.....
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees .....	33,055,100
86,106,200	<b>Total, Part VI.....</b>
26. Palestine refugees.....	<b>378,803,700</b>

**Part VII. Public information**

28. Public information .....	<b>Total, Part VII.....</b>
177,359,500	<b>177,359,500</b>

**Part VIII. Common support services**

29. Common support services.....	<b>Total, Part VIII.....</b>
564,729,500	<b>564,729,500</b>

**Part IX. Internal oversight**

30. Internal oversight.....	<b>Total, Part IX.....</b>
39,972,000	<b>39,972,000</b>

**Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses**

31. Jointly financed administrative activities.....	131,902,100
12,339,200	<b>Total, Part X.....</b>
32. Special expenses.....	<b>144,241,300</b>

**Part XI. Capital expenditures**

33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance.....	<b>Total, Part XI.....</b>
80,616,500	<b>80,616,500</b>

**Part XII. Safety and security**

34. Safety and security .....	<b>Total, Part XII.....</b>
233,966,000	<b>233,966,000</b>

**Part XIII. Development Account**

35. Development Account.....	<b>Total, Part XIII.....</b>
28,398,800	<b>28,398,800</b>

**Part XIV. Staff assessment**

36. Staff assessment.....	<b>Grand total.....</b>
494,902,800	<b>5,396,907,300</b>
<b>Total, Part XIV.....</b>	
<b>494,902,800</b>	



By the same resolution (72/263.A–C), the General Assembly approved estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$552,311,800 as follows:

**Income section**

1. Income from staff assessment....	498,969,900	3. Services to the public .....	4,170,200
2. General income.....	49,171,700	<b>Total, Income Section .....</b>	<b>552,311,800</b>

## SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

### UN Regular Budget

Contributions from Member States to the UN regular budget are determined by reference to a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the basis of advice from the Committee on Contributions

GA res. 55/5B (2000) substantially revised the scale of assessments, lowering the ceiling on the maximum contribution by any Member State to the regular budget to 22 percent. It reaffirmed the floor for the minimum contribution at 0.001 percent and the maximum contribution from Least Developed Countries at 0.01 percent. It also reaffirmed the low per capita income adjustment with a threshold per capita income limit of the average per capita gross national product of all Member States and a gradient of 80 percent.

GA res. 70/245 (2015) set out the scale of assessments for 2016, 2017 and 2018. The scale of assessments will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2018.

The following table lists the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget for the period 2016–18.\*

#### Member States percentage contribution

Member State	Percentage
Afghanistan.....	0.006
Albania.....	0.008
Algeria.....	0.161
Andorra.....	0.006
Angola.....	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda.....	0.002
Argentina.....	0.892
Armenia.....	0.006
Australia.....	2.337
Austria.....	0.720
Azerbaijan.....	0.060
Bahamas.....	0.014
Bahrain.....	0.044
Bangladesh.....	0.010
Barbados.....	0.007
Belarus.....	0.056
Belgium.....	0.885
Belize.....	0.001
Benin.....	0.003
Bhutan.....	0.001
Bolivia.....	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	0.013
Botswana.....	0.014
Brazil.....	3.823
Brunei Darussalam.....	0.029
Bulgaria.....	0.045
Burkina Faso.....	0.004
Burundi.....	0.001
Cabo Verde.....	0.001
Cambodia.....	0.004
Cameroon.....	0.010
Canada.....	2.921
Central African Republic.....	0.001
Chad.....	0.005
Chile.....	0.399
China.....	7.921

Colombia .....	0.322	Iraq .....	0.129
Comoros .....	0.001	Ireland .....	0.335
Congo .....	0.006	Israel .....	0.430
Costa Rica .....	0.047	Italy .....	3.748
Côte d'Ivoire .....	0.009	Jamaica .....	0.009
Croatia .....	0.099	Japan .....	9.680
Cuba .....	0.065	Jordan .....	0.020
Cyprus .....	0.043	Kazakhstan .....	0.191
Czech Republic .....	0.344	Kenya .....	0.018
DPRK .....	0.005	Kiribati .....	0.001
DR Congo .....	0.008	Kuwait .....	0.285
Denmark .....	0.584	Kyrgyzstan .....	0.002
Djibouti .....	0.001	Lao PDR .....	0.003
Dominica .....	0.001	Latvia .....	0.050
Dominican Republic .....	0.046	Lebanon .....	0.046
Ecuador .....	0.067	Lesotho .....	0.001
Egypt .....	0.152	Liberia .....	0.001
El Salvador .....	0.014	Libya .....	0.125
Equatorial Guinea .....	0.010	Liechtenstein .....	0.007
Eritrea .....	0.001	Lithuania .....	0.072
Estonia .....	0.038	Luxembourg .....	0.064
Eswatini .....	0.002	Madagascar .....	0.003
Ethiopia .....	0.010	Malawi .....	0.002
Fiji .....	0.003	Malaysia .....	0.322
Finland .....	0.456	Maldives .....	0.002
France .....	4.859	Mali .....	0.003
Gabon .....	0.017	Malta .....	0.016
Gambia .....	0.001	Marshall Islands .....	0.001
Georgia .....	0.008	Mauritania .....	0.002
Germany .....	6.389	Mauritius .....	0.012
Ghana .....	0.016	Mexico .....	1.435
Greece .....	0.471	Micronesia .....	0.001
Grenada .....	0.001	Monaco .....	0.010
Guatemala .....	0.028	Mongolia .....	0.005
Guinea .....	0.002	Montenegro .....	0.004
Guinea-Bissau .....	0.001	Morocco .....	0.054
Guyana .....	0.002	Mozambique .....	0.004
Haiti .....	0.003	Myanmar .....	0.010
Honduras .....	0.008	Namibia .....	0.010
Hungary .....	0.161	Nauru .....	0.001
Iceland .....	0.023	Nepal .....	0.006
India .....	0.737	Netherlands .....	1.482
Indonesia .....	0.504	New Zealand .....	0.268
Iran .....	0.471	Nicaragua .....	0.004

Niger.....	0.002	South Sudan.....	0.003
Nigeria.....	0.209	Spain.....	2.443
Norway.....	0.849	Sri Lanka.....	0.031
Oman.....	0.113	Sudan.....	0.010
Pakistan.....	0.093	Suriname.....	0.006
Palau.....	0.001	Sweden.....	0.956
Panama.....	0.034	Switzerland.....	1.140
Papua New Guinea.....	0.004	Syrian AR.....	0.024
Paraguay.....	0.014	Tajikistan.....	0.004
Peru.....	0.136	Thailand.....	0.291
Philippines.....	0.165	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	0.007
Poland.....	0.841	Timor-Leste.....	0.003
Portugal.....	0.392	Togo.....	0.001
Qatar.....	0.269	Tonga.....	0.001
ROK.....	2.039	Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.034
Republic of Moldova.....	0.004	Tunisia.....	0.028
Romania.....	0.184	Turkey.....	1.018
Russian Federation.....	3.088	Turkmenistan.....	0.026
Rwanda.....	0.002	Tuvalu.....	0.001
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	0.001	Uganda.....	0.009
Saint Lucia.....	0.001	Ukraine.....	0.103
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	0.001	UAE.....	0.604
Samoa.....	0.001	UK.....	4.463
San Marino.....	0.003	UR of Tanzania.....	0.010
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	0.001	USA.....	22.000
Saudi Arabia.....	1.146	Uruguay.....	0.079
Senegal.....	0.005	Uzbekistan.....	0.023
Serbia.....	0.032	Vanuatu.....	0.001
Seychelles.....	0.001	Venezuela.....	0.571
Sierra Leone.....	0.001	Viet Nam.....	0.058
Singapore.....	0.447	Yemen.....	0.010
Slovakia.....	0.160	Zambia.....	0.007
Slovenia.....	0.084	Zimbabwe.....	0.004
Solomon Islands.....	0.001	Total.....	100.000
Somalia.....	0.001		
South Africa.....	0.364		

Note

\* In accordance with GA res. 58/1B (2003) the Holy See, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organisation for 2016–18 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.001 percent that would have been charged if it were a member. Similarly, in accordance with GA decision 68/548 (2013) and GA res. 70/245, the State of Palestine, which is not a member of the UN but which participates in some of its activities, is called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the organisation for 2016–18 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.007 percent that would have been charged if it were a member.

## AD HOC SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR UN PEACEKEEPING BUDGETS

By GA res. [55/235](#) (2000), the General Assembly reformed its methodologies for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations, replacing the ad hoc arrangements in place since GA res. [3101 XXVIII](#) (1973). The Assembly took into account that the financing of peacekeeping operations was the collective responsibility of Member States and a different procedure was required from that used under the regular budget. The economically more developed countries were in a position to make relatively larger contributions and the economically less developed countries had a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations. It also reaffirmed the special responsibilities of the Security Council's permanent Member States, as indicated in GA res. [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) (1963), in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations.

To reflect these principles, the Assembly decided on the parameters of a new set of 10 levels for Member States for the purposes of apportioning the costs of peacekeeping, to be implemented on a phased basis from 1 July 2001. The resulting distribution of Member States among the 10 levels was set out in an annex to the resolution. The apportionments range from a premium payable by permanent Member States of the Security Council (Level A), to a 90 percent discount for Least Developed Countries (Level J).

GA res. [70/246](#) (2015) established the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2016–18, as outlined in the report to the Secretary-General (see [A/70/331/Add1](#)). The scale of assessments for peacekeeping will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2018.

### Assignment of contribution levels 2016–18

#### Level A: Permanent Members of the Security Council

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

#### Level B

Andorra	Germany	Netherlands
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Iceland	Norway
Bahamas <sup>1</sup>	Ireland	Oman <sup>1</sup>
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	Israel	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	ROK
Canada	Japan	San Marino
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Spain
Estonia	Malta	Sweden
Finland	Monaco	Switzerland

#### Transition to B

Saudi Arabia<sup>1</sup>

#### Level C

Brunei Darussalam	Qatar	UAE
Kuwait	Singapore	

#### Level D

Czech Republic

**Level E**

Slovakia

**Level F**

Barbados

Latvia

Trinidad and Tobago

**Level G**

Antigua and Barbuda

Hungary

Poland

Chile

Libya

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Croatia

Lithuania

**Transition to G**

Argentina

Uruguay

**Level H\*2**

Bulgaria

Romania

**Level H**

Brazil

Seychelles

Venezuela

Nauru

Turkey

**Level I**

Albania

Grenada

Palau

Algeria

Guatemala

Panama

Armenia

Guyana

Papua New Guinea

Azerbaijan

Honduras

Paraguay

Belarus

India

Peru

Belize

Indonesia

Philippines

Bolivia

Iran

Republic of Moldova

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Iraq

Saint Lucia

Botswana

Jamaica

Saint Vincent and  
the Grenadines

Cabo Verde

Jordan

Samoa

Cameroon

Kazakhstan

Serbia

Colombia

Kenya

South Africa

Congo

Kyrgyzstan

Sri Lanka

Costa Rica

Lebanon

Suriname

Côte d'Ivoire

Malaysia

Syrian AR

Cuba

Maldives

Tajikistan

DPRK

Marshall Islands

Thailand

Dominica

Mauritius

The former Yugoslav Republic  
of Macedonia

Dominican Republic

Mexico

Tonga

Ecuador

Micronesia

Tunisia

Egypt

Mongolia

Turkmenistan

El Salvador

Montenegro

Ukraine

Eswatini

Morocco

Uzbekistan

Fiji

Namibia

Viet Nam

Gabon

Nicaragua

Zimbabwe

Georgia

Nigeria

Ghana

Pakistan

**Level J: Least Developed Countries**

Afghanistan	Gambia	Rwanda
Angola	Guinea	Sao Tome and Principe
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Benin	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Bhutan	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Burkina Faso	Lao PDR	Somalia
Burundi	Lesotho	South Sudan
Cambodia	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Chad	Malawi	Togo
Comoros	Mali	Tuvalu
DR Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Djibouti	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia

Notes

- 1 At the time of the adoption of GA res. [70/246](#) (2015), the Fifth Committee Chair and General Assembly President stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2016–18 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Oman – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 percent to their assessment rates, that in 2018 only, Saudi Arabia would be afforded a discount of 7.5 percent to its assessment rates, and that these discounts should be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council. See [A/C.5/70/SR.23](#) and [A/70/PV.82](#).
- 2 Category H\* comprises countries that have voluntarily moved to category H and pay at a level of 30 percent rather than 20 percent.





# LIST OF ACRONYMS



# ACRONYMS

## A

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<b>ACABQ</b>	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
<b>ACC</b>	Administrative Committee on Coordination
<b>ACPR</b>	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ADF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>ADF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>ADN</b>	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
<b>ADR</b>	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AMIS</b>	African Union Mission in Sudan
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia
<b>APCICT</b>	Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development
<b>APCTT</b>	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
<b>APDIM</b>	Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management
<b>AU</b>	African Union

## B

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<b>BBNJ</b>	Biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction
<b>BINUCA</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

## C

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<b>C24</b>	Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
<b>C34</b>	Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
<b>CA</b>	Council of Administration
<b>CAAC</b>	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
<b>CANWFZ</b>	Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CAT</b>	Committee Against Torture
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CC</b>	Consultative Committee
<b>CCO</b>	Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations
<b>CCPCJ</b>	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
<b>CD</b>	Conference on Disarmament
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CDCC</b>	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
<b>CDP</b>	Committee for Development Policy
<b>CEB</b>	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
<b>CED</b>	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
<b>CEDAW</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

<b>CELADE</b>	Latin American Demographic Centre
<b>CEMAC</b>	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa
<b>CEPA</b>	Committee of Experts on Public Administration
<b>CEPAL</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>CERD</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
<b>CESCR</b>	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>CFA</b>	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
<b>CHR</b>	Commission on Human Rights
<b>CIGEPS</b>	Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CLCS</b>	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
<b>CMA</b>	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
<b>CMP</b>	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (for the Kyoto Protocol)
<b>CMS</b>	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
<b>CMW</b>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
<b>CND</b>	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>COPOUS</b>	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
<b>CPC</b>	Committee for Programme and Coordination
<b>CPD</b>	Commission on Population and Development
<b>CPF</b>	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
<b>CPR</b>	Committee of Permanent Representatives
<b>CRC</b>	Committee on the Rights of the Child
<b>CRIC</b>	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa)
<b>CRPD</b>	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>CSAM</b>	Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization
<b>CSD</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development
<b>CSocD</b>	Commission for Social Development
<b>CST</b>	Committee on Science and Technology
<b>CSTD</b>	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
<b>CSW</b>	Commission on the Status of Women
<b>CTBT</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
<b>CTBTO</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
<b>CTC</b>	Counter-Terrorism Committee
<b>CTED</b>	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
<b>CTITF</b>	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
<b>CWC</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction

**D**

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<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)
<b>DDPA</b>	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
<b>DESA</b>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs

<b>DFS</b>	Department of Field Support
<b>DGACM</b>	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
<b>DM</b>	Department of Management
<b>DPA</b>	Department of Political Affairs
<b>DPI</b>	Department of Public Information
<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>DPRK</b>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>DSG</b>	Deputy Secretary-General
<b>DSS</b>	Department of Safety and Security

**E**

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<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>ECAFE</b>	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECCC</b>	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
<b>ECE</b>	Economic Commission for Europe
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ECWA</b>	Economic Commission for Western Asia
<b>EDG</b>	Emergency Directors Group
<b>EMRIP</b>	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
<b>EOSG</b>	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>ESCWA</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
<b>EULEX</b>	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

**F**

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<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>FTFs</b>	Foreign terrorist fighters
<b>FYROM</b>	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**G**

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<b>GA</b>	General Assembly
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
<b>GM</b>	Global Mechanism

**H**

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<b>HLCM</b>	High-Level Committee on Management
<b>HLCP</b>	High-Level Committee on Programmes
<b>HONLEA</b>	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Council
<b>HRCAC</b>	Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

I

<b>IAAC</b>	Independent Audit Advisory Committee
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>ICCROM</b>	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice
<b>ICOM</b>	International Council of Museums
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development
<b>ICSC</b>	International Civil Service Commission
<b>ICSID</b>	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
<b>ICT</b>	Information and communications technology
<b>ICTR</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
<b>ICTY</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IDC</b>	International Data Centre
<b>IEE</b>	Group of Independent Eminent Experts
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFAP</b>	Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IGBC</b>	Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee
<b>IGCP</b>	International Geoscience Programme
<b>IHP</b>	Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme
<b>IIC</b>	Inter-American Investment Corporation
<b>IIIM</b>	International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011
<b>ILC</b>	International Law Commission
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILPES</b>	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
<b>IMCO</b>	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMFC</b>	International Monetary and Financial Committee
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>IMS</b>	International Monitoring System
<b>INCB</b>	International Narcotics Control Board
<b>INDES</b>	Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development
<b>INTAL</b>	Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>IOC</b>	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration

<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPDC</b>	Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication
<b>IPPC</b>	International Plant Protection Convention
<b>ISA</b>	International Seabed Authority
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>ITLOS</b>	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>IWMI</b>	International Water Management Institute

**J**

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<b>JAG</b>	Joint Advisory Group
<b>JBVVM</b>	Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism
<b>JECFA</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
<b>JEMRA</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
<b>JIU</b>	Joint Inspection Unit
<b>JMPR</b>	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues

**K**

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<b>KFOR</b>	International Security Force in Kosovo
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**L**

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<b>LDCs</b>	Least Developed Countries
<b>LLDCs</b>	Landlocked Developing Countries

**M**

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<b>MAB</b>	International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere
<b>MIF</b>	Multilateral Investment Fund
<b>MIF</b>	Multinational Interim Force
<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>MINUCI</b>	UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>MINUJUSTH</b>	UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
<b>MINURSO</b>	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
<b>MINUSCA</b>	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
<b>MINUSMA</b>	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
<b>MISCA</b>	African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic
<b>MONUC</b>	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>MONUSCO</b>	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>MOST</b>	Management of Social Transformations Programme

**N**

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<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation

<b>NPT</b>	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
<b>NSGTs</b>	Non-Self-Governing Territories
<b>NTF</b>	Nigeria Trust Fund

**O**

<b>OAJ</b>	Office of Administration of Justice
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OCR</b>	Ordinary Capital Resources
<b>OCT</b>	Office of Counter-Terrorism
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OIE</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>OII</b>	Office of Institutional Integrity
<b>OIOS</b>	Office of Internal Oversight Services
<b>OLA</b>	Office of Legal Affairs
<b>OPCW</b>	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
<b>OPCW–UN Joint Mission</b>	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–UN Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic
<b>OPEC</b>	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>OSAA</b>	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>OSES</b>	Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel
<b>OSG</b>	Office of the Secretary-General
<b>OSLA</b>	Office of Staff Legal Assistance
<b>OSRSG-CAAC</b>	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
<b>OSRSG-SVC</b>	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict
<b>OSRSG-VAC</b>	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

**P**

<b>PBC</b>	Peacebuilding Commission
<b>PBSO</b>	Peacebuilding Support Office
<b>POC</b>	Postal Operations Council
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>PTS</b>	Provisional Technical Secretariat

**R**

<b>RID</b>	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
<b>RSCSL</b>	Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

**S**

<b>SARPs</b>	Standards and Recommended Practices
<b>SC</b>	Security Council
<b>SCSL</b>	Special Court for Sierra Leone
<b>SBI</b>	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
<b>SBSTTA</b>	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

<b>SCPF</b>	Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance
<b>SCTD</b>	UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SEMG</b>	Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group
<b>SFR</b>	Special Funds Resources
<b>SIAP</b>	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>SPMs</b>	Special Political Missions
<b>SPT</b>	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
<b>STL</b>	Special Tribunal for Lebanon
<b>STRP</b>	Scientific and Technical Review Panel

**T**

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<b>TDB</b>	Trade and Development Board
<b>TDG</b>	Transport of Dangerous Goods

**U**

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<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNAIDS</b>	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, Joint
<b>UNAKRT</b>	UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials
<b>UNAMA</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNAMI</b>	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
<b>UNAT</b>	UN Appeals Tribunal
<b>UNC</b>	UN Command (in Korea)
<b>UNCC</b>	UN Compensation Commission
<b>UNCCD</b>	UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
<b>UNCCT</b>	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
<b>UNCDF</b>	UN Capital Development Fund
<b>UNCED</b>	UN Conference on Environment and Development
<b>UNCIP</b>	UN Commission for India and Pakistan
<b>UNCITRAL</b>	UN Commission on International Trade Law
<b>UNCLOS</b>	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>UNCMAC</b>	UN Command Military Armistice Commission
<b>UNCSGN</b>	UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
<b>UNCTAD</b>	UN Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDC</b>	UN Disarmament Commission
<b>UNDCP</b>	UN International Drug Control Programme
<b>UNDEF</b>	UN Democracy Fund
<b>UNDG</b>	UN Development Group
<b>UNDOCO</b>	UN Development Operations Coordination Office
<b>UNDOF</b>	UN Disengagement Observer Force
<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme
<b>UNDSS</b>	UN Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNDT</b>	UN Dispute Tribunal
<b>UNEA</b>	United Nations Environment Assembly
<b>UNECE</b>	UN Economic Commission for Europe

<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environment Programme
<b>UNESCAP</b>	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNESCO</b>	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFF</b>	UN Forum on Forests
<b>UNFICYP</b>	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
<b>UNFIP</b>	UN Fund for International Partnerships
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund
<b>UNGEGN</b>	UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names
<b>UN-GGIM</b>	UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	UN Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the
<b>UNHQ</b>	UN Headquarters
<b>UNICEF</b>	UN Children's Fund
<b>UNICRI</b>	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<b>UNIDIR</b>	UN Institute for Disarmament Research
<b>UNIDO</b>	UN Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNIFIL</b>	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
<b>UNIIB</b>	UN Independent Investigation on Burundi
<b>UNIOGBIS</b>	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
<b>UNIPOM</b>	UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission
<b>UNIS</b>	UN International School
<b>UNISDR</b>	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction/UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>UNISFA</b>	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
<b>UNISPAL</b>	UN Information System on the Question of Palestine
<b>UNITAR</b>	UN Institute for Training and Research
<b>UN-LIREC</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>UNMAS</b>	UN Mine Action Service
<b>UNMICT</b>	UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals
<b>UNMIK</b>	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
<b>UNMIL</b>	UN Mission in Liberia
<b>UNMIS</b>	UN Mission in Sudan
<b>UNMISS</b>	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
<b>UNMOGIP</b>	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
<b>UNOAU</b>	UN Office to the African Union
<b>UNOCA</b>	UN Regional Office for Central Africa
<b>UNOCI</b>	UN Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>UNODA</b>	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
<b>UNODC</b>	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOG</b>	UN Office at Geneva
<b>UNOGBIS</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
<b>UN-OHRLLS</b>	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
<b>UNOL</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia
<b>UNOMS</b>	UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services
<b>UNON</b>	UN Office at Nairobi
<b>UNOOSA</b>	UN Office for Outer Space Affairs



<b>UNOP</b>	UN Office for Partnerships
<b>UNOPS</b>	UN Office for Project Services
<b>UNOSAA</b>	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
<b>UNOV</b>	UN Office at Vienna
<b>UNOWA</b>	UN Office for West Africa
<b>UNOWAS</b>	UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel
<b>UNPFII</b>	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
<b>UNRCCA</b>	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
<b>UNRCPD</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNREC</b>	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
<b>UNRISD</b>	UN Research Institute for Social Development
<b>UNRoD</b>	UN Register of Damage
<b>UNROL</b>	UN Rule of Law Unit
<b>UNRWA</b>	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNSCAC</b>	UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
<b>UNSCEAR</b>	UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
<b>UNSCO</b>	UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the
<b>UNSCOL</b>	UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Office of the
<b>UNSD</b>	UN Statistics Division
<b>UNSDG</b>	UN Sustainable Development Group
<b>UNSMA</b>	UN Special Mission to Afghanistan
<b>UNSMIL</b>	UN Support Mission in Libya
<b>UNSMS</b>	UN Security Management System
<b>UNSOM</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
<b>UNSSC</b>	UN System Staff College
<b>UNTSO</b>	UN Truce Supervision Organization
<b>UNU</b>	United Nations University
<b>UNV</b>	UN Volunteers
<b>UN-Women</b>	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNWTO</b>	UN World Tourism Organization
<b>UPOV</b>	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>UPU</b>	Universal Postal Union

**W**

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<b>WCO</b>	World Customs Organization
<b>WEDF</b>	World Export Development Forum
<b>WEOG</b>	Western European and Other states group
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WGC</b>	Working Group on Communications
<b>WGS</b>	Working Group on Situations
<b>WHC</b>	World Heritage Centre
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WIPO</b>	World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>WMDs</b>	Weapons of mass destruction
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization



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