



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



UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK **2019–20**

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
FOREWORDS	
Prime Minister of New Zealand.....	6
New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	7
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS.....	8
WHAT THIS BOOK DOES	10
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.....	12
CHARTER PROVISIONS.....	12
MEMBERSHIP.....	12
SESSIONS AND OFFICERS.....	17
Rules Governing Sessions.....	17
Sessions and Presidents of the General Assembly since 1946.....	18
74th Regular Session: President and Vice-Presidents.....	22
73rd Regular Session: President and Vice-Presidents.....	22
STRUCTURE.....	22
Main Committees.....	23
Procedural Committees.....	25
Standing Committees.....	26
SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES.....	28
Inter-Governmental Bodies.....	28
Other Inter-Governmental Bodies.....	51
Advisory Bodies.....	74
Expert Bodies.....	77
SECURITY COUNCIL.....	90
CHARTER PROVISIONS.....	90
MEMBERSHIP.....	90
Standing Committees.....	94
Working Groups.....	94
Ad Hoc Working Groups.....	94
Military Staff Committee.....	96
Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).....	96
SC Res. 1540 Committee – Non-Proliferation Of Weapons of Mass Destruction.....	98
Sanctions Committees.....	99
Peacekeeping Operations.....	112
Special Political Missions.....	122
Commissions.....	129
International Tribunals.....	132
Other Organisations.....	133

4	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	138
	CHARTER PROVISIONS	138
	MEMBERSHIP	38
	SESSIONS AND OFFICERS	143
	SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF ECOSOC	144
	Functional Commissions	144
	Regional Commissions	172
	Standing Committees	179
	Expert Bodies	184
	Other Subsidiary Bodies	196
	TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	200
	INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)	202
	SECRETARIAT	206
	CHARTER PROVISIONS	206
	STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS	206
	SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES	216
	OTHER BODIES SUBSIDIARY OR RELATED TO THE UN	242
	FUNDS, PROGRAMMES AND BODIES OF THE UN	242
	Recognised Funds and Programmes of the UN	242
	Other UN Entities	276
	Research and Training Institutes	280
	TREATY AND RELATED BODIES	286
	Human Rights Treaty Bodies	286
	Law of the Sea Treaty Bodies	298
	Environmental Bodies	304
	SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER RELATED BODIES	319
	Specialised Agencies	319
	World Bank Group	368
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	372
	Other Related Bodies	374
	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS	398
	BUDGET AND SCALES OF ASSESSMENT	408
	UN BUDGET	408
	SCALES OF ASSESSMENT	410
	AD HOC SCALE OF ASSESSMENT FOR UN PEACEKEEPING BUDGETS	412
	ACRONYMS	418
	INDEX	428

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
North Macedonia	Republic of North Macedonia
Oman	Sultanate of Oman
ROK	Republic of Korea
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Syrian AR	Syrian Arab Republic
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK or United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UR of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
Venezuela	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Other abbreviations

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

RT HON JACINDA ARDERN

FOREWORD

Prime Minister of New Zealand

It is my honour to present the *United Nations Handbook* for 2019–20.

This is a critical time for all of us to come together to build a better future for our children and grandchildren. For their children and grandchildren.

We know that young people today are defined by their inter-connectedness. They identify as belonging to a global citizenship. They live in a reality where many of the greatest challenges – climate change, threats to global peace and security, sustainable development – are borderless and require a unified and ambitious response.

The solution to these challenges is international collective action. I firmly believe that the value of united global effort is greater than the sum of its parts. The time is right for the international community to revitalise the rules-based system; to focus not only on *how* we collaborate, but *why* we collaborate. A commitment to multilateralism is a commitment to our universal values: equality, dignity and integrity.

New Zealand remains committed to doing our part to build and sustain international peace and security, with the United Nations at the heart of this work. We are delighted to continue to provide this Handbook as a way to make the United Nations available and accessible to all.

Ngā mihi

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Jacinda Ardern, positioned below the text 'Ngā mihi'.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern
PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND



RT HON WINSTON PETERS

FOREWORD

New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs

It is New Zealand's great pleasure to present the 57th edition of the *United Nations Handbook* and mobile app.

New Zealand has always believed that countries' shared interests can best be secured through global rules and norms that advance common values. There is a need for rules that treat all states – and all individuals – equally and fairly and provide a means for disputes to be settled peacefully.

The United Nations is at the heart of this rules-based system, and this Handbook is an example of New Zealand's continuing commitment to collective and collaborative action.

These are challenging times for the global community. Multilateralism is once again being asked to prove itself: to modernise and to push for bold solutions. The United Nations has shown itself to be the only forum for collective action on some of the toughest issues of our time. However, it too must keep growing and adapting to ensure it remains both effective and relevant for the 21st century.

New Zealand looks forward to working with all Member States to ensure the United Nations is the best it can be and an example of effective global collaboration. We see the United Nations as at the heart of efforts to create a better world, through advancing sustainable development, pursuing peace and security, and securing human rights.



Rt Hon Winston Peters
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM – PRINCIPAL ORGANS

SECURITY COUNCIL

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committee
UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)
Military Staff Committee
Peacekeeping operations and special political missions
Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Related Organisations

CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IAEA^{1,3} International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC International Criminal Court
IOM¹ International Organization for Migration
ISA International Seabed Authority
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
WTO^{1,4} World Trade Organization

HLPF High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Funds and Programmes¹

UNDP UN Development Programme
• **UNCDF** UN Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** UN Volunteers
UNEP UN Environment Programme
UNFPA UN Population Fund
UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF UN Children's Fund
UNRWA² UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training

UNIDIR² UN Institute for Disarmament Research
UNITAR UN Institute for Training and Research
UNSSC UN System Staff College
UNU UN University

Other UN Entities

UNCTAD UN Conference on Trade and Development
• **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
UNODC UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS UN Office for Project Services

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁶

Notes

- 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).
- UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly (GA).
- IAEA reports to the Security Council and the GA.
- 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.
- Specialised Agencies are autonomous organisations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (inter-governmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.
- 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^{1,5}

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 Group⁷

- **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

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DGC Department of Global Communications

DMSPC Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

DOS Department of Operational Support

DPO Department of Peace Operations

DPPE Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- **UNDRR** UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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

UNOAU UN Office to the African Union

UNOCT Office of Counter-Terrorism

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

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, meetings 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; many UN websites are indexed at www.unsystem.org; and many documents including resolutions can be found at 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.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Internet: 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 2019, 193 states were represented in the General Assembly. These states, together with their dates of admission to the UN, are:

Afghanistan.....	19 Nov 1946 ¹	Azerbaijan.....	2 Mar 1992
Albania.....	14 Dec 1955	Bahamas.....	18 Sep 1973
Algeria.....	8 Oct 1962	Bahrain.....	21 Sep 1971 ²
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 ³	Germany.....	18 Sep 1973 ⁷
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 ⁸
China.....	24 Oct 1945* ⁴	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 ³	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* ⁵	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 ⁹
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 ⁶	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	Senegal	28 Sep 1960
Mauritius	24 Apr 1968	Serbia	1 Nov 2000 ³
Mexico	7 Nov 1945*	Seychelles	21 Sep 1976
Micronesia	17 Sep 1991	Sierra Leone	27 Sep 1961
Monaco	28 May 1993	Singapore	21 Sep 1965
Mongolia	27 Oct 1961	Slovakia	19 Jan 1993* ⁵
Montenegro	28 Jun 2006 ³	Slovenia	22 May 1992 ³
Morocco	12 Nov 1956	Solomon Islands	19 Sep 1978
Mozambique	16 Sep 1975	Somalia	20 Sep 1960
Myanmar	19 Apr 1948	South Africa	7 Nov 1945*
Namibia	23 Apr 1990	South Sudan	14 July 2011 ¹¹
Nauru	14 Sep 1999	Spain	14 Dec 1955
Nepal	14 Dec 1955	Sri Lanka	14 Dec 1955
Netherlands	10 Dec 1945*	Sudan	12 Nov 1956
New Zealand	24 Oct 1945*	Suriname	4 Dec 1975
Nicaragua	24 Oct 1945*	Sweden	19 Nov 1946
Niger	20 Sep 1960	Switzerland	10 Sep 2002
Nigeria	7 Oct 1960	Syrian AR	24 Oct 1945* ¹²
North Macedonia	8 Apr 1993 ³	Tajikistan	2 Mar 1992
Norway	27 Nov 1945*	Thailand	16 Dec 1946
Oman	7 Oct 1971	Timor-Leste	27 Sep 2002
Pakistan	30 Sep 1947	Togo	20 Sep 1960
Palau	15 Dec 1994	Tonga	14 Sep 1999
Panama	13 Nov 1945*	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep 1962
Papua New Guinea	10 Oct 1975	Tunisia	12 Nov 1956
Paraguay	24 Oct 1945*	Turkey	24 Oct 1945*
Peru	31 Oct 1945*	Turkmenistan	2 Mar 1992
Philippines	24 Oct 1945*	Tuvalu	5 Sep 2000
Poland	24 Oct 1945*	Uganda	25 Oct 1962
Portugal	14 Dec 1955	Ukraine	24 Oct 1945*
Qatar	21 Sep 1971	UAE	9 Dec 1971
ROK	17 Sep 1991	UK	24 Oct 1945*
Republic of Moldova	2 Mar 1992	UR of Tanzania	14 Dec 1961 ¹³
Romania	14 Dec 1955	USA	24 Oct 1945*
Russian Federation	24 Oct 1945* ¹⁰	Uruguay	18 Dec 1945*
Rwanda	18 Sep 1962	Uzbekistan	2 Mar 1992
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Sep 1983	Vanuatu	15 Sep 1981
Saint Lucia	18 Sep 1979	Venezuela	15 Nov 1945*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep 1980	Viet Nam	20 Sep 1977
Samoa	15 Dec 1976	Yemen	30 Sep 1947 ¹⁴
San Marino	2 Mar 1992	Zambia	1 Dec 1964
São Tomé and Príncipe	16 Sep 1975	Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1980
Saudi Arabia	24 Oct 1945*		

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. On 13 February 2019, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia informed the UN that it had changed its name to the Republic of North Macedonia.
 - 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 as the Syrian Arab Republic 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	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire
Angola	Cameroon	DR Congo
Benin	Central African Republic	Djibouti
Botswana	Chad	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Comoros	Equatorial Guinea
Burundi	Congo	Eritrea

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

Asia-Pacific states

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

Eastern European states

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic

Latin American and Caribbean states

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

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

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
North Macedonia
Poland

Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

Seychelles
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

State of Palestine¹

Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Ukraine

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

Western European and Other states²

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

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

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

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

2nd Regular, 1947:
Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

8th Regular, 1953:
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India

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

10th Regular, 1955:
Jose Maza, Chile

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

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

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

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

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

13th Regular, 1958:
Charles Malik, Lebanon

14th Regular, 1959:
V A Belaunde, Peru

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

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

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

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

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

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

18th Regular, 1963:
C Sosa Rodriguez, Venezuela

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

20th Regular, 1965:
Amintore Fanfani, Italy

21st Regular, 1966:
Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan

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

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

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

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 Opertti 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 Opertti 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 Opertti 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	

26th Special, Jun 2001

HIV/AIDS:

Harri Holkeri, Finland

56th Regular, 2001–02:

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

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

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

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

27th Special, May 2002

Children:

Han Seung-Soo, ROK

57th Regular, 2002–03:

Jan Kavan, Czech Republic

58th Regular, 2003–04:

Julian Hunte, Saint Lucia

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

59th Regular, 2004–05:

Jean Ping, Gabon

28th Special, Jan 2005

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

Jean Ping, Gabon

60th Regular, 2005–06:

Jan Eliasson, Sweden

61st Regular, 2006–07:

Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, Bahrain

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

62nd Regular, 2007–08:

Srgjan Kerim, the former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia

63rd Regular, 2008–09:

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

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

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

73rd Regular, 2018–19:

María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, Ecuador

74th Regular, 2019–20:

Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, Nigeria

74TH REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Session dates

From 17 September 2019. The General Debate was scheduled to open on Tuesday 24 September 2019.

President

Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, Nigeria

Vice-Presidents

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

Argentina	Malta	Turkey
Cabo Verde	Oman	Uzbekistan
Congo	Papua New Guinea	Zimbabwe
Croatia	Singapore	Vacant, Latin American and
Ethiopia	Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean states
Indonesia	Tunisia	

73RD REGULAR SESSION: PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Session dates

From 18 September 2018. The General Debate was held from 25 September to 1 October 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	

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

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 74th Regular Session (2019–20)

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Chair

Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz,
Bolivia

Vice-Chairs

Honorine Bonkougou,
Burkina Faso (designate)

Peter Horne, Australia

Amal Mudallali, Lebanon

Rapporteur

Szilvia Balázs, Hungary

Second Committee: Economic and Financial

Chair

Cheikh Niang, Senegal

Vice-Chairs

Ahmad Saif al-Kuwari, Qatar

Yuliana Zhivkova Angelova,
Bulgaria

Anat Fisher-Tsin, Israel

Rapporteur

David Mulet, Guatemala

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

Chair

Christian Braun, Luxembourg

Vice-Chairs

María Emilia Eyheralde
Geymonat, Uruguay

Ihor Yaremenko, Ukraine

Vacant, African states

Rapporteur

Firas Hassan Jabbar
Al-Khaqani, Iraq

24 Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Chair

Mohammed Hussein Bahr
Aluloom, Iraq

Vice-Chairs

Ahmadou Ahidjo, Cameroon
Andrea Bacher, Austria
Peter Pindják, Slovakia

Rapporteur

Vacant, Latin American and
Caribbean states

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Chair

Vacant, Asia-Pacific states

Vice-Chairs

Mohamed Fouad Ahmed,
Egypt
Luiz Feldman, Brazil
Giorgi Mikeladze, Georgia

Rapporteur

Yaron Wax, Israel

Sixth Committee: Legal

Chair

Michal Mlynár, Slovakia

Vice-Chairs

Cecilia Anderberg, Sweden
Pablo Arrocha, Mexico
Amadou Jaiteh, Gambia

Rapporteur

Mohamed Hamad S J al-Thani,
Qatar

Office holders 73rd Regular Session (2018–19)

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Chair

Ion Jinga, Romania

Vice-Chairs

José Ataíde Amaral, Portugal
Noël Diarra, Mali
Marissa Audra Faith Edwards,
Guyana

Rapporteur

Muna Zawani Md Idris, Brunei
Darussalam

Second Committee: Economic and Financial

Chair

Jorge Skinner-Kleé Arenales,
Guatemala

Vice-Chairs

Hessa Muneer Mohammed
Rashed Al Ateibi, UAE
Cedric Braquetti, Monaco
Mehdi Remaoun, Algeria

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

Rapporteur

Katharina Konzett-Stoffl,
Austria

Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Chair

Dee-Maxwell Saah Kemayah
Sr, Liberia

Vice-Chairs

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

Hicham Oussihamou, Morocco

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

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

General Committee

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/general/general.shtml

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

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 73rd session (2018–19)

Antigua and Barbuda	Finland	Russian Federation
Chile	Ghana	Sierra Leone
China	Palau	USA

STANDING COMMITTEES

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)

Internet: 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 2019

Felipe García Landa,¹ Mexico
 Marcel Jullier, Switzerland
 Mahesh Kumar, India
 Takeshi Matsunaga,² Japan
 Olivier Myard, France
 Ye Xuenong, China

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Abdallah Bachar Bong, Chad
 Pavel Chernikov, Russian Federation
 Julia Maciel, Paraguay (Vice-Chair)
 Cihan Terzi, Turkey (Chair)
 David Traystman, USA

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Yves Éric Ahoussougbermey, Benin
 Amjad Qaid Al Kumaim, Yemen
 Makiese Kinkela Augusto, Angola
 Ihor Humennyi, Ukraine
 Conrod Hunte, Antigua and Barbuda

Notes

- 1 Appointed on 20 February 2019 to serve a term beginning immediately and ending 31 December 2019, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Carlos Ruiz Massieu, Mexico.
- 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/

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.¹ The Committee was established by GA res. [14 \(I\)](#) (1946).

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Members (18)

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

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

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Michael Holtsch, Germany
Vadim Laputin,² Russian
Federation
Henrique da Silveira Sardinha
Pinto, Brazil
Steven Townley, UK
Na Sang-deok,³ ROK
Zhang Wei, China

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Syed Yawar Ali, Pakistan
Jakub Chmielewski, Poland
Robert Ngei Mule, Kenya
Toshiro Ozawa, Japan
Tõnis Saar, Estonia
Brett Dennis Schaefer, USA

Notes

- 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.
- 2 Appointed on 25 March 2019 to serve a term beginning immediately and ending 31 December 2020, filling a vacancy created by the resignation of Evgeny Kalugin, Russian Federation.
- 3 Appointed on 9 May 2019 to serve a term beginning immediately and ending 31 December 2020, filling a vacancy created by the resignation of Yoon Seongmee, ROK.

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
or hrcouncil@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/home.aspx

Facebook: 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 present and voting (at least 97 votes). 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
African states (13 seats)		
Algeria	2006-07 14-16	
Angola	2007-13	2018-20
Benin	2011-14	
Botswana	2011-17	
Burkina Faso	2008-14	2019-21
Burundi	2016-18	
Cameroon	2006-12	2019-21
Congo	2011-17	
Côte d'Ivoire	2013-18	
DR Congo		2018-20
Djibouti	2006-12	
Egypt	2007-10	2017-19
Eritrea		2019-21
Ethiopia	2013-18	
Gabon	2006-11 13-15	
Ghana	2006-11 15-17	
Kenya	2013-18	
Libya ¹	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
Somalia	2019-21
South Africa	2006-10 14-16 2017-19
Togo	2016-18 2019-21
Tunisia	2006-07 2017-19
Uganda	2010-13
Zambia	2006-11

Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)

Afghanistan	2018-20
Bahrain	2006-07 08-11 2019-21
Bangladesh	2006-12 15-17 2019-21
China	2006-12 14-16 2017-19
Fiji	2019-21
India	2006-17 2019-21
Indonesia	2006-17
Iraq	2017-19
Japan	2006-11 13-15 2017-19
Jordan	2006-12
Kazakhstan	2013-15
Kyrgyzstan	2009-12 16-18
Kuwait	2011-14
Malaysia	2006-09 10-13
Maldives	2010-16
Mongolia	2016-18
Nepal	2018-20
Pakistan	2006-11 13-15 2018-20
Philippines	2006-10 11-14 16-18 2019-21
Qatar	2007-13 15-17 2018-20
ROK	2006-11 13-18
Saudi Arabia	2006-12 14-16 2017-19
Sri Lanka	2006-08
Thailand	2010-13
UAE	2013-18
Viet Nam	2014-16

Eastern European states (6 seats)

Albania	2015-17
Azerbaijan	2006-09
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007-10
Bulgaria	2019-21
Croatia	2017-19
Czech Republic	2006-07 11-14 2019-21
Estonia	2013-15
Georgia	2016-18
Hungary	2009-12 2017-19
Latvia	2015-17
Montenegro	2013-15
North Macedonia	2014-16
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 16-18
Ukraine	2006-11 2018-20

Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)

Argentina	2006-07 08-11 13-15	2019-21
Bahamas		2019-21
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 16-18	
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	2019-21
Venezuela	2013-18	

Western European and Other states (7 seats)*

Australia		2018-20
Austria	2011-14	2019-21
Belgium	2009-12 16-18	
Canada	2006-09	
Denmark		2019-21
Finland	2006-07	
France	2006-11 14-16	
Germany	2006-09 13-18	
Iceland ²		2018-19
Ireland	2013-15	
Italy	2007-14	2019-21
Netherlands	2006-10 15-17	
Norway	2009-12	
Portugal	2015-17	
Spain	2010-13	2018-20
Switzerland	2006-9 10-13 16-18	
UK	2006-11 14-16	2017-19

Bureau 2019

President

Coly Seck, Senegal

Vice-Presidents

Harald Aspelund, Iceland

Vesna Batistić Kos, Croatia (Rapporteur)

Carlos Mario Foradori, Argentina

Nazhat Shameem Khan, Fiji

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.

Mechanisms of the Human Rights Council

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Internet: 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 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

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 2019

Lazhari Bouzid, Algeria
(Vice-Chair 2019)

Karla Hananía de Varela,
El Salvador

Mikhail Lebedev, Russian
Federation

Liu Xinsheng, China

Kaoru Obata, Japan
(Vice-Chair 2019)

Mona Omar, Egypt

Jean Ziegler, Switzerland
(Rapporteur 2019)

Term ends 30 Sept 2020

Mohamed Bennani, Morocco

Ion Diaconu, Romania
(Vice-Chair 2019)

Ludovic Hennebel, Belgium

Ajai Malhotra, India

Elizabeth Salmón, Peru
(Chair 2019)

Dheerujlall Baramlall
Seetulsingh, Mauritius

Changrok Soh, ROK

Term ends 30 Sept 2021

Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Alsheddi,
Saudi Arabia

Alessio Bruni, Italy

José Augusto Lindgren Alves,
Brazil

Cheikh Tidiane Thiam,
Senegal

Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure

Internet: 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 HRC Advisory Committee 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

Working Group on Communications (WGC) 2018–19

Karla Hananía de Varela, El Salvador

Mona Omar, Egypt

Ludovic Hennebel, Belgium

Changrok Soh, ROK

Mikhail Lebedev, Russian Federation

Working Group on Situations (WGS) 2019

Shameem Ahsan, Bangladesh

Sally Mansfield, Australia

Socorro Flores Liera, Mexico

András Szörényi, Hungary

Yackoley Kokou Johnson, Togo

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Email: expertmechanism@ohchr.org

Internet: 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; good practices and challenges in business and in access to financial services by indigenous peoples; and free, prior and informed consent.

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. Terms are for three years, beginning on 1 May.

Members (7)

Kristen Carpenter, USA (term ends 2021)	Rodion Sulyandziga, Russian Federation (term ends 2022)
Megan Davis, Australia (term ends 2022)	Laila Vars, Norway (term ends 2020)
Belkacem Lounes, Algeria (term ends 2021) ¹	Erika Yamada, Brazil (term ends 2022)
Edtami Mansayagan, Philippines (term ends 2020)	

Note

¹ Appointed in March 2019 to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Albert Kwokwo Barume, DR Congo.

Forum on Minority Issues

Email: minorityforum@ohchr.org

Internet: 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 resolution [19/23](#) to guide the Forum's work and prepare its annual meetings. In addition, the Special Rapporteur is invited to report on the Forum's thematic recommendations, along with recommendations for future thematic subjects, for consideration by the HRC.

The Forum is open to a range of participants including: UN Member States; UN 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 11th session (2018) was Rita Izsák-Ndiaye, Hungary, an independent UN human rights expert.

Social Forum

Email: socialforum@ohchr.org

Internet: 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, HIV and other communicable diseases, and sports and the Olympic ideal.

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. Through its resolution [38/17](#) (2018), the HRC decided that the 11th session of the Social Forum should focus on “the promotion and protection of the rights of children and youth through education”. The 11th session is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 1 to 2 October 2019. Side events organised by various stakeholders also take place during 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 2019 session is Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Djibouti.

UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

Email: forumbhr@ohchr.org

Internet: 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 (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.

Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Democracy/Pages/ForumDemocracy.aspx

Purpose

The Forum provides a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation on issues pertaining to the relationship between human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and is mandated to identify and analyse best practices, challenges and opportunities for states in their efforts to secure respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Forum in its resolution [28/14](#) (2015).

Meetings

The Forum's first session was held in November 2016 in Geneva, with the theme 'Widening the Democratic Space: the role of youth in public decision-making'. Its second session was held on 22 and 23 November 2018 in Geneva, with the theme 'Parliaments as promoters of human rights, democracy and the rule of law'. Its third session is scheduled for November 2020 in Geneva, with the theme 'Equal access to justice for all: a necessary element of democracy, rule of law and human rights protection'.

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

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. In its resolution [39/9](#) (2018), the HRC decided that the Working Group, at its 20th session, should commence the discussion to elaborate a draft legally binding instrument on the right to development through a collaborative process of engagement, including on the content and scope of the future instrument.

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 Special Rapporteur on the right to development, established in 2016 (HRC res. [33/14](#)), includes contributing to the work of the Working Group with a view to supporting the accomplishment of its overall mandate.

Meetings

The Group meets once a year for five working days in Geneva, usually in April/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

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

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. [72/157](#) (2017), the General Assembly has emphasised the importance of the Group's mandate, especially in mobilising the necessary political will for the successful implementation of the DDPA. The General Assembly, in the same resolutions, has also requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of all the follow-up mechanisms, including the Group, on implementation of the DDPA.

Meetings

The Group has met six times: in 2003, 2005, 2014, 2015, 2018 and May 2019. At the fifth 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 is to be held in 2020. Further details will be posted on the [website](#).

Members (5)

Saied A Ashshowwaf, Saudi Arabia, Associate Professor of Strategic Planning, Member of the Saudi Human Rights Council

Ibrahim Agboola Gambari, Nigeria, CFR, OCORT, scholar-diplomat and Founder/Chairman of Board of Directors of Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development

Edna Maria Santos Roland, Brazil, General Rapporteur of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

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

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. Most recently, the General Assembly (GA res. [72/157](#) (2017) and GA res. [73/262](#) (2018)) and the Human Rights Council (HRC res. [34/36](#) (2017)) 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 was held from 8 to 18 April 2019.

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/IGWG.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 took place from 20 to 24 May 2019 in Geneva.

Membership

All UN Member and Observer States, inter-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions 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

Purpose

The Working Group was 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.

On 17 December 2018, the General Assembly adopted resolution [73/165](#), which effectively adopts the UN Declaration of Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas. Following the adoption of the Declaration, this open-ended inter-governmental working group will cease to function.

Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/WGTransCorp/Pages/IGWGOntNC.aspx

Purpose

The Working Group is mandated to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

The Human Rights Council established the Working Group in June 2014 in its resolution [26/9](#).

Meetings

The Working Group's first session was held in July 2015 in Geneva, the second in October 2016, the third in October 2017 and the fourth in October 2018. The fifth session is scheduled to take place from 14 to 18 October 2019 in Geneva.

Membership

UN Member and Observer States, specialised agencies and other inter-governmental organisations, national human rights institutions with 'A status' accreditation and non-governmental organisations with ECOSOC consultative status may attend and participate in Working Group public meetings.

Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Internet: 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 mandate holders and acts as a bridge between them, the OHCHR, the broader UN rights framework and civil society.

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 2019, 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

Country mandates

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

Anaïs Marin, France

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/13](#); most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/22](#) for one year

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

Rhona Smith, UK (since May 2015)

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 2018 by HRC res. [39/19](#) 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. [2004/13](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [40/20](#) for one year

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

Daniela Kravetz, Chile

Mandate established in 2012 by HRC res. [20/20](#) for one year; most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/1](#) 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 2019 by HRC res. [40/18](#) 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 2019 by HRC res. [40/26](#) 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 2019 by HRC res. [40/29](#) for one year

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](#) and extended by HRC res. [5/1](#) 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 2018 by HRC res. [39/23](#) 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 2018 by HRC res. [39/22](#) for one year

[Thematic mandates](#)

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

Michał Balcerzak, Poland

Dominique Day, USA

Sabelo Gumede, South Africa

Ahmed Reid, Jamaica (Chair)

Ricardo A 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](#)

Working Group on [arbitrary detention](#)

Sétondji Roland Adjovi, Benin

José Guevara, Mexico (Focal point on reprisals)

Seong-Phil Hong, ROK (Chair–Rapporteur)

Elina 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

Elżbieta Karska, Poland (Chair)

Githu Muigai, Kenya (Vice-Chair)

Dante Pesce, Chile

Anita Ramasastry, USA

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

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](#)

Special Rapporteur in the field of [cultural rights](#)

Karima Bennouna, 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 (Vice-Chair)

Bernard Duhaime, Canada (Chair–Rapporteur)

Houria Es-Slami, Morocco

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 2019 by HRC res. [40/7](#)

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 Pablo 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

Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, Togo

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/21](#); most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/12](#)

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-Damary, Philippines

Mandate established in 2004 by CHR res. [2004/55](#); most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/15](#)

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 C 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 2019 by HRC res. [40/10](#)

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

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](#); extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/18](#)

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 2019 by HRC res. [40/16](#)

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 2019 by HRC res. [41/17](#)

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 and girls](#)

Elizabeth Broderick, Australia

Alda Facio, Costa Rica

Ivana Radačić, Croatia (Chair)

Meskerem Geset Techane, Ethiopia (Vice-Chair)

Melissa Upreti, Nepal

Mandate established in 2010 by HRC res. [15/23](#); most recently extended in 2019 by HRC res. [41/6](#)

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

[Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic](#)

Email: coisyrria@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/IICI/Syria/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 2019 for a further year (HRC res. [40/17](#)).

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. Its most recent report was presented in March 2019 ([A/HRC/40/70](#)) and its most recent oral report in July 2019.

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)
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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 that have or may in the future have jurisdiction over these crimes. The Head of the Mechanism, Catherine Marchi-Uhel, France, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 3 July 2017.

Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/CoHSouthSudan/Pages/Index.aspx

Purpose

The Human Rights Council (HRC) established the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan on 23 March 2016 (HRC res. [31/20](#)) for one year. Its mandate has been renewed three times, most recently on 22 March 2019 (HRC res. [40/19](#)) for an additional 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](#)), its second at its 37th session in March 2018 ([A/HRC/37/71](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/37/CRP.2](#)) and its third at its 40th session in March 2019 ([A/HRC/40/69](#)), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/40/CRP.1](#)).

Members

Barney Afako, Uganda	Andrew Clapham, UK/Switzerland	Yasmin Sooka, South Africa (Chair)
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Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

Internet: 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](#)). Its mandate has been renewed twice, each time for an additional year, in October 2017 (HRC res. [36/19](#)) and September 2018 (HRC res. [39/14](#)). 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 report to the HRC at its 36th session ([A/HRC/36/54](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/36/CRP.1](#)) and its second at its 39th session ([A/HRC/39/63](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/39/CRP.1](#)). The Commission's most recent oral briefing was presented to the HRC at its 41st session.

Members

Lucy Asuagbor, Cameroon

Doudou Diène, Senegal
(President)

Francoise Hampson, UK

Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/MyanmarFFM/Pages/Index.aspx

Facebook: www.facebook.com/myanmarrights/

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 and its first full report to the HRC at its 39th session in September 2018 ([A/HRC/39/64](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/39/CRP.2](#)).

In September 2018 (HRC res. [39/2](#)) the HRC established the Independent Investigative Mechanism on Myanmar. The new mechanism will build on the important work of the fact-finding mission by collecting, consolidating, preserving and analysing evidence of the most serious crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011. It is further tasked with preparing files to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law. The Head of the Mechanism, Nicholas Koumjian, USA, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General on 2 April 2019.

By the same resolution, the HRC decided to extend the mandate of the fact-finding mission until the new mechanism is operational, and requested that the mission present its final report to the HRC at its 42nd session in September 2019.

Members

Radhika Coomaraswamy,
Sri Lanka

Marzuki Darusman, Indonesia
(Chair)

Christopher Dominic Sidoti,
Australia

International Team of Experts on the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/KasaiRegion/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 province (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 region. The team's report was presented to the HRC at its 38th session ([A/HRC/38/31](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/38/CRP.1](#)).

On 6 July 2018, the Human Rights Council (HRC) requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to dispatch a new team of two international human rights experts with a mandate to write a report on the implementation by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the recommendations of the previous team of experts, especially with respect to the fight against impunity and measures to promote reconciliation, and to make recommendations in that regard (res. [38/20](#)). It also requested the High Commissioner to present an oral update on the developments of the situation of human rights in the Kasai region at the HRC's 40th session, and to present an integrated report on the situation of human rights there at the HRC's 41st session.

Members

Sheila B Keetharuth, Mauritius

Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Senegal (President)

Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx

Purpose

On 29 September 2017, the Human Rights Council (HRC) 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 (HRC res. [36/31](#)). The Experts' mandate was renewed in September 2018 for an additional year (HRC res. [39/16](#)). The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the Group's findings to the HRC at its 39th session ([A/HRC/39/43](#)). In HRC res. 39/16, the Council requested that the Group submit a written report to the High Commissioner by the time of the 42nd session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue.

Members

Charles Garraway, UK

Kamel Jendoubi, Tunisia
(Chair)

Melissa Parke, Australia

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 ([A/HRC/33/37](#)).

OHCHR Investigation on Libya

The OHCHR Investigation on Libya was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in March 2015 (HRC 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](#)).

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

The Commission was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in May 2018 (res. [S-28/1](#)). Its role was 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. The Commission presented an oral update to the HRC at its 39th session and its report at its 40th session ([A/HRC/40/74](#), complemented by conference room paper [A/HRC/40/CRP.2](#)). In HRC res. [40/13](#) (2019), the Council requested that the Commissioner on Human Rights follow up on the implementation of the Commission's recommendations, and provide an oral update to the HRC at its 42nd session and a report at its 43rd session.

Team of international experts on the situation in Kasai

The team of international experts was established by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in June 2017 (HRC res. [35/33](#)). It presented its report to the HRC at its 38th session. See page 49 for more information.

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.shtml

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.

The Committee's most recent report to the General Assembly was in July 2017 ([A/72/29](#)). GA res. [72/21](#) (2017) requested the Committee Chair to continue informal consultations with members and report through the Committee to the General Assembly at its 74th session.

Meetings

The Committee holds biennial formal sessions. Its most recent formal session was held in May 2019 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)

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

Observers

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

Internet: <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 2019. 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, 71/151 and 72/123) and work would continue in the framework of a Working Group of the Sixth Committee at the 74th session (GA res. 73/211 (2019)).

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 fall. Additionally, the Committee is entitled to meet on an 'as required' basis to consider matters that may be deemed urgent.

Membership

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

Members (21)

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Austria
China
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Morocco
USA

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Botswana
Brazil
France
Iraq
Nepal
Russian Federation
Sierra Leone

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Ecuador
Germany
Ghana
Guyana
Iran
Senegal
Ukraine

Bureau 2019–20

Chair

Megayla Ulana Austin, Guyana

Vice-Chairs

Vitalii Bilan, Ukraine
Carolyn Strainic, USA
Theodore Yeboah, Ghana

Rapporteur

Suvanga Parajuli, Nepal

Committee on Information

Internet: 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 Global Communications 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 2019–21

Chair	Vice-Chair*	Vice-Chair–Rapporteur
Omar Hilale, Morocco	Amal Mudallali, Lebanon	Oleg Nikolenko, Ukraine

Note

* Two vacancies as at June 2019: one from the Latin American and Caribbean states and one from the Western European and Other states.

Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Internet: www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/committees.shtml

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: 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 mandate of the Committee has been renewed annually, most recently in November 2018 by GA res. [73/18](#) (2018), which also requested the Committee continue to exert all efforts to 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 mandated the Committee 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. It also authorised the Committee to adjust its approved work programme as it considered appropriate and necessary. It further requested the Committee to work with Palestinian and other civil society organisations to reach a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and realise the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

The Committee, through statements delivered by its Chair, regularly participates in Security Council Quarterly Open Debates on the Palestinian Question and presents its position and recommendations.

The Committee is serviced by the Division for Palestinian Rights in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. Its annual Programme of Work, Annual Report to the General Assembly and other information can be found at www.un.org/unispal/.

Meetings

The Committee holds several formal and informal meetings over the course of the year, including an annual opening session in New York at the beginning of the year to elect its Bureau and adopt its annual Programme of Work. It holds a high-level special session on 29 November on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, encouraging Member States to give the widest support and publicity to the occasion.

The Committee organises other 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 carries out delegation visits to meet governments and civil society and implements a General Assembly-mandated annual capacity-building programme for staff of the Palestinian Government, in consultation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN in New York and in coordination with other UN agencies. 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.

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

Bureau (elected 5 February 2018)

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Cheikh Niang, Senegal	Dian Triansyah Djani, Indonesia	Vacant as at June 2019
	Neville Melvin Gertze, Namibia	
	Jaime Hermida Castillo, Nicaragua	
	Adela Raz, Afghanistan	
	Ana Silvia Rodríguez Abascal, Cuba	

Division for Palestinian Rights

As mandated by the General Assembly, the Division for Palestinian Rights of the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs serves as a secretariat to the Committee, including its Bureau, substantively supporting its proceedings and the implementation of its programme of work. This includes planning and implementing international meetings, conferences and delegation visits, maintaining liaison with civil society groups, organising the annual observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, as well as the capacity-building programme. The Division for Palestinian Rights also monitors political and other relevant developments in the occupied Palestinian Territory, drafts documentation for consideration of the Committee, including its annual report to the General Assembly, and develops and maintains 'The Question of Palestine' website, including the UN Information System on the Question of Palestine (UNISPAL).

UN 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: oosa@un.org

Internet: www.unoosa.org

Facebook: 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 advancing 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).

UNOOSA maintains the United Nations Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space, created in 1961 at the request of Member States. The register establishes a jurisdictional link between a State and a space object. UNOOSA is also the Secretariat to both the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG) and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group (SMPAG).

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

Internet: www.unoosa.org/oosa/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 their findings; 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. This session also marked the beginning of two years of discussions of the Space2030 agenda, which lays out a vision to enhance the use of space science and technology for the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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 and the Legal Subcommittee meet annually, usually in February and April, respectively.

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 87 to 92 (GA decision [73/517](#) (2018)).

Members (92)

African states

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

Asia-Pacific states

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

Eastern European states

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

Latin American and Caribbean states

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

Western European and Other states

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

Bureau 2019 (62nd session)

Chair

André João Rypl, Brazil

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

Internet: www.unog.ch/cd

Secretary-General and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the CD:
Appointment pending

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/2153](#)), 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)

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

Members (154)

Afghanistan	Finland	Morocco
Albania	France	Mozambique
Algeria	Gabon	Myanmar
Angola	Gambia	Namibia
Argentina	Georgia	Nepal
Armenia	Germany	Netherlands
Australia	Ghana	New Zealand
Austria	Greece	Nicaragua
Azerbaijan	Grenada	Niger
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Nigeria
Belarus	Guinea	North Macedonia
Belgium	Guyana	Norway
Benin	Haiti	Pakistan
Bhutan	Honduras	Palau
Bolivia	Hungary	Papua New Guinea
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iceland	Paraguay
Brazil	India	Peru
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Philippines
Bulgaria	Iran	Poland
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Portugal
Burundi	Ireland	Qatar
Cambodia	Israel	ROK
Cameroon	Italy	Republic of Moldova
Canada	Jamaica	Romania
Central African Republic	Japan	Russian Federation
Chad	Jordan	Rwanda
Chile	Kazakhstan	Samoa
China	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Colombia	Kuwait	Senegal
Congo	Kyrgyzstan	Serbia
Costa Rica	Lao PDR	Sierra Leone
Côte d'Ivoire	Latvia	Singapore
Croatia	Lebanon	Slovakia
Cuba	Lesotho	Slovenia
Cyprus	Liberia	South Africa
Czech Republic	Libya	Spain
DR Congo	Lithuania	Sri Lanka
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sudan
Djibouti	Madagascar	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Malawi	Switzerland
Ecuador	Malaysia	Syrian AR
Egypt	Mali	Thailand
El Salvador	Malta	Timor-Leste
Eritrea	Mauritania	Togo
Estonia	Mauritius	Tunisia
Eswatini	Mexico	Turkey
Ethiopia	Mongolia	Uganda
Fiji	Montenegro	Ukraine

UK
UR of Tanzania
USA
Uruguay

Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen

Zambia
Zimbabwe

Observers (10)

Equatorial Guinea
South Sudan
UAE
Holy See
African Union

European Union
International Criminal Court
International Organisation of
La Francophonie

Organisation of Islamic
Cooperation
Sovereign Military Order
of Malta

Bureau for 2019

Chair

Tijjani Muhammad-Bande,
Nigeria

Vice-Chairs

Richard Arbeiter, Canada
Mariusz Lewicki, Poland
Hiroyuki Namazu, Japan
Alejandro Verdier, Argentina

Rapporteur

Tarek Mahfouz, 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. [73/206](#) (2018). 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 at the end of February.

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 2019)

Chair

Maria Theofili, Greece

Vice-Chairs

George Mikeladze, Georgia
Maria Alejandrina Sande,
Uruguay
Vacant, Asia-Pacific states

Rapporteur

Dié Millogo, Burkina Faso

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

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 Decolonization, 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 2019, 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	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the
Bolivia	India	Grenadines
Chile	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
China	Iran	Syrian AR
Congo	Iraq	Timor-Leste
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Tunisia
Cuba	Nicaragua	UR of Tanzania
Dominica	Papua New Guinea	Venezuela
Ecuador	Russian Federation	
Ethiopia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Fiji	Saint Lucia	

Bureau 2019

Chair

Keisha Aniya McGuire,
Grenada

Vice-Chairs

Dian Triansyah Djani,
Indonesia

Francis Mustapha Kai-Kai,
Sierra Leone

Ana Silvia Rodriguez Abascal,
Cuba

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. [73/96](#) (2018).

Members

Syed Mohd Hasrin Tengku
Hussin, Malaysia

Cheikh Niang, Senegal

Amrith Rohan Perera,
Sri Lanka (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. [73/95](#) (2018) 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/

Secretary: Alexander Lomaia, Georgia

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' (A/72/42).

Meetings

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

Membership

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

Office holders for the 2018 session*

Chair

Gillian Bird, Australia

Vice-Chairs¹

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

Notes

* Due to disagreement on organisational matters, the UNDC did not hold its substantive session in 2019. Because of this, the two working groups conducted no official work in 2019. The chairs of the two working groups were elected in 2018.

1 Two vacancies for the 2018 substantive session.

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

Vienna International Centre
PO Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Telephone: +43 1 26060 4330
Fax: +43 1 26060 5902

Internet: www.unscear.org

Secretary: Borislava Batandjieva-Metcalf, Bulgaria

Purpose

UNSCEAR was established by GA res. [913 \(X\)](#) (1955). The resolution requested that 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 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. GA res. [72/76](#) (2017) invited four additional countries as observers.

Members (27)

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
Iran

Norway

UAE

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. [73/94](#) (2018).

Membership

There are nine members designated by the Secretary-General.

Members (9)

France
Ghana
Japan

Lebanon
Norway (Rapporteur)
Trinidad and Tobago

Turkey (Chair)
UK
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
Office of Legal Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-0450
UN New York
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Fax: +1 917 367 0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: 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), [71/257](#) (2016) and [73/124](#) (2018) 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 20th meeting, held in New York in June 2019, focused on the topic 'Ocean Science and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development'.

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 20th meeting (June 2019)

Pennelope Althea Beckles, Trinidad and Tobago Isabelle Picco, Monaco

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
UN New York
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Fax: +1 917 367 0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: 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

In accordance with GA res. [69/292](#), the Conference held a three-day organisational meeting in New York from 16 to 18 April 2018. The Conference will meet for four sessions. The first session took place from 4 to 17 September 2018, the second from 25 March to 5 April 2019 and the third from 19 to 30 August 2019. The fourth session will take place in the first half of 2020.

Membership

The Conference is open to all Member States, members of the specialised agencies and parties to UNCLOS, 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
UN New York
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3962
Fax: +1 917 367 0560
Email: doalos@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/regularprocess/

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](#)). Through its main outputs, such as the World Ocean Assessments, the Regular Process aims to reinforce the science–policy interface by providing a scientific basis for informed decisions on ocean issues by governments and other policy makers.

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 first cycle of the Regular Process ran from 2010 to 2014. 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 (2016 to 2020) was launched in 2015 by GA res. [70/235](#). The Outline of the second World Ocean Assessment was approved by the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole in 2018 ([A/73/74](#)).

While the second World Ocean Assessment is one of the main outcomes of the Regular Process, this process also supports other ocean-related inter-governmental processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the development of an international legally binding instrument under the UN 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 for the second cycle of the Regular Process (2017–20), 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.

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 Assembly endorsed recommendations ([A/64/347](#)) 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](#)).

The programme of work for the second cycle (2017–20) was approved by GA res. [71/257](#) (2016). The [Group of Experts](#) for the second cycle was constituted in 2016, and a [mechanism](#) was developed in 2017 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.

[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 regional [workshops](#) was held in 2018. More detailed information, including guidelines for the second round of workshops, is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The Working Group has held 12 meetings in New York between February 2011 and July 2019.

Membership

The meetings of the Working Group 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's 15-member [Bureau](#) meets on a monthly basis. Its two 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 2019)

Gert Auväärt, Estonia

Juliette Babb-Riley, Barbados

Bureau (as at June 2019)

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: Programme on Ageing Unit, 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@un.org

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

Twitter: [@UN4Ageing](https://twitter.com/UN4Ageing)

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 (tenth session, April 2019)

Chair

Martín García Moritán,
Argentina

Vice-Chairs

Lidija Dravec, Slovenia
Roseny B Fangco, Philippines
Maria Luisa Portocarrero,
Portugal

Rapporteur

Renne Abbey, Ghana

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 2018 for the General Assembly's 73rd session (GA decision 72/557), 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. [72/313](#) (2018).

Co-chairs

Sima Sima Bahous, Jordan

Michal Mlynár, Slovakia

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

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/advisoryboard
Acting Secretary: John Ennis

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, 71st and 72nd sessions, 2019 (15)

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

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

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)

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

76 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
Email: bamuwamy@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/ga/iaac/

Executive Secretary: Moses Bamuwamy

Purpose

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

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

The terms of reference for the IAAC were established in GA res. [61/275](#) (2007) and the new body started functioning in January 2008. The General Assembly reviewed the terms of reference in 2011 and 2015 and no changes were made (GA res. [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 (Chair)
Natalia Bocharova, Russian Federation
(Vice-Chair)
Maria Gracia M Pulido Tan, Philippines

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Richard Quartei 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

Telephone: +1 212 963 5623
Fax: +1 212 963 3684
Email: dasa@un.org

Internet: 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, at a location determined by the Panel of External Auditors, usually alternating 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

Term ends 30 June 2020

Rajiv Mehrishi, Comptroller
and Auditor General of India

Term ends 30 June 2022

Kay Scheller, President of
the German Supreme Audit
Institution (Chair)

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

Internet: www.un.org/en/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 Authority (IAEA). The current members, their term of office expiry and organisations audited are listed on the [website](#).

Chair and Vice-Chair (since 1 January 2019)

Chair

Gareth Davies, Comptroller and Auditor General
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Vice-Chair

Rajiv Mehrishi, Comptroller and Auditor General
of India

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, as well as within 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 2020

Larbi Djacta, Algeria (Chair)
Mohammed Farashuddin,
Bangladesh
Vladimir Storozhev,
Russian Federation
Xiaochu Wang, China
El Hassane Zahid, Morocco

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Luis Mariano Hermosillo,
Mexico
Yuji Kumamaru, Japan
Aldo Mantovani, Italy
(Vice-Chair)
Jeffrey Mounts, USA
Wolfgang Stöckl, Germany

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Andrew Gbebay Bangali,
Sierra Leone
Marie-Françoise Bechtel,
France
Carleen Gardner, Jamaica
Ali Kurer, Libya
Boguslaw Winid, Poland

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 2019, were:

- Immunity of state officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction
- Crimes against humanity
- Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict
- Peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*)
- Succession of states in respect of state responsibility
- General principles of law.

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.

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

Note

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

Investments Committee

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

Investments Committee members are internationally respected for their in-depth knowledge and expertise in the investment and pension industries, and they are in a unique position to give up-to-date advice to the Secretary-General and the Representative of the Secretary-General on investment-related matters. Committee members are appointed by the Secretary-General for three-year terms (renewable, but no more than 15 years in total), after 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 are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. In addition to the regular members, the Secretary-General may also appoint ad hoc members, who serve one-year terms, to broaden the expertise available to the Fund with regard to potential new asset classes and financial instruments, and to achieve wider geographical and gender representation.

Members (9)

Madhav Dhar, India (Chair)	Achim Kassow, Germany	Gumersindo Oliveros, USA
Keiko Honda, Japan	Michael Klein, USA	Luciane Ribeiro, Brazil
Simon Jiang, China	Linah Mohohlo, Botswana	One vacancy as at 28 June 2019

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

Internet: 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)

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Keiko Kamioka,¹ Japan

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Aicha Afifi, Morocco

Petru Dumitriu, Romania (Vice-Chair 2019)

Jeremiah Kramer, Canada

Gönke Roscher, Germany

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Eileen Cronin, USA

Jorge Flores Callejas, Honduras

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Gopinathan Achamkulangare, India

Jean Wesley Cazeau, Haiti

Nikolay Lozinskiy, Russian Federation

Sukai Elie Prom-Jackson, Gambia (Chair 2019)

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.

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

UNAT 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

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

UNDT Registry New York

2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2440

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3901

Email: undt-newyork@un.org

UNDT Registry Nairobi

UN Avenue, Gigiri, Room CW-302

PO Box 67578 (00200)

Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 1073

Email: undt.nairobi@unon.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/internaljustice/

Purpose

GA res. [62/228](#) (2008) reaffirmed the Assembly's intention to establish a "new, independent, transparent, professionalized, adequately resourced and decentralized system of administration of justice". GA res. [63/253](#) (2008) established a two-tier formal system comprising a first instance [UN Dispute Tribunal](#) (UNDT), located in New York, Geneva and Nairobi, and an appellate instance, the [UN Appeals Tribunal](#) (UNAT). The tribunals were established to adjudicate applications by current or former UN staff members regarding alleged non-compliance with their employment contracts or terms and conditions.

The Statutes for the tribunals were adopted by the General Assembly in res. [63/253](#) (2008) and the former UN Administrative Tribunal was abolished as of 31 December 2009. The two tribunals became operational on 1 July 2009. The Statutes were amended by the General Assembly in resolutions [66/237](#) (2011), [69/203](#) (2014), [70/112](#) (2015), [71/266](#) (2016) and [73/276](#) (2018). In resolution 73/276, the Assembly decided to amend the UNDT Statute by adding four half-time judge positions and phasing out the three ad litem judge positions.

The internal justice system is coordinated by an independent [Office of Administration of Justice](#) (OAJ), headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. The Registries supporting UNAT and UNDT, each headed by a Registrar and with an overall Principal Registrar, are part of the OAJ. The OAJ also includes the [Office of Staff Legal Assistance](#) (OSLA), which advises staff members on pursuing applications and appeals and may also represent staff before the tribunals and in management evaluation matters.

Judges

Judges are non-staff officials of the UN. They are appointed to both tribunals by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council.

UNAT Judges (as at July 2019)

Dimitrios Raikos, Greece (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (President)	John Raymond Murphy, South Africa (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Jean-François Neven, Belgium (seven-year term starting 1 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)
Sabine Knierim, Germany (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (First Vice-President)	Graeme Colgan, New Zealand (seven-year term starting 1 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)	Kanwaldeep Sandhu, Canada (seven-year term starting 1 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)
Martha Halfeld Furtado de Mendonça Schmidt, Brazil (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023) (Second Vice-President)		

UNDT full-time Judges (as at July 2019)

Geneva: Teresa Maria da Silva Bravo, Portugal (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Nairobi: Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart, Poland (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	New York: Joëlle Adda, France (seven-year term starting 1 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)
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UNDT half-time Judges (as at July 2019)

Alexander W Hunter Jr, USA (seven-year term starting 1 July 2016, ending 30 June 2023)	Francis Belle, Barbados (seven-year term starting 10 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)	Rachel Sikwese, Malawi (seven-year term starting 10 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)
Francesco Buffa, Italy (seven-year term starting 1 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)	Eleanor Donaldson-Honeywell, Trinidad and Tobago (seven- year term starting 10 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)	Margaret Tibulya, Uganda (seven-year term starting 10 July 2019, ending 30 June 2026)

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

Internet: <https://uncitral.un.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, renewable, 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

African states (14 seats)

Algeria.....	2025	Libya.....	2022
Burundi.....	2022	Mali.....	2025
Cameroon.....	2025	Mauritius.....	2022
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2025	Nigeria.....	2022
Ghana.....	2025	South Africa.....	2025
Kenya.....	2022	Uganda.....	2022
Lesotho.....	2022	Zimbabwe.....	2025

Asia-Pacific states (14 seats)

China	2025	Pakistan	2022
India	2022	Philippines	2022
Indonesia	2025	ROK	2025
Iran	2022	Singapore	2025
Japan	2025	Sri Lanka	2022
Lebanon	2022	Thailand	2022
Malaysia	2025	Viet Nam	2025

Eastern European states (8 seats)

Belarus	2022	Poland	2022
Croatia	2025	Romania	2022
Czech Republic	2022	Russian Federation	2025
Hungary	2025	Ukraine	2025

Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

Argentina	2022	Ecuador	2025
Brazil	2022	Honduras	2025
Chile	2022	Mexico	2025
Colombia	2022	Peru	2025
Dominican Republic	2025	Venezuela	2022

Western European and Other states (14 seats)

Australia	2022	Israel	2022
Austria	2022	Italy	2022
Belgium	2025	Spain	2022
Canada	2025	Switzerland	2025
Finland	2025	Turkey	2022
France	2025	UK	2025
Germany	2025	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

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 022 928 8800
Fax: +41 022 928 9099

Email: Please use the contact form on www.unjspf.org

Internet: 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-four 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

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

Members/alternate members

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

Members appointed by the Secretary-General (no terms)

Members

Jan Beagle

Martha Helen Lopez

Chandramouli Ramanathan

Christian Saunders

Alternate members

Kathryn Alford

Arnab Roy

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

Members

Mary Abu-Rakabeh, UNICEF

Bernadette Nyiratunga, 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

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 28 May 2019, over 69,400 claim forms and more than 1 million supporting documents had been collected in 269 out of 273 affected Palestinian municipalities, with almost 1,250,000 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 28 May 2019, 34,626 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)
Harumi Hori, Japan (since 2007)
Matti Pellonpää, Finland (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
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 1000
Email: partnerships@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/partnerships

Executive Director: Robert Skinner, USA (since 2018)

Purpose

UNOP serves as a global gateway for catalysing and building partnership initiatives between the public and private sector stakeholders, including civil society organisations, businesses, philanthropy, academia and the UN, in furtherance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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), established in 2006 as a UN General Trust Fund to support democratisation efforts around the world
- 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 [SDG Advocates](#) and Hub.

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

Internet: www.un.org/democracyfund

Executive Head: Annika Savill, UK (since 2014)

Purpose

UNDEF was created by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2005 as a UN General Trust Fund to support democratisation efforts around the world. It was welcomed by the General Assembly in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit (GA res. [60/1](#) (2005)). UNDEF funds projects that empower civil society, promote human rights and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. The majority of UNDEF funds go to local civil society organisations in both the transition and consolidation phases of democratisation.

UNDEF's main governing mechanism, its Advisory Board, offers the Secretary-General policy guidance for the development of programme frameworks and funding guidelines, considers proposals for funding and recommends funding proposals for approval. The Board is composed of seven Member States who have made the largest cumulative financial contributions to the Fund over the previous three years; six Member States reflecting geographical diversity; two international civil society organisations; and three individuals serving in a personal capacity. 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

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
African and Asia-Pacific states (5 non-permanent seats)		
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 ¹ 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	2019–20
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 ²	
Libya	1976–77 2008–09	
Madagascar	1985–86	
Malaysia	1965 ³ 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 ⁴ 63 ⁵ 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 2019-20
Sri Lanka	1960-61
Sudan	1972-73
Syrian AR ¹	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^{6,7} (1 non-permanent seat)

Azerbaijan	2012-13
Belarus	1974-75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010-11
Bulgaria	1966-67 86-87 2002-03
Czech Republic	1994-95
Croatia	2008-09
Hungary	1968-69 92-93
Lithuania	2014-15
Poland	1946-47 60 ⁸ 70-71 82-83 96-97 2018-19
Romania	1962 ⁵ 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
Dominican Republic	2019-20
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.....	2019-20
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 ⁹	1977-78 87-88 95-96 2003-04 11-12.....	2019-20
Greece.....	1952-53 2005-06	
Ireland.....	1962 ² 81-82 2001-02	
Italy.....	1959-60 71-72 75-76 87-88 95-96 2007-08 17 ¹⁰	
Luxembourg.....	2013-14	
Malta.....	1983-84	
Netherlands.....	1946 51-52 65-66 83-84 1999-2000 18 ¹⁰	
New Zealand.....	1954-55 66 ¹¹ 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 ⁸ 2009-10	

Notes

* On 7 June 2019, the General Assembly elected Estonia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia and Viet Nam to serve a two-year term from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021. 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, the Syrian Arab Republic, 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 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 was split between Italy and the Netherlands.

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/securitycouncil/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 res. 1539 (2004), paragraph 7 of res. 1612 (2005), paragraph 5 of res. 1882 (2009) and paragraph 6 of res. 1998 (2011) and consider other relevant information presented to it
- Make recommendations to the Security Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to parties to the conflict
- Address requests to other bodies within the UN system for action to support implementation of res. 1612 in accordance with their respective mandates.

Security Council resolutions 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), paragraphs 7 and 9 respectively, requested enhanced communication between the Working Group and relevant Security Council sanctions committees, including through the exchange of pertinent information on violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict. SC res. 2427 (2018) provided a comprehensive framework for mainstreaming protection, rights, well-being and the empowerment of children through the conflict cycle and emphasised how the children and armed conflict agenda is integral to conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

The Working Group consists of representatives of all 15 Security Council members. The Chair for 2019 is Marc Pecsteen de Buytswerve, Belgium. The Vice-Chair is Côte d'Ivoire.

AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgdocs

Established in June 1993, the Informal Working Group is concerned with the Security Council's documentation and other procedural questions. It consists of representatives of all Security Council members. The Chair for 2019 is Mansour Alotaibi, Kuwait. The Vice-Chair is Poland.

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/wgpko

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 2019 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/securitycouncil/subsidiary/africa-ad-hoc-wg

The Working Group was established 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 2019 is Jerry Matthews Matjila, South Africa. The Vice-Chair is Côte d'Ivoire.

Working Group Established Pursuant to SC Res. 1566 (2004)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/1566

By res. 1566 (2004), the Security Council established the Working Group to examine:

- Practical measures to be imposed on individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee (now two committees)
- The possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families.

The Working Group consists of representatives of the Security Council members. The Chair for 2019 is Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru. The Vice-Chairs are France, Russian Federation and South Africa.

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 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 International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT), 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 2019 is Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru. The Vice-Chair is Germany.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/subsidiary/msc

The Committee was established by SC res. 1 (1946) under article 47 of the UN Charter and consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the Permanent Members of the Security Council or their representatives. Its function is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, as laid down in articles 26, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 47 of the Charter. The Committee is so organised as to be able to function continuously. Its headquarters are located at the seat of the Security Council.

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. On 12 April 2012, the Committee endorsed a handbook of 'Working Methods of the Military Staff Committee', which was updated in July 2015 and revised in 2018.

The Committee meets at any time the Chair deems necessary, but at intervals not exceeding 14 days. Since 2010, the Committee has routinely 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. The Committee also regularly invites representatives from various departments and offices of the UN Secretariat to its meetings to hold briefings and discuss current issues.

COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC)

Internet: 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.

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 resolution [1624](#) (2005), on the incitement to commit acts of terrorism, in its ongoing dialogue with countries on their efforts to counter terrorism.

SC res. [2178](#) (2014) 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.

Under resolution [1535](#) (2004), the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) as a special political mission to assist the CTC. CTED's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2395](#) (2017) until 31 December 2021.

CTED's tasks include monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of SC resolutions [1373](#) (2001), [1624](#) (2005), [2178](#) (2014) and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions. It also works within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to strengthen a common action approach to coordination and coherence in the UN system's work on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, as well as to strengthen support to Member States in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The CTED Executive Director is Michèle Coninx of Belgium (since August 2017).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru

Vice-Chairs

France

Russian Federation

South Africa

Chairs of sub-committees for 2019

Sub-committee A: France

Sub-committee B: Russian Federation

Sub-committee C: South Africa

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

Internet: 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 Council extended the Committee's mandate until 25 April 2011. It also requested the Committee to consider a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution [1540](#). The 'Final document on the 2009 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004): Key findings and recommendations' was issued on 1 February 2010 ([S/2010/52](#)).

In 2009, the Committee established four working groups on a trial basis to focus on important and recurring issues:

- Monitoring and national implementation
- Assistance
- Cooperation with international organisations, including the Security Council committees established pursuant to resolutions [1267](#) (1999) and [1373](#) (2001)
- Transparency and media outreach.

By SC resolution [1977](#) (2011), the Council further extended the Committee's mandate for a period of 10 years to 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 was 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 resolution [2325](#) (2016), calling on all states to strengthen national non-proliferation regimes in implementation of resolution [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 resolutions [1540](#) (2004), [1673](#) (2006), [1810](#) (2008) and [1977](#) (2011).

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Bureau for 2019

Chair

Dian Triansyah Djani, Indonesia

Vice-Chairs

Belgium

Côte d'Ivoire

UK

Coordinators of working groups for 2019

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/securitycouncil/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 2019, 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 List](#), comprising Committee-specific sanctions lists, was made available online on 29 October 2014. As at 31 July 2019, there were 708 individuals and 317 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 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 Sanctions Committee (Somalia)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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'. With the adoption of SC res [2444](#) (2018), which terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, the Committee's name was changed to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751](#) (1992) concerning Somalia'.

Sanctions continue to include 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.

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. [2444](#) (2018).

In SC res. [2444](#) (2018), the 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 2019.

The first Panel of Experts on Somalia was established by SC res. [1425](#) (2002) to generate information on violations of the arms embargo on Somalia, with a view toward strengthening it.

In SC res. [1519](#) (2003), the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Monitoring Group on Somalia, composed of up to four experts, which replaced the former Panel of Experts. With the expansion of the Committee's mandate to include Eritrea (SC res. [1907](#) (2009)), the group's name became the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), and its mandate further expanded to include monitoring and reporting on implementation of the measures on Eritrea. Through SC res. [2444](#) (2018), the Council terminated the mandate of the SEMG with effect from 16 December 2018 and established the Panel of Experts on Somalia to oversee the remaining sanctions on that country. The Panel is composed of six experts and its current mandate expires on 15 December 2019.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of all 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Marc Pecsteen de Buytswerve, Belgium

Vice-Chairs

Equatorial Guinea
Kuwait

SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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) in addition to 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/securitycouncil/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. Resolution [2253](#) (2015) authorised the appointment of up to 10 New York-based experts to serve on the Team, supported by a team of UN staff. The mandate of the Monitoring Team is described in paragraphs 51–52 and Annex I of SC res. [2255](#) (2015), and in paragraphs 94–100 and Annex I of SC res. [2368](#) (2017). 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 provide a review mechanism 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 receives de-listing 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 that the Committee consider a de-listing, under SC res. [2368](#) (2017), 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 Office 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 2019

Chair

Dian Triansyah Djani, Indonesia

Vice-Chairs

Peru

Russian Federation

SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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, 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. Resolution 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 2019

Chair

Dian Triansyah Djani, Indonesia

Vice-Chairs

Peru

Russian Federation

SC Res. 1518 Sanctions Committee (Iraq)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 at June 2019, 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 2019

Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

Vice-Chair

Indonesia

SC Res. 1533 Sanctions Committee (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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, finance and travel, 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 that assists the Committee. The regime was most recently extended until 1 July 2020 by SC res. 2478 of 26 June 2019. The resolution extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 1 August 2020.

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 2019

Chair

Mansour Alotaibi, Kuwait

Vice-Chairs

Peru
Poland

SC Res. 1591 Sanctions Committee (Sudan)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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. [2455](#) of 7 February 2019 the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 12 March 2020.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

Vice-Chairs

Côte d'Ivoire
Germany

SC Res. 1636 Sanctions Committee (Lebanon)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 28 June 2019, the Committee did not hold any consultations or meetings.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Anatolio Ndong Mba, Equatorial Guinea

Vice-Chairs

Dominican Republic
Poland

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

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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, composed 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 resolution [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. [2464](#) (2019) until 24 April 2020. 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 2019

Chair

Christoph Heusgen, Germany

Vice-Chairs

Equatorial Guinea

Poland

SC Res. 1970 Committee (Libya)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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. 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. SC res. 2420 (2018) extended the authorisations set out in SC res. 2292 (2016) for a further 12 months to 11 June 2019, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on its implementation. The Secretary-General submitted his report on 10 May 2019 (S/2019/380). Most recently, SC res. 2441 (2018) extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 15 February 2020 and SC res. 2473 (2019) extended the authorisations set out in SC res. 2292 (2016) for a further 12 months to 10 June 2020.

More detailed information is available on the website under '[Resolutions](#)'.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Jürgen Schulz, Germany

Vice-Chair

Belgium

SC Res. 2048 Sanctions Committee (Guinea-Bissau)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 2019, there were 10 individuals subject to the travel restrictions.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Anatolio Ndong Mba, Equatorial Guinea

Vice-Chair

South Africa

SC Res. 2127 Sanctions Committee (Central African Republic)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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. The sanctions regime was strengthened in January 2014 by SC res. 2134 (2014), which extended the arms embargo for an additional year and further imposed a travel ban and assets freeze. The Committee's role is to oversee the measures imposed under 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 in 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 2020 by SC res. 2454 (2019), renewing the measures on arms, travel and assets, and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 29 February 2020. The resolution also expressed the Council's intention to establish, no later than 30 April, key benchmarks concerning security sector reform; disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation; and the management of weapons and ammunition, which could help guide the Council in reviewing the arms embargo measures. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with MINUSCA, UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 31 July, an assessment of progress.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Kacou Houadja Léon Adom, Côte d'Ivoire

Vice-Chair

Kuwait

SC Res. 2140 Sanctions Committee (Yemen)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 2020, and of the travel ban and asset freeze until 26 February 2020, by SC res. [2456](#) (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 2019

Chair

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Peru

Vice-Chair

Poland

SC Res. 2206 Sanctions Committee (South Sudan)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 most recently extended in May 2019 by SC res. [2471](#). By this resolution, the Council renewed the travel ban and assets freeze laid out in SC res. [2206](#) (2015) and the arms embargo imposed by SC res. [2428](#) (2018) until 31 May 2020. SC res. [2471](#) (2019) also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 June 2020.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Joanna Wronecka, Poland

Vice-Chairs

Dominican Republic
Indonesia

SC Res. 2374 Sanctions Committee (Mali)

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/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 was for an initial period of 13 months.

The sanctions regime has been renewed twice, most recently by SC res. 2484 (2019), which renewed the sanctions until 31 August 2020 and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 30 September 2020.

Membership

The Committee comprises representatives of the 15 Security Council members.

Office holders for 2019

Chair

José Singer Weisinger, Dominican Republic

Vice-Chair

South Africa

Terminated sanctions committees

Internet: www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/terminated-sanctions

SC Res. 751 and 1907 Sanctions Committee (Somalia and Eritrea)

With the adoption of SC res. 2444 (2018), which terminated the Eritrea sanctions regime, the Committee's name was changed to 'Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia'. See page 100 for more information.

SC Res. 1521 Sanctions Committee (Liberia)

The Committee was established by SC res. 1521 (2003) to oversee sanctions measures against Liberia. It was 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 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: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>

Seventy-one UN peacekeeping operations have been deployed since 1948. There are 14 current peacekeeping operations. As at 30 April 2019, there were 87,625 uniformed personnel (troops, experts, police and staff officers) along with 1330 UN Volunteers and, as at May 2018, 12,932 international and local civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations. There have been in excess of 3832 fatalities in all UN peace operations since 1948, of which 1756 have occurred in current operations.

The budget for UN peacekeeping operations for the year 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was about \$6.7 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. More information is available on the website: global peacekeeping data under 'Resources' and 'Data' and fact sheets for each mission under 'Where we operate'.

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 2019, UNTSO comprised 150 military observers, and, as at 31 May 2018, 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmogip>

Chief Military Observer and Head of Mission: Major-General José Eladio Alcaín, 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 ceasefire. 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 1 May 2019, UNMOGIP comprised 44 military observers (including eight women), and 74 civilian staff (including 12 women). 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: <https://unficy.org/> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unficy>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNFICYP/

Twitter: @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 Cheryl Pearce, Australia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2018)

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 recommended stationing of the Force for three months. UNFICYP’s mandate has since been renewed, most recently by SC res. 2483 (2019), which extended the mission for a further six months to 31 January 2020, and called upon the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to put their efforts expeditiously behind work to reach convergences on the core issues, empower all Technical Committees to submit proposals on enhancing intercommunal contacts, promote peace education across the island, and more broadly, improve the public atmosphere for negotiation to secure a settlement.

The principal functions of UNFICYP are to supervise the ceasefire, maintain a buffer zone in and promote inter-communal contact 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 March 2019, UNFICYP comprised 1004 total personnel, including 736 military personnel, 65 police and, as at 31 May 2018, 151 civilian personnel. Current strength and country contributor information is available on the UN Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Headquarters: Camp Faouar, Golan, Syrian AR

Internet: <https://undof.unmissions.org> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/undof>

Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander: Major-General Shivaram Kharel, Nepal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

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 May 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. [2477](#) (2019), which extended the mandate to 31 December 2019.

The strength of UNDOF is prescribed by the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement as about 1250. As at 31 March 2019, UNDOF comprised 1094 total personnel, including 915 contingent troops and 54 staff officers and, as at 31 May 2018, 125 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unifil>

Facebook: 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. 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 it deploys throughout the south of Lebanon; extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons; assisting the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani River of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of UNIFIL; and taking all necessary action to ensure that its area of operations is not utilised for hostile activities of any kind. The 2006 mandate also increased UNIFIL troop levels from 2000 to 15,000, including a Maritime Task Force capability comprising six vessels.

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. 2485 (2019) to 31 August 2020.

As at 15 May 2019, UNIFIL comprised 10,363 military personnel, including 712 maritime personnel as part of the UNIFIL Maritime Task Force, and 815 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 the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Headquarters: Laayoune, Western Sahara

Internet: <https://minurso.unmissions.org> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/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 Zia Ur Rehman, Pakistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2019)

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 on 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. 2468 (2019), until 31 October 2019. This resolution emphasised the need to achieve a realistic, practicable and enduring political solution to the question of Western Sahara based on compromise.

The mandated strength of MINURSO is 245 military personnel. As at 31 March 2019, MINURSO comprised 485 total personnel, including 214 experts on mission, 19 contingent troops and seven staff officers, and as at 31 May 2018, 230 civilian staff and 15 UN Volunteers. 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmik>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNMIK/

Twitter: @UNMIKosovo

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 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 March 2019, UNMIK comprised 351 total personnel: 18 military and police staff (eight military liaison officers; 10 police officers), and as at 31 May 2018, 21 UN Volunteers and 312 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/monusco>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/monusco.org/

Twitter: @MONUSCO or @SRSG_MONUSCO

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO: Leila Zerrougui, Algeria (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2017)

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, a French acronym) on 30 November 1999 (SC res. [1279](#)), incorporating UN personnel authorised in earlier resolutions.

In May 2010, the Security Council decided that, in view of the new phase reached in DR Congo, MONUC would be renamed the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) from 1 July 2010 (SC res. [1925](#)).

In March 2013, faced with recurrent waves of conflict in eastern DR Congo threatening the overall stability and development of the country and wider Great Lakes region, the Security Council decided to create a specialised 'force intervention brigade', mandated to carry out targeted offensive operations against priority armed groups.

Presidential and legislative elections were held in December 2018, resulting in the DR Congo's first ever peaceful transfer of democratic power in January 2019. Following this significant milestone in the country's history, MONUSCO's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2463](#) (2019) to 20 December 2019. In that resolution, the Council also called for an independent strategic review of MONUSCO by 20 October 2019, including the articulation of a phased, progressive and comprehensive exit strategy.

The authorised strength of MONUSCO is 16,215 military personnel, 660 military observers, 391 individual police officers, seven formed police units (composed of 1050 personnel), and an appropriate civilian, judiciary and correction component. As at 1 July 2019, MONUSCO had a total of 2793 national and international civilian staff, and 347 UN Volunteers, performing a wide variety of substantive and support functions. 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/

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MINUJUSTH: Helen Meagher La Lime, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

Police Commissioner: Serge Therriault, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

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. In SC res. [2410](#) (2018), the Council extended MINUJUSTH's mandate for an additional year, laid out a staggered decrease in its uniformed personnel and requested periodic progress assessments on the Secretary-General's proposed drawdown and exit strategy. In SC res. [2466](#) (2019), the Council extended MINUJUSTH's mandate for a final period of six months until 15 October 2019. In SC res. [2476](#) of 25 June 2019, the Council requested that the Secretary-General establish the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) on 16 October 2019 for an initial one-year period. The Integrated Office will be headed by a Special Representative tasked with advising the Government of Haiti on strengthening political stability and good governance through support for an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue.

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. SC res. [2466](#) (2019) requested a gradual, phased withdrawal of MINUJUSTH personnel in advance of 15 October 2019.

As at 31 March 2019, MINUJUSTH comprised 1301 total personnel, including 968 police and eight UN Volunteers (as at 31 May 2018). Current strength and country contributor information is available on the Peacekeeping [website](#) under 'Where we operate' and 'Current operations'.

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/

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: David Shearer, New Zealand (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2016)

Force Commander: Lieutenant General Shailesh Tinaikar, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

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. [2459](#) (2019) until 15 March 2020. 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 31 March 2019, UNMISS comprised 19,402 total personnel, including 14,276 military personnel and 1797 police, and as at 31 May 2018, 2275 civilian staff and 411 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: Zalingei, Sudan

Internet: <https://unamid.unmissions.org/> or <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unamid>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNAMID/

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

Joint African Union (AU)–UN Special Representative: 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)

Acting Police Commissioner: Sultan Azam Temur, Pakistan (appointed in April 2019)

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; monitoring and reporting on human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children; 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 for four months, until 31 October 2019, by SC res. [2479](#) (2019), which 'temporarily and exceptionally' extended the period allocated for the mission's drawdown in order to maintain its self-protection capacities. The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide an oral update within 60 days, and – along with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission – to submit by 30 September a special report containing an assessment of the situation, recommendations on the appropriate course of action for UNAMID's drawdown and a joint African Union-UN political strategy detailing options for a follow-up mechanism to succeed the mission.

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. The drawdown period was extended until 31 October 2019 by SC res. [2479](#) (2019). 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/

Twitter: [@UNISFA_1](https://twitter.com/UNISFA_1)

Force Commander and Acting Head of Mission: Major General Mehari Zewde Gebremariam, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2019)

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 (JBVVM). The Mission is authorised to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei.

In SC res. [2465](#) (2019), the Council extended the Mission's mandate modification regarding the JBVVM, set forth in SC res. [2024](#) (2011) and paragraph 1 of SC res. [2075](#) (2012), to 15 October 2019. In this resolution, the Council further decided that this will be the final such extension unless both Sudan and South Sudan take specific measures to demonstrate measurable progress on border demarcation. As a result, UNISFA's authorised troop ceiling would decrease by 557 troops on 15 October.

The Mission's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2469](#) (2019) until 15 November 2019. In this resolution, the Council decided to increase the authorised police ceiling to 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units, and to reduce the authorised troop ceiling to 3550. The Council also decided, as of 15 October, to decrease the ceiling by a further 585 troops unless it decided to extend the mandate modification regarding the JBVVM in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of SC res. [2465](#) (2019).

SC res. [2469](#) requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council of progress in implementing UNISFA's mandate, in a note, no later than 31 July 2019 and to report on the progress in reduction of troops and increase in police. It also requested a report, no later than 15 October, on updated recommendations for the reconfiguration of the UNISFA mandate, including a transition strategy that would allow for an eventual exit for the mission. The Council also requested an evaluation of UNISFA's support to the JBVMM, no later than 15 September, and asked the Secretary-General to undertake a military and police capability study to include realigning military troops and associated equipment to match the security situation in Abyei. Furthermore, the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission for UNISFA to further facilitate liaison between and engagement with the parties.

As at 8 April 2019, UNISFA comprised 4504 total personnel: 4050 troops, 141 military observers, 124 military staff officers, 40 police officers, 33 UN Volunteers and 139 civilian staff. 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusma>

Facebook: 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 December 2015)

Force Commander: Major-General Dennis Gyllensporre, Sweden (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

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. MINUSMA's mandate was most recently extended by SC res. [2480](#) (2019) until 30 June 2020. 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 March 2019, MINUSMA comprised 16,453 total personnel, including 13,137 military personnel and 1734 police, and as at 31 May 2018, 158 UN Volunteers and 1516 civilian personnel. 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 <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/minusca.unmissions

Twitter: @UN_CAR

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Mankeur Ndiaye, Senegal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2019)

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](#) 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. SC res. [2387](#) (2017) increased MINUSCA's troop level by 900 military personnel to provide greater capabilities in protecting civilians and other mandated tasks. Most recently, MINUSCA's mandate was extended until 15 November 2019 by SC res. [2448](#) (2018).

The Mission's priority tasks are protection of civilians; support of the peace process; facilitating humanitarian assistance; and protection of the United Nations. Further tasks include the promotion and protection of human rights; support for justice and the rule of law; support for the extension of state authority; disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation processes; and support of security sector reform.

Pursuant to SC res. [2448](#) (2018), 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 31 March 2019, MINUSCA comprised 15,045 total personnel, including 11,635 military personnel, 2042

police and, as at 31 May 2018, 206 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

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/past-peacekeeping-operations>

SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

Internet: <https://dppa.un.org/en/dppa-around-world>

Twitter: [@UNDPPA](#)

UN Special Political Missions (SPMs) are among the most flexible tools for the pursuit of peace and security. The missions vary considerably with regard to their mandates, scope, structure and approaches. They range from representatives carrying out good offices mandates, to monitor teams, groups and panels supporting the Security Council, field-based missions delivering on specialised tasks such as disarmament, and multidimensional operations with comprehensive mandates to support political transitions and efforts to build sustainable peace. Three UN regional offices in Central Africa, Central Asia and West Africa serve as forward platforms for preventive diplomacy and dialogue and work very closely with their regional counterparts on transnational peace and security issues affecting the regions in which they are based.

Through this diversity in scope, mandate and coverage, SPMs work to sustain peace throughout the conflict cycle and engage in peacemaking, peacebuilding and conflict prevention work. They do so in close coordination with national counterparts, UN development, human rights and humanitarian partners, and regional and international organisations.

In most cases, SPMs are established by a decision of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly. In the pursuit of his good offices, the Secretary-General can also establish an SPM following an exchange of letters with the Security Council. SPMs are generally managed by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA).

As at 28 June 2019, the UN supported 37 SPMs comprising 4005 civilian staff. The following missions are the 12 field-based SPMs currently managed by the DPPA. Good offices mandates are listed in the Secretariat chapter of this book. An overview of current SPMs is available on the website under '[DPPA Around the World](#)'. Information on past political 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

Twitter: [@UNAMAnews](#)

Head of Assistance Mission and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Tadamichi Yamamoto, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 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. [2460](#) (2019) to 17 September 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

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

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 10 August 2018 until 31 August 2021 ([S/PRST/2018/7](#)). The Security Council requested that the Secretary-General conduct a strategic review by 1 August 2019 and expressed its intention to consider the review's recommendations by 31 August 2019. 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 transhumance 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 Central African Economic and Monetary Community (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 (UNSAC), which has the same membership as ECCAS, and has served as the UNSAC 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

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

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Central Asia: Natalia Gherman, Republic of 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: Carlos Ruiz Massieu, Mexico (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2018)

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. The Verification Mission's mandate was extended until 25 September 2019 by SC res. 2435 (2018).

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 Peacebuilding 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/

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS: Rosine Sori-Coulibaly, Burkina Faso (appointed by the UN-Secretary General in July 2019)

UNIOGBIS was established by SC res. [1876](#) (2009). UNIOGBIS succeeded the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) on 1 January 2010, for an initial 12-month period. After a coup d'état in April 2012, the Security Council in its resolution [2048](#) (2012) called for the restoration of constitutional order. UNIOGBIS's mandate was most recently extended until 28 February 2020 under SC res. [2458](#) (2019). In this resolution, the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations for the reconfiguration of UNIOGBIS and the reprioritisation of its tasks with a view to its prospective closure by 31 December 2020.

In line with SC res. [2458](#) (2019), UNIOGBIS now operates as a streamlined good offices Special Political Mission, and is mandated to support the national authorities of Guinea-Bissau for the full implementation of the Conakry Agreement and the ECOWAS Road Map. It works in close coordination with international partners, particularly the Group of Five in Bissau, which it is part of alongside the African Union (AU), the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the European Union (EU). Its strategic priority areas are facilitating an inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation process; strengthening democratic governance, particularly with regard to the implementation of necessary urgent reforms; support of the electoral process to ensure inclusive, free and credible legislative elections (held on 10 March 2019) and presidential election in 2019; and providing assistance to national authorities for expediting and completing the review of the Constitution of Guinea-Bissau.

UNIOGBIS is further mandated to strengthen democratic institutions and enhance the capacities of state organs to function effectively, and in close cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to provide strategic and technical assistance to the national authorities to combat drug trafficking and transnational organised crime. The Mission also works on the 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.

UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Headquarters: Baghdad, Iraq

Telephone: +39 083 105 2700

Email: unami-information@un.org

Internet: www.uniraq.org or www.uniraq.com

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, Netherlands (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2018)

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. [2470](#) (21 May 2019), the Security Council extended UNAMI's mandate until 31 May 2020 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

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

Special Coordinator for Lebanon: Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

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. The Special Coordinator 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 or +218 91 220 7565 (Public Information and Communications Office)

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

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unsmil

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

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/UNSMILPICS

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Ghassan Salamé, Lebanon (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 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 has since been regularly extended, most recently by SC res. [2434](#) of 13 September 2018 until 15 September 2019.

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>
Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNSOMALIA
Twitter: @unsomalia

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM: James Swan, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

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.

UNSOM's mandate has been renewed annually, most recently by SC res. [2461](#) of 27 March 2019, which extended UNSOM's mandate until 31 March 2020.

UNSOM's mandate includes providing policy advice to the FGS 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 2021/22) 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, support child protection initiatives, 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.

UNSOM has expanded its presence in the regions, and now has offices in the capitals of all federal member states. As at 30 April 2019, the total number of civilian staff was 249 (145 international staff, 95 national staff and nine UN Volunteers). UNSOM also has 529 UN Guard Unit officers, 10 UN police officers, and 20 government-provided personnel (GPP) attached to the work of the mission.

UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)

Headquarters: Dakar, Senegal

Internet: www.unowas.unmissions.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOWAS

Twitter: @UN_UNOWAS

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

The then UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) was the UN's first regional conflict-prevention and peacebuilding office established, 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 Security 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 mandate of UNOWAS includes engaging in preventive diplomacy, good offices, and political mediation and facilitation; supporting the implementation of UNISS; supporting the enhancement of sub-regional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting regional threats to peace and security; and promoting good governance and respect for human rights, rule of law and the mainstreaming of gender in conflict resolution. In its letter dated 29 December 2016 (S/2016/1128), the Council extended UNOWAS's mandate for three years until 31 December 2019.

UNOWAS works closely with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other sub-regional organisations, such as G5-Sahel, the Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and, at the regional level, with the African Union to share knowledge, expertise and best practices aimed at: 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.

UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA)

Headquarters: Hudaydah, Yemen

Internet: <https://dppa.un.org/en/mission/unmha-hudaydah-agreement>

Chair of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and Head of UNMHA: Lieutenant General Michael Anker Lollesgaard, Denmark (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

UNMHA was established on 16 January 2019 by SC res. 2452 for an initial period of six months to support implementation of the ceasefire agreement reached in Stockholm on

13 December 2018 (S/2018/1134) between the Government of Yemen and the Houthi militia covering the city and port of Hudaydah, as well as the ports of Saleef and Ras Isa. Its mandate was extended for a further six months until 15 January 2020 by SC res. 2481 (2019).

UNMHA is mandated to lead and support the Redeployment Coordination Committee tasked with overseeing the ceasefire, redeployment of forces and mine action operations; monitor compliance with the ceasefire; work with the parties to ensure that security is assured by local security forces, in accordance with Yemeni law; and facilitate and coordinate UN efforts to assist the parties in fully implementing the Agreement.

UNMHA's authorised personnel consists of up to 75 monitors as well as additional staff. For more recent information, see the [website](#).

COMMISSIONS

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Internet: 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 key 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, Colombia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka 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 Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005). These resolutions provided for a review of the PBC's founding arrangements after five years to ensure they were appropriate to fulfil the agreed functions. 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 2019 (31)

Selected by the Security Council

China	Peru	USA
Côte d'Ivoire	Russian Federation	
France	UK	

Elected by the General Assembly

Czech Republic	Guatemala	Nepal
Egypt	Kenya	
El Salvador	Mexico	

Elected by ECOSOC

Brazil	Iran	Romania
Colombia	Mali	
Ireland	ROK	

Top providers of assessed and voluntary contributions

Canada	Japan	Sweden
Germany	Norway	

Top providers of military personnel and civilian police

Bangladesh	India	Rwanda
Ethiopia	Pakistan	

Office holders for 2019

Chair

Colombia

Vice-Chairs

Egypt

Romania

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

Email: unccwebmaster@un.org

Internet: 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 (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.

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 Commission's Governing Council for approval.

Prior to October 2014, the Compensation Fund received 5 percent of Iraqi oil export revenues, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1483 (2003) and 1956 (2010). From October 2014 to December 2017, the Governing Council, in its decisions 272 (2014), 273 (2015) and 274 (2016), suspended the obligation of Iraq to deposit proceeds from its oil export revenues into the Compensation Fund. The deposits resumed in January 2018 following the Governing Council's adoption of decision 276 (2017), which provided for 0.5 percent of proceeds generated by Iraqi oil export revenues to be deposited into the Compensation Fund in 2018, with yearly escalating percentages of 1.5 percent from January to December 2019 and 3 percent from 1 January 2020 until the outstanding compensation award has been paid in full. With the resumption of deposits, payments towards the outstanding award resumed.

With the most recent quarterly payment to Kuwait made on 23 April 2019, the overall amount of compensation paid to date by the Compensation Commission stands at \$48.3 billion, leaving approximately \$4.1 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 15-member Governing Council is the principal organ of the Commission. Its membership is the same as that of the Security Council, with five permanent and 10 non-permanent members. A small Secretariat provides support and assistance to the Governing Council.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)

Arusha Branch
Arusha International Conference Centre
PO Box 6016
Arusha
United Republic of Tanzania
Telephone: +255 27 256 5791
Email: mict-registryarusha@un.org

The Hague Branch
Churchillplein 1
2517 JW The Hague
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 70 512 5000
Fax: +31 70 512 5355
Email: mict-registrythehague@un.org

Internet: www.irmct.org/en

President: Carmel Agius, Malta (appointed by the UN Secretary-General effective 19 January 2019)

Prosecutor: Serge Brammertz, Belgium (appointed by the Security Council in February 2016; reappointed in June 2018)

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) and reappointed for a second two-year term in SC res. 2422 (2018).

Judges (on the roster as at June 2019)

Carmel A Agius, Malta (President)	Seon Ki Park, ROK
Theodor Meron, USA	José Ricardo de Prada Solaesa, Spain
Jean-Claude Antonetti, France	Gberdao Gustave Kam, Burkina Faso
Joseph E Chiondo Masanche, UR of Tanzania	Ben Emmerson, UK
William H Sekule, UR of Tanzania	Graciela Susana Gatti Santana, Uruguay
Lee G Muthoga, Kenya	Ivo Nelson de Caires Batista Rosa, Portugal
Alphons M M Orie, Netherlands	Seymour Panton, Jamaica
Burton Hall, Bahamas	Elizabeth Ibanda-Nahamya, Uganda
Florence Arrey, Cameroon	Yusuf Aksar, Turkey
Vagn Prüsse Joensen, Denmark	Mustapha El Baaj, Morocco
Liu Daqun, China	Mahandrisoa Edmond Randrianirina, Madagascar
Prisca Matimbe Nyambe, Zambia	Claudia Hoefer, Germany
Aminatta Lois Runeni N'gum, Gambia	

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

UN Command in Korea

UNIT #15259, APO AP 96271-5259

US Army Garrison, Humphreys, ROK

Internet: www.usfk.mil/About/UnitedNationsCommand.aspx

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsCommand/>

Twitter: @UN_Command

Commander: General Robert B Abrams, 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 (DPRK). In 2018, seven incidents were investigated under this approach. The UNCMAC Secretariat led four special investigation teams and the ROK military investigated three 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 2018, UNCMAC conducted 44 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 2018, UNCMAC provided 100 Armistice education classes. 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. The most significant events for the Command involved the repatriation of UNC Korean War remains from the DPRK. On 15 July 2018, the Korean People's Army (KPA) and UNC held their first general officer-level meeting since 2009. This resulted in the return of 55 boxes of remains to the UNC in Wonsan, DPRK, on 27 July 2018.

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
2265 BC, Leidschendam
PO Box 115
2260 AC, Leidschendam
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 800 3410
Fax: +31 70 800 3440
Email: stl-pressoffice@un.org

Internet: www.stl-tsl.org

Facebook: 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 Head of the Defence Office is Dorothee Le Fraper du Hellen, 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

Ivana Hrdličková, Czech Republic
(President, Appeals Chamber Presiding Judge)

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

David Re, Australia
(Trial Chamber, Presiding Judge)

Daniel Fransen, Belgium (Pre-Trial)

David Baragwanath, New Zealand
(Appeals Chamber)

Aff Chamseddine, Lebanon (Appeals Chamber)

Daniel Nsereko, Uganda (Appeals Chamber)

Micheline Braidy, Lebanon (Trial Chamber)

Janet Nosworthy, Jamaica (Trial Chamber)

Walid Akoum, Lebanon
(Trial Chamber alternate)

Nicola Lettieri, Italy (Trial Chamber alternate)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Internet: 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 by the General Assembly. Members generally serve three-year terms, ending on 31 December.

Members* (54)

Countries that have never served on the Council are not listed. The Western European and Other states group (WEOG) has its own rotation scheme. Terms in the list reflect the rotation scheme as at June 2019.

	Previous	Current
African states (14 seats)		
Algeria	1964-66 73-81 83-85 90-92 1998-2000 07-09 16-18	
Angola	1992-94 2000-02 06-08	2019-21
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	2019-21
Eswatini	1982-84 92-94	2017-19
Ethiopia	1961-63 74-77 80-82 92-94 2001-03 12-14	2019-21
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	2019-21
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	2019-21
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 16-18	
Rwanda	1977-79 84-92 1999-2001 10-12 16-18	
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 16-18	
South Africa	1995-97 2001-03 05-07 13-18	
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	
Cambodia		2019 ¹
China	1946-60 1972-2004 05-07 08-10 14-16	2017-19
Cyprus	1979-81	
Fiji	1974-75 81-83 2000-02	
India	1946-47 53-55 62-64 66-70 74 78-83 85-90 1992-2000 02-04 05-07 09-11 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	2019-21
Iraq	1964-66 77-82 86-91 2007-09 10-12 16-18	
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	2019-21
Papua New Guinea	1984-86	
Philippines	1951-53 66-68 77-79 86-88 92-97 2007-09 10-12	2018-20
Qatar	1982-84 2002-04 11-13	
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	2019-21
Sri Lanka	1970-72 84-89 93-95 97-99 2006-08	
Syrian AR	1977-79 86-88 91-93 1999-2001	
Tajikistan	2017-18 ¹	
Thailand	1974-76 80-85 89-91 95-97 2005-07	
Turkmenistan	2013-15	2019-21
UAE	1978-80 2004-06 17-18 ¹	
Viet Nam	1998-2000 16-18	
Yemen		2019 ¹

Eastern European states (6 seats)²

Albania	2005-07 13-15	
Armenia	2004-06	2019-21
Azerbaijan	2003-05	2017-19
Belarus	1947-49 81-83 86-88 1992-2000 07-09 12-14	2018-20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017 ³	
Bulgaria	1959-61 68-70 75-77 80-85 87-92 94-96 1999-2001 12-13 ⁴	
Croatia	2000-02 13-15	
Czech Republic	1996-2001 06-08 16-18	
Estonia	2009-11 15-17	

Georgia	2001-03 14-16	
Hungary	1971-73 78-80 2002-04 11 ⁴	
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 16-18	
Romania	1965-67 74-76 78-80 82-87	
	90-98 2001-03 07-09	2018-19 ³
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	2019-21

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	2019-21
Chile	1946-47 58-60 64-66 72-74 80-82	
	91-99 2002-04 10-12 16-18	
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 16-18	
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	2019-21
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	2019-21
Peru	1946-51 65-67 70-72 75-77 81-83 86-88	
	91-93 2001-03 09-11 16-18	
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 16–18	
Canada	1946–48 50–52 56–58 65–67 74–77 1981–2001 04–09 10–14 18	2019–21
Denmark	1948–50 60–62 75–77 81–83 87–89 93–95 1999–2001 05–07 13–14	2018–19
Finland	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	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 14–18	
Liechtenstein	2008 09–10	
Luxembourg	1964–66 83–85 95–97 2007–09	2019–21
Malta	1978–80 2001–02 09–11	2019–20
Netherlands	1947–48 55–60 73–75 77–79 83–85 89–91 95–97 2001–03 07–09 12–13	2019–21
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	1976–78 82–84 88–90 94–96 2000–01 07–09 14–16	
San Marino	2013–15	
Spain	1959–61 73–75 79–81 85–87 91–93 97–99 2002–06 11–13 17–18	
Sweden	1951–53 66–68 74 78–80 84–86 90–92 96–98 2002–04 08–09 13–17	
Switzerland	2011–12 15–16	
Turkey	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 13–18	2019–21

Notes

* On 14 June 2019, the General Assembly elected the following 18 members of ECOSOC, to hold three-year terms beginning 1 January 2020: Benin, Botswana, Congo and Gabon (African states); Bangladesh, China, ROK and Thailand (Asia-Pacific states); Latvia, Montenegro and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Colombia, Nicaragua and Panama (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Australia, Finland, Norway and Switzerland (Western European and Other states). It also elected Spain to complete the term of Turkey, from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

- 1 Tajikistan and UAE served two-year terms for 2017–18 and were replaced by Cambodia and Yemen, respectively.
- 2 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.
- 3 Bosnia and Herzegovina served a one-year term in 2017 and was replaced by Romania.
- 4 Hungary served a one-year term in 2011 and was replaced by Bulgaria.

SESSIONS AND OFFICERS

Up to 2013, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) 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. Pursuant to GA res. [68/1](#) of September 2013, ECOSOC shifted its work programme to a July–July cycle and organised its meetings into distinct segments. In accordance with GA res. [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018, ECOSOC should organise its meetings and forums convened under the auspices of the Council into three main groups.

The first group includes the Development Cooperation Forum (held in odd years), the Forum on Financing for Development follow-up, the Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Development for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Partnership Forum and the Youth Forum.

The second group includes the operational activities for development segment, the humanitarian affairs segment and the special event to discuss the transition from relief to development. The operational activities for development segment is to be held close to the annual 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 May/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.

The third group includes the integration segment, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and the high-level segment. The main function of the integration segment is to consolidate the inputs of Member States, ECOSOC subsidiary bodies, the UN system and other relevant stakeholders to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. The high-level segment, held in July, continues to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolutions [45/264](#) (1991), [48/162](#) (1993), [50/227](#) (1996), [61/16](#) (2006) [68/1](#) (2013) and [72/305](#) (2018). In accordance with GA res. [70/299](#) (2016), the high-level segment of the Council is convened jointly with the three ministerial days of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (see entry later in this chapter), convened under the auspices of the Council.

The management segment is held in principle twice per cycle, focusing on the adoption of procedural decisions and the consideration of recommendations of subsidiary bodies, as well as the introduction of reports and consideration of draft proposals submitted under relevant items. Dedicated management meetings are also held to conduct elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC and related bodies, normally in the first half and last quarter of the year.

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. 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 in late July.

Bureau 2019 session (July 2018–July 2019)

President

Inga Rhonda King, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Vice-Presidents

Kira Azucena, Philippines

Mona Juul, Norway

Omar Hilale, Morocco

Valentin Rybakov, Belarus

SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF ECOSOC

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Vienna International Centre

Telephone: +43 1 260 60 4280

PO Box 50

Email: unodc-sgb@un.org

A-1400 Vienna

Austria

Internet: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/

Twitter: @CND_tweets and @ungass2016

Instagram: @cnd__unodc

Secretary: Jo Dedeysne-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. It assists Member States in advancing implementation of the international drug control conventions, 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 Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the CND of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the outcome document of the 30th special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 (GA res. S-30/1), in line with the commitment made by Member States in the 2019 [Ministerial Declaration](#), to focus beyond 2019 on the practical implementation of the existing policy documents. 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
African states (11 seats)		
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	

Asia-Pacific states (11/12 seats, one rotating)

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)¹

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	
North Macedonia	2000–03	
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
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

* On 7 May 2019, ESOCOC elected the following 31 members to the Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023: Angola, Kenya, Libya, Morocco and South Africa (African states); Bahrain, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkmenistan (Asia-Pacific states); Hungary, Poland and Ukraine (Eastern European states); Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Austria, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK and USA (Western European and Other states). It postponed the election of two members from the African states for the same term.

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. Czechoslovakia served on the CND in 1992.

148 Subcommittee 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

The Subcommittee 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 Subcommittee'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 Subcommittee meets annually for four days. It reports directly to the Commission.

The Subcommittee 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](#).

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

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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Fax: +1 212 963 2147
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Internet: 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). Government representatives who serve on the Commission are expected to have the 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
African states (12 seats)*		
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 15-19	
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 ¹
DR Congo	1977-84 2003-07 09-13	2019-23
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 15-19	
South Africa	1998-2001 07-10 14-18	
Sudan	1982-85 92-99	2016-20
Togo	1984-91	2019-23
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 ¹
Indonesia	1952-54 68-69 76-83 96-99 2001-13	
Iran	1953-55 70-73 86-93 1996-2019	2019-23
Iraq	1988-91 2015-17	
Japan	1958-85 1988-2016	2017-21
Kazakhstan	2008-12	
Lebanon	2002-06 07-10	
Malaysia	1984-87 1997-2009 10-18	2019-23
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 15-19	
Qatar		2016-20
ROK	1996-2001	
Sri Lanka	1961-64 80-83 2007-11	
Syrian AR	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 states² (5 seats)

Armenia	2004-08	
Belarus	2000-03 09-13 15-19	2019-23
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	
North Macedonia ²	1996-98	
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	
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 15-19	
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 2014-18	
Ecuador	1967-69 74-77 80-83 2011-15	
El Salvador	1958-65 1996-2001 03-07 11-15	2019-23
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 15-19	2019-23*
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 15-19	2019-23*
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 (52nd session, 2019)³

Chair

Courtenay Rattray, Jamaica

Vice-Chairs

Yuliana Angelova, Bulgaria

Saidu Nallo, Sierra Leone

René Lauer, Luxembourg

Leila C Lora-Santos, Philippines

Notes

- * On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected by acclamation Libya and Somalia (African states), Lebanon and Turkmenistan (Asia-Pacific states) and Ukraine (Eastern European states) to a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's 54th session in 2020 and expiring at the close of its 57th session in 2024. It postponed the election of one member from the African states, one member from the Latin American and Caribbean states, and two members from the Western European and Other states for the same term. It elected Israel and Jamaica for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 56th session in 2023. As at 28 June 2019, there were three vacancies: one in the Asia-Pacific states group for the term expiring at the close of the Commission's 54th session, in 2021; and one in the African states group and one in the Asia-Pacific states group for the term expiring at the close of the 55th session, in 2022. Terms shown in the list that appear for more than the usual four years are due to 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 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation Côte d'Ivoire and India for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring as noted.
 - 2 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Commission from 1947–53 and 65–68. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.
 - 3 On 5 April 2019, the Commission elected Christian Braun, Luxembourg, as Chair of its 53rd session, and Yuliana Angelova, Bulgaria, as Vice-Chair. It deferred the election of Bureau members from other regional groups to its next meeting.
-

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Palais de Nations
8–14, Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 917 0052
Email: stdev@unctad.org

Internet: 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 decision [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](#) (1992). ECOSOC res. [1998/46](#) decided the Commission should work more closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNCTAD serves as the Secretariat for the Commission.

Meetings

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
African states (11 seats)		
Angola	2015–18	
Botswana		2019–22
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
Egypt		2019–22
Equatorial Guinea	2009–12	
Ethiopia		2019–22
Ghana	2009–12	
Kenya	2015–18	2019–22
Lesotho	2011–14	
Liberia	2013–16	2019–22
Madagascar		2019–22*
Mali	2009–12	
Mauritania	2015–18	
Mauritius	2011–18	
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	

Asia-Pacific states (9 seats)

China	2011-18	2019-22
India	2011-18	
Iran	2011-18	2019-22
Japan	2013-16	2017-20
Jordan	2009-12	
Kazakhstan		2017-20
Nepal		2019-22
Oman	2009-12 13-16	2019-22
Pakistan	2009-12 15-18	
Philippines	2011-14	
Saudi Arabia	2011-14	2017-20
Sri Lanka	2009-12 13-16	
Thailand	2015-18	2019-22
Turkmenistan	2014-16 ¹	2017-20

Eastern European states (5 seats)

Bulgaria	2011-18	
Hungary	2011-18 ²	2019-22
Latvia	2011-18	2019-22
Poland	2015-18	
Romania		2019-22
Russian Federation	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Serbia		2019-20 ²
Slovakia	2009-12	

Latin American and Caribbean states (8 seats)*

Bolivia	2015-18	
Brazil	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Chile	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Costa Rica	2009-12 13-16	
Cuba	2011-18	2019-22
Dominican Republic	2011-18	2019-22
Ecuador		2019-22*
El Salvador	2011-14	2017-20
Jamaica	2009-12	
Mexico	2013-16	2017-20
Peru	2011-18	

Western European and Other states (10 seats)

Austria	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Belgium		2019-22
Canada	2015-18	2019-22
Finland	2009-12 13-16	2018-20 ³
France	2011-14	
Germany	2013-16	2017-20
Israel	2009-12	
Malta	2011-14	
Portugal	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Sweden	2011-18	
Switzerland	2009-12 13-16	2017-20
Turkey	2011-18	2019-22
UK	2015-18	2019-22
USA	2011-18	2019-22

Bureau (elected in 2019 for the 23rd session, 2020)

Chair

Kekgonne Baipoledi, Botswana

Vice-Chairs

Peter Major, Hungary

Vacant, Asia-Pacific states

A Min Tjoa, Austria

Vacant, Latin American and Caribbean states

Notes

- * On 14 February 2019, ECOSOC elected Ecuador, by acclamation, for a term beginning immediately and expiring 31 December 2022. On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected Madagascar, by acclamation, for a term beginning immediately and expiring 31 December 2022; it postponed the election of one member from the Latin American and Caribbean states for the same term.
- 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.
- 2 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.
- 3 On 16 April 2018, filling one outstanding vacancy, Finland was elected, by acclamation, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Internet: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/SustDev/

Twitter: @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 held its inaugural meeting in September 2013 under the auspices of the General Assembly. It met in July 2014, July 2015, July 2016, July 2017 and July 2018 under the auspices of ECOSOC, and again under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2019. From 2016, the voluntary national reviews replaced national voluntary presentations held in the context of the annual ministerial-level substantive reviews of ECOSOC. The [2019 Forum](#), held from 9 to 18 July, had the theme 'Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality'.

Membership

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

Email: aina.iyambo@unwomen.org

Internet: 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 Department for General Assembly and Conference Management serves as the technical secretariat of the Commission.

The Commission meets in plenary meetings which 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 up to five members selected from the Commission’s members with regard to geographical distribution, 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, one of whom is designated as the Rapporteur.

Members (45)*

	Previous	Current
African states (13 seats)		
Algeria	1993–96 2003–07	2018–22
Angola	1995–98	
Benin ¹	2000–04	
Botswana	1968–70 2002–06	
Burkina Faso	1988–91 2002–06 13–17	
Burundi ¹	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 ¹	1962–76 81–84 90–93 1999–2003 14–18	

Equatorial Guinea.....	2015–19	2019–23
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 ¹	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 2011–19	
Libya.....	1977–80 94–97 2010–14	
Madagascar.....	1968–69 73–80 92–95	
Malawi ¹	2000–04 12–13 15–19	
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	2019–23
Sudan.....	1981–96 1998–2006 13–16	
Togo.....	1976–79 84–87 95–98 2006–10	2019–23
Tunisia ¹	1967–72 85–88 94–97 2001–05	2017–21
Uganda.....	1967 79–82 90–93 1998–2001 13–17	
UR of Tanzania ¹	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	2019–23
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 02–19	
Iraq.....	1967–72 79–82 2009–13	2018–22
Japan ¹	1958–63 65–70 72–75 1977–2017	2018–22
Kazakhstan.....	2004–08 14–18	
Kuwait.....		2016–20
Kyrgyzstan ¹	2000–04	
Lebanon.....	1950–55 96–99	
Malaysia.....	1967–71 79–82 1990–2001 02–14	2019–23
Mongolia ¹	1999–2003 10–14 15–19	
Myanmar.....	1952–54	
Nepal.....	1964–66	
Pakistan ¹	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)²

Albania	2015-19	
Armenia	2003-11	2019-23
Azerbaijan ¹	2001-05 07-11	
Belarus	1952-57 67-78 85-88 93-96 2009-17	2019-23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015-19	
Bulgaria	1977-80 91-98	
Croatia ¹	2000-09	
Estonia	2011-15	2017-21
Georgia	2011-15	
Hungary	1964-76 2004-08	
Lithuania ¹	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 ¹	1955-61 72-75 2001-05 10-14	
Bahamas	1990-97	
Belize	2005-09	
Bolivia	1998-2001 03-07	
Brazil ¹	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 15-19	
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	2019-23
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 ¹	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 ¹	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.....	2019–23
Austria.....	1965–67 70–72 89–96	
Belgium.....	1956–58 70–80 1995–2003 03–19	
Canada.....	1958–60 70–76 81–92 2003–07.....	2017–21
Denmark ¹	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 ¹	1976–90 1997–2017.....	2019–23
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 ¹	1981–84 87–94 1999–2003 09–13	
Liechtenstein.....	2015–19	
Netherlands ¹	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 2007–19	
Sweden.....	1954–59 75–78 88–91 2008–12	
Switzerland.....	2013–17	
Turkey ¹	1947–50 67–69 88–91 1999–2011	
UK ¹	1947–86 1997–2009.....	2016–20
USA.....	1947–94 1996–2016.....	2019–23

Bureau (64th session, 2020)

Chair

Mher Margaryan, Armenia

Vice-Chairs

Nora Bellout, Algeria

Mohammed S Marzooq, Iraq

Jo Feldman, Australia

Vacant, Latin American and Caribbean states

Notes

* On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected by acclamation 10 members to serve a four-year term beginning at the first meeting in 2020 of the 65th session and expiring at the close of the 68th session in 2024: Senegal and Somalia (African states); Mongolia and Philippines (Asia–Pacific states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Brazil, Colombia and Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Denmark and Switzerland (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 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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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 resolutions 8 (I) (1946), 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
African states (5 seats)		
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 ¹
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)²

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 2019)

Chair

Zachary Mwangi Chege, Kenya

Vice-Chairs

Masato Aida, Japan

Anil Arora, Canada

Julio A Santaella, Mexico

Rapporteur

Tudorel Andrei, Romania

Notes

- * On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected the following eight members to serve a four-year term beginning 1 January 2020: Madagascar and Sierra Leone (African states); Kuwait and ROK (Asia-Pacific states); Czech Republic and Georgia (Eastern European states); Brazil (Latin American and Caribbean states); and USA (Western European and Other states).

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.

164

Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Division for Social Policy and Development
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Internet: www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/united-nations-commission-for-social-development-csod-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 usually for two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle in accordance (ECOSOC resolutions 2014/3 and 2016/6).

Members 58th session (46)

	Previous	Current
African states (12 seats)		
Algeria.....	1999–2003 ¹	15–19
Angola.....	2005–09	
Benin.....	1995–98 2000–04 ¹	07–11 15–19
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	2019-23
Comoros	2001-05 ¹	
Congo	1969-71	2017-20 ²
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 ¹	
Ethiopia	1995-98 2004-08 09-13	
Gabon	1963-65 69-71 75-78 96-99 2001-05 ¹ 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 1999-2003 ¹	2019-23
Namibia	2007-11 15-19	
Nigeria	1972-75 91-94 2000-04 ¹ 08-16	
Rwanda		2016-20
Senegal	1979-82 2003-07 08-12	2017-20 ²
Sierra Leone	1970-72 76-79	2019-23
Somalia	1971-74	
South Africa	1947-51 1997-2009 ¹	2019-23
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 ¹	
Zambia	2003-07	
Zimbabwe	1985-88 93-96 2011-15	

Asia-Pacific states (10 seats)*

Bangladesh	1987-90 2001-09 ¹ 12-15	2016-20
China	1947-64 66-68 1989-2005 ¹ 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 ³
Indonesia	1972-83 86-88 92-95 2000-08 ¹	
Iran	1967-70 1991-2007 09-13 15-19	
Iraq	1962-65 73-80 88-91 2015-19	2019-23
Japan	1971-78 1996-2016	2016-20
Jordan	1947-50 53-55	
Kazakhstan	2001-05 ¹	
Kuwait	2013-17	2018-21 ³
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 15-19	
ROK.....	1996-2016	2016-20
Sri Lanka.....	1962	
Thailand.....	1970-76 81-88 1999-2003 ¹	
Turkmenistan.....	2014-17	2017-21
UAE.....	2007-11	
Viet Nam.....	2001-05 ¹ 12-15	

Eastern European states (5 seats)⁴

Albania.....	1961-64 2009-13	
Armenia.....	2008-12	
Belarus.....	1951-60 62-71 83-86 1992-2004 12-16	2017-20 ²
Bulgaria.....	1964-67 2001-05 ¹	2017-21 ²
Croatia.....	1999-2003	
Czech Republic.....	2001-09 ¹	
Hungary.....	1976-79	
Poland.....	1947-50 77-92 1997-2000 13-17	
Republic of Moldova.....	2004-08 16-19 ²	
Romania.....	1968-70 75-82 84-91 1997-2000 03-07 13-17	2017-21 ²
Russian Federation.....	1947-2016	2016-20
Slovakia.....	2007-11	
Ukraine.....	1972-75 80-83 91-98 2005-09 12-15	2019-23

Latin American and Caribbean states (9 seats)

Argentina.....	1964-66 68-70 1983-2007 08-12 13-17	2019-23
Bolivia.....	1950-52 79-82 93-96 2005-09 15-19	
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	2019-23
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 ¹ 08-16	2016-20
Grenada.....	1976-79	
Guatemala.....	1970-72 88-91 97-98 2000-04 ¹ 08-12	2019-23
Haiti.....	1984-95 1999-2008 ¹ 09-13	2017-21
Honduras.....	1964-67	
Jamaica.....	1971-74 1997-2005 ¹ 07-11	
Mexico.....	1968-70 75-78 92-95 2001-05 ¹ 07-19	
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 ¹ 12-19	2019-23*
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 ¹ 09-13	

Finland	1960–63 75–78 83–86 89–92 1997–2000 05–09 13–17	
France	1947–2012 14–17	2017–21 ²
Germany	1987–2016	
Greece	1947–48 52–57 67–69	
Iceland		2017–20 ²
Israel	1951–56 61–64 66–68 2016–19	2019–23
Italy	1958–61 70–88 2001–09 ¹ 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	2019–23
Spain	1957–60 68–74 89–92 1997–2015	
Sweden	1956–59 70–72 81–84 91–94 1999–2003 ¹ 09–13	
Switzerland	2001–05 ¹ 09–13 14–17	2017–21
Turkey	1949–51 77–84 1999–2011	
UK	1947–82	
USA	1947–2016	2016–20

Bureau (57th session, 2018–19)

Chair

Cheikh Niang, Senegal

Vice-Chairs

Carolina Popovici, Moldova

Sama Salem Poules, Iraq

Helen von Ernst, Iceland

Rapporteur

Fabrizio Araújo Prado, Brazil

Notes

* On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected nine members to serve a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the 59th session in 2020 and expiring at the close of the 62nd session in 2024: DR Congo, Ethiopia, Libya and Nigeria (African states); Iran, Japan and ROK (Asia-Pacific states); Russian Federation (Eastern European states); and Cuba (Latin American and Caribbean states). It postponed the election of one member from the Eastern European states group, two members from the Latin American and Caribbean states group, and three members from the Western European and Other states group for the same term. It also elected Austria, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 61st session in 2023. As at June 2019, there were five outstanding vacancies: two from the Asia-Pacific states for terms ending at the close of the 61st session in 2023, and three from the Western European and Other states, one for a term expiring at the close of the 58th session in 2020 and two for a term expiring at the close of the 59th session in 2021.

- 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 In April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation India and Kuwait, filling outstanding vacancies, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the 59th session in 2021.
- 4 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.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

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Twitter: [@CCPCJ @CrimeCongressUN](#)
Instagram: [@ccpcj__unodc](#)
Secretary: Jo Dedeayne-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
African states (12 seats)	
Algeria.....	2003–05 09–14.....2019–21
Angola.....	2010–12
Benin.....	2010–12 16–18
Botswana.....	2004–06
Burkina Faso.....	2019–21
Burundi.....	2004–06
Cameroon.....	2007–18

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
Eswatini		2019-21
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	2019-21
Senegal	2006-08	
Sierra Leone	2007-09 12-17	
South Africa	2007-09 12-14 16-18	2019-20 ¹
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 16-18	2019-21
Indonesia	2004-09 13-15	2018-20
Iran	2004-18	2019-21
Iraq		2019-21
Japan	2003-17	2018-20
Kuwait		2019-21
Pakistan	2003-08 10-18	
Philippines	2010-12	
Qatar	2015-17	
ROK	2003-18	
Saudi Arabia	2004-18	
Thailand	2004-17	2019-21
UAE	2007-09 12-14	

Eastern European states (4 seats)*

Armenia	2006-08	
Belarus	2010-18	2019-21
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	2004–18	2019–21
Chile	2006–08 10–12 16–18	
Colombia	2007–09 12–17	2018–20
Costa Rica	2006–08	
Cuba	2004–06 09–14 16–18	2019–21
Ecuador	2015–17	2019–21
El Salvador	2004–06 09–11 15–17	
Guatemala	2007–09 16–18	2019–21
Jamaica	2004–09	
Mexico	2004–06 10–18	2019–21
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 16–18	2019–21
Belgium	2009–11	
Canada	2004–17	
Finland	2004–06	
France	2016–18	2019–21
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	2019–21
UK	2004–15	2018–20
USA	2004–18	2019–21

Notes

* As at 28 June 2019, there was one vacancy from the Eastern European states group for the term ending 31 December 2021.

1 Elected on 14 February 2019, filling a vacancy, to serve a term beginning immediately and expiring on 31 December 2020.

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

UNFF Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2–2324
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Email: unff@un.org

Internet: 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 groundbreaking 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 15 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 and 15th Sessions of the Forum were elected in May 2018 and May 2019.

Bureau (14th and 15th sessions, 2018–20)

Chair

Boris Greguška, Slovakia

Vice-Chairs

Rob Busink, Netherlands

Khalid Cherki, Morocco

Javad Momeni, Iran

Kitty Sweeb, Suriname

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/EconomicCommissionforAfrica

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

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/uneceVideo

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 eight substantive programme clusters: macroeconomic policy, social development, regional integration and trade, natural resource management, innovation and technology, gender, governance and statistics.

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 Specialised Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration.¹

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 Specialised 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

Executive Secretary: Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Indonesia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2018)

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](#), 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)

Afghanistan	Kiribati	Russian Federation
Armenia	Kyrgyzstan	Samoa
Australia	Lao PDR	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Malaysia	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Marshall Islands	Tajikistan
Brunei Darussalam	Micronesia	Thailand
Cambodia	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
China	Myanmar	Tonga
DPRK	Nauru	Turkey
Fiji	Nepal	Turkmenistan
France	Netherlands	Tuvalu
Georgia	New Zealand	UK
India	Pakistan	USA
Indonesia	Palau	Uzbekistan
Iran	Papua New Guinea	Vanuatu
Japan	Philippines	Viet Nam
Kazakhstan	ROK	

Associate Members (9)

American Samoa	Guam	New Caledonia
Cook Islands	Hong Kong, China	Niue
French Polynesia	Macau, China	Northern Mariana Islands

UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Palais des Nations
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Switzerland

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Internet: 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 2019. 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	Portugal
Andorra	Hungary	Republic of Moldova
Armenia	Iceland	Romania
Austria	Ireland	Russian Federation
Azerbaijan	Israel	San Marino
Belarus	Italy	Serbia
Belgium	Kazakhstan	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Latvia	Spain
Canada	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Croatia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Tajikistan
Czech Republic	Malta	Turkey
Denmark	Monaco	Turkmenistan
Estonia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France	North Macedonia	USA
Georgia	Norway	Uzbekistan
Germany	Poland	

Bureau (elected at the 68th session, 2019)

Chair

Yury Ambrasevich, Belarus

Vice-Chairs

Didier Chambovey, Switzerland

Adrian Cosmin Vierita, Romania

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

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

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/ECLACUN

Flickr: 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 ECOSOC 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; Brasília, 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	France	Peru
Argentina	Germany	Portugal
Bahamas	Grenada	ROK
Barbados	Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Guyana	Saint Lucia
Bolivia	Haiti	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brazil	Honduras	Spain
Canada	Italy	Suriname
Chile	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Japan	Turkey
Costa Rica	Mexico	UK
Cuba	Netherlands	USA
Dominica	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Norway	Venezuela
Ecuador	Panama	
El Salvador	Paraguay	

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)

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Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary: Rola Dashti, Kuwait (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

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. It has five objectives, to: support economic and social development; promote interaction and cooperation; encourage the exchange of experience, best practice and lessons learned; achieve regional integration and ensure interaction between Western Asia and other regions; and raise global awareness of the circumstances and needs of member states.

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's nine inter-governmental bodies are the Executive Committee and eight specialised subsidiary 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)

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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 framework¹
- 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).

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
African states (9 seats)		
Algeria.....	1990–92 2005–07 11–13	
Angola.....		2019–21
Benin.....	1986–91 95–97 1999–2001 03–08 11–16	
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.....	1996–98	
Egypt.....	1984–86 1993–2001	2017–19
Equatorial Guinea.....	2015–17	
Eritrea.....	2011–13	2017–19
Ethiopia.....	1983–85 2002–04 14–16	2019–21
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 13-18	
Zambia.....	1986-94 1998-2000	
Zimbabwe.....	1997-2002 04-09 12-14 16-18	

Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)

Bahrain.....	1988-90	
Bangladesh.....	1985-90 2000-02 08-10	2017-19
China.....	1987-2016	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 ²	1975-2007 12-16	2018-20
Kazakhstan ²	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)³

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.....	1979-84 88-90 94-99	
Russian Federation.....	1974-2018	2019-21
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 16-18	2019-21
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	
Paraguay.....		2019-21*
Peru.....	1986-88 2000-02 13-18	
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	1974–2018	2019–21
Germany	1982–2005	2018–20
Israel	2006–08 10–12	
Italy	1991–93 1997–2002 06–17	2018–20
Malta	1970–72	
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 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected by acclamation six members to be nominated for election by the General Assembly to three-year terms, beginning 1 January 2020: Comoros, Liberia and Mauritania (African states); China and ROK (Asia-Pacific states); and Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean states). It postponed the nomination of one member from the Asia-Pacific states for the same term. It went on to elect by acclamation Paraguay (Latin American and Caribbean 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 2021. As at June 2019, there were two outstanding vacancies: one from the Latin American and Caribbean states for a term expiring on 31 December 2020; and one from the Western European and Other states for a term expiring on 31 December 2021.
- 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 that the proposed programme budget would be submitted through the CPC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly, and examined by the Committees in accordance with their respective mandates. The Assembly will review the changes at its 77th session, with a view to taking a final decision on the implementation of the annual budget. For more detailed information, see the [website](#).
- 2 The 2012–13 and 2012–14 terms began in April 2012.
- 3 The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Committee from 1979 to 1990. It was not automatically succeeded by any of the new states created following its dissolution.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

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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 (as noted in the list of members). Under ECOSOC res. 70 (ORG-75) (1975), members are elected for four-year terms, beginning on 1 January and expiring on 31 December. The Committee elects a bureau every year.

Members (since 2007)

	Previous	Current
African states (5 seats)		
Angola	2007-10	
Burundi	2007-18	2019-22
Egypt	2007-10	
Eswatini		2019-22
Guinea	2007-10 15-18	
Libya		2019-22
Mauritania	2015-18	
Morocco	2011-14	
Mozambique	2011-14	
Nigeria		2019-22
Senegal	2011-14	
South Africa	2015-18	
Sudan	2007-18	2019-22
Asia-Pacific states (4 seats)		
Bahrain		2019-22
China	2007-18	2019-22
India	2007-18	2019-22
Iran	2015-18	
Kyrgyzstan	2011-14	
Pakistan	2007-18	2019-22
Qatar	2007-10	
Eastern European states (2 seats)		
Azerbaijan	2015-18	
Bulgaria	2011-14	
Estonia		2019-22
Romania	2007-10	
Russian Federation	2007-18	2019-22
Latin American and Caribbean states (4 seats)		
Brazil		2019-22
Colombia	2007-10	
Cuba	2007-18	2019-22
Dominica	2007-10	
Mexico		2019-22
Nicaragua	2011-18	2019-22
Peru	2007-14	
Uruguay	2015-18	
Venezuela	2011-18	

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Western European and Other states (4 seats)

Belgium	2011–14	
Greece	2015–18	2019–22
Israel	2007–18	2019–22
Turkey	2007–18	2019–22
UK	2007–10	
USA	2007–18	2019–22

Bureau 2019

Chair

Mohamed Sallam, Sudan

Vice-Chairs

Nadav Yesod, Israel

Vacant as at June 2019

Vacant as at June 2019

Rapporteur

Vacant as at June 2019

EXPERT BODIES

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Financing for Development Office
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New York, NY 10017
United States of America

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Internet: 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; transfer pricing; and tax treatment of Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects. 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, as was previously the case.

The Committee held its first meeting in New York in December 2016. Since 2017, meetings have taken place in New York in spring and in Geneva in autumn. The Committee's most recent meeting was the 18th session, held in New York in April 2019. Its 19th session is scheduled to be held in Geneva in October 2019.

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

Moussa Arreh Abdoul-Fatah, Djibouti	Dang Ngoc Minh, Viet Nam	Christoph Schelling, Switzerland
Natalia Aristazabal Mora, Colombia	Patricia Mongkhonvanit, Thailand	Aleksandr Anatolyevich Smirnov, Russian Federation
Rajat Bansal, India	Marlene Patricia Nembhard- Parker, Jamaica	Stephanie Smith, Canada
Margaret Moonga Chikuba, Zambia	George Omondi Obell, Kenya	Elfrieda Stewart Tamba, Liberia
William Babatunde Fowler, Nigeria	Carmel Peters, New Zealand	Titia Stolte-Detring, Germany
Mitsuhiro Honda, Japan	Carlos E Protto, Argentina	José Troya, Ecuador
Cezary Krysiak, Poland	Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid, Brazil	Ingela Willfors, Sweden
Eric Nil Yarboi Mensah, Ghana	Aart Roelofsen, Netherlands	Yan Xiong, China
		Sing Yuan Yong, Singapore

Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

Secretariat of the United Nations Committee for
Development Policy
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Secretariat
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United States of America

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Purpose

The Committee provides input and independent advice to ECOSOC on emerging cross-sectoral development issues and on international cooperation for development, focusing on medium- and long-term aspects. It is responsible for setting the criteria for the designation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and reviewing the list of LDCs every three years.

The list of LDCs was first established in 1971 and now consists of 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 ¹	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 ²
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 their own government. 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 2019 to 31 Dec 2021

Adriana Abdenur, Brazil	Amina Mama, Nigeria
Debapriya Bhattacharya, Bangladesh	Mariana Mazzucato, Italy
Winifred Byanyima, Uganda	Leticia Merino, Mexico (reappointed)
Ha-Joon Chang, ROK	Jacqueline Musitwa, Zambia
Diane Elson, UK (reappointed)	Keith Nurse, Trinidad and Tobago (reappointed)
Marc Fleurbaey, France (reappointed)	José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria, Colombia (reappointed)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Japan (reappointed)	Meg Taylor, Papua New Guinea
Kevin Gallagher, USA	Taffere Tesfachew, Ethiopia
Arunabha Ghosh, India	Kori Udovicki, Serbia
Sen Gong, China	Rolph van der Hoeven, Netherlands
Trudi Hartzenberg, South Africa	Natalya Volchkova, Russian Federation
Rashid Hassan, Sudan (reappointed)	
Stephan Klasen, Germany (reappointed)	

Notes

- 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
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Switzerland

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Internet: 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).

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) provides secretariat services to the Committee and its two sub-committees.

Meetings

The Committee meets once every two years, in even years, in Geneva.

Membership

The Committee comprises experts from 40 states. Other 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 was the TDG Sub-Committee Chair.

Members (40)

Argentina	Iran	ROK
Australia	Ireland	Russian Federation
Austria	Italy	Senegal
Belgium	Japan	Serbia
Brazil	Kenya	South Africa
Canada	Mexico	Spain
China	Morocco	Sweden
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	New Zealand	Ukraine
Finland	Nigeria	UK
France	Norway	USA
Germany	Poland	Zambia
Greece	Portugal	
India	Qatar	

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-Committee)

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'.

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. Other countries participate occasionally as observers in accordance with rule 72 of the ECOSOC [rules of procedure](#).

Members (30)

Argentina	Germany	Poland
Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Iran	ROK
Belgium	Italy	Russian Federation
Brazil	Japan	South Africa
Canada	Kenya	Spain
China	Mexico	Sweden
Czech Republic	Morocco	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	UK
France (Vice-Chair 2019–20)	Norway	USA (Chair 2019–20)

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee)

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.

Meetings

The Sub-Committee meets twice a year, in July and December, in Geneva.

Membership

The Sub-Committee comprises experts from 36 states. Other countries participate as observers in accordance with rule 27 of the ECOSOC [rules of procedure](#).

Members (36)

Argentina	France	Nigeria
Australia (Vice-Chair 2019–20)	Germany	Norway
Austria	Greece	Poland
Belgium	Iran	Portugal
Brazil	Ireland	Qatar
Canada	Italy	ROK
China	Japan	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	Kenya	Senegal
Denmark	Netherlands	Serbia
Finland	New Zealand	South Africa

Sweden
Switzerland

Ukraine
UK

USA (Chair 2019–20)
Zambia

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Internet: 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
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United States of America

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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) 2018–21*

Linda Bilmes, USA
Geert Bouckaert, Belgium
Upma Chawdhry, India
Emmanuelle d’Achon, France
Cristina Duarte, Cape Verde
Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, South Africa
Ali Hamsa, Malaysia
Paul Jackson, UK

Bridget Katsriku, Ghana
Margaret Kobia, Kenya
Ma Hezu, China
Louis Meuleman, Netherlands
Joan Mendez, Trinidad and Tobago
Linus Toussaint Mendjana, Cameroon
Gregorio Montero, Dominican Republic
Lamia Moubayed Bissat, Lebanon

Juraj Nemec, Slovakia

Katarina Ott, Croatia

Regina Pacheco, Brazil

Moni Pizani, Venezuela

Ora-orn Poocharoen, Thailand

Gowher Rizvi, Bangladesh

Abdelhak Saihi, Algeria

Andrey Soroko, Russian Federation

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-2652

New York, NY 10017

United States of America

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Fax: +1 917 367 5102

Email: indigenous_un@un.orgInternet: 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 socio-cultural regions determined to give broad representation to the world's indigenous peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific. The one additional seat rotates among the three first listed above.

Members (16) 2017–19*

Nominated by states

Jens Dahl, Denmark	Gervais Nzoa, Cameroon
Jesus Guadalupe Fuentes Blanco, Mexico	Tarcila Rivera Zea, Peru
Brian Keane, USA (Rapporteur 2019)	Javad Safaei, Iran
Aisa Mukabenova, Russian Federation	Zhang Xiaolan, China

Nominated by indigenous peoples' organisations

Africa (2 seats for 2017–19)

Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine, Mali
Elifuhara Laltaika, UR of Tanzania
(Vice-Chair 2019)

Arctic

Ann Nuorgam, Finland (Chair 2019)

Asia

Phoolman Chaudhary, Nepal (Vice-Chair 2019)

Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia

Dimitri Kharakka-Zaitcev, Russian Federation
(Vice-Chair 2019)

Central and South America and the Caribbean

Lourdes Tibán Guala, Ecuador
(Vice-Chair 2019)

North America

Terri Henry, USA

Pacific

Les Malezer, Australia

Note

* On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected the following seven members for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Vital Bambanze (Burundi), Grigory E Lukiyantsev (Russian Federation), Bornface Museke Mate (Namibia), Irma Peneda Santiago (Mexico), Lourdes Tibán Guala (Ecuador, re-elected), Tove Søvndahl Gant (Denmark) and Zhang Xiaolan (China, re-elected). On 24 July 2019, ECOSOC elected Sven-Erik Soosaar (Estonia) for the same term. On 9 July 2019, the President of ECOSOC appointed the following eight members, nominated by indigenous people's organisations, for the 2020–22 term: Phoolman Chaudhary (Nepal, re-elected), Simon Freddy Condo Riveros (Bolivia), Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim (Chad), Anne Nuorgam (Finland, re-elected), Hannah McGlade (Australia), Dario José Mejía Montalvo (Colombia), Geoffrey Scott Roth (USA) and Aleksei Tsykarev (Russian Federation).

UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

UN Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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Twitter: [@UNSD_GEGN](#)

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 standardised names nationally through the creation of national authorities or recognised administrative processes. UNGEGN considers and reaches agreement on a romanisation system for each non-Roman writing system for application to geographical names; develops standardisation principles; and makes standardised geographical names available as practical information for as wide a user community as possible.

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. The creation of the new UNGEGN was approved on 10 November 2017 in ECOSOC res. [2018/2](#).

Meetings

The new UNGEGN had its first session in New York from 29 April to 3 May 2019 and implemented its new method of work.

Membership

UNGEGN is composed of representatives of Member States who may be experts and advisers with specific knowledge drawn from the inter-related fields of geography, cartography, geospatial information, linguistics and history. Inter-governmental organisations and other entities accorded observer status by the General Assembly and other inter-governmental organisations designated on an ad hoc or continuing basis by ECOSOC may be represented at the meetings of the Group and may participate without the right to vote. A person with specialised knowledge of particular aspects of the standardisation of geographical names may be invited by the Group to place before the Group that specialised knowledge. UNGEGN consists of 24 linguistic–geographical divisions, nine working groups and two task teams.

Bureau (2019–21)

Chair

Pierre Jaillard, France

Vice-Chairs

Hasanuddin Z Abidin,
Indonesia
Sungjae Choo, ROK

Rapporteurs

Trent C Palmer, USA
Wendy Shaw, New Zealand

UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)

UN Statistics Division
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Internet: <http://ggim.un.org>
Twitter: [@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 secretariat for the Committee of Experts is provided by the Global Geospatial Information Management Section of the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the Geospatial Information Section, Operational Support Division, Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT).

Meetings

The Committee meets annually. Most recently, its ninth session was held from 7 to 9 August 2019 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 Member States and recognised observers. Private sector and international organisations may attend as observers if agreed to by the Committee.

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 (8th session, August 2018 to August 2019)

Co-Chairs

Dorine Burmanje, Netherlands
Fernand Guy Isseri, Cameroon
Li Pengde, China

Rapporteur

Macarena Pérez Garcia, Chile

OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

New York Office

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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)

UN International Labour Organization (ILO)

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank Group (WBG)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development
(IFAD)

Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

UN Conference on Trade and Development
(UNCTAD)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

World Food Programme (WFP)

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UN Human Settlements Programme
(UN-Habitat)

UN Entity for Gender Equality and the
Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

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

Internet: 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. As at June 2019, the Chair is the Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, 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

Internet: 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

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

Internet: www.icj-cij.org

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

Registrar: Philippe Gautier, Belgium (elected for a seven-year term from August 2019)

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, Somalia2027

Vice-President

Xue Hanqin, China.....2021

Judges

Peter Tomka, Slovakia.....2021

Ronny Abraham, France2027

Mohamed Benouna, Morocco2024

Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade,
Brazil.....2027

Joan E Donoghue, USA.....2024

Giorgio Gaja, Italy2021

Julia Sebutinde, Uganda.....2021

Dalveer Bhandari, India.....2027

Patrick Lipton Robinson, Jamaica.....2024

James Richard Crawford, Australia2024

Kirill Gevorgian, Russian Federation.....2024

Nawaf Salam, Lebanon.....2027

Yuji Iwasawa, Japan¹.....2021

Note

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

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

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/

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)

Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs: Maria-Francesca Spatolisano, Italy (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2018)

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

Internet: www.un.org/depts/DGACM

Under-Secretary-General: Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General: Appointment pending

Department of Global Communications (DGC)

Internet: www.un.org/en/sections/departments/department-global-communications/

Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications: Melissa Fleming, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2019)

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC)

Internet: www.un.org/management/

Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, Controller: Chandramouli Ramanathan, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management: Martha Helena Lopez, Colombia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer: Atefeh Riazzi, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013)

Department of Operational Support (DOS)

Internet: <https://operationalsupport.un.org/en>

Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support: Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General for Support Operations: Lisa Buttenheim, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General for Supply Chain Management: Christian Saunders, UK (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

Department of Peace Operations (DPO)

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/department-of-peace-operations>

Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions: Alexander Zouev, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Africa: Bintou Keita, Guinea (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2017)

Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and Americas: Miroslav Jenča, Slovakia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2015)

Assistant Secretary-General for Middle East, Asia and the Pacific: Mohamed Khaled Khiari, Tunisia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General, Military Adviser: Lieutenant General Carlos Humberto Loitey, Uruguay (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2016)

UN Police Adviser: Luís Carrilho, Portugal (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in November 2017)

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)

Internet: <https://dppa.un.org/en>

Under-Secretary-General: Rosemary A DiCarlo, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2018)

Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support: Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2014)

Department of Safety and Security (DSS)

Internet: www.un.org/undss/

Under-Secretary-General, Head of the Department of Safety and Security: Gilles Michaud, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

Assistant Secretary-General for Safety and Security: Nóirín O'Sullivan, Ireland (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2018)

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Internet: www.unocha.org

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Emergency Relief Coordinator: Mark Lowcock, UK (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 the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Internet: 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 June 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 October 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

Under-Secretary-General and 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

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: Najat Maalla M'jid, Morocco (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Internet: www.unisdr.org

Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative: Mami Mizutori, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)

Internet: <https://unoau.unmissions.org>

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union: Hanna Serwaa Tetteh, Ghana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in December 2018)

UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)

Internet: www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/

Under-Secretary-General: Vladimir Voronkov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

Internet: www.un.org/disarmament

Under-Secretary-General, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs: Izumi Nakamitsu, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2017)

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Internet: www.unodc.org

Under-Secretary General, Executive Director: Yuri Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)

Internet: www.unog.ch

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Tatiana Valovaya, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

Internet: www.unohrlls.org

High Representative: Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

UN Office at Nairobi (UNON)

Internet: www.unon.org

Director-General: Workneh Gebeyehu Negewo, Ethiopia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2019)

UN Office at Vienna (UNOV)

Internet: www.unov.org

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General: Yuri Fedotov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in July 2010)

Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General

Internet: www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments

Africa

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

Hanna Tetteh, Ghana
(appointed 10 December 2018)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi

Michel Kafando, Burkina Faso
(appointed 5 May 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General 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)

Mankeur Ndiaye, Senegal
(appointed 6 February 2019)

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

Denise Brown, Canada
(appointed 21 March 2019)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)

Leila Zerrougui, Algeria
(appointed 27 December 2017)

Emergency Ebola Response Coordinator, MONUSCO

David Gressly, USA (appointed 27 June 2019)

Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Operations), MONUSCO

François Grignon, France
(appointed 27 June 2019)

Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, MONUSCO

David McLachlan-Karr, Australia
(appointed 27 June 2019)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region of Africa

Huang Xia, China (appointed 17 January 2019)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)

Rosine Sori-Coulibaly, Burkina Faso
(appointed 29 July 2019)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative

Appointment pending

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa

Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, Gabon
(appointed 13 March 2019)

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 UNDP Resident Representative, UNSMIL

Yacoub el Hillo, Sudan
(appointed 21 June 2019)

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 23 December 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Mali, MINUSMA

Joanne Adamson, UK
(appointed 1 October 2018)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative, MINUSMA

Mbaranga Gasarabwe, Rwanda
(appointed 8 May 2015)

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Mozambique

Mirko Manzoni, Switzerland
(appointed 8 July 2019)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

James Swan, USA (appointed 30 May 2019)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) for Somalia

Raisedon Zenenga, Zimbabwe
(appointed 5 December 2014)

Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNSOM

George Conway, Canada
(appointed 28 March 2019)

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 Mehari Zewde Gebremariam, Ethiopia (appointed 15 February 2019)

Joint Special Representative for Darfur, African Union–UN 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

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia, Head of UN Verification Mission in Colombia

Carlos Ruiz Massieu, Mexico
(appointed 10 December 2018)

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 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

Deputy 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 (Political) for UNAMA

Ingrid Hayden, Australia
(appointed 7 September 2018)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator, Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, UNAMA

Toby Lanzer, UK (appointed 31 January 2017)

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)

Chief Military Observer and Head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

José Eladio Alcáin, Uruguay
(appointed 3 July 2018)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar

Christine Schraner Burgener, Switzerland
(appointed 26 April 2018)

Europe

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Elizabeth Spehar, Canada
(appointed 10 June 2016)

Special Representative and Head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Zahir Tanin, Afghanistan
(appointed 19 August 2015)

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNMIK

Christopher Coleman, USA
(appointed 25 January 2016)

Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of United Nations 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)

Middle East

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)

Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, Netherlands
(appointed 31 August 2018)

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 (Development and Humanitarian Support) and Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, UNAMI

Marta Ruedas, Spain (appointed 12 April 2018)

Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)

Ján Kubiš, Slovakia (appointed 9 January 2019)

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 of the Secretary-General for the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) (concerning Lebanon)

Reporting functions fulfilled by Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

Special Envoy for Syria

Geir O Pedersen, Norway
(appointed 31 October 2018)

Deputy Special Envoy for Syria

Khawla Matar, Bahrain
(appointed 14 March 2019)

Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (Syrian Golan)

Major-General Shivaram Kharel, Nepal
(appointed 29 May 2019)

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

Martin Griffiths, UK (appointed 16 February 2018)

Chair of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and Head of the UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA)

Lieutenant General Michael Anker Lollesgaard, Denmark (appointed 31 January 2019)

Other High-Level Appointments

High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations

Miguel Ángel Moratinos Cuyaubé, Spain
(appointed 1 January 2019)

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)

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Preparations for the Commemoration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations

Fabrizio Hochschild Drummond, Chile
(appointed 18 April 2019)

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 (UNDRR)

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)

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

Karen Smith, South Africa
(appointed 7 January 2019)

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)

Co-Chairs of the SDG Advocates

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of Ghana (appointed 11 April 2017)
Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway
(appointed 19 January 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
(appointed 1 October 2017)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

Najat Maalla M'jid, Morocco
(appointed 30 May 2019)

Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth

Jayathma Wickramanayake, Sri Lanka
(appointed 20 June 2017)

High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation

(appointed 13 September 2017 unless otherwise indicated)

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

Gert Rosenthal, Guatemala

Sima Samar, Afghanistan
(appointed 18 January 2019)

Juan Gabriel Valdés, Chile
(appointed 18 January 2019)

Justin Welby, UK

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

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).
- 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 (UN DESA)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/desa

Facebook: www.facebook.com/joinundesa

Twitter: @UNDESA

Under-Secretary-General: Liu Zhenmin, China (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Purpose

UN DESA upholds the development pillar of the UN and is a vital interface between global policies and national action in the economic, social and environmental spheres. UN 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, forums and other entities. In this regard, UN DESA's activities focus on promoting progress toward development priorities, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN DESA is also responsible for ensuring civil society engagement with the UN by way of ECOSOC.

UN DESA's work can be categorised into the following areas:

- Norm-setting by providing substantive support to UN Charter bodies and dealing with development issues
- Monitoring and analysing development trends, prospects and policy issues globally
- Supporting capacity development in policy formulation and implementation, especially for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UN DESA helps governments and other stakeholders make informed decisions by providing a wealth of information through its publications and databases and through supporting international deliberations. The Department facilitates global conferences and summits; organises and supports consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society; and advises and assists governments in implementing policies and programmes developed at UN conferences back in their home countries.

UN DESA provides leadership and coordination and seeks to catalyse action to implement internationally agreed development goals, including the 17 SDGs. UN 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. The Department also coordinates the process of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and hosts the database of all VNR reports submitted by Member States.

Structure

UN DESA's work areas are managed by the following divisions and offices: Office of the Under-Secretary-General; Office of 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; Capacity Development Programme Management Office; and Executive Office.

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Email: DGACM-Feedback@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/depts/DGACM

Under-Secretary-General: Movses Abelian, Armenia (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2019)

Purpose

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.

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 Global Communications (DGC)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: www.un.org/en/sections/departments/departments-global-communications/

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unitednations

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

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/unitednations

Under-Secretary-General: Melissa Fleming, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2019)

Purpose

The DGC, previously known as the Department of Public Information (DPI), was established in 1946 to inform audiences worldwide about the aims and activities of the UN. Through impactful and innovative communications, DGC's goal is to build support for the Organization and its work. It creates and shares content with audiences in multiple languages and across platforms and mobilises action on UN priority issues by engaging with a diverse range of partners and outreach.

Structure

The Department comprises three divisions:

- The Strategic Communications Division formulates and implements communications strategies on priority issues and launches global campaigns. It also manages the global network of active United Nations Information Centres. (See unic.un.org).
- The News and Media Division produces and shares multimedia news, information and social media content on the UN's priorities and activities, and builds partnerships with media organisations and other target audiences. It also supports the work of journalists covering the UN.
- The Outreach Division engages and educates people and communities worldwide, from civil society and academia to the creative community and celebrity advocates, to encourage support for the ideals and activities of the UN.

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC)

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

Telephone: +1 212 963 8227
Fax: +1 212 963 8424
Email: dmspc-ousg@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/management/

Under-Secretary-General: Catherine Pollard, Guyana (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2019)

Purpose

The Department provides policy leadership in all management areas through a clear, integrated global management strategy and policy framework and through strengthened monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms that oversee the exercise of delegated authorities in an environment of decentralised management. The Department oversees and is responsible for: inter-governmental and inter-agency relations; internal administration of justice; communications and outreach on management-related topics and initiatives; strategic direction, policy and guidance on all strategic issues related to planning, budgeting, finance, and programme and financial performance; strategic direction, policy and guidance for human resources, including on conduct and discipline and crisis response; business transformation and accountability; the ongoing implementation of the enterprise resource planning project and the Global Services Delivery Model Project. It manages, jointly, with the Department of Operational Support, the Office of Information and Communications Technology.

Structure

DMSPC offices and divisions include: the Office of the Under-Secretary-General; the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget; the Office of Human Resources; and the Business Transformation and Accountability Division.

Department of Operational Support (DOS)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: <https://operationalsupport.un.org/en>

Under-Secretary-General: Atul Khare, India (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

Purpose

The Department of Operational Support (DOS) provides operational support to UN Secretariat entities globally, including advisory, operational and transactional support services and, where needed, exercises delegated authority on behalf of clients. DOS supports the entire UN Secretariat, consisting of almost 100 entities located around the globe.

DOS is built on five key pillars. It provides end-to-end service delivery and integration of operational support in:

- Human resources, health-care management and occupational safety services
- Supply chain management including logistics, procurement and support for uniformed capabilities
- Operational planning and support to start-up, surge, draw-down and liquidation in UN Secretariat entities
- UN Headquarters administrative services and campus support
- Operational information and communications technology (ICT).

DOS became operational on 1 January 2019 as part of the Secretary-General's Management Reform.

Structure

In addition to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General, DOS consists of three offices (Support Operations, including human resources, health-care management and capacity-building; Supply Chain Management; Information and Communication Technology) and two divisions (the Division for Special Activities and the Division of Administration New York). The Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Information and Communication Technology reports to both the Under-Secretary-General of DOS and the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance.

Approximately 1200 civilian staff and military-seconded personnel work in UN Operational Support at the UN Headquarters, supporting operations globally. Global operational functions, including centralised support for technology, logistics and other specialised services, are concentrated in a [Global Service Centre](#) in Brindisi, Italy and Valencia, Spain. Most administrative location-independent functions, including standard back-office services for finance and human resource management, are centralised in a [Regional Service Centre](#) in Entebbe, Uganda, as well as a Joint Support Office in Kuwait. The Regional Procurement Office (RPO) supports regional procurement from Entebbe, Uganda, whereas Headquarter-based entities are supported through the Headquarters Client Support Service in the Division of Administration. Only location-dependent functions that must be provided on the ground are maintained in field missions.

Department of Peace Operations (DPO)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/departments-of-peace-operations>

Under-Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Lacroix, France (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

Purpose

DPO 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. DPO also provides guidance and support on military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peacebuilding missions.

DPO was formally created in 1992 as the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) but traces its roots back to 1948 with the creation of the first UN peacekeeping operations.

As at 28 June 2019, there were more than 104,000 military, police and civilian personnel serving with 14 peacekeeping operations. The peacekeeping operations overseen by DPO 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 three main DPO offices are: Military Affairs; Rule of Law and Security Institutions; and Policy Evaluation and Training Division. In addition, DPO shares with the [Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs](#) (DPPA) eight regional divisions, managed by three Assistant Secretaries-General, that cover the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Department of Peace 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

Internet: www.unmas.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsMineActionService
Twitter: @UNMAS
Instagram: @un_mineaction
Director: Agnès Marcaillou, France (appointed March 2012)

Purpose

Established in 1997, UNMAS works to eliminate the threat posed by mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices by coordinating UN mine action, leading operational responses at the country level, and supporting the development of standards, policies and norms. As a specialised service located within the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), it operates under UN legislative mandates of both the General Assembly and the Security Council. UNMAS also responds to specific requests for support from the UN Secretary-General or designated officials. UNMAS:

- Acts as the lead UN entity on explosive hazards and the coordinator 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 UN 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.

UNMAS also oversees the administration of the global five-year campaign ‘[Safe Ground: Turning Minefields into Playing Fields](#)’, launched by the UN Secretary-General on 4 April 2019.

As at June 2019, UNMAS provides direct support and technical assistance to mine-action programmes in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan–Abyei, Sudan–Darfur, Sudan (excluding Darfur), Syrian AR and the Territory of Western Sahara.

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Internet: <https://dppa.un.org/en>

Twitter: [@UNDPPA](#)

Under-Secretary-General: Rosemary A DiCarlo, USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2018)

Purpose

DPPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises before they erupt and devising effective responses. The Department provides support to the Secretary-General and his envoys, as well as to UN political missions deployed around the world to help defuse crises or promote lasting solutions to conflict.

DPPA was established on 1 January 2019, following the reform of the UN peace and security infrastructure, which brought together the former Department of Political Affairs (DPA, established in 1992) and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office. DPA and the former Department of Peacekeeping Operations (now the [Department of Peace Operations](#), or DPO) also merged their previously parallel regional divisions to create a single structure to provide more coherent political analysis and strategic advice in the service of prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding after conflict.

DPPA focuses primarily on five areas in international peace and security:

- Ensuring sound analysis and early warning
- Preventing conflict and engaging in peacemaking
- Managing political crises and violent conflicts
- Sustaining peace
- Enhancing partnerships.

The [Peacebuilding Support Office](#) (PBSO) within DPPA fosters international support for nationally owned and led peacebuilding efforts.

As at 28 June 2019, DPPA oversees the following political and peacebuilding support offices, 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, Syrian AR, Yemen, Burundi, Myanmar, Western Sahara and Georgia.

The Department also coordinates UN electoral assistance activities and 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 and Peacebuilding Affairs. The common regional pillar it shares with the DPO covers Africa (two divisions); the Americas; Europe; Asia and Pacific; the Middle East and West Asia. The Department's functional or thematic responsibilities are covered by divisions for Electoral Affairs; Policy and Mediation; Palestinian Rights; Security Council Affairs; and Decolonization.

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/

Under-Secretary-General: Gilles Michaud, Canada (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

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

Internet: www.unocha.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOCHA

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

Twitter: [@UNReliefChief](https://twitter.com/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 complex 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, 31 country offices and 20 Humanitarian Adviser Teams.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Geneva Office
Palais des Nations, Room S-132
8–14 Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
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New York Liaison Office
2 United Nations Plaza
323 East 44th Street
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
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Email: iasccorrespondence@un.org

Internet: www.interagencystandingcommittee.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/FriendsofIASC

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

Chair: Mark Lowcock, UK (from September 2017; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2017)

Purpose

Created by the General Assembly in 1991 through its resolution [46/182](#), the IASC is the longest-standing and highest-level humanitarian coordination forum of the UN system. It brings together 19 Principals of UN and non-UN entities to ensure coherence of efforts, formulate policy and discuss priorities for strengthened humanitarian action. The IASC facilitates the leadership role of the UN Secretary-General by meeting regularly to ensure better preparation for, as well as rapid and coherent response to, humanitarian crises. It is chaired by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC).

Every second year, the IASC agrees on a set of common strategic priorities. For 2019–20, the five IASC priorities are: Operational Response; Accountability and Inclusion; Collective Advocacy; Humanitarian–Development Collaboration; and Humanitarian Financing.

Structure

The ERC is both the Chair of the IASC and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The IASC is composed of the IASC [Principals](#), the executive heads of the IASC organisations. They are supported in delivering their priorities by subsidiary bodies. Non-members are invited systematically to contribute to the work carried out by the various structures, in order to ensure the inclusion of critical voices.

The [Deputies Forum](#) serves as an informal platform for dialogue and information sharing on strategic issues of common interest. It comprises representatives at the level of the Assistant Secretary-General or equivalent.

As the [Emergency Directors Group](#) (EDG), the Emergency Directors of the IASC members convene and focus on responding to current crises, including addressing requirements to meet the urgent operational needs on the ground.

The [Operational Policy and Advocacy Group](#) (OPAG) drives the normative and strategic policy work of the IASC, including on system-wide policy matters with a direct bearing on humanitarian operations. It consists of Emergency or Policy Director-level representatives. They are supported by a number of [Results Groups](#) to deliver on the biennium IASC Strategic Priorities.

In addition to the formal IASC structures, there are also several ‘Entities Associated with the IASC’ supporting the work of the IASC: the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Steering Group, the Global Cluster Coordination Group, the Humanitarian Programme Cycle Steering Group, the Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action, and the Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. More information is available on the [website](#).

Meetings

The IASC Principals meet twice a year, with the addition of ad hoc meetings in response to urgent or pressing humanitarian issues. The IASC Deputies Forum convenes on an as-needed basis. The EDG meets on an ad hoc basis in response to emerging and ongoing crises, and for an extended meeting once a year to review global humanitarian operations and assess the performance of Humanitarian Coordinators. The OPAG meets twice per year, during which they take stock of progress in delivering on the IASC's normative work. The Results Groups convene once per quarter and as required.

Membership

IASC Principals are the heads of the IASC's full members and Standing Invitees. IASC full members are the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM). The IASC Standing Invitees are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and the World Bank. The non-governmental organisations (NGO) consortia International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), InterAction and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) are also invited on a permanent basis to attend. They are each joined by two NGO representatives at each of the IASC structures.

The Chair of the IASC may also invite, on an ad hoc basis, representatives of other specialised organisations.

Members

Chair

Mark Lowcock, UK, Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Full members

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia, World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General

David Beasley, USA, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director

Henrietta Fore, USA, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Director

Filippo Grandi, Italy, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Daniel Gustafson, USA, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Deputy Director-General (Programmes)

Natalia Kanem, Panama, UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Executive Director

Ursula Mueller, Germany, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Malaysia, UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Executive Director

Achim Steiner, Brazil/Germany, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator

António Manuel de Carvalho Ferreira Vitorino, Portugal, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Director General

Standing invitees

Elhadj As Sy, Senegal, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Secretary-General

Michelle Bachelet, Chile, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Peter Maurer, Switzerland, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) President

Gareth Price-Jones, UK, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) Executive Secretary (Oxfam GB Chief Executive Officer)

Abby Maxman, USA, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR) Vice Chair (Oxfam America President and CEO)

Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, Philippines, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Mahmoud Mohieldin, World Bank Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, UN Relations, and Partnerships

Anoop Sukumaran, India, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Board Chair (Mercy Malaysia President)

Ignacio Packer, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) Executive Secretary

Sam Worthington, USA, InterAction President and Chief Executive Officer

Sean Callahan, USA, Catholic Relief Services President and CEO

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

9–11 Rue de Varembe
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 8907/8908

Email: isdr@un.org

Internet: www.undrr.org/ and www.preventionweb.net

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNISDR/

Twitter: @UNDRR

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction: Mami Mizutori, Japan (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in March 2018)

Purpose

UNDRR 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'.

UNDRR 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 was 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.

UNDRR 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 (GP) 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. The most recent GP took place in May 2019 in Geneva. UNDRR 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

UNDRR 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 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

Internet: 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 its Special Procedures and Universal Periodic Review system. The office also services 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 17 country offices, 12 regional offices or centres, 12 human rights components in UN peace or political missions, and 34 human rights advisers in UN country teams or UN Development Group regional centres.

Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)

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United Nations
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Fax: +1 212 963 7010
Email: 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 as reflected in the [UN Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) (1982). It provides information and assistance to states on law of the sea and ocean affairs; monitors and reports on related developments, services institutions and inter-governmental and expert bodies as mandated by the Convention and the General Assembly; and fulfils capacity-building functions.

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. The Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs and UN Legal Counsel was appointed by the Secretary-General as Secretary-General of the Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (GA res. [72/249](#) (2017)).

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)

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United Nations
New York, 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 5201
Email: osaa-info@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/africa/osaa

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

Under-Secretary-General 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](#) (2002)), OSAA promotes international support for peace, security and sustainable development in Africa through policy analysis and monitoring, knowledge management, advocacy and coordination of UN activities in support of Africa anchored in the peace, security and development nexus. 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 AU–UN Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN–AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security.

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-1732
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 3178

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

Facebook: www.facebook.com/childrenandarmedconflict/

Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative: Virginia Gamba, Argentina (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 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 on 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

Facebook: www.facebook.com/endrapeinwar

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

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 on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) leads globally on UN 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. Most recently, SC res. [2467](#) of April 2019 called upon parties to armed conflict to implement specific, time-bound commitments to combat conflict-related sexual violence and affirmed for the first time that a survivor-centred approach must guide every aspect of the response of affected countries and the international community.

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 justice and accountability through consistent and effective prosecution
- Fostering national ownership and leadership for a sustainable, survivor-centred response
- Addressing structural gender-based inequality and discrimination, poverty and marginalisation as the root causes and invisible drivers of sexual violence in times of war and peace.

In 2018 the Office focused on 19 country situations, including 13 conflict settings, four post-conflict countries and two additional situations of concern ([S/2019/280](#)). Pursuant to SC res. [1888](#) (2009), Women's Protection Advisers (WPAs) also work within peacekeeping and special political missions to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of Security Council resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence.

The SRSG-SVC leads 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 Peace Operations (DPO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and 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

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](#).

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children (OSRSG-VAC)

United Nations Headquarters
Room FF-1708
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 917 367 6124

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

Twitter: [@SRSGVAC](#)

Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative: Najat Maalla M'jid, Morocco (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2019)

Purpose

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children is an independent global advocate in favour of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, mobilising action and political support to achieve progress the world over. The mandate of the SRSG is anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments and framed by the UN Study on Violence against Children ([A/61/299](#) (2006)).

The SRSG reports annually to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. In addition to her regular reports, the SRSG can issue thematic reports on key areas of concern.

GA res. [62/141](#) (2008) first established the Special Representative's mandate for a period of three years. The Office's mandate has since been extended every three years, most recently by GA res. [73/155](#) (2019).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a specific target (16.2) to end all forms of violence against children, and ending the abuse, neglect and exploitation of children is mainstreamed across several other violence-related targets. The Office supports efforts towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, giving special attention to three targets from the UN Study:

- The development in each state of a national comprehensive strategy to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, mainstreamed in the national planning process, coordinated by a high-level focal point with leading responsibilities in this area, supported by adequate human and financial resources to support implementation, and effectively evaluated
- The introduction of an explicit legal ban on all forms of violence against children, in all settings
- The promotion of a national system of data collection, analysis and dissemination, and a research agenda on violence against children.

The SRSG reports directly to the UN Secretary-General and collaborates closely with a wide range of partners, within and beyond the UN system.

Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)

United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 963 7943

Email: oct-info@un.org

Internet: www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/index.shtml

Under-Secretary-General: Vladimir Voronkov, Russian Federation (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in June 2017)

Purpose

UNOCT was established through the adoption of GA res. [71/291](#) on 15 June 2017 as the first major institutional reform undertaken by the Secretary-General.

The five main functions of UNOCT are:

- To provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the UN system
- To enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact 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

UNOCT is the main policy, coordination and capacity-building entity on counter-terrorism mandated by the General Assembly. UNOCT provides most of its capacity-building support to Member States and international, regional and sub-regional organisations through the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), established in 2011 by GA res. [66/10](#). The Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism is responsible for the administration and activities of UNOCT. The Under-Secretary-General concurrently serves as the Executive Director of the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre and as Chairperson of the Coordination Committee of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact.¹

In February 2018, the Secretary-General signed the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact with the heads of 36 UN entities plus Interpol and the World Customs Organization to strengthen coordination and coherence to support Member States' efforts to counter terrorism. The Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Task Force was launched in December 2018 and operates through a Coordination Committee, chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism. The Coordination Committee oversees the implementation of the Global Compact through eight thematic Inter-Agency Working Groups addressing key counter-terrorism priorities of Member States in line with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Note

- 1 The Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact effectively replaced the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force as established by GA res. [60/288](#), through a Note from the Secretary-General's Chef de Cabinet, dated 19 November 2018.
-

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

Internet: 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 sub-programmes:

- 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 provides implementation support 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-OHRLS)

United Nations Secretariat
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Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNOHRLLS

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

High Representative: Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, Tonga (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in April 2017)

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 and support coordinated implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and 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 on 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
Email: osapg@un.org

Internet: 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: Karen Smith, South Africa (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in January 2019)

Purpose

The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide acts as a catalyst to raise awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, to alert relevant actors where there is a risk of genocide, and to advocate and mobilise for appropriate action. The Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect leads the conceptual, political, institutional and operational development of the Responsibility to Protect. The mandates of the two Special Advisers are distinct but complementary. They are supported by a joint office and work together to advance national and international efforts to protect populations from atrocity crimes – genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity – as well as their incitement.

They work to strengthen the UN's role in preventing atrocity 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 atrocity 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 atrocity 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 5731/5732
Email: UNOMS@un.org (case-related questions)
or unoms-oasg@un.org (generic information)

Internet: www.un.org/en/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 Office of the Ombudsman is established in the Office of the Secretary-General to make available the services of an impartial and independent person to address the employment-related problems of staff members (ST/SGB/2002/12). 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 or official within the UN and with direct access to the Secretary-General, as needed. 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 non-renewable five-year term. The Ombudsman reports regularly to the General Assembly and Secretary-General.

The Office is supported by regional branch offices in New York, USA; 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

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicef

Twitter: @UNICEF

YouTube: 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 2018–2021. 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.

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 ¹	Current
African states (8 seats)		
Algeria.....	1971-74 82-85 2004-06	
Angola.....	1991-97	2017-19
Benin.....	1975-78 84-90	2019-21
Botswana.....	1980-83 2016-18	
Burkina Faso.....	1982-85 93-96 2006-08 15-17	
Burundi.....	1979-82 95-97 2004-06	2019-21
Cameroon.....	1967-70 76-79 88-91 2007-09 16-18	2019-21
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	2019-21
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 16-18	
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	
Kenya.....	1995-97 2012-14	

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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	2019-21
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	2019-21
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 16-18	
Indonesia	1951-78 84-96 97-99 2001-03 11-13	
Iran	1957-62 2000-05 08-10 13-15 16-18	
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	
Mongolia		2019-21
Myanmar	2004-09	
Nepal	1982-85 92-94 2002-04 16-18	
Oman	1985-91 97-99	
Pakistan	1952-80 81-84 85-97 1999-2001 06-08 10-12 13-15	2019-21
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 2013-15	
Turkmenistan		2018-20

UAE.....	1981-84	
Viet Nam.....	1959-62 96-98	
Yemen.....	1991-94 1998-2000 01-03	

Eastern European states (4 seats)²

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	
Lithuania.....		2019-21
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 96-98 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 16-18	
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.....	2019-21
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)³

Andorra.....	2016	
Australia.....	1946-61 66-69 79-82 83-86 87-90	
	91-95 2001-02 05-08 15-16.....	2019-21

Austria	1957–59 81–84 2004–06 08–09 12 18
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 17–18
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 17–18
Germany ²	1975–95 97–99 2001–03 06–07 08–09 11–12 14–15 17–18 ⁴
Greece	1946–57 60–62 1998–2000 08–10 13 18 ⁴
Iceland	2010 18 ⁴
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
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
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 17–18 ⁴
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 18
UK	1946–81 82–96 1998–2000 03–05 07–08 10–12 14 16
USA	1946–2017

Bureau for 2019

President

Omar Hilale, Morocco

Vice-Presidents

Masud Bin Momen, Bangladesh

Marie Chatardová, Czech Republic

Louise Blais, Canada

Jorge Skinner-Kléé Arenales, Guatemala

Notes

* On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 11 members for a three-year term to begin on 1 January 2020: Zimbabwe (African states); China and Yemen (Asia-Pacific states); Estonia and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Cuba and Paraguay (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Ireland, Norway, Switzerland and UK (Western European and Other states). It also elected by acclamation New Zealand and the Republic of Moldova to complete the term of office of Italy and Belarus, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2020; and Japan, Germany and Spain to complete the term of office of Australia, France and Luxembourg, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

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 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 June 2019.
- 4 On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC elected by acclamation Portugal and Switzerland 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 Sweden to complete the term of office of Greece and Iceland, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

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

Internet: 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 UN General Assembly resolution [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 plus 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 156 TDB members, listed on the UNCTAD [website](#).

UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)

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New York, NY 10017
United States of America

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Fax: +1 212 906 3609
Email: Please use the contact form on
the website

Internet: www.unsdg.org or 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, 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 UN General Assembly's endorsement of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report 'Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform' ([A/51/950](#), para. 73). 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 UN Development Programme (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 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 Coordination Office (UNDCO) 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. UNDCO 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. UNDCO 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 126 UN country teams.

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

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	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 Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
International Trade Centre (ITC)	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	World Food Programme (WFP)
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	World Health Organization (WHO)
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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

Administrator: Achim Steiner, 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 2019 are at open.undp.org/#2019.

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
African states (8 seats)		
Algeria.....	2006–08	
Angola.....	2007–09 13–15	
Benin.....	2006–08 16–18	
Botswana.....	1998–2000 04–06	2019–21
Burkina Faso.....	2010–12	2018–20
Burundi.....	1995–97	
Cameroon.....	1994 2004–06 10–12 16–18	2019–21
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	2019–21
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 16–18	
Mauritania.....	2001–03 09–11	
Mauritius.....		2017–19
Morocco.....	1994–96 2012–14	
Mozambique.....	2001–03	
Niger.....	2013–15	
Rwanda.....	2010–12	2019–21
Senegal.....	2007–09	
Sierra Leone.....	1994–96 2009–11	
Somalia.....	1994 2007–09	
South Africa.....	1998–2000 10–12	2019–21
Sudan.....	1994–95	
Togo.....	2000–02	
Tunisia.....	2003–05	
Uganda.....	2005–07 16–18	
UR of Tanzania.....	1998–2000 08–10 14–16	
Zambia.....	1995–97	
Asia-Pacific states (7 seats)		
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	2019–21
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 16-18	
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 16-18	2019-21
Samoa	2016-18	
Saudi Arabia		2018-20
Thailand	1997-99	
Vanuatu		2019-21
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 16-18	
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	2019-21

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 16-18	
Honduras	2000-02	
Jamaica	1998-2000 06-08	
Mexico	2009-11	2019-21
Nicaragua	2012-14	
Panama		2017-19
Peru	1994-96 2002-04	
Trinidad and Tobago	1994-96	
Uruguay	1994-95 2003-05	
Venezuela	2015-17	

Western European and Other states (plus Japan) (12 seats)¹

Australia.....	1997–98 2003–05 08 12 15 17–18.....	2019–20
Austria.....	1997–99 2009–10 16.....	
Belgium.....	1994–96 2000–02 07 10 14 16.....	2019–21
Canada.....	1994–96 98–99 2001–04 07 10–12 14 16.....	2019–21
Denmark.....	1994–96 98–99 2001–02 04–09 11–12 15 17–18.....	
Finland.....	1996–97 2001–03 09–11 14 17–18.....	
France.....	1994–95 97–98 2000–04 08–10 13–14 16–18.....	
Germany.....	1994–97 1999–2003 04–07 09 11 13–15 17–18.....	
Greece.....	2007 12.....	
Iceland.....	2008 15.....	
Ireland.....	1998–2000 08 11 13–14.....	2019–20
Israel.....	2012.....	
Italy.....	1994–95 1999–2001 03–05 07–08 11–12 15.....	2019–21
Japan.....	1994–2005 06–08 10–13 15 16–18.....	
Luxembourg.....	2002 11–12 17–18.....	
Monaco.....	2019–20
Netherlands.....	1996–98 2000–02 04–06 08–09 10–11 13–14 15–16.....	2019–21
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 18.....	
Spain.....	1996 98–99 2002 07 10 13 15 16.....	
Sweden.....	1995–97 1999–2003 04–06 08–11 12–14 15–17.....	2019–20
Switzerland.....	1996–97 1999–2000 02–04 08 10 12 14 16 18.....	
Turkey.....	2002 05–06 09 16.....	2019
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 2019

President

Cho Tae-yul, ROK

Vice-Presidents

Besiana Kadare, Albania

Geraldine Byrne Nason, Ireland

Collen Vixen Kelapile, Botswana

Walton Alfonso Webson, Antigua and Barbuda

Notes

* On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected by acclamation the following 11 candidates to serve three-year terms beginning on 1 January 2020: Somalia (African states); China and Kuwait (Asia-Pacific states); Bulgaria and Czech Republic (Eastern European states); Colombia and Peru (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Denmark, Japan, Norway and USA (Western European and Other states). It also elected, by acclamation, Switzerland and Finland to complete the term of Monaco and the UK, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2020; and Austria to complete the term of Belgium, beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

1 The Western European and Other states group has had its own rotation scheme since 26 April 2006 under which some of its members do not serve a full three-year term. The USA does not participate in this rotation scheme. The current terms listed reflect the rotation scheme as of May 2019. On 16 April 2018, ECOSOC 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.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

605 Third Ave
New York, NY 10158
United States of America

Telephone: +1 212 297 5000
Fax: +1 212 370 0201
Email: hq@unfpa.org

Internet: www.unfpa.org

Facebook: 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, GA res. [3019](#) (XXVII) (1972) gave UNFPA a separate identity and designated the UNDP Governing Council as its governing body.

ECOSOC res. [1763](#) (LIV) (1973) set down UNFPA's aims and purposes, and tasked it with playing a leading UN role in promoting population programmes. In 1987, the name of UNFPA was changed to the United Nations Population Fund, but its official abbreviation remained the same. GA res. [48/162](#) (1993) transformed the governing body of UNDP/UNFPA into the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board.

Other significant resolutions and decisions include: ECOSOC res. [2025](#) (LXI) (1976); GA res. [34/104](#) (1979); UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board decision 95/15 (1995); 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 eight liaison offices.

Committee for the UN Population Award

Internet: 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.

Mamadou Tangara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad, as well as National Peace Hut Women of Liberia, won the award in 2019.

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)

2019–21

Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon
Fiji	Liberia
Gambia	Panama
Iceland	Romania (Chair)
Indonesia	Trinidad and Tobago

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

2 United Nations Plaza	Telephone: +1 212 906 6565
New York, NY 10017	Fax: +1 212 906 6479
United States of America	Email: info@uncdf.org

Internet: www.uncdf.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNCDF

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

Instagram: [@UNCDF](https://www.instagram.com/UNCDF)

LinkedIn: 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. UNCDF promotes accountability for results through its [evaluations](#).

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 2018, UNCDF regular resources increased slightly from \$12.6 million in 2017 to \$13.3 million in 2018, reversing a downward trend dating back to 2011. Yet regular resources remained well below the \$25 million per annum target. In terms of other resources, UNCDF mobilised a total of \$63.7 million in 2018, up 34 percent from \$47.4 million in 2017. Resource mobilisation from development partners – bilateral and multilateral – increased the most, from \$24 million in 2017 to \$36.4 million in 2018. UNCDF also saw an increase in funds from private sector and non-governmental organisation partners, from \$11.3 million in 2017 to \$15.8 million in 2018. While there was a slight reduction in resources from UN inter-agency pooled funds, from \$12.5 million in 2017 to \$11.5 million in 2018, this is expected to increase with the signing of major joint programmes in Somalia and the Pacific starting in 2019. Full details are available at www.uncdf.org/contributions.

UNCDF continues to build its partnerships. This means deepening its collaboration with UN agencies, and UNDP in particular, where the mixture of UNCDF financial innovations and another entity's sectoral expertise can accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. It also means seeking new partnerships with traditional and new development partners, as well as the private sector and foundations, to find new and innovative solutions that benefit a wider number of LDCs and localities. UNCDF also seeks to influence how capital markets can support LDCs, such as through ongoing interactions with institutional and impact investors. UNCDF continues to engage with development finance institutions and international financial institutions about blended finance and other solutions that can effectively help LDCs address their SDG financing gaps.

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

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.

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. The [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 provides oversight and guidance to the Executive Director, 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 to 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
African states (10 seats)		
Algeria	2013–15	
Angola	2011–13	2019–21
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	2019–21
Ethiopia	2011–13	
Gabon	2013–18	
Gambia	2013–15	
Ghana		2019–21
Kenya		2019–21
Lesotho	2011–12	
Liberia	2016–18	
Libya	2011–12	
Malawi	2013–15	

Morocco	2019-21
Namibia	2016-18
Nigeria	2011-13
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
Mongolia	2019-21
Nepal	2019-21
Pakistan	2011-12 16-18
Philippines	2013-15
ROK	2011-13 14-16
Samoa	2016-18
Saudi Arabia	2019-21
Solomon Islands	2013-15
Thailand	2013-15
Timor-Leste	2011-12
Turkmenistan	2016-18
UAE	2013-15 16-18
Yemen	2017-19

Eastern European states (4 seats)

Belarus	2017-19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2014-16
Croatia	2016-18
Estonia	2011-12
Georgia	2019-21
Hungary	2011-13
Latvia	2013-15
Montenegro	2017-19
Poland	2014-16
Russian Federation	2011-18
Ukraine	2011-13

Latin American and the Caribbean states (6 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	2016-18
Argentina	2011-12
Brazil	2011-12 13-15
Chile	2019-21
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)¹

Australia	2013–14	2019
Austria	2013	
Belgium	2013 17	
Canada	2012 16 18	
Denmark	2016–17	
Finland	2012	2018–19
France	2011 17	
Germany	2015 16–17	
Iceland	2014	
Ireland	2013	2019–21
Israel	2015	
Italy	2011 14 15	
Liechtenstein	2014	
Luxembourg	2011 16–17	
Netherlands	2012 18	
New Zealand	2012 14 18	
Portugal	2015 18	
Spain	2016	
Sweden	2011	2019
Switzerland	2013	
Turkey	2015	2019–21
USA	2012	

Contributing countries (6 seats, some rotating)¹

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	2017–18	
Israel	2017	2019
Mexico	2014–16	
Saudi Arabia	2014–16	
Turkey	2018	
UAE		2019

Bureau for 2019

President

Pennelope Beckles-Robinson, Trinidad and Tobago

Vice-Presidents

Marwan Ali Noman Al-Dobhany, Yemen
Katalin Bogayay, Hungary
Natalie Cohen, Australia
Koki Muli Grignon, Kenya

Notes

- * On 7 May 2019, ECOSOC elected the following 17 members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Burundi, DR Congo, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone (African states); China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon and ROK (Asia-Pacific states); Lithuania and Russian Federation (Eastern European states); Brazil and Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean states); and Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland (Western European and Other states). It also elected Belgium and Canada to complete the terms of Ireland and Turkey, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021. On 24 July 2019, ECOSOC elected Argentina (Latin American and Caribbean states) to a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.
 - 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 June 2019. 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 2019.
-

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

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

YouTube: 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, with UN partners, around 7000 UN Volunteers in the field and thousands online in 131 countries, 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 and is coordinated by UNV.

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

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Telex: 22068, 22173

Internet: www.unenvironment.org

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

Executive Director: Inger Andersen, Denmark (elected by the UN General Assembly in February 2019 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.¹ 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.

UNEP'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, foundations and global funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund.

Meetings

The Environmental Assembly meets every two years in Nairobi, most recently in March 2019. Resolutions and decisions are available on the [website](#). The fifth session is scheduled to take place in February 2021.

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 fourth regular session in March 2019.

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 2019

President

Ola Elvestuen, Norway

Vice-Presidents

Bassiere Batio Nestor, Burkina Faso

Ado Lohmus, Estonia

Mohammed Bin Dainah, Bahrain

Brune Poirson, France

Laskmi Dhewanthi, Indonesia

Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Echandi, Costa Rica

Winston Lackin, Suriname

Goran Trivan, Serbia

Rapporteur

Nomvula Mokonyane, South Africa

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.
-

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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Internet: www.unhcr.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNHCR

Twitter: @Refugees and @RefugeesChief

Instagram: @refugees

High Commissioner: Filippo Grandi, Italy (elected by the UN General Assembly on the nomination of the UN Secretary-General in November 2015; took office in January 2016)

Purpose

UNHCR has two principal functions: to provide international protection to refugees within its competence and to seek durable solutions for them in cooperation with governments. The High Commissioner provides international protection by promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions, promoting the admission of refugees to the territories of states, obtaining from governments information concerning the number and conditions of refugees and the laws concerning them, and facilitating the coordination of humanitarian assistance. A crucial aspect of UNHCR's work consists in 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, particularly those hosting large numbers of refugees.

With respect to refugees who are stateless, UNHCR's initial mandate is set out in the [Statute](#) of the Office and article 1 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. In accordance with GA res. [3274](#) (XXIX) (1974) and GA res. [31/36](#) (1976), UNHCR has been designated, pursuant to articles 11 and 20 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as the body to which a person claiming the benefits of this Convention may apply for examination of his or her claim and for assistance in presenting it to the relevant authorities. Activities on behalf of stateless persons therefore include identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness, and the protection of stateless persons.

The General Assembly has authorised UNHCR to conduct operations under certain circumstances to protect and assist internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the early 1990s, it clarified UNHCR's role by setting out formal criteria for the Office's involvement. In 2005, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee developed an inter-agency coordination approach for responding to IDPs, under which UNHCR assumes global cluster leadership for protection, and co-leadership for camp coordination and management and emergency shelter. Today, the parameters of UNHCR's involvement with IDPs are spelled out in the Operational Guidelines for UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement ([UNHCR/OG/2016/2](#)).

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 High Commissioner's mandate is embedded in public international law and in international treaty law. The obligation of states to cooperate with the High Commissioner is explicitly mentioned in international and regional legal instruments for the protection of refugees, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The 1951 Convention is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee and their rights, and the 1967 Protocol removed geographical and temporal restrictions from this Convention.

In 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (GA res. 71/1). UNHCR subsequently led two years of extensive consultations to develop the [Global Compact on Refugees](#), which was presented as part of the High Commissioner's annual report to the General Assembly in 2018. In December 2018, the Assembly affirmed the Global Compact on Refugees (GA Res 73/151), reflecting the will of the international community to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with refugees and the countries that host them.

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 June 2019. 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 UNHCR's 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	Estonia	Namibia
Algeria	Ethiopia	Netherlands
Argentina	Fiji	New Zealand
Armenia	Finland	Nicaragua
Australia	France	Nigeria
Austria	Georgia	North Macedonia
Azerbaijan	Germany	Norway
Bangladesh	Ghana	Pakistan
Belarus	Greece	Paraguay
Belgium	Guinea	Peru
Benin	Holy See	Philippines
Brazil	Hungary	Poland
Bulgaria	India	Portugal
Cameroon	Iran	ROK
Canada	Ireland	Republic of Moldova
Chad	Israel	Romania
Chile	Italy	Russian Federation
China	Japan	Rwanda
Colombia	Jordan	Senegal
Congo	Kenya	Serbia
Costa Rica	Latvia	Slovakia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon	Slovenia
Croatia	Lesotho	Somalia
Cyprus	Lithuania	South Africa
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Spain
DR Congo	Madagascar	Sudan
Denmark	Mexico	Sweden
Djibouti	Montenegro	Switzerland
Ecuador	Morocco	Thailand
Egypt	Mozambique	Togo

Tunisia	UK	Venezuela
Turkey	UR of Tanzania	Yemen
Turkmenistan	USA	Zambia
Uganda	Uruguay	Zimbabwe

Executive Committee Bureau for Oct 2018 to Oct 2019

Chair	Vice-Chairs	Rapporteur
Boudjemâa Delmi, Algeria	Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Brazil Geert Muylle, Belgium	Farhat Ayesha, Pakistan

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

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Headquarters Gaza
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Internet: 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. Under international law and the principle of family unity, the children of refugees and their descendants are also considered refugees until a durable solution is found. Both UNRWA and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recognise descendants as refugees on this basis, a practice that has been widely accepted by the international community, including both donors and refugee hosting countries.

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 occupation in the West Bank and the blockade of Gaza have led to deteriorating humanitarian conditions and protection concerns for Palestine 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 Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, 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 2019 was approximately \$1.2 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 28 members and three observers.
- **Field offices and representative offices:** five field offices, located in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. Each office is headed by a director who is accountable to the Commissioner-General. UNRWA also maintains representative offices in New York, Washington 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 takes 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 (28)

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) (Chair July 2019 to June 2020)	Sweden (since 2005)
Canada (since 2005)	Kuwait (since 2010)	Switzerland (since 2005)
Denmark (since 2005)	Lebanon (since 1953)	Syrian AR (since 1949)
Egypt (since 1949)	Luxembourg (since 2012)	Turkey (since 1949)
Finland (since 2008)	Netherlands (since 2005)	UAE (since 2014) (Vice-Chair July 2019 to June 2020)
France (since 1949)	Norway (since 2005)	UK (since 1949)
Germany (since 2005)	Qatar (since 2019)	USA (since 1949)
Ireland (since 2008)		

Observers (3)

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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LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/un-habitat-united-nation-human-settlements-programme-

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 22 January 2018)

Purpose

UN-Habitat is the leading programme on sustainable urban development and human settlements, mandated by the General Assembly since 1976. It promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities of all sizes, advocating for adequate and affordable shelter for all.

UN-Habitat's objective is to achieve a better quality of life for all in an urbanising world. Working in over 90 countries, the programme promotes sustainable urbanisation as a driver of development and peace to improve living conditions for all. The programme supports a human-rights-based approach to urban development and human settlements that focuses on reduced poverty and spatial inequality, enhanced shared prosperity, climate action and urban environment and effective urban crisis prevention and response. 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 concerning urban issues.

Since the Habitat III conference in October 2016, UN-Habitat is also the lead UN agency for implementation of the New Urban Agenda, a framework to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 that also addresses other urban dimensions of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. This framework outlines the ways in which we must plan and manage our cities with the aim of providing inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all.

UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan for 2020–23 focuses on four domains of change: reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban–rural continuum; enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions; strengthened climate action and improved urban environment; and effective urban crisis prevention and response.

The Programme marries normative work with technical cooperation in the field. UN-Habitat helps governments of partner countries at all levels to improve the quality of urban planning and management so that cities can become more resilient against disaster. UN-Habitat is involved in the largest scale of humanitarian emergencies, such as the tsunami in Japan, floods in Pakistan, conflicts in the Syrian AR and Afghanistan, housing problems in DR Congo, reconstruction in Iraq and the post-earthquake reconstructions in Haiti and Nepal. In this work, UN-Habitat prioritises the poorest and the most vulnerable communities, including women, children, youth, migrants and the displaced.

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

UN-Habitat has a three-tier governance structure made up of the UN-Habitat Assembly, the Executive Board and the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR). In December 2018, the General Assembly adopted resolution [73/239](#), which dissolved the UN-Habitat Governing Council as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and replaced it with the UN-Habitat Assembly.

The UN-Habitat Assembly is a universal body composed of all 193 UN Member States. Its intersessional bodies are the Executive Board and the CPR. The Executive Board comprises 36 members elected by the UN-Habitat Assembly to ensure the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of UN-Habitat's work. It will submit periodic reports to the UN General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on issues pertinent to the Executive Board's mandate in years when the UN-Habitat Assembly is not in session.

UN-Habitat'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 UN regular budget.

Meetings

The UN-Habitat Assembly held its first meeting from 27 to 31 May 2019 in Nairobi. It will meet every four years. The CPR will convene every two years in an open-ended manner – once prior to the UN-Habitat Assembly for preparation of the session and a second time for a high-level mid-term review meeting. The Executive Board will meet two to three times a year.

Executive Board Members (from May 2019)

African states (10 seats)

Angola	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Cameroon	Kenya	Senegal
DR Congo	Malawi (Rapporteur 2019)	
Egypt	Morocco	

Asia-Pacific states (8 seats)

China (Vice-Chair 2019)	Iran	ROK
India	Japan	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Pakistan	

Eastern European states (4 seats)

Poland	Russian Federation	Serbia
Romania	(Vice-Chair 2019)	

Latin American and Caribbean states (6 seats)

Argentina (Vice-Chair 2019)	Chile	Mexico
Brazil	Costa Rica	Uruguay

Western European and Other states (8 seats)

Canada	Portugal	Turkey
France	Spain	USA (Chair 2019)
Germany	Sweden	

Previous Governing Council Members (until May 2019)

African states (16 seats)

Algeria	1983–85 1996–2003 11–14
Angola	2016–19 ¹
Benin	1978–80 1996–2003 13–19 ¹
Botswana	1985–95
Burkina Faso	2003–06 08–11 12–15
Burundi	1978–83 85–91 2003–10
Cameroon	1979–81 1987–2002 19 ¹
Central African Republic	1978–80 84–86 2011–14
Chad	2016–19 ¹
Congo	2004–11 12–15
Côte d'Ivoire	2009–12
DR Congo	1986–88 1999–2006 15–18
Egypt	1977–82 88–94 2001–04 15–18
Equatorial Guinea	2007–10
Eswatini	1981–83 86–92 2004–11
Ethiopia	1997–2004 09–12
Gabon	1984–90 1995–2002 11–14 15–18
Gambia	1995–2002
Ghana	1984–86 92–95 2005–08 15–18
Guinea	1981–86 2001–04
Kenya	1979–2003 04–11 16–19 ¹
Lesotho	1980–82 85–87 89–96 2012–15
Liberia	1982–84 1997–2000 19 ¹
Libya	1983–85 93–96 2005–08 17–19 ¹
Madagascar	1987–90 93–96 2001–04 13–19 ¹
Malawi	1979–81 1986–2000 03–06
Mali	1999–2002 11–14
Mauritania	2007–10 19 ¹

Mauritius	2017–19 ¹
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 16–19 ¹
Rwanda	1978–80 84–86 2005–12
Senegal	1979–81 1999–2010 15–18
Sierra Leone	1977–85 87–94 2003–06
Somalia	1981–83 89–96 2013–19 ¹
South Africa	2004–07 12–19 ¹
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 19 ¹
Zimbabwe	1982–84 91–98 2007–10 15–18

Asia-Pacific states (13 seats)

Afghanistan ²	2009–12 17–19 ¹
Bahrain	2008–11 12–19 ¹
Bangladesh	1979–94 1997–2004 05–16
China	1989–2004 05–19 ¹
Cyprus	1982–91
India	1979–2011 12–19 ¹
Indonesia	1980–2000 03–18
Iran	1978–80 1988–2019 ¹
Iraq	1977–81 84–86 89–92 2001–04 08–11 15–19 ¹
Japan	1978–2019 ¹
Jordan	1979–2007 12–15
Kazakhstan	1995–98 19 ¹
Lebanon	1983–85
Malaysia	1977–88 92–95 2000–03 16–19 ¹
Nepal	1988
Pakistan	1978–2014
Papua New Guinea	1977–85 93–96
Philippines	1978–90 1992–2007
ROK	1997–2000 09–16 17–19 ¹
Saudi Arabia	2004–11 12–19 ¹
Sri Lanka	1979–2011 13–19 ¹
Syrian AR	1977–79 81–83 89–92
Thailand	2012–15
Turkmenistan	2016–19 ¹
UAE	1993–99 2001–04 05–08
Viet Nam	1979–81 1999–2000

Eastern European states (6 seats)³

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 17–19 ¹
Czech Republic	1996–2003 05–12 2017–19 ¹
Georgia	2015–19 ¹
Hungary	1980–96
Lithuania	1999–2002

North Macedonia	2001-04
Poland	1979-81 86-88 90-91 1997-2000 03-10 19 ¹
Republic of Moldova	2001-04
Romania	1982-84 91-98 2008-11 14-16
Russian Federation	1978-2019 ¹
Serbia	2008-11 15-19 ¹
Slovakia	2005-08 15-18
Ukraine	1985-87

Latin American and Caribbean states (10 seats)

Antigua and Barbuda	1991-94 2005-16
Argentina	1978-83 87-90 1999-2019 ¹
Bahamas	1993-96
Barbados	1981-83 1992-2003
Bolivia	1982-84 86-92 1999-2002
Brazil	1987-2006 08-11 12-19 ¹
Chile	1979-87 1991-2014 16-19 ¹
Colombia	1977-85 1987-2003 13-19 ¹
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 15-18
El Salvador	1982-84 2013-16
Grenada	2007-14
Guatemala	1979-81 89-92 2009-12 15-18
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 12-19 ¹
Nicaragua	1984-86
Panama	1986-88
Paraguay	1989-92 2004-07 17-19 ¹
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)

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 07-18
France	1977-2004 05-19 ¹
Germany	1979-2007 08-11 12-19 ¹
Greece	1979-2007
Israel	2004-11 12-19 ¹
Italy	1979-84 1986-2004 07-10 12-15
Netherlands	1977-2000 03-10
New Zealand	1982-84
Norway	1980-2003 05-16 17-19 ¹
Portugal	1978-80
Spain	1981-86 1996-2007 09-16 17-19 ¹
Sweden	1978-80 1983-2004 05-08 11-14 16-19 ¹
Turkey	1984-2006 11-14 17-19 ¹
UK	1978-80 1987-2006
USA	1978-2018

Bureau for UN-Habitat Assembly 1st session (2019)

President

Martha Delgado Peralta,
Mexico

Vice-Presidents

Germany
Ghana
Poland

Rapporteur

China

Notes

- 1 Term ended in May 2019, when the Governing Council was dissolved pursuant to GA res. [73/239](#) (2018).
 - 2 Afghanistan's 2009–12 term began 15 December 2009.
 - 3 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.
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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

Internet: 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 \$7.4 billion in the year ending 2018.

Meetings

The Executive Board meets three times a year in Rome.

Executive Board members 2019 (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 2019

Elected by ECOSOC

Colombia ¹	Luxembourg ²	Spain ³
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Sudan

Elected by the FAO Council

Angola ⁴	Canada	Germany
Argentina	Congo	Pakistan

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 ⁵	Poland

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Elected by ECOSOC

Burkina Faso	ROK	Sweden
Iran	Russian Federation	Switzerland

Elected by the FAO Council

Afghanistan ⁶	Mexico ⁸	Nigeria ⁹
Kuwait ⁷	Netherlands	USA

Bureau for 2019

President

Hisham Mohamed Badr, Egypt (List A)

Vice-President

Ulrich Seidenberger, Germany (List D)

Members

Yousef Juhail, Kuwait (List B)

Karla Samayoa Recari, Guatemala (List C)

Victor Vasiliev, Russian Federation (List E)

Alternates

List A: Irene Molise-Mabusela, Lesotho

List B: So-Youn Hong, ROK

List C: Luís Fernando de Carvalho, Brazil

List D: Bruce Campbell, Switzerland

List E: Artur Andrzej Pollok, Poland

Notes

- 1 Colombia and Mexico reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Mexico serving in 2017 and Colombia in 2018 and 2019.
- 2 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.
- 3 Greece and Spain reached an agreement to share an ECOSOC-elected seat, with Spain serving in 2017 and 2019 and Greece serving in 2018.
- 4 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.
- 5 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.
- 6 Afghanistan and India reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Afghanistan serving in 2019 and India serving in 2020 and 2021.
- 7 Kuwait and Afghanistan reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Kuwait serving in 2019 and 2020 and Afghanistan serving in 2021.
- 8 Mexico and Peru reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Mexico serving in 2019 and Peru serving in 2020 and 2021.
- 9 Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire reached an agreement to share an FAO Council-elected seat, with Nigeria serving in 2019 and Côte d'Ivoire serving in 2020 and 2021.

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

Internet: www.unaids.org

Executive Director: Winnie Byanyima, Uganda (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2019)

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)

African states (5 seats)

Algeria.....	2017–19	Madagascar.....	2017–19
Congo.....	2018–20	Namibia.....	2019–21
Liberia.....	2019–21		

Asia–Pacific states (5 seats)

China.....	2019–21	Iran.....	2018–20
India.....	2017–19	Japan.....	2019–21
Indonesia.....	2017–19		

Eastern European states (2 seats)

Belarus.....	2017–19	Russian Federation.....	2019–21
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Latin American and Caribbean states (3 seats)

Brazil.....	2019–21	Mexico.....	2017–19
Chile.....	2018–20		

Western European and Other states (7 seats)¹

Australia.....	2018–20	Sweden.....	2017–19
Belgium.....	2019–21	UK.....	2019–21
Finland.....	2018–20	USA.....	2017–19
France.....	2019		

NGO delegation 2019

Africa: SHSR Africa Trust (SAT) / Positive Young Women Voices (PYWV)

Asia-Pacific: Rumah Cemara / Scarlet Alliance
Australian Sex Workers Association

Europe: All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV (ECUO) / HIV Vereinigung Nederland

Latin America-Caribbean: Gestos, Brazil / Guyana Trans United (GTU)

North America: United States People Living with HIV (US PLHIV) / Women's Health in Women's Hands CHC (WHWH)

Note

- 1 Belgium will relinquish its seat effective 31 December 2019 and Luxembourg was elected to complete its term (ending 31 December 2021); Germany relinquished its seat effective 31 December 2018 and France was elected to complete its term (ending 31 December 2019); Sweden will relinquish its seat effective 31 December 2019 and Switzerland was elected to complete its term (ending 31 December 2021).

Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)

CCO comprises representatives from the 11 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-sponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat. It serves as the forum for the co-sponsoring organisations to meet on a regular basis to consider matters concerning UNAIDS and provide input into its policies and strategies. The CCO comprises executive heads, or their designated representatives, and serves as a standing committee of the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB). Each co-sponsor rotates as chair annually. The Chair for 2019 is the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

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

Internet: www.unodc.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unodc/

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

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 1945 personnel in 74 countries. Seven country offices, eight regional offices and two liaison and partnership offices also manage and oversee the work of 87 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
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Denmark

Telephone: +45 4533 7500
Fax: +45 4533 7501
Email: info@unops.org

Internet: www.unops.org
Facebook: 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.

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.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 1141
Fax: +41 22 917 0176
Email: UNIDIR@un.org

Internet: 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.

UNIDIR's programme of work covers weapons of mass destruction and other strategic weapons, conventional arms, security and technology issues and gender and disarmament.

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 will mark its 40th year in 2020.

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

Telephone: +39 011 653 5911
Fax: +39 011 653 5901
Email: info@unssc.org

Internet: 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

Internet: www.unitar.org

Facebook: 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 individual, institutional and organisational capacities of countries and other UN stakeholders through high-quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance decision-making and to support country-level action for overcoming global challenges.

UNITAR delivers more than 600 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 project offices in Nigeria (Nigeria Project Office in Port Harcourt) and South Sudan (Juba Project Office) 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

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Fax: +39 011 631 3368
Email: publicinfo@unicri.it

Internet: www.unicri.it, <http://f3magazine.unicri.it/> and www.onuitalia.it

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicri.it/

Twitter: @UNICRI

Acting Director: Bettina Tucci Bartsiotas, Uruguay/USA (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 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, sports and tourism security; victims protection; and vulnerable and marginalised populations. UNICRI's priorities are particularly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which entails the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and building effective and accountable institutions, as well as with SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.

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: info.unrisd@un.org

Internet: www.unrisd.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/unrisd

Twitter: @UNRISD

YouTube: 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, social dimensions of sustainable development, and gender and development.

Priority topics under the 2016–20 Institutional Strategy include: overcoming inequalities in a fractured world, new directions in social policy, linking social protection and human rights, politics of domestic resource mobilisation for social development, migration and social policy, social and solidarity economy, just transitions to low-carbon development, transformative adaptation to climate change, sustainable development performance indicators and 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 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 2017–18 report is [E/CN.5/2019/8](#)).

United Nations University (UNU)

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Email: mbox@unu.edu

Internet: <http://unu.edu>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsUniversity

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

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 2018–23)

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 14 research and training institutes located in 12 UN Member States.

The [UNU Council](#) serves as the governing board of UNU. It 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

Members appointed on 3 May 2016

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Brazil	Angela Kane, Germany (Chair)	Radha Kumar, India
Isabel Guerrero Pulgar, Chile	Segenet Kelemu, Ethiopia	Tsuneo Nishida, Japan

Members appointed on 3 May 2019

Denisa Čiderová, Slovakia	Xin Fang, China	Funmi Olonisakin, UK/Nigeria
Comfort Ero, UK	Adam Habib, South Africa	Brenda Yeoh, Singapore

TREATY AND RELATED BODIES

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

As at June 2019, 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 all the human rights treaty bodies listed below. Further information is available at 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
or registry@ohchr.org

Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 166 [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).

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)

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

Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 90 [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 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
 (Vice-Chair–Rapporteur)
 June Caridad Pagaduan Lopez, Philippines
 Zdenka Perović, Montenegro
 Haimoud Ramdan, Mauritania
 Victor Zaharia, Moldova (Vice-Chair)

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Patricia Arias, Chile
 Carmen Comas-Mata Mira, Spain
 Marija Definis-Gojanovic, Croatia
 Hameth Saloum Diakhate, Senegal
 Roberto Michel Fehér Pérez, Uruguay
 Suzanne Jabbour, Lebanon (Vice-Chair)
 Gnami Garba Kodjo, Togo
 Nika Kvaratskhelia, Georgia
 Catherine Paulet, France
 María Luisa Romero, Panama
 Nora Sveaass, Norway (Vice-Chair)
 Juan Pablo Vegas, Peru
 Sophia Vidali, Greece

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

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx
 Chair: Hilary Gbedemah, Ghana

Purpose

CEDAW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation by States Parties of 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 Party 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
- A confidential inquiry procedure enables CEDAW to initiate inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the rights enshrined in the Convention.

As at 28 June 2019, there were 189 [parties](#) to the Convention and 112 [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)

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Nicole Ameline, France (Vice-Chair)
 Gunnar Bergby, Norway
 Marion Bethel, Bahamas
 Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia, Nigeria¹
 Hilary Gbedemah, Ghana (Chair)
 Nahla Haidar, Lebanon
 Dalia Leinarte, Lithuania
 Rosario Manalo, Philippines
 Bandana Rana, Nepal (Vice-Chair)
 Aicha Vall Verges, Mauritania
 Wenyan Song, China

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Gladys Acosta Vargas, Peru (Vice-Chair)
 Hiroko Akizuki, Japan
 Tamader Al-Rammah, Saudi Arabia
 Louiza Chalal, Algeria
 Naéla Gabr, Egypt
 Lia Nadaraia, Georgia (Rapporteur)
 Aruna Devi Narain, Mauritius
 Ana Pelaez Narvaez, Spain
 Rhoda Reddock, Trinidad and Tobago
 Elgun Safarov, Azerbaijan
 Genoveva Tisheva, Bulgaria
 Franceline Toe Bouda, Burkina Faso

Note

¹ Appointed on 1 March 2018 to complete the term of Theodora Oby Nwankwo, Nigeria, who had passed away on 9 December 2017.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Office of the UN High Commissioner
 for Human Rights
 1211 Geneva 10
 Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 917 9000
 Fax: +41 22 917 9008
 Email: cescr@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx

Chair: Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil

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 28 June 2019, there were 169 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 28 June 2019, there were 24 [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.

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 2020

Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim, Egypt
Laura-Maria Craciunean-Tatu, Romania
(Vice-Chair)
Zdzisław Kedzia, Poland
Sandra Liebenberg, South Africa (Vice-Chair)
Mikel Mancisidor de la Fuente, Spain
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg, Suriname
Waleed Sadi, Jordan
Shiqiu Chen, China (Vice-Chair)
Michael Windfuhr, Germany

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze, Russian Federation
Asraf Ally Caunhye, Mauritius
Olivier De Schutter, Belgium (Rapporteur)
Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze, Nigeria
Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez, El Salvador
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão, Brazil (Chair)
Preeti Saran, India
Heisoo Shin, ROK
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes, Colombia

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

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx

Chair: Nouredine 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 28 June 2019, there were 181 [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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, 49 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).

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)
Gay McDougall, USA (Vice-Chair)
Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed, Mauritania
Elias Murillo Martinez, Colombia (Vice-Chair)
Verene Albertha Shepherd, Jamaica
María Teresa Verdugo Moreno, Spain¹

Term ends 19 Jan 2022

Silvio José Albuquerque E Silva, Brazil
Nouredine 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

Notes

- * On 21 June 2019, the Conference of States Parties elected the following nine members to a four-year term from 20 January 2020: Sheikha Abdulla Ali Al-Misnad (Qatar), Ibrahima Guisse (Senegal), Li Yanduan (China), Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed (Mauritania), Mehrdad Payandeh (Germany), Verene Albertha Shepherd (Jamaica), Stamatia Stavriniaki (Greece), Faith Dikeledi Pansy Tlakula (South Africa) and Eduardo Ernesto Vega Luna (Peru).

- 1 Appointed in April 2019 to replace Nicolás Marugán, Spain, who had resigned in February 2019.

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 9273
Fax: +41 22 917 9008
Email: cmw@ohchr.org

Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 54 [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.

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)*

Term ends 31 Dec 2019

Mohammed Charef, Morocco¹

Jasminka Dzumhur, Bosnia and Herzegovina
(Vice-Chair)

Ahmed Hassan El-Borai, Egypt

Maria Landazuri de Mora, Ecuador (Vice-Chair)

Marco Núñez-Melgar Maguiña, Peru

Lazhar Soualem, Algeria²

Can Ünver, Turkey (Vice-Chair)

Term ends 31 Dec 2021

Alvaro Botero Navarro, Colombia (Rapporteur)
 Ermal Frasheri, Albania
 Md Shahidul Haque, Bangladesh
 Prasad Kariyawasam, Sri Lanka

Mamane Oumaria, Niger
 Azad Taghi-Zada, Azerbaijan
 Ahmadou Tall, Senegal (Chair)

Notes

- * On 10 June 2019, the Conference of States Parties elected the following seven members to a four-year term from 1 January 2020: Khaled Cheikhna Babacar (Mauritania), Mohammed Charef (Morocco), Edgar Corzo Sosa (Mexico), Pablo Cesar Garcia Saenz (Guatemala), Myriam Poussi (Burkina Faso), Lazhar Soualem (Algeria) and Can Ünver (Turkey).
- 1 Appointed in January 2019 to replace Abdelhamid El Jamri, Morocco, who passed away in November 2018.
- 2 Appointed in September 2018 to replace Khedidja Ladjel, Algeria, who passed away in June 2018.

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

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx

Chair: Luis Ernesto Pedernera Reyna, Uruguay (elected by the Committee in May 2019)

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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, there were 176 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol on the sale of children and 168 [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. 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. It also allows the Committee to carry out inquiries into allegations of grave or systematic violations of rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols. As at 28 June 2019, there were 44 [parties](#).

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

Term ends Feb 2021

Amal Salman Aldoseri, Bahrain (Vice-Chair)
Olga A Khazova, Russian Federation
Cephas Lumina, Zambia
Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia
Mikiko Otani, Japan
Luis Ernesto Pedernera Reyna, Uruguay (Chair)
Ann Marie Skelton, South Africa
Velina Todorova, Bulgaria (Vice-Chair)
Renate Winter, Austria (Vice-Chair)

Term ends Feb 2023

Suzanne Aho-Assouma, Togo
Hynd Ayoubi Idrissi, Morocco
Bragi Gudbrandsson, Iceland
Philip D Jaffe, Switzerland
Gehad Mahi, Egypt (Vice-Chair)
Faith Marshall-Harris, Barbados
Clarence Nelson, Samoa
José Angel Rodríguez Reyes, Venezuela
Aïssatou Alassane Moulaye Sidikou, Niger

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
Fax: +41 22 917 9022
Email: crpd@ohchr.org

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx

Chair: Danlami Umaru Basharu, Nigeria

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 28 June 2019, there were 179 [parties](#) to the Convention and 96 [parties](#) to the Optional Protocol.

Meetings

The Committee has usually convened for ordinary sessions twice a year in Geneva.

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)

Term ends 31 Dec 2020

Ahmad Al Saif, Saudi Arabia
Munthian Buntan, Thailand
Imed Eddine Chaker, Tunisia
Jun Ishikawa, Japan (Vice-Chair)
Samuel Njuguna Kabue, Kenya
László Gábor Lovaszy, Hungary
Robert George Martin, New Zealand
Martin Babu Mwesigwa, Uganda
Dmitry Rebrov, Russian Federation¹

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Danlami Umaru Basharu, Nigeria (Chair)
Gertrude Oforiwa Fefoame, Ghana
Mara Cristina Gabrilli, Brazil
Amalia Eva Gamio Ríos, Mexico (Rapporteur)
Rosemary Kayess, Australia (Vice-Chair)
Miyeon Kim, ROK
Jonas Ruskus, Lithuania (Vice-Chair)
Markus Schefer, Switzerland
Risnawati Utami, Indonesia

Note

¹ Appointed on 6 March 2019 to replace Valery Nikitich Rukhledev, Russian Federation, who resigned on 18 January 2019.

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

Internet: 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

Internet: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx

Chair: Ahmed Amin Fathalla, Egypt

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 28 June 2019, there were 172 [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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, had 87 [parties](#).

Meetings

The Committee has usually met three times a year in Geneva.

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 2020

Tania María Abdo Rocholl, Paraguay
(Vice-Chair)
Koita Bamariam, Mauritania
Ilze Brands Kehris, Latvia (Rapporteur)
Ahmed Amin Fathalla, Egypt (Chair)
Christof Heyns, South Africa
Marcia Kran, Canada
José Manuel Santos Pais, Portugal
Yuval Shany, Israel (Vice-Chair)
Andreas Zimmermann, Germany¹

Term ends 31 Dec 2022

Yadh Ben Achour, Tunisia
Christopher Bulkan, Guyana
Shuichi Furuya, Japan
Duncan Muhumuza Laki, Uganda
Photini Pazartzis, Greece (Vice-Chair)
Hernán Quezada Cabrera, Chile
Vasilka Sancin, Slovenia
Hélène Tigroudja, France
Gentian Zyberi, Albania

Note

¹ Appointed in August 2018 to replace Anja Seibert-Four, Germany, who 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

Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 98 signatories and 60 [parties](#).

Meetings

The Committee has usually held two sessions a year in Geneva.

Membership

CED consists of 10 experts of recognised competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacities (article 26). Consideration is given to equitable geographical distribution, relevant legal experience and gender balance. Members are elected for four-year terms, except for the first election when half the terms expired after two years, and are eligible for re-election once.

Members (10)

Term ends 30 June 2021

Mohammed Ayat, Morocco (Acting Chair)
Moncef Baati, Tunisia
Milica Kolakovic-Bojovic, Serbia
Horacio Ravenna, Argentina
Koji Teraya, Japan (Rapporteur)

Term ends 30 June 2023

Olivier de Frouville, France
Barbara Lochbihler, Germany
Juan José Lopez Ortega, Spain
Chiekh Ahmed Tidiane Coulibaly, Senegal
Carmen Rosa Villa Quintana, Peru

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

Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention and 150 [parties](#) to the Agreement.

Meetings

Under the current working arrangements, the Commission meets for three sessions of seven weeks every year.

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 elections were held during the 27th Meeting of States Parties in June 2017 and the resumed 28th Meeting of States Parties in January 2019, 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	Marcin Mazurowski, Poland
Lawrence Folajimi Awosika, Nigeria	Domingos de Carvalho Viana Moreira, Angola
Aldino Campos, Portugal	David Cole Mosher, Canada
Wanda-Lee De Landro Clarke, Trinidad and Tobago	Simon Njuguna, Kenya (Vice-Chair)
Ivan F Glumov, Russian Federation (Vice-Chair)	Yong Ahn Park, ROK (Chair)
Martin Vang Heinesen, Denmark (Vice-Chair)	Carlos Marcelo Paterlini, Argentina
Emmanuel Kalngui, Cameroon	Clodette Raharimananirina, Madagascar
Mazlan Bin Madon, Malaysia	Yong Tang, China
Estevao Stefane Mahanjane, Mozambique	Toshitsugu Yamazaki, Japan
Jair Alberto Ribas Marques, Brazil (Vice-Chair)	Gonzalo Alejandro Yáñez, Chile
	Vacant as at June 2019, Eastern European states

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

Internet: www.isa.org.jm

Secretary-General: Michael W Lodge, UK (elected by the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority for 2017–20)

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 28 June 2019, the Authority had 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 2019 (36)

Group A (4)

China.....	2017–20	Japan.....	2017–20
Italy ¹	2019–22	Russian Federation.....	2019–22

Group B (4)

France.....	2019–22	India.....	2017–20
Germany.....	2019–22	ROK.....	2019–22

Group C (4)

Australia ²	2019–22	Chile ²	2019–22
Canada.....	2017–20	South Africa.....	2017–20

Group D (6)

Bangladesh.....	2017–20	Jamaica.....	2019–22
Brazil.....	2017–20	Lesotho.....	2019–22
Fiji.....	2019–22	Uganda.....	2017–20

Group E (18)

Algeria.....	2017–20	Nigeria.....	2019–22
Argentina.....	2017–20	Norway ⁴	2019
Cameroon.....	2019–22	Panama.....	2017–20
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2017–20	Poland.....	2017–20
Czech Republic.....	2017–20	Singapore.....	2019–22
Ghana.....	2019–22	Spain ⁴	2019–20
Indonesia ²	2019–22	Tonga.....	2019–22
Mexico.....	2019–22	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2017–20
Morocco ³	2017–20		
Mozambique.....	2019–22		
Netherlands ⁴	2017–20		

Finance Committee members (15)

Elected by the Assembly in 2016 for 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Frida María Armas-Pfirter, Argentina	Kerry-Ann Spaulding, Jamaica
Duncan M Laki, Uganda	Reinaldo Storani, Brazil
Konstantin G Muraviov, Russian Federation	Ye Minn Thein, Myanmar (Vice-Chair 2019)
Hiroshi Onuma, Japan	Yedla Umasankar, India ⁷
Didier Ortolland, France ⁵	David C M Wilkens, Germany
Andrzej Przybycin, Poland (Chair 2019)	Kenneth Wong, Canada
Mehdi Remaoun, Algeria ⁶	Zhi Sun, China
Ahila Sornarajah, UK	

Legal and Technical Commission members (30)

Elected by the Council in 2016 for 1 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021

Mark B Alcock, Australia	Carlos Roberto Leite, Brazil
Mario Juan A Aurelio, Philippines	Pedro Madureira, Portugal
Khalid Mehmood Awan, Pakistan	Adolfo Maestro González, Spain
Harald Brekke, Norway (Vice-Chair 2019)	Martin Mainero, Argentina ¹¹
Winifred M Broadbelt, Netherlands	Alonso Martínez Ruiz, Mexico ¹²
Georgy A Cherkashev, Russian Federation	Théophile Ndougua Mbarga, Cameroon
Malcolm Clark, New Zealand	Piotr Nowak, Poland ¹³
Ahmed Farouk, Egypt ⁸	Nobuyuki Okamoto, Japan
Gastón Fernández Montero, Chile ⁹	Gordon Lindsay John Paterson, UK
Michael Gikuhi, Kenya ¹⁰	Christian Juergen Reichert, Germany
Russell Howorth, Fiji	Shengxiong Yang, China ¹⁴
Elie Jarmache, France	Joshua T Tuhumwire, Uganda
Thembile Elphus Joyini, South Africa	Siosuia Utoikamanu, Tonga
Se-Jong Ju, ROK	Milind P Wakdikar, India
Rena Lee, Singapore	Michelle Walker, Jamaica (Chair 2019)

Observers

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	UAE
DPRK	Liechtenstein	USA
El Salvador	Peru	Uzbekistan
Eritrea	Rwanda	Venezuela

Notes

- 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 Australia, Chile and Indonesia will share two seats in Group C and one in Group E over the 2019–22 term. Australia is re-elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that, in 2021, it will relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia. Australia will be a member of Group E in 2021. Chile is re-elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that, in 2020, it will relinquish its seat in Group C to Indonesia. Chile will be a member of Group E in 2020. Indonesia is re-elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that, in 2020, it will relinquish its seat in Group E to Chile and will occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Chile, and that, in 2021, it will relinquish its seat in Group E to Australia and will occupy the seat in Group C relinquished by Australia.
- 3 Elected in August 2017 to serve the remainder of the 2017–20 term.
- 4 The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the UK are sharing three seats in Group E over the 2017–20 term. The Netherlands is elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that it will relinquish its seat after three years to Norway for the remainder of the term (2020). The UK was elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that it would relinquish its seat after two years to Norway for the year 2019. Spain was elected for the four-year term, on the understanding that it would relinquish its seat after one year to Norway for the year 2018.
- 5 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Olivier Guyonvarch, France.
- 6 As agreed, James Ndirangu Waweru, Kenya, relinquished his seat after serving two-and-a-half years (2017–19).
- 7 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Koteswara Rao, India.
- 8 Elected at the 24th session (2018) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Mahmoud Samy, Egypt.
- 9 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Montserrat González Carrillo, Chile.
- 10 Elected at the 25th session (2019) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Dorca Auma Achapa, Kenya.
- 11 Elected at the 24th session (2018) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Andrés Sebastián Rojas, Argentina.
- 12 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Alfonso Ascencio-Herrera, Mexico.
- 13 Elected at the 23rd session (2017) to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Ryszard Andrzej Kotliński, Poland.
- 14 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

Internet: www.itlos.org
Twitter: [@ITLOS_TIDM](https://twitter.com/ITLOS_TIDM)

Acting Registrar: Ximena Hinrichs Oyarce, Chile (since 1 August 2019)

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 28 June 2019, there were 168 [parties](#) to the Convention, 150 [parties](#) to the Part XI Agreement and 90 [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)	Boualem Bouguetaia, Algeria (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
David Joseph Attard, Malta (term ends 30 Sept 2020) (Vice-President)	Elsa Kelly, Argentina (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
Tafsir Malick Ndiaye, Senegal (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Markiyan Z Kulyk, Ukraine (term ends 30 Sept 2020)
José Luis Jesus, Cabo Verde (term ends 30 Sept 2026)	Alonso Gómez-Robledo Verduzco, Mexico (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Jean-Pierre Cot, France (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Tomas Heidar, Iceland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)
Anthony Amos Lucky, Trinidad and Tobago (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	Oscar Cabello Sarubbi, Paraguay (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Stanislaw Pawlak, Poland (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Neeru Chadha, India (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Shunji Yanai, Japan (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Thailand (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
James L Kateka, UR of Tanzania (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Roman Kolodkin, Russian Federation (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Albert J Hoffmann, South Africa (term ends 30 Sept 2023)	Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands (term ends 30 Sept 2026)
Zhiguo Gao, China (term ends 30 Sept 2020)	

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

Internet: 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 produced a [*Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*](#) in 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 Barrett, 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)

Co-Chairs

Kiyoto Tanabe, Japan

Eduardo Calvo Buendía, Peru

Members

Fahmuddin Agus, Indonesia

Dominique Blain, Canada

Fatma Betül Demirok, Turkey

Dario 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)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

PO Box 30552

Nairobi 00100

Kenya

Telephone: +254 20 762 3851/3611

Email: mea-ozoneinfo@un.org

Internet: <http://ozone.unep.org>

Executive Secretary: Tina Birmpili, Greece (appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with the UNEP Executive Director, in November 2013)

Purpose

The Ozone Secretariat services the Vienna [Convention](#) and Montreal [Protocol](#), and their subsidiary bodies. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) was designated as the Secretariat 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 elimination of all substances that deplete the ozone layer and also affect the climate, 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 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 198 [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 28 June 2019, all Montreal Protocol Amendments had been universally ratified by 197 [parties](#), except the Kigali Amendment, which had been ratified by 73 [parties](#).

The Kigali Amendment to the Protocol entered 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 avoid up to 0.4°C of global temperature rise by the end of the century while continuing to protect the ozone layer.

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)
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
1211 Geneva
Switzerland
International Environment House
11–13 Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 917 8271
Fax: +41 22 917 8098
Email: brs@brsmeas.org

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
Italy
Telephone: +39 06 5703 3765
Fax: +39 06 5703 3224
Email: pic@fao.org

Internet: <http://synergies.pops.int> (synergies between Conventions); www.basel.int (Basel Convention), www.pic.int (Rotterdam Convention), www.pops.int (Stockholm Convention)
Executive Secretary: Rolph Payet, Seychelles (since October 2014; appointed by the UN Secretary-General in August 2014)

Purpose

The mandates of the Secretariat are set out in the Conventions. The principal functions of the Secretariat are to assist or facilitate assistance to parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to implement their obligations under the Conventions; to

receive and circulate information; to prepare for and service meetings of the governing and subsidiary bodies to 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. The Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention is Hans Dreyer, Switzerland (Director, FAO Plant Production and Protection Division).

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 28 June 2019, there were 187 [parties](#) (186 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) prohibit 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 of the 87 parties to the Convention at the time of the adoption of the Amendment). As at 28 June 2019, 95 [parties](#) had deposited their instruments of ratification or acceptance of the Ban [Amendment](#).

In 2019, the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) adopted various amendments related to plastic waste within Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Convention.

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 28 June 2019, 13 parties had [signed](#) and 12 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 28 June 2019, there were 161 [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 28 June 2019, 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. From 16 September 2019, Annex III will include two new chemicals (one pesticide and one industrial chemical), following the most recent amendments adopted at COP9 in May 2019.

The Convention was also amended in 2019 at COP9, to add a new Annex VII on procedures and mechanisms on compliance with the Rotterdam Convention. This new annex will enter into force a year from the date of its communication by the depositary of the adoption of an additional annex for all Parties that have not submitted a notification of non-acceptance.

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 28 June 2019, there were 183 [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, most recently in 2019, as new POPs are identified and added to Annexes A, B and C to the Convention in addition to the original 12. The total number of POPs now stands at 28, with two new chemicals added to Annex A to the Convention by decisions adopted at COP9 in 2019. The amendments to list these chemicals, dicofol and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and PFOA-related compounds, will enter into force one year from when they are communicated by the depositary, except for parties that notified they were unable to accept them or that made a declaration on becoming a party that any such amendments only enter into force for them on deposit of instruments consenting to be bound.

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 29 April to 10 May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. 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)

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Email: secretariat@cbd.int

Internet: www.cbd.int

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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, there were 118 [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. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018. As at 28 June 2019, there were 44 [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, most recently in 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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Internet: www.unccd.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNCCD

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

Executive Secretary: Ibrahim Thiaw, Mauritania (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in February 2019 following consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention)

Purpose

The Secretariat services the [Convention](#), which is an international agreement linking the environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention 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. As at 28 June 2019, there were 197 [parties](#) to the Convention (196 countries and the European Union). 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.

In 2017, COP13 adopted the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework (see [ICCP/COP\(13\)3](#)).

Structure

The [Conference of the Parties](#) (COP) is the supreme governing body. Information about its Bureau is on the [website](#) under 'The Convention' and 'The Conference of the Parties'. 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) – established under Article 21 of the Convention. The GM assists countries in the mobilisation of financial resources to implement the Convention by providing advisory services to developing countries, the private sector and donors.

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.

Meetings

The COP has met every two years since 2001. The [14th session](#) was scheduled to be held in New Delhi, India, in September 2019.

Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

International Environment House
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Internet: www.cites.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/CITES

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

Secretary-General: Ivonne Higuero, Panama (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in October 2018)

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. Parties to the Convention must adopt their own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is fully implemented and enforced at the national level.

The more than 36,000 animal and plant [species](#) covered by CITES are listed in three appendices according to the level 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 28 June 2019, there are 183 [parties](#) to the Convention (182 countries and the European Union).

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 Geneva, Switzerland, 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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Internet: www.unfccc.int

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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 28 June 2019, 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 28 June 2019, there were 192 [parties](#)¹ 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 28 June 2019, there were 128 [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 a 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 28 June 2019, there were 195 signatories and 186 [parties](#)² 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](#)) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation ([SBI](#)); 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](#).

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 25/CMP 15/CMA 2 will be held from 2 to 13 December 2019 in Santiago, Chile.

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 when it was eligible to do so, but that it would remain in the talks process.

UNEP/CMS Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/bonnconvention

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

Acting Executive Secretary: Amy Fraenkel, USA (appointed in May 2019)

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 28 June 2019, there were 128 [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 is governed by the [Conference of the Parties](#) (COP) and serviced by the Secretariat. 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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Secretary General: Martha Rojas-Urrego (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 28 June 2019, 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 most recent meeting (COP13) was held in Dubai, UAE, in October 2018. The Standing Committee meets annually.

Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury

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Internet: 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 28 June 2019, there were 128 signatories and 110 [parties](#) to the Convention.

The Convention contains provisions that relate to the different stages of the life cycle 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, whose secretariat has been entrusted to 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.

At its second meeting, the COP decided to accept the offer of the Government of Switzerland to host the Secretariat in Geneva.

Meetings

The Conference of the Parties has held two meetings in Geneva: [COP1](#) in September 2017 and [COP2](#) in November 2018. [COP3](#) is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 25 to 29 November 2019. The Implementation and Compliance Committee has held two meetings in Geneva: its first in May 2018 and its second in June 2019.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

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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 Viet Nam in June 2018. The Council usually meets twice a year for three days.

Membership

As at June 2019, 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)

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Email: ilo@ilo.org

Internet: 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/November.

Membership

The ILO has 187 Member States (as at June 2019). 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)

321

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.

	Previous ¹	Current
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 2002–18 ²	
Australia	1972–96 2005–14 14–17(D)	2017–20 (Deputy)
Austria	1975–78 84–87 96–99 2008–11	
Azerbaijan		2017–20 (Regular)
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 ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
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	2019–20 (Regular) ²
China ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
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	

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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 ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Gabon	1972–75 78–81 93–96 1999–2005	
Germany ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
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 ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
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 ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
Jamaica	1972–75 84–87	
Japan ³	2011–17	2017–20 (Regular)
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)
North Macedonia	1975–81 84–90	
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 ³	2011-14(D) 14-17	2017-20 (Regular)
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)
Togo	1975-78 90-93 2011-14	
Trinidad and Tobago	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 ³	2011-17	2017-20 (Regular)
UR of Tanzania	1975-78 87-90 1999-2002 08-14 14-17(D)	
USA ³	2011-17	2017-20 (Regular)
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	J M Lacasa Aso, Spain	M Megateli, Algeria
H Diop, Senegal	T Mackall, USA	H Munthe, Norway
R Dubey, India	H Matsui, Japan	A Vauchez, France
A Echavarría, Colombia	K Mattar, UAE	F Yllanes, Mexico
R Hornung-Draus, Germany	M Mdwaba, South Africa	

Deputy members

A Abu El Ragheb, Jordan	C Kyriazis, Greece	O Oshinowo, Nigeria
F Ahmed, Bangladesh	H Liu, China	G Ricci, Guatemala
J Andriamamonjirison, Madagascar	J Mailhos, Uruguay	T Schoenmaeckers, Netherlands
J Beckett, Canada	B Matthey, Switzerland	J Smole, Slovenia
P Dragún, Argentina	M Moskvina, Russian Federation	A Tan, Philippines
K Ghariani, Tunisia	J Mugo, Kenya	
V Gill, Saint Lucia	K N'dri, Côte d'Ivoire	

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 Cortebeeck, Belgium	C Passchier, Netherlands	

Deputy members

A Amancio Vale, Brazil	R E Flerez Gonzalez, Colombia	M Norddahl, Iceland
Z Awan, Pakistan	M Guiro, Senegal	B Ntshalintshali, South Africa
A Brown, UK	S Iqbal, Indonesia	B Pandey, Nepal
A M Chipeleme, Zambia	M Liew Kiah Eng, Singapore	S A F Saed, 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 Argentina and Chile agreed to share a seat for the 2017–20 term, with Argentina serving from June 2017 to December 2018 and Chile serving from January 2019 to June 2020.
- 3 Members holding non-elective seats as 'states of chief industrial importance'.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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Director-General: Qu Dongyu, China (elected in June 2019 to serve a four-year term from 1 August 2019 until 31 July 2023)

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 22–29 June 2019. 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)¹ and one member organisation (the European Union).² 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. Terms in the following list 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
Africa (48 members, 12 seats)		
Algeria.....	1969–71 1977–80 87–89 95–98 2005–07	
	11–17	2017–20
Angola.....	1981–83 89–94 2003–06 13–16	2019–22
Benin.....	1973–75 83–85 2016–19	
Botswana.....	1979–81	
Burkina Faso.....	1969–72 81–84 93–96 1999–2004	2019–22
Burundi.....	1975–77	

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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 16-19	
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.....	2019-22
Guinea-Bissau.....	1977-79	
Kenya.....	1965-68 71-74 81-83 87-93 2001-03 07-10 16-19	
Lesotho.....	1973-75 81-84 87-90 1999-2002 16-19	
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.....	2019-22
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 16-19	
Zimbabwe.....	1985-87 95-97 2001-03 09-11 14-17.....	2019-22

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.....	2019-20 ³
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 ⁴
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 17-18 ³	
Viet Nam		2018-21 ⁴

Europe (48 members, 10 seats)

Andorra		2019-21 ⁵
Armenia	2003-06	
Austria	1961-64 83-86 1999-2001 18-19	2019-22 ⁴
Azerbaijan		2019-21 ⁵
Belgium	1949-52 55-58 61-64 69-71 77-80	
	93-95 2007-10	2019-22
Bulgaria	1973-80 83-86 2001-04 17-19 ⁵	
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 2016-19 ⁵	
Finland	1951-54 63-66 75-78 87-90 2003-05	2017-20
France	1947-2008 09-11 14-17 18-19	2019-22 ⁴
Germany	1959-61 1965-2015 16-17	2019-20 ⁶
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 17-18 ⁶	
Malta	1977-80 2005-07	
Monaco		2019-21 ⁵
Montenegro	2016-18	
Netherlands	1947-49 53-55 59-61 75-77 89-92 2005-07	
North Macedonia	2017-19 ⁵	
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 16-19	
Russian Federation	2007-17	2018-21 ⁴
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 17-18 ⁶	
Sweden	1953-57 67-69 79-81 91-93 2005-08	
Switzerland	1953-57 71-74 87-89 2001-04	
Turkey	1955-58 67-70 85-88 95-97 2007-10 13-16	
Ukraine	2007-09	
UK	1947-55 1957-2011 12-15 16-18	2019-20 ⁶

Latin America and Caribbean (33 members, 9 seats)

Argentina	1953-58 61-67 1971-2003 11-19	2019-22
Bahamas		2019-22
Barbados	1981-83 1995-2003	
Bolivia	2001-10	
Brazil	1947-53 1957-2019	2019-22
Chile	1947-56 59-64 67-75 1991-2019 ⁷	
Colombia	1953-61 65-95 2003-04	

Costa Rica	1955–57 63–71 91–93	2019–22
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 1973–2019	2019–22
Nicaragua	1985–91 2015–18	2018–21
Panama	1973–85 2003–09	
Paraguay	1999–2001	
Peru	1965–76 87–90 2001–06	2019–21 ⁷
Trinidad and Tobago	1975–77 83–95 2005–19	
Uruguay	1953–56 67–70 95–98 2007–12 16–19	
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	2019–22 ⁴
Lebanon	1953–56 59–65 75–79 81–98 2005–08	
Libya	1975–78 87–95 2001–04	
Oman	2005–07	
Qatar	1999–2004 16–19	2019–22
Saudi Arabia	1969–72 1979–2008 09–17	2017–20
Somalia	1967–69	
Sudan	1965–68 73–78 81–84 91–93 2007–10 16–19	
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	1947–2019	2019–22
USA	1947–2019	2019–22

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.
- Malaysia replaced Thailand from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2020.
- Myanmar and Indonesia will replace the Philippines and Viet Nam, respectively, from 1 January 2020 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (July 2021). Israel will replace Austria from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022; Italy will replace France from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022; and Spain will replace the Russian Federation from 1 July 2020 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (July 2021). Sudan will replace Kuwait from 1 December 2020 to 30 June 2022.

- 5 Andorra, Azerbaijan and Monaco replaced North Macedonia, Estonia and Bulgaria, respectively, from 1 July 2019 to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (July 2021).
- 6 Germany and the UK replaced Italy and Spain, respectively, from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.
- 7 Peru replaced Chile from the end of the 41st Session of the Conference (2019) to the end of the 42nd Session of the Conference (July 2021).

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

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Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme
Agriculture and Consumer Protection
Department (AGD)
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Internet: 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 28 June 2019, 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)

7 Place de Fontenoy
75007 Paris
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 1000
Email: info@unesco.org

Internet: 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.

The Organization 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 40th session of the General Conference is scheduled to be held in November 2019. 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 193 Member States¹ 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
Group I (27 Western European and North American states, 9 seats)*¹		
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	
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
Group II (25 Eastern European states, 7 seats)²		
Albania ³	2007-09 13-17	2017-21
Azerbaijan	2005-09	
Belarus	1989-93 1999-2005 09-13	2017-21
Bulgaria ³	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 ³	1964-72 78-83 95-99 2003-07 07-09	
Latvia	2009-11	
Lithuania	1997-2001 05-09	2015-19
Montenegro	2011-15	
North Macedonia	2013-15	
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
Ukraine	1980-85 95-99 2001-05 13-17	
Uzbekistan	2009-13	

continued next page

332 **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 ³	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	
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 ⁴
Eritrea	South Sudan	

Associate members⁵

Anguilla	Curaçao	New Caledonia
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Sint Maarten
British Virgin Islands	Macau, China	Tokelau
Cayman Islands	Montserrat	

Observer status⁶

Holy See	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
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Notes

* As at June 2019 there was one vacancy in Group I, after the USA withdrew from the Organization on 31 December 2018.

1 The USA and Israel withdrew from the Organization effective 31 December 2018. The USA served on the Executive Board as a member of Group I from 1946–84 and 2003–18. Israel served on the Executive Board as a member of Group I from 1962–70.

- 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

World Heritage Centre
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07–SP
France

Telephone: +33 1 4568 2496
Email: Please use the contact form at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-centre/>

Internet: <http://whc.unesco.org/committee>

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 2019, 1121 properties in 167 countries were inscribed on the World Heritage [List](#) – 869 cultural, 213 natural, 39 mixed and 39 transboundary properties. The Convention has 193 States [Parties](#) (as at 28 June 2019).

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 22nd session is scheduled to be held in November 2019 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

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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Facebook: 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 the WHO's supreme decision-making body, with the main function of determining policy. The Executive Board comprises 34 members technically qualified in the health field, each one designated by a Member State elected by the World Health Assembly to do so. Members serve three-year terms. The Chair from May 2019 to May 2020 is Hiroki Nakatan, Japan. See www.who.int/governance for more information.

Meetings

The Assembly meets annually, usually in Geneva in May. The Board meets in Geneva at least twice a year, usually in January and May.

Membership

The WHO has 194 Member States. The three-year Executive Board member terms end with the election of new members at the World Health Assembly.

Executive Board members

	Previous	Current
Africa (47 members, 7 seats)		
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	2019-22
Burundi	1978-81 1997-2000 09-12 16-19	
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 2014-17	
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	2019-22
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	2017-20
Zambia	1976-79 94-97	2017-20
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	2019-22
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	2017-20
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	2018-21
Colombia	1962-65 72-75 79-82 89-92 2001-04 16-19	
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	2019-22
Guatemala	1958-61 74-77 80-83 1999-2002	
Guyana	1975-76 86-89	2019-22
Haiti	1962-65	
Honduras	1976-79 96-99	
Jamaica	1968-71 79-82 92-95 2004-07 16-19	
Mexico	1948-50 56-59 65-68 78-81 86-89	
	92-95 2005-08 11-14 16-19	
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	2018-21
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 16-19	
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 16-19	
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	2019-22
UAE	1981-84 96-99 2007-10	2019-22
Yemen	1965-68 73-76 80-83 85-88 90-92	
	1998-2001 10-13	

Europe (53 members, 8 seats)¹

Albania	2013-16	
Andorra	2013-16	
Armenia	2010-13	
Austria	1953-56 70-73 88-91	2019-22
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 16-19	
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	
Tajikistan.....		2019-22
Turkey.....	1949-52 64-67 79-82 93-96 2006-09	
	16-19	
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.....	2019-22
Bhutan.....	1995-98 2005-08 16-19	
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.....	2019-22
Tonga.....	1985-86 88-91 2004-07.....	2019-22
Vanuatu.....	1999-2002	
Viet Nam.....	1958-61 93-96 2003-06 16-19	

Members that have not served on the Executive Board

Africa

South Sudan

The Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Belize

Dominica
Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro	Slovakia
Kyrgyzstan	North Macedonia	Turkmenistan
Monaco	San Marino	Ukraine

Western Pacific

Cambodia	Micronesia	Palau
Kiribati	Nauru	Solomon Islands
Marshall Islands	Niue	Tuvalu

Associate members

Puerto Rico	Tokelau
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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. The 40th session is scheduled to take place in September/October 2019 in Montréal, Canada.

Membership

The ICAO has 193 members. The three-year Council terms end at the 2019 Assembly session.

Council members (36)

	Previous	Current
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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Universal Postal Union (UPU)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/universalpostalunion

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

YouTube: 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 for a further three-year term)

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 held an Extraordinary Congress in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 2018, which included a two-day Ministerial Strategy Conference that examined the postal trends and developments that mapped out the current strategy. On the recommendation of the UPU's Council of Administration, member countries have voted, by postal ballot, in favour of convening a third Extraordinary Congress. This Congress will be held in Geneva from 24 to 26 September 2019.

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 2019, 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	Kazakhstan: CA	Romania: CA, POC
Bulgaria: CA	Poland: CA, POC	Russian Federation: POC

Zone 3 – Western Europe

Austria: POC	Germany: CA, POC	Switzerland: CA, POC
Belgium: CA, POC	Italy: CA, POC	Turkey: CA (Chair), POC
Finland: POC	Netherlands: POC	UAE: CA
France: POC	Portugal: POC	UK: CA, POC
Georgia: CA, POC	Spain: CA, POC	

Zone 4 – Southern Asia, Oceania

Australia: CA, POC	Iran: CA	ROK: CA, POC
Bangladesh: POC	Japan: CA, POC (Chair)	Singapore: POC
China: CA, POC	Malaysia: CA	Thailand: POC
India: POC	New Zealand: POC	Viet Nam: CA
Indonesia: CA	Pakistan: CA	

Zone 5 – Africa

Algeria: CA	Ghana: POC	Sudan: CA
Burkina Faso: CA	Kenya: CA, POC	Tunisia: CA, POC
Côte d'Ivoire: CA	Morocco: CA, POC	Uganda: CA
Egypt: POC	Senegal: POC	UR of Tanzania: POC
Ethiopia: CA	South Africa: CA	Zambia: CA

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

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Secretary-General: Houlin Zhao (since January 2015; re-elected by ITU Member States in November 2018 for a second 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 2020–23 was approved at the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference. The plan outlines ITU's five 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: enable innovation in telecommunications/ICT in support of the digital transformation of society
5. Partnership: strengthen cooperation among ITU membership and other stakeholders.

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. Most recently, [PP-18](#) was 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 900 [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 2018. Member States are listed on the website under ‘Members’ Zone’ and [Member States](#), and Council members under ‘ITU Council’ and ‘[Council membership](#)’.

Council members

	Previous	Current
The Americas (9 seats)		
Argentina	1947–2018	2019–22
Bahamas	1994–98	2019–22
Brazil	1947–2018	2019–22
Canada	1947–2018	2019–22
Chile	1994–98	
Colombia	1982–94	
Costa Rica	2010–18	
Cuba	1989–2018	2019–22
El Salvador		2019–22
Jamaica	1989–94	
Mexico	1952–2018	2019–22
Paraguay	2010–18	2019–22
Peru	1982–89	
Saint Lucia	1998–2002	
Suriname	2006–10	
Trinidad and Tobago	1973–82 2006–10	
USA	1947–2018	2019–22
Venezuela	1965–2018	
Western Europe (8 seats)		
Denmark	1994–2002	
France	1947–2018	2019–22
Germany	1959–2018	2019–22
Greece	1989–94 2010–18	2019–22
Hungary	1973–82	2019–22
Ireland	1965–73	
Italy	1947–2018	2019–22
Lithuania	2014–18	
Norway	2002–06	
Portugal	1947–52 1994–2010	
Spain	1973–2018	2019–22
Sweden	1973–94 2006–14	
Switzerland	1947–2018	2019–22
Turkey	2002–18	2019–22
UK	1947–89 1994–2002	
Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (5 seats)¹		
Azerbaijan	2014–18	2019–22
Bulgaria	1989–2018	
Czech Republic	1993–2014	2019–22
Poland	1965–82 1994–2006 10–18	2019–22
Romania	1973–89 1994–2018	2019–22
Russian Federation	1947–2018	2019–22
Ukraine	1994–98 2006–10	
Uzbekistan	1947–59	
Africa (13 seats)		
Algeria	1965–2018	2019–22
Benin	1982–98	

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Burkina Faso	1989–2018	2019–22
Cabo Verde	1989–98	
Cameroon	1973–2014	
Côte d'Ivoire	1998–2002	2019–22
DR Congo	1973–82	
Egypt	1973–2018	2019–22
Ethiopia	1959–89	
Gabon	1998–2002	
Ghana	2002–18	2019–22
Kenya	1982–2018	2019–22
Madagascar	1965–73	
Mali	1989–2018	
Morocco	1959–2018	2019–22
Nigeria	1965–98 2002–18	2019–22
Rwanda	2010–18	2019–22
Senegal	1973–2018	2019–22
South Africa	1994–2014	2019–22
Tunisia	1959–2018	2019–22
Uganda	1965–73 2002–06 14–18	2019–22
UR of Tanzania	1973–2002 06–10 14–18	
Zambia	1982–89	

Asia and Australasia (13 seats)

Australia	1959–2018	2019–22
Bangladesh	2010–18	
China	1947–2018	2019–22
India	1952–2018	2019–22
Indonesia	1982–98 2002–18	2019–22
Iran	1973–82 2002–06	2019–22
Japan	1959–2018	2019–22
Kuwait	1982–2002 10–18	2019–22
Lebanon	1965–89	
Malaysia	1973–82 1989–2014	
Pakistan	1982–2010 14–18	2019–22
Philippines	1982–2002 06–18	2019–22
ROK	1989–2018	2019–22
Saudi Arabia	1965–2018	2019–22
Thailand	1973–2018	2019–22
UAE	2006–18	2019–22
Viet Nam	1994–2006	

Note

- 1 Czechoslovakia served on the Council from 1989–1992. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Council from 1989–92.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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Secretary-General: Petteri Taalas, Finland (since January 2016; reappointed by the 18th World Meteorological Congress in June 2019 for a second four-year term from January 2020)

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. Following approval of a Constituent Bodies Governance Reform by the 18th World Meteorological Congress in June 2019, WMO's eight [technical commissions](#) will be replaced by two more coordinated commissions: the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems ([Infrastructure Commission](#)) and the Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services & Applications ([Services Commission](#)). The [Technical Coordination Committee](#) (TCC) acts as a two-way interface between the Executive Council and the technical bodies of the Organizations: technical commissions, the [Research Board](#), and other relevant bodies. More governance information is on the website under 'About Us' and '[Governance](#)'.

Meetings

The Congress meets once every four years, most recently at the 18th session in June 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. Extraordinary sessions of Congress may be convened by the Executive Council as appropriate. The Executive Council meets annually; the regional associations once every four years; and the technical commissions usually once every four years. The new technical commissions will meet every two years from 2020. The Presidents of regional associations and technical commissions meet annually.

Membership

The WMO comprises 187 [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 03–19	2019–23
Australia.....	1958–2019	2019–23
Austria.....	1994–98	2018–22
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 18–19	2019–23
British Caribbean Territories.....	1983–2019	2019–23
Burkina Faso.....	2005	
Burundi.....	1993–97	
Cameroon.....	1979–81 86–95 2001–03 15–19	2019–23
Canada.....	1975–2019	2019–23
Chile.....	1980–82 89 2007 08–11 15–18	2018–22
China.....	1973–2019	2019–23
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 2014–19	2019–23
Croatia.....	2009–18	
Cuba.....	1983–84	
Curaçao and Sint Maarten ¹	1993–95 1997–2005 16–19	2019–23
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 17–19	
Ethiopia.....	1982–90 2003–05 14–19	2019–23
Fiji.....	1995–2003 11–18	
Finland.....	1983–90 2007–15	
France.....	1951–2006 07–19	2019–23
Gambia.....	1994–95	
Germany.....	1963–2019	2019–23
Ghana.....	1979–81 87–91 2003–06	
Greece.....	1989–94	
Guatemala.....	1973–77	
Guinea.....	2002–14 2015–19	2019–23
Honduras.....	1991–93	
Hungary.....	1979–81 2000–01	
Iceland.....	2018–19	
India.....	1979–99 2002–19	2019–23
Indonesia.....	1993–99 2001–02 07–18	2019–23

Iran	1969-79 1991-2011	2019-23
Iraq	1979-82	
Israel	1995-2002	
Italy	1983-95 1998-2000 03-15 16-19	2019-23
Japan	1967-2015 16-19	2019-23
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	2019-23
Mozambique	2006-07	2019-23
Myanmar	1982-84	
Namibia	2007-11 18-19	2019-23
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 18-19	2019-23
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 18-19	2019-23
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 18-19	2019-23
Russian Federation	1951-2003 04-19	2019-23
Rwanda	1991-92 98-99 2006-07	
Saudi Arabia	1983-2002 07-19	
Senegal	1975-85 95-97 2001-04 11-12	
Singapore	1967-74 89-92 2002-06 15-19	2019-23
South Africa	1995-2005 07-17 18-19	
Spain	1983-96 1999-2000 03-19	2019-23
Sudan	1959-63 91-95 2010-12	
Sweden	1955-79	
Switzerland	1971-75 2003-09 19	2019-23
Syrian AR	1979-84 2001-03	
Togo	1983-90	
Tonga	2014 18	2018-22
Trinidad and Tobago	1994-97	
Tunisia	1975-79 91-95	
Turkey	2015-18	2019-23
UAE	2017-21
Uganda	1971-79	
UK	1979-2019	2019-23

UR of Tanzania	1975–79 1995–2007 12–19	2019–23
USA	1951–2019	2019–23
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 2014–18	

President, Vice-Presidents and Regional Association Presidents

President

Gerhard Adrian, Germany

First Vice-President

Celeste Saulo, Argentina

Second Vice-President

Albert Martis, Curaçao and
Sint Maarten

Third Vice-President

Agnes Lawrence Kijazi, UR of
Tanzania

Presidents of regional associations

Region I, Africa: Daouda
Konate, Côte d'Ivoire

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:
Ofa Fa'anunu, Tonga

Region VI, Europe: Michael
Staudinger, Austria

Members that have not served on the Executive Council*

Afghanistan	French Polynesia	North Macedonia
Albania	Gabon	Oman
Andorra	Georgia	Papua New Guinea
Antigua and Barbuda	Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Moldova
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Romania
Bangladesh	Haiti	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Hong Kong, China	Samoa
Belarus	Iceland	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bhutan	Ireland	Serbia*
Bolivia	Jamaica	Seychelles
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Sierra Leone
Brunei Darussalam	Kiribati	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Slovenia
Cabo Verde	Kyrgyzstan	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Lao PDR	Somalia
Central African Republic	Latvia	South Sudan
Chad	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Comoros	Liberia	Suriname
Cyprus	Libya	Tajikistan
DPRK	Macau, China	Thailand
DR Congo	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Djibouti	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Malta	Tuvalu
Dominican Republic	Micronesia	Ukraine
El Salvador	Montenegro	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nauru	Viet Nam
Estonia	Nicaragua	Yemen
Eswatini	Niue	

Notes

- * Current terms are as at June 2019. Further details can be found on the WMO Executive Council website. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served on the Executive Council from 1963 to 1991.
- 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.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

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Twitter: [@IMOHQ](https://twitter.com/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 that 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 31st regular session is scheduled to be held from 25 November to 5 December 2019. 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)

	Previous ¹	Current
African states		
Algeria.....	1972–79 84–99 2002–07	
Egypt (C).....	1978–2013 16–17	2018–19
Gabon.....	1984–87	
Ghana.....	1970–73 84–87 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 84–97 2000–01 12–17	2018–19
Nigeria.....	1974–85 88–95 2004–05 08–11	
South Africa (C).....	1998–17	2018–19
Tunisia.....	1996–99	
Asia-Pacific states		
Bangladesh.....	1982–87 2002–17	
China (A).....	1976–81 1984–2017	2018–19
Cyprus (C).....	1988–2017	2018–19
India (B).....	1960–2017	2018–19
Indonesia (C).....	1974–79 1984–2017	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)	2006-17	2018-19
UAE (B)		2018-19

Eastern European states¹

Bulgaria	1984-85	
Poland	1968-77 80-83 86-91 94-99 2002-05	
Romania	1978-79	
Russian Federation (A)	1960-2017	2018-19

Latin American and Caribbean states

Argentina	1960-63 76-79 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 2014-17	2018-19
Trinidad and Tobago	1984-89	
Venezuela	2002-05	

Western European and Other states

Australia (B)	1960-75 1986-2017	2018-19
Belgium (C)	1960-67 70-75 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)	1960-77 1980-2017	2018-19
Italy (A)	1960-73 76-77 1982-2017	2018-19
Malta (C)	1978-79 2000-17	2018-19
Netherlands (B)	1960-73 84-87 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)	1960-69 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

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 states¹

Albania	Estonia	Republic of Moldova
Armenia	Georgia	Serbia
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Slovakia
Belarus	Latvia	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lithuania	Ukraine
Croatia	Montenegro	
Czech Republic	North Macedonia	

Latin American and Caribbean states

Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Paraguay
Belize	El Salvador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bolivia	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Colombia	Guatemala	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica	Guyana	Suriname
Dominica	Haiti	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Western European and Other states

Austria	Israel	San Marino
Iceland	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Ireland	Monaco	

Members outside the UN regional groupings

Cook Islands

Associate members

Faroe Islands	Hong Kong, China	Macau, China
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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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Director-General: Francis Gurry, Australia (appointed by the WIPO General Assembly, upon nomination by the Coordination Committee, from October 2008 to September 2014; reappointed in May 2014 for a second six-year term from 1 October 2014 to September 2020)

Purpose

WIPO is the UN's specialised agency for intellectual property (IP) (copyrights, patents, 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 28 June 2019, has 192 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 177 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 192 WIPO Member States, whether or not they are members of any of the Unions (WIPO Convention article 7a). The [Coordination Committee](#) comprises at present 83 members, made up of the combined Paris and Berne Unions' executive committees. It is both an advisory organ on questions of common interest to one or more of the Organization's Unions and the executive organ of the Organization (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 1180 staff from 123 countries. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, WIPO also has a coordination office in New York and external offices in Algiers, Beijing, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo. A new external office in Nigeria is expected to open in the near future.

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 28 June 2019, WIPO had 192 [Member States](#) and 429 accredited [observers](#). See the website under '[About 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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Twitter: [@IFAD](#) and [@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 \$20.9 billion in grants and low-interest loans, supporting 1095 programmes and projects that have reached about 483 million people. Co-financing worth \$27.9 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 28 June 2019, 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	Netherlands/UK ¹
France/Belgium	Japan/Denmark	USA/Spain
Germany/Switzerland	Norway/Sweden	

List B

Kuwait/UAE	Saudi Arabia/Indonesia
Nigeria/Qatar	Venezuela/Algeria

List C

Sub-list C1 Africa

Egypt/Cameroon ²	Angola/Kenya ³
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Sub-list C2 Europe, Asia and the Pacific

China/ROK	India/Pakistan ⁴
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Sub-list C3 Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil/Argentina	Mexico/Dominican Republic
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Notes

- 1 UK/Netherlands for 2018.
 - 2 Cameroon/Egypt for 2018.
 - 3 Kenya/Angola for 2018.
 - 4 India/Bangladesh for 2020.
-

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

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Internet: 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 18th session is scheduled to be held from 3 to 7 November 2019 in Abu Dhabi, UAE. The IDB and PBC each meet once a year.

Membership

All states members of the UN and of a specialised agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may become members of UNIDO by becoming parties to its Constitution. Other states may become members after their membership has been recommended by the IDB and approved by the General Conference, by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting (UNIDO Constitution, article 3).

As at 28 June 2019, UNIDO had 170 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*

Afghanistan	Chad	Georgia
Albania	Chile	Germany ^{1,3}
Algeria ^{2,3}	China ^{1,3}	Ghana
Angola ¹	Colombia ³	Grenada
Antigua and Barbuda	Comoros	Guatemala
Argentina ²	Congo	Guinea
Armenia	Costa Rica ²	Guinea-Bissau
Austria ^{2,3}	Côte d'Ivoire ²	Guyana
Azerbaijan	Croatia ¹	Haiti
Bahamas	Cuba ^{2,3}	Honduras
Bahrain	Cyprus ^{1,3}	Hungary ^{2,3}
Bangladesh ²	Czech Republic	India ^{2,3}
Barbados	DPRK	Indonesia
Belarus ¹	DR Congo	Iran ^{2,3}
Belize	Djibouti	Iraq
Benin	Dominica	Ireland ²
Bhutan	Dominican Republic	Israel
Bolivia	Ecuador ¹	Italy ^{1,3}
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Egypt ¹	Jamaica
Botswana	El Salvador	Japan ^{1,3}
Brazil	Equatorial Guinea	Jordan
Bulgaria	Eritrea	Kazakhstan
Burkina Faso ²	Eswatini	Kenya ^{1,3}
Burundi	Ethiopia ²	Kiribati
Cabo Verde	Fiji	Kuwait ¹
Cambodia	Finland ^{1,3}	Kyrgyzstan
Cameroon	Gabon	Lao PDR
Central African Republic	Gambia	Lebanon ¹

Lesotho	Oman	Sri Lanka
Liberia	Pakistan ^{2,3}	State of Palestine
Libya	Panama ¹	Sudan ^{1,3}
Luxembourg ²	Papua New Guinea	Suriname
Madagascar	Paraguay	Sweden ¹
Malawi	Peru ²	Switzerland ^{2,3}
Malaysia	Philippines ³	Syrian AR
Maldives	Poland ^{1,3}	Tajikistan
Mali	Qatar	Thailand ¹
Malta ²	ROK ^{1,3}	Timor-Leste
Marshall Islands	Republic of Moldova	Togo ¹
Mauritania	Romania	Tonga
Mauritius	Russian Federation ^{2,3}	Trinidad and Tobago
Mexico ^{1,3}	Rwanda	Tunisia ^{2,3}
Micronesia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Turkey ^{2,3}
Monaco	Saint Lucia	Turkmenistan
Mongolia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tuvalu
Montenegro	Samoa	Uganda
Morocco ^{2,3}	São Tomé and Príncipe	Ukraine ²
Mozambique	Saudi Arabia ²	UAE
Myanmar	Senegal	UR of Tanzania
Namibia	Serbia	Uruguay ¹
Nepal	Seychelles	Uzbekistan
Netherlands	Sierra Leone ¹	Vanuatu
Nicaragua	Slovenia	Venezuela ²
Niger	Somalia	Viet Nam
Nigeria ^{1,3}	South Africa ¹	Yemen
North Macedonia	Spain ^{2,3}	Zambia ²
Norway ¹		Zimbabwe

Notes

* Current members as at 28 June 2019. As at 28 June 2019, there were two vacancies, one on the Industrial Development Board and one on the Programme and Budget Committee, both until the close of the 18th session of the General Conference 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 of the General Conference in 2019.

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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Spain

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Email: info@unwto.org

Internet: www2.unwto.org

Facebook: 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, with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP); UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other UN specialised agencies. 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 35 full members elected by the Assembly with a view to achieving fair and equitable geographical distribution. Spain, as the Organization's host country, sits on the Council as a permanent voting member. One representative of the associate members and one of affiliate members also participate, neither of whom has voting rights. 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. Its 23rd session is scheduled for 9 to 13 September 2019 in St Petersburg, Russian Federation. The Executive Council meets at least

twice a year, and the Regional Commissions normally meet annually. The 110th session of the Executive Council took place in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 16 to 18 June 2019, and the 111th session was scheduled to take place in St Petersburg on 13 September 2019.

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. New members for 2019–23 will be elected at the General Assembly's 23rd session in September 2019.

Full members (158)

Afghanistan	Colombia	Honduras
Albania	Comoros	Hungary
Algeria	Congo (2017–21)	India (2017–21)
Andorra	Costa Rica	Indonesia
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Iran (2017–21)
Argentina ¹ (2017–19; First Vice-Chair for 2019)	Croatia	Iraq
Armenia	Cuba	Israel
Austria	Cyprus	Italy (2015–19)
Azerbaijan (2017–21)	Czech Republic	Jamaica ² (2017–19)
Bahamas	DPRK	Japan (2015–19)
Bahrain (2017–21)	DR Congo (2015–19)	Jordan
Bangladesh	Djibouti	Kazakhstan
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Kenya
Belarus	Ecuador	Kuwait
Benin	Egypt (2017–21)	Kyrgyzstan
Bhutan	El Salvador	Lao PDR
Bolivia	Equatorial Guinea	Lebanon
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Eritrea	Lesotho
Botswana	Eswatini	Liberia
Brazil	Ethiopia	Libya
Brunei Darussalam	Fiji	Lithuania (2017–21)
Bulgaria	France (2015–19)	Madagascar
Burkina Faso	Gabon	Malawi
Burundi	Gambia	Malaysia
Cabo Verde (2017–21)	Georgia	Maldives
Cambodia	Germany	Mali
Cameroon	Ghana (2015–19)	Malta
Central African Republic	Greece (2017–21)	Mauritania
Chad	Guatemala	Mauritius
Chile	Guinea	Mexico (2015–19)
China (2015–19)	Guinea-Bissau	Monaco
	Haiti	Mongolia

Montenegro	Republic of Moldova	Tajikistan
Morocco (2015–19)	Romania (2017–21)	Thailand (2015–19; Second Vice-Chair for 2019)
Mozambique (2015–19)	Russian Federation (2017–21)	Timor-Leste
Myanmar	Rwanda	Togo
Namibia (2017–21)	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
Nepal	San Marino	Tunisia
Netherlands	São Tomé and Príncipe	Turkey
Nicaragua	Saudi Arabia (2015–19)	Turkmenistan
Niger	Senegal	Uganda
Nigeria	Serbia	Ukraine
North Macedonia	Seychelles ⁴ (2017–19)	UAE
Oman	Sierra Leone	UR of Tanzania
Pakistan	Slovakia (2015–19)	Uruguay ⁵ (2017–19)
Panama	Slovenia	Uzbekistan
Papua New Guinea	Somalia	Vanuatu
Paraguay ³ (2017–19)	South Africa	Venezuela
Peru	Spain (Permanent Executive Council member)	Viet Nam
Philippines	Sri Lanka	Yemen
Poland	Sudan (2017–21)	Zambia (2015–19; Chair for 2019)
Portugal (2015–19)	Switzerland	Zimbabwe (2017–21)
Qatar	Syrian AR	
ROK (2015–19)		

Associate members

Aruba	Hong Kong, China	Madeira, Portugal
Flanders	Macau, China	Puerto Rico

Permanent Observer

Holy See

Special Observer

State of Palestine

Notes

- 1 Argentina is sharing the four-year 2017–21 term with Peru.
- 2 Jamaica is sharing the four-year term 2017–21 with Honduras.
- 3 Costa Rica shared the four-year term 2015–19 with Paraguay.
- 4 Kenya shared the four-year term 2015–19 with Seychelles.
- 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 (ICCRROM)

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Italy

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Fax: +39 06 58 55 3349
Email: iccrom@iccrom.org

Internet: www.iccrom.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/iccrom

Twitter: @ICCRROM

Director-General: Webber Ndoro, Zimbabwe (appointed by the ICCROM General Assembly in December 2017)

Purpose

ICCRROM 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 next General Assembly is scheduled to be held in October 2019.

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 28 June 2019, there were 136 [Member States](#). Council members and their terms are on the website under '[About](#)'.

Members (136)

Afghanistan	Bulgaria	Eswatini
Albania	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia
Algeria	Cambodia	Finland
Andorra	Cameroon	France
Angola	Canada	Gabon
Argentina	Chad	Gambia
Armenia	Chile	Georgia
Australia	China	Germany
Austria	Colombia	Ghana
Azerbaijan	Congo ¹	Greece
Bahrain	Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala
Bangladesh	Croatia	Guyana
Barbados	Cuba	Haiti
Belgium	Cyprus	Honduras
Benin	Czech Republic	Hungary ³
Bolivia	Denmark	India
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dominican Republic	Iran
Botswana	Ecuador ²	Iraq ⁴
Brazil	Egypt	Ireland
Brunei Darussalam	Estonia	Israel

Italy	Namibia	Spain
Japan	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Jordan	Netherlands	Sudan
Kenya	New Zealand	Sweden
Kuwait	Nicaragua ¹	Switzerland
Lao PDR	Nigeria	Syrian AR
Latvia	North Macedonia	Thailand
Lebanon	Norway	Togo
Lesotho	Oman	Trinidad and Tobago
Libya	Pakistan	Tunisia
Lithuania	Paraguay	Turkey
Luxembourg	Peru	Ukraine ⁸
Madagascar	Philippines	UAE
Malawi	Poland	UK
Malaysia	Portugal	UR of Tanzania
Maldives	Qatar	USA
Mali ⁵	ROK	Uruguay
Malta	Romania	Venezuela
Mauritania	Russian Federation ⁶	Viet Nam
Mauritius	Rwanda	Yemen
Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Zambia
Monaco	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Mongolia	Serbia ⁷	
Montenegro	Seychelles	
Morocco	Slovakia	
Mozambique	Slovenia	
Myanmar	South Africa	

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a permanent observer to ICCROM.

Notes

- 1 Congo was a member of ICCROM from 1999 and Nicaragua from 1971. Both were suspended by the ICCROM General Assembly in November 2013 having omitted to pay contributions for six consecutive calendar years (ICCROM [Statutes](#), article 9).
- 2 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 23rd 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 27th 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 23rd 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 re-admitted 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.
- 8 Ukraine became a member in January 2016.

WORLD BANK GROUP

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

President: David R Malpass, USA (since 9 April 2019)

Structure

The World Bank Group is a UN specialised agency comprising the:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Normally, the term World Bank Group refers to the first four agencies, while the term 'World Bank' refers specifically to the first two of these institutions, the IBRD and IDA.

The World Bank Group (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA) share the common goals of:

- Ending extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3 percent by 2030
- 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 current term began 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. While 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)

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Internet: www.worldbank.org/ibrd

President: David R Malpass, USA (since 9 April 2019)

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. IBRD's mission, along with other institutions of the World Bank Group, is now to eliminate extreme poverty and to promote 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. IBRD 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 externally financed trust funds.

On 1 October 2018, Governors authorised a \$60.1 billion capital increase, including a \$7.5 billion paid-in portion and a \$52.6 billion callable portion. Member States have five years within which to subscribe to the shares made available to them as a result of this capital increase.

In fiscal year 2018, the IBRD's lending commitments totalled \$23 billion. At 30 June 2018, net loans outstanding provided by IBRD to client member governments were \$183.6 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 (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)', and click on IBRD).

International Development Association (IDA)

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United States of America

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000
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Internet: www.worldbank.org/ida

President: David R Malpass, USA (since 9 April 2019)

Purpose

The IDA provides low-interest loans, called credits, and grants to governments of the world's poorest countries (gross national income per capita less than US\$1145) and to a number of small island states that are above this threshold (the 'Small Islands Economies Exception'). 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 IDA's Articles of Agreement, members are divided into Part One (developed) and Part Two (developing) members. IDA's lending resources are supplemented by regular replenishments, typically every three years, from donors. These donors are typically Part One member countries but also include some Part Two members. Donor representatives, referred to as IDA Deputies, meet regularly to review IDA's performance, 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 donor countries, repayment of past IDA credits, 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 (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/IFCwbgb

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. It undertakes debt and equity investments in private or (in some instances) part-government enterprises in 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 has been extended to September 2019.

In fiscal year 2018, the IFC invested \$23.3 billion, including nearly \$11.7 billion mobilised from other investors. At the end of June 2018, the IFC's debt and equity investments in support of its mission totalled \$42.3 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 (follow links 'Who We Are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)').

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

1818 H Street NW
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Telephone: +1 202 475 2538
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Email: migainquiry@worldbank.org

Internet: 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 2018, MIGA issued a record total of \$5.3 billion in guarantees for projects in developing member countries. At the end of June 2018, it had a gross guarantee exposure of \$21.2 billion, which due to reinsurance converts to a net exposure of \$7.9 billion. MIGA's [strategy](#) for financial years 2018–20 is published on the website (follow 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 (follow links 'Who We are', 'Organization' and '[Member Countries](#)') and on the MIGA website from '[About](#)').

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

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Email: ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org

Internet: 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 2019, there were 163 signatory states to the Convention, of which 154 have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval. A list of members is available on the ICSID website under '[Member States](#)'.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

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Internet: www.imf.org

Facebook: 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 with balance of payments difficulties. 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 has 189 member countries. Its key activities are:

- 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 actual or potential difficulties making international payments
- Technical assistance and training to help countries build and strengthen their expertise and institutions.

IMF financing

Quota is a member country's permanent financial commitment to the IMF, which can be called on to provide reserve currencies for IMF loans. Total quota across the IMF membership is the equivalent of US\$660 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 a country can borrow from the IMF is determined as a percentage of its quota
- Voting power, as a country's voting share at the IMF is largely determined by its share of quota.

The IMF also has arrangements to borrow from member countries. Under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), a group of stronger members has agreed to lend the Fund up to US\$250 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\$440 billion if quota and the NAB prove insufficient.

Unlike development banks, the IMF does not lend for specific projects. Instead, it lends reserve currencies to countries that are having, or potentially having, problems making international payments. In most cases, there is an expectation that the borrowing country will adopt a programme of macroeconomic adjustment over a one- to four-year period. Loan disbursements are contingent on the country following through on its programme.

Concessional loans are available to low-income countries, and the IMF and World Bank have provided debt relief initiatives for many heavily indebted low-income countries. A summary is available on the IMF website under 'About the IMF', 'Factsheets' and '[Lending](#)'.

Structure

The [Board of Governors](#) comprises one governor and one alternate governor appointed by each member country, often the Minister of Finance and the Central Bank Governor. A subset of governors, one for each constituency, comprises the [International Monetary and Financial Committee](#) (IMFC), which advises the IMF on the supervision and management of the international monetary system.

While the Board of Governors is the highest body, it delegates almost all decisions to the IMF's resident Executive Board in Washington, DC. The [Executive Board](#) is composed of 24 directors and the Managing Director, who serves as its chair. Seven Board members represent only one country – China, France, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, UK and USA. The other members represent the interests of constituencies made up of several countries.

More details about governance, including members of the Boards, are on the IMF [website](#) from links under 'About the IMF' and 'Governance'.

Meetings

The Executive Board usually meets several times each week. The Board of Governors of the IMF, together with the Board of Governors of the World Bank, meets each year in October, at the Annual Meetings. The formal meeting of the Governors is nowadays largely ceremonial and is one of many gatherings and events that stretch over several days. This includes a meeting of the IMFC, which also meets during the IMF/World Bank Spring Meetings in April.

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'. The DPRK and Cuba are the most prominent non-members.

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

Internet: www.iaea.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/iaeaorg/

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

Acting Director General: Cornel Feruta (appointed by the Board of Governors in July 2019 after Yukiya Amano, Japan, passed away on 22 July 2019)

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 28 June 2019) are: the [Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident](#), which entered into force on 27 October 1986 (122 parties) and the [Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency](#), which entered into force on 26 February 1987 (117 parties).

In 1994, an IAEA Diplomatic Conference adopted the [Convention on Nuclear Safety](#). It entered into force on 24 October 1996 (86 parties).

Other conventions adopted under the auspices of the IAEA (with numbers as at 28 June 2019) are the:

- [Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material](#), which entered into force on 8 February 1987 (157 parties). An amendment to this Convention was adopted on 8 July 2005 and entered into force on 8 May 2016 (118 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 (80 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 (29 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 28 June 2019, the IAEA had 171 [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 2018–19

Chair

Leena Al-Hadid, Jordan

Vice-Chairs

Ghislain D'Hoop, Belgium

Armen Papikyan, Armenia

Board members (35)¹

	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 16-18	
Argentina.....	1957-2014 15-18	2018-19
Armenia.....		2017-19
Australia.....	1957-2018	2018-19
Austria.....	1965-67 77-79 83-85 90-92 1999-2001 06-08 13-15	
Azerbaijan.....	2009-11	2018-20
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 09-18	2018-20
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.....	1957-2018	2018-19
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.....	1984-2018	2018-19
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 16-18	
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 16-18	
Ecuador.....	1977-79 84-86 91-93 2004-06 07-09 10-12 18	2018-20
Egypt.....	1957-60 64-66 71-73 76-97 1998-2007 08-10 11-13 14-16	2018-20
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.....	1957-2018	2018-19
Gabon.....	1973-75	
Germany ²	1960-62 66-68 1972-2018	2018-19
Ghana ³	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.....	1957-2018	2018-19
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 17-18	2018-20
Japan.....	1957-2018	2018-19
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	2018-20
Namibia.....	1996-98 2015-17	
Netherlands.....	1958-60 64-66 70-72 75-77 81-83 88-90 95-98 2002-05 09-12 16-18	2018-20
New Zealand.....	1996-98 2002-04 08-10 14-16	
Nicaragua.....	1995-97	
Niger.....	1976-78 79-81 2010-12	2018-20
Nigeria.....	1969-71 76-78 80-82 83-85 86-88 89-91 92-94 95-97 1999-2001 03-08 12-16	
North Macedonia.....	2014-16	
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	2018-20
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 16-18	
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 16-18	
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.....	1957-2018	2018-19
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 16-18	
Slovakia.....	1994-96 1998-2000 04-06 13-15	
Slovenia.....	1997-99 2005-07 16-18	
South Africa	1957-77 1995-2018	2018-19
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	2018-20
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	2018-20
Tunisia ³	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 16-18	
UK	1957-2018	2018-19
UR of Tanzania.....	1978-80 2011-13	
USA.....	1957-2018	2018-19
Uruguay.....	1963-65 69-71 74-76 80-82 90-92 94-96 1998-2000 08-10 12-14 15-17	2018-20
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	Grenada	Mozambique
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Myanmar
Bahamas	Haiti	Nepal
Bahrain	Holy See	Oman
Barbados	Honduras	Palau
Belize	Iceland	Papua New Guinea
Benin	Israel	Republic of Moldova
Botswana	Jamaica	Rwanda
Brunei Darussalam	Kazakhstan	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Burundi	Kyrgyzstan	San Marino
Cambodia ⁴	Lao PDR	Seychelles
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Chad	Liberia	Tajikistan
Congo	Liechtenstein	Togo
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Trinidad and Tobago
Djibouti	Malawi	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Mali	Uganda
Dominican Republic	Malta	Uzbekistan
Eritrea	Marshall Islands	Vanuatu
Estonia	Mauritania	Zimbabwe
Eswatini	Mauritius	
Fiji	Monaco	
Georgia	Montenegro	

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

Telephone: +31 70 515 8515
Fax: +31 70 515 8555
Email: pio@icc-cpi.int

Internet: 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 122 [States Parties](#) (as at 28 June 2019). 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 2019, a total of 27 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](#) 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, Nigeria2021

First Vice-President

Robert Fremr, Czech Republic2021

Second Vice-President

Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, France2024

Judges

Howard Morrison, UK2021

Olga Herrera Carbuccia,
Dominican Republic2021

Robert Fremr, Czech Republic2021

Geoffrey A Henderson,
Trinidad and Tobago2021¹

Piotr Hofmański, Poland2024

Antoine Kesi-Mbe Mindua,
DR Congo2024

Bertram Schmitt, Germany2024

Péter Kovács, Hungary2024

Chang-ho Chung, ROK2024

Raul Cano Pangalangan,
Philippines2021²

Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza,
Peru2027

Solomy Balungi Bossa, Uganda2027

Tomoko Akane, Japan2027

Reine Alapini-Gansou, Benin2027

Kimberly Prost, Canada2027

Rosario Salvatore Aitala, Italy2027

Judges continuing in office to complete proceedings

Cuno Tarfusser, Italy

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)

National Road 4
Chaom Chau Commune
Porsenchey District
Phnom Penh
PO Box 71
Cambodia

Telephone: +855 23 861 500
Fax: +855 23 861 555
Email: info@eccc.gov.kh

Internet: 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).

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 (appointment pending) 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	Martin Karopkin, USA
Claudia Fenz, Austria	Thou Mony, Cambodia (Reserve)

Supreme Court Chamber

Kong Srim, Cambodia (President)	Ya Narin, Cambodia
Som Sereyvuth, Cambodia	Maureen Harding Clark, Ireland
Chandra Nihal Jayasinghe, Sri Lanka	Sin Rith, Cambodia (Reserve)
Mong Monichariya, Cambodia	Phillip Rapoza, USA (Reserve)
Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba, Zambia	

Co-Investigating Judges

You Bunleng, Cambodia	Michael Bohlander, Germany
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Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL)

Interim physical address:
Churchillplein 1
2517 JW, The Hague
The Netherlands

Interim mailing address:
PO Box 19536
2500 CM, The Hague
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 70 525 8481
Email: info@rscsl.org

Internet: 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

Terms are for six years, starting January 2014.

Appointed by the UN

Richard Brunt Lussick, Samoa

Pierre G Boutet, Canada

Renate Winter, Austria

Teresa Anne Doherty, UK (Vice-President,
elected in December 2018 for a two-year term)

Shireen Avis Fisher, USA

Philip Nyamu Waki, Kenya

Elizabeth Ibamda Nahamya, Uganda

Oagile Bethuel Key Dingake, Botswana

Andrew John Hatton, UK

Isaack Lenaola, Kenya

Appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone

Jon Kamanda, Sierra Leone (President, elected in December 2018 for a two-year term)

John Bankole Thompson, Sierra Leone

Vivian Margarette Solomon, Sierra Leone

Abdulai Hamid Charm, Sierra Leone

Emmanuel Ekundayo Roberts, Sierra Leone

Desmond Babatunde Edwards, Sierra Leone¹

Note

1 Appointed on 1 December 2016 to replace Justice George Gelaga King, Sierra Leone, who passed away in April 2016.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Johan de Wittlaan 32
2517 JR The Hague
The Netherlands

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Email: media@opcw.org

Internet: www.opcw.org

Facebook: 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, for a four-year term from 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. 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 the 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 stockpiles of chemical weapons 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 resolution [2118](#) (2013). In October 2013, the UN Secretary-General appointed Sigrid Kaag, of the Netherlands, as Special Coordinator of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission. The Joint Mission ended on 30 September 2014. The OPCW mission in the Syrian Arab Republic 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 Arab Republic, 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.

Pursuant to decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, adopted by the Conference of States Parties on 27 June 2018, an Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) was established. The IIT is responsible for identifying the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons in those instances in which the FFM determines or has determined that use or likely use occurred, and cases for which the JIM had not issued a report.

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 Us](#)’.

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 28 June 2019, 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 2018 to 11 May 2020 were elected in December 2017, and for the period from 12 May 2019 to 11 May 2021 were elected in November 2018. The officers of the Executive Council for the period 12 May 2019 to 11 May 2020 were elected in May 2019.

Executive Council members (41)

	Previous	Current
Albania	2010–12	
Algeria	1997–18	2018–20
Argentina	1997–2019	2019–21
Armenia	2015–17	
Australia	1997–2000 06–10 16–18	
Austria	2000–02 08–10	
Azerbaijan	2017–19	
Bangladesh	1997–2004 16–18	2019–21
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	1997–2019	2019–21
Bulgaria	1997–98 2001–03 07–09	2019–21
Cameroon	1997–2005 07–19	2019–21
Canada	2000–04 10–14	2018–20
Chile	1997–2004 06–10 12–18	2018–20
China	1997–2019	2019–21
Colombia	2002–07 10–12 17–19	
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	1997–2019	2019–21
Gabon	2005–07	

continued next page

Germany.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
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.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Indonesia.....	2000-02.....	2018-20
Iran.....	1998-2018.....	2018-20
Iraq.....	2010-14 15-17.....	2018-20
Ireland.....	2006-08 12-14.....	
Italy.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Japan.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Kenya.....	1997-2000 04-08 10-12 13-19.....	2019-21
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.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Morocco.....	1999-2008 09-19.....	2019-21
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
North Macedonia.....	2008-10.....	
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.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Romania.....	1997-2001 05-07 10-12.....	2019-21
Russian Federation.....	1998-2018.....	2018-20
Rwanda.....	2011-13.....	
Saudi Arabia.....	1997-2019.....	2019-21
Senegal.....	2013-19.....	2019-21
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 15-19.....	2019-21
Suriname.....	1997-98.....	
Sweden.....	2000-02 08-10 16-18.....	
Switzerland.....	1998-2000 06-08 16-18.....	
Thailand.....	2006-08.....	
Tunisia.....	1997-2011 14-16.....	
Turkey.....	2002-04 10-12.....	

Ukraine	1999–2001 04–06 09–11 12–14	2018–20
UK	1997–2019	2019–21
USA	1997–2019	2019–21
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 2019 to May 2020)

Chair

Andrea Perugini, Italy

Vice-Chairs

Kamal Bashir Ahmed, Sudan

Alireza Kazemi Abadi, Iran

Brandusa Predescu, Romania

Gladys Marithza Ruíz Sánchez de Vielman,
Guatemala

Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

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Internet: www.ctbto.org

Facebook: 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 28 June 2019). 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, with the next one scheduled to take place in September 2019 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 and in the atmosphere and oceans respectively. Radionuclide stations detect radioactive debris, and in many cases check for noble gases, 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 28 June 2019, 297 monitoring stations were certified, a further nine 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, and as at June 2019, it had tsunami warning agreements with 15 countries around the world. 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 28 June 2019, there were 184 States Signatories. Of these, 168 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)

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Austria

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Fax: +43 1 26060 5867/5868
Email: incb.secretariat@un.org

Internet: 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 28 June 2019): 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)

Nominated by the WHO

Cornelis P de Joncheere, Netherlands.....2022	Wei Hao, China.....2020
Richard P Mattick, Australia.....2022	

Nominated by governments

H H Sevil Atasoy, Turkey.....2022	Luis A Otárola Peñaranda, Peru.....2022
David T Johnson, USA.....2022	Jagjit Pavadia, India.....2025 ¹
Galina A Korchagina, Russian Federation.....2022	Viroj Sumyai, Thailand.....2020
Bernard Leroy, France.....2025 ¹	Francisco Thoumi, Colombia.....2020
Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez.....2022	Jallal Toufiq, Morocco.....2025 ¹

Note

¹ Re-elected for the five-year term 2020–25.

International Trade Centre (ITC)

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Internet: 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 [SheTrades Global](#), an international women's business festival, and the [World Trade Promotion Organizations \(WTPO\) Conference](#), a forum for trade and investment promotion organisations (TIPOs) 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)

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Switzerland

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

LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/upov-official

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	Canada	France
Albania	Chile	Georgia
Argentina	China	Germany
Australia	Colombia	Hungary
Austria	Costa Rica	Iceland
Azerbaijan	Croatia	Ireland
Belarus	Czech Republic	Israel
Belgium	Denmark	Italy
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Japan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecuador	Jordan
Brazil	Estonia	Kenya
Bulgaria	European Union	Kyrgyzstan
	Finland	Latvia

Lithuania	Poland	Switzerland
Mexico	Portugal	Trinidad and Tobago
Montenegro	ROK	Tunisia
Morocco	Republic of Moldova	Turkey
Netherlands	Romania	Ukraine
New Zealand	Russian Federation	UK
Nicaragua	Serbia	UR of Tanzania
North Macedonia	Singapore	USA
Norway	Slovakia	Uruguay
Oman	Slovenia	Uzbekistan
Panama	South Africa	Viet Nam
Paraguay	Spain	
Peru	Sweden	

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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Email: hq@iom.int

Internet: www.iom.int

Facebook: www.facebook.com/IOM

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

Director General: António Manuel de Carvalho Ferreira Vitorino, Portugal (elected in June 2018 for a five-year term from 1 October 2018)

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.

In 2016, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (GA res. [71/1](#)). Annex II of the New York Declaration set in motion a process of inter-governmental consultations and negotiations towards the development of the

[Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#). The Global Compact, a state-led process, was adopted on 10 December 2018 by the majority of UN Member States at an [Intergovernmental Conference](#) in Marrakesh, Morocco, and endorsed by the General Assembly on 19 December 2018 (GA res. [73/195](#)).

IOM serves as Coordinator and Secretariat of the UN [Network on Migration](#), established to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support to Member States in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM. In carrying out its mandate, the Network will prioritise the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities of destination, origin and transit. It will place emphasis on those issues where a common UN system approach would add value and from which results and impact can be readily gauged.

Structure

IOM's structure is highly decentralised, with over 12,000 staff and over 390 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 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 110th regular session is scheduled to be held from 26 to 29 November 2019 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 24th session was held from 19 to 20 June 2019 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. Consistent with the IOM [Constitution](#), the IDM promotes cooperation and coordination of efforts on international migration issues. The annual theme is decided through consultation with Member States at the beginning of each year.

Membership

As at 28 June 2019, IOM's membership included 173 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, 109th session (2018)

Chair

Zenebe Kebede Korcho,
Ethiopia

Vice-Chairs

Morten Jerspersen, Denmark
Evan P Garcia, Philippines

Rapporteur

Socorro Flores Liera, Mexico



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

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Facebook: www.facebook.com/AfDBGroup

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

YouTube: www.youtube.com/user/afdbcomu

Skype: [afdb_acc](#)

President: Akinwumi Adesina, Nigeria (elected by the Board of Governors in May 2015; took office in September 2015 for a five-year term)

Purpose

The AfDB Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

The Bank 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 is one of the key actors supporting the negotiations for the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The Bank's 10-year [strategy](#) 2013–22 outlines five main operational focuses: infrastructure development; regional and economic cooperation; private sector development; governance and accountability; and skills and technology. The Bank also pays particular attention to fragile states; agriculture and food security; and gender. In 2015, the Bank set the following five development priorities to fast-track implementation of the strategy: Light Up and Power Africa; Feed Africa; Industrialise Africa; Integrate Africa; and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa.

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 UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and entered into force in 1964. The Bank began operations in 1966. It 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 semi-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.

Membership

Fifty-four African states 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	Germany	ROK
Austria	India	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Brazil	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Kuwait	Switzerland
China	Luxembourg (since 2015)	Turkey (since 2014)
Denmark	Netherlands	UAE (ADF member only)
Finland	Norway	UK
France	Portugal	USA

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

Internet: www.iadb.org

Facebook: 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 IDB LAB (formerly 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

Facebook: 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 \$12.1 billion under management and 330 clients in 23 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.

IDB Lab (formerly 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: <https://bidlab.org/en>

Chief Executive Officer: Irene Arias Hofman, Spain (since January 2018)

Formerly known as the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) before rebranding in October 2018, IDB Lab 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. Since it began operations as the MIF in 1993, IDB Lab has funded more than 2300 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.

IDB Lab 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

Internet: www.iadb.org/en/intal/home

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

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

Internet: www.adb.org

Facebook: 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 financing is provided to the public sector, with 14.5 percent in 2018 directly provided to private enterprises through equity investments and loans.

The ADB's new long-term corporate strategy, [Strategy 2030](#), was approved in July 2018. It focuses on seven operational priority areas:

- Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequality
- Accelerating progress in gender equality
- Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability
- Making cities more liveable
- Promoting rural development and food security
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity
- Fostering regional cooperation and integration.

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, transfer from the concessional lending window, and the repayment of loans. It provides grants from several special funds, the largest of which is the Asian Development Fund (ADF).

In 2018, ADB's operations totalled \$35.82 billion, of which \$21.6 billion was for sovereign and non-sovereign project approvals financed by ADB ordinary capital resources (OCR), ADF and other special funds; \$241 million was for technical assistance financed by special funds; and \$14 billion by co-financing partners. Disbursements amounted to \$14.19 billion, an increase of 24 percent from 2017.

ADB's available resources in the form of subscribed capital stock amounted to \$148 billion. Total equity in the ADB increased to \$51 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 \$106.41 billion in outstanding loan balances that support operations in developing member countries. Outstanding borrowing amounted to \$93.8 billion in bond issues and private placements.

The merger of the Bank's concessional ADF loan portfolio with its OCR balance sheet took effect in January 2017, and has almost tripled ADB's equity base. This will allow it to increase assistance to developing member countries by up to 50 percent, and to its poorest members by up to 70 percent. Under current lending limits, the current lending headroom is \$84,585 billion.

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 increased by 70 percent for the period 2017–20 as compared with the previous four years. 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. A mid-term review of ADF 12 was concluded in early 2019 and discussion on the ADF 13 will begin in the fourth quarter of 2019.

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. 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.

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.

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 (ESCAP) and other regional countries and non-regional developed countries that are members of the UN or any of its specialised agencies. The ADB has 68 members, of which 49 are regional members and 19 non-regional members. A [list of members](#) is on the website.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

PO Box 408
Wilkey, St Michael
Barbados, WI BB1 1000

Telephone: +1 246 431 1600
Fax: +1 246 426 7269
Email: info@caribank.org

Internet: 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 four 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

408 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), [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 revised budget for the two years 2018–19 was adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2018 through its resolution [73/280A-C](#) and on 15 April 2019 through its resolution [73/279B](#) as follows:

(thousands of US dollars)

Part I. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination

1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination.....	conference management
137,295,900	641,479,700
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and	Total, Part I
	778,775,600

Part II. Political affairs

3. Political affairs.....	106,125,000
1,420,906,900	
4. Disarmament.....	6. Peaceful uses of outer space.....
25,289,400	7,795,700
5. Peacekeeping operations.....	Total, Part II
	1,560,117,000

Part III. International justice and law

7. International Court of Justice.....	73,068,200
49,549,200	Total, Part III
8. Legal affairs.....	122,617,400

Part IV. International cooperation for development

9. Economic and social affairs.....	37,354,000
162,317,700	
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states....	14. Environment.....
10,908,200	40,529,400
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	15. Human settlements.....
16,419,000	22,502,900
12. Trade and development.....	16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice.....
135,478,400	40,788,800
13. International Trade Centre	17. UN-Women
	16,544,100
	Total, Part IV
	482,842,500

Part V. Regional cooperation for development

18. Economic and social development in Africa.....	116,813,100
164,308,700	
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	22. Economic and social development in Western Asia
105,246,900	73,375,700
20. Economic development in Europe.....	23. Regular programme of technical cooperation.....
63,683,400	65,816,600
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	Total, Part V.....
	589,244,400

Part VI. Human rights and humanitarian affairs

24. Human rights.....	54,964,300
230,021,900	
25. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	27. Humanitarian assistance.....
86,133,700	36,244,700
26. Palestine refugees.....	Total, Part VI.....
	407,364,600

Part VII. Public information

28. Public information	Total, Part VII.....
182,177,200	182,177,200

Part VIII. Common support services

29. Common support services.....	Total, Part VIII.....
588,936,500	588,936,500

Part IX. Internal oversight

30. Internal oversight.....	Total, Part IX.....
40,749,000	40,749,000

Part X. Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses

31. Jointly financed administrative activities.....	131,902,100
12,358,800	Total, Part X.....
32. Special expenses.....	144,260,900

Part XI. Capital expenditures

33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	Total, Part XI.....
130,057,300	130,057,300

Part XII. Safety and security

34. Safety and security	Total, Part XII.....
242,912,700	242,912,700

Part XIII. Development Account

35. Development Account.....	Total, Part XIII.....
28,398,800	28,398,800

Part XIV. Staff assessment

36. Staff assessment.....	Grand total.....
518,280,240	5,816,734,140
Total, Part XIV	
518,280,240	

By the same resolutions (73/280A–C and 73/279B), the General Assembly approved estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$562,809,200 as follows:

Income section

1	Income from staff assessment.....	522,424,400	3	Services to the public	(–3,289,400)
2	General income	43,674,200		Total, Income Section.....	562,809,200

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. 73/271 (2018) set out the scale of assessments for 2019, 2020 and 2021. The scale of assessments will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2021.

The following table lists the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget for the period 2019–21.*

Member States percentage contribution

Member State	Percentage
Afghanistan.....	0.007
Albania.....	0.008
Algeria.....	0.138
Andorra.....	0.005
Angola.....	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda.....	0.002
Argentina.....	0.915
Armenia.....	0.007
Australia.....	2.210
Austria.....	0.677
Azerbaijan.....	0.049
Bahamas.....	0.018
Bahrain.....	0.050
Bangladesh.....	0.010
Barbados.....	0.007
Belarus.....	0.049
Belgium.....	0.821
Belize.....	0.001
Benin.....	0.003
Bhutan.....	0.001
Bolivia.....	0.016
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	0.012
Botswana.....	0.014
Brazil.....	2.948
Brunei Darussalam.....	0.025
Bulgaria.....	0.046
Burkina Faso.....	0.003
Burundi.....	0.001
Cabo Verde.....	0.001
Cambodia.....	0.006
Cameroon.....	0.013
Canada.....	2.734
Central African Republic.....	0.001
Chad.....	0.004
Chile.....	0.407
China.....	12.005

Colombia	0.288	Iraq	0.129
Comoros	0.001	Ireland	0.371
Congo	0.006	Israel	0.490
Costa Rica	0.062	Italy	3.307
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	Jamaica	0.008
Croatia	0.077	Japan	8.564
Cuba	0.080	Jordan	0.021
Cyprus	0.036	Kazakhstan	0.178
Czech Republic	0.311	Kenya	0.024
DPRK	0.006	Kiribati	0.001
DR Congo	0.010	Kuwait	0.252
Denmark	0.554	Kyrgyzstan	0.002
Djibouti	0.001	Lao PDR	0.005
Dominica	0.001	Latvia	0.047
Dominican Republic	0.053	Lebanon	0.047
Ecuador	0.080	Lesotho	0.001
Egypt	0.186	Liberia	0.001
El Salvador	0.012	Libya	0.130
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	Liechtenstein	0.009
Eritrea	0.001	Lithuania	0.071
Estonia	0.039	Luxembourg	0.067
Eswatini	0.002	Madagascar	0.004
Ethiopia	0.010	Malawi	0.002
Fiji	0.003	Malaysia	0.341
Finland	0.421	Maldives	0.004
France	4.427	Mali	0.004
Gabon	0.015	Malta	0.017
Gambia	0.001	Marshall Islands	0.001
Georgia	0.008	Mauritania	0.002
Germany	6.090	Mauritius	0.011
Ghana	0.015	Mexico	1.292
Greece	0.366	Micronesia	0.001
Grenada	0.001	Monaco	0.011
Guatemala	0.036	Mongolia	0.005
Guinea	0.003	Montenegro	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	Morocco	0.055
Guyana	0.002	Mozambique	0.004
Haiti	0.003	Myanmar	0.010
Honduras	0.009	Namibia	0.009
Hungary	0.206	Nauru	0.001
Iceland	0.028	Nepal	0.007
India	0.834	Netherlands	1.356
Indonesia	0.543	New Zealand	0.291
Iran	0.398	Nicaragua	0.005

Niger.....	0.002	Somalia	0.001
Nigeria.....	0.250	South Africa	0.272
North Macedonia	0.007	South Sudan.....	0.006
Norway.....	0.754	Spain.....	2.146
Oman.....	0.115	Sri Lanka.....	0.044
Pakistan.....	0.115	Sudan.....	0.010
Palau.....	0.001	Suriname.....	0.005
Panama.....	0.045	Sweden	0.906
Papua New Guinea	0.010	Switzerland	1.151
Paraguay.....	0.016	Syrian AR.....	0.011
Peru.....	0.152	Tajikistan.....	0.004
Philippines.....	0.205	Thailand.....	0.307
Poland.....	0.802	Timor-Leste.....	0.002
Portugal.....	0.350	Togo.....	0.002
Qatar.....	0.282	Tonga.....	0.001
ROK.....	2.267	Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.040
Republic of Moldova.....	0.003	Tunisia.....	0.025
Romania.....	0.198	Turkey.....	1.371
Russian Federation.....	2.405	Turkmenistan.....	0.033
Rwanda.....	0.003	Tuvalu.....	0.001
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	0.001	Uganda.....	0.008
Saint Lucia.....	0.001	Ukraine.....	0.057
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	0.001	UAE.....	0.616
Samoa.....	0.001	UK.....	4.567
San Marino.....	0.002	UR of Tanzania.....	0.010
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	USA.....	22.000
Saudi Arabia.....	1.172	Uruguay.....	0.087
Senegal.....	0.007	Uzbekistan.....	0.032
Serbia.....	0.028	Vanuatu.....	0.001
Seychelles.....	0.002	Venezuela.....	0.728
Sierra Leone.....	0.001	Viet Nam.....	0.077
Singapore.....	0.485	Yemen.....	0.010
Slovakia.....	0.153	Zambia.....	0.009
Slovenia.....	0.076	Zimbabwe.....	0.005
Solomon Islands.....	0.001	Total.....	100.000

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 2019–21 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. [73/271](#) (2018), 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 2019–21 on the basis of 50 percent of the notional assessment rate of 0.008 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. [73/272](#) (2018) established the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2019–21, as outlined in the report to the Secretary-General (see [A/73/350/Add.1](#)). The scale of assessments for peacekeeping will be reviewed by the General Assembly before the end of 2021.

Assignment of contribution levels 2019–21

Level A: Permanent Members of the Security Council

China	Russian Federation	USA
France	UK	

Level B

Andorra	Germany	New Zealand
Australia	Iceland	Norway
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Bahamas ¹	Israel	ROK
Bahrain ¹	Italy	San Marino
Belgium	Japan	Saudi Arabia ¹
Canada	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Spain
Denmark	Malta	Sweden
Estonia	Monaco	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	

Level C

Brunei Darussalam	Qatar	UAE
Kuwait	Singapore	

Level D

Greece

Level E

Czech Republic	Slovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Oman		

Level F

Barbados

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Uruguay

Level G

Argentina

Hungary

Poland

Chile

Latvia

Seychelles

Croatia

Lithuania

Venezuela

Level H*²

Bulgaria

Romania

Level H

Antigua and Barbuda

Palau

Turkey

Brazil

Panama

Transition to H

Equatorial Guinea

Level I

Albania

Grenada

Nigeria

Algeria

Guatemala

North Macedonia

Armenia

Guyana

Pakistan

Azerbaijan

Honduras

Papua New Guinea

Belarus

India

Paraguay

Belize

Indonesia

Peru

Bolivia

Iran

Philippines

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Iraq

Republic of Moldova

Botswana

Jamaica

Saint Lucia

Cabo Verde

Jordan

Saint Vincent and the

Cameroon

Kazakhstan

Grenadines

Colombia

Kenya

Samoa

Congo

Kyrgyzstan

Serbia

Costa Rica

Libya

South Africa

Côte d'Ivoire

Lebanon

Sri Lanka

Cuba

Malaysia

Suriname

DPRK

Maldives

Syrian AR

Dominica

Marshall Islands

Tajikistan

Dominican Republic

Mauritius

Thailand

Ecuador

Mexico

Tonga

Egypt

Micronesia

Tunisia

El Salvador

Mongolia

Turkmenistan

Eswatini

Montenegro

Ukraine

Fiji

Morocco

Uzbekistan

Gabon

Namibia

Viet Nam

Georgia

Nauru

Zimbabwe

Ghana

Nicaragua

Level J: Least Developed Countries

Afghanistan	Guinea	Sao Tome and Principe
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Bangladesh	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Benin	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bhutan	Lao PDR	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	South Sudan
Burundi	Liberia	Sudan
Cambodia	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Central African Republic	Malawi	Togo
Chad	Mali	Tuvalu
Comoros	Mauritania	Uganda
DR Congo	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia
Gambia	Rwanda	

Notes

- 1 At the time of the adoption of GA res. [73/272](#) (2018), the Fifth Committee Chair and General Assembly President stated that it was the understanding of the Assembly that, on an exceptional basis for the 2019–21 scale period only, three countries in level B – the Bahamas, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia – would be afforded discounts of 7.5 percent to their 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.5/73/SR.26](#) and [A/73/PV.65](#).
- 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

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACPR	Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
ADF	Asian Development Fund
ADN	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
APCICT	Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development
APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
APDIM	Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management
AU	African Union

B

BBNJ	Biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction
BINUCA	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

C

C24	Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
C34	Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
CA	Council of Administration
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CAAC	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
CANWFZ	Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
CAR	Central African Republic
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Consultative Committee
CCO	Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CDP	Committee for Development Policy
CEB	UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CEPA	Committee of Experts on Public Administration

CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIGEPS	Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLCS	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (for the Kyoto Protocol)
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CND	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
COP/CoP	Conference of the Parties
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
CPC	Committee for Programme and Coordination
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representatives
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa)
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSAM	Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSocD	Commission for Social Development
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
CSTD	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
CTC	Counter-Terrorism Committee
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction

D

DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)
DDPA	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DGACM	Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DGC	Department of Global Communications
DMSPC	Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
DOS	Department of Operational Support
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPI	Department of Public Information

DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DPO	Department of Peace Operations
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DSS	Department of Safety and Security

E

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EDG	Emergency Directors Group
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EU	European Union

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FTFs	Foreign terrorist fighters
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

G

GA	General Assembly
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GM	Global Mechanism

H

HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HLCM	High-Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
HONLEA	Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRCAC	Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

IAAC	Independent Audit Advisory Committee
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	International Arrangement on Forests
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICOM	International Council of Museums
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPRCP	Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in the Case of Illicit Appropriation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	Information and communications technology
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDC	International Data Centre
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IEE	Group of Independent Eminent Experts
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programmes
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGBC	Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee
IGCP	International Geoscience Programme
IHP	Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
IIIM	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
ILC	International Law Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMCO	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	International Monitoring System
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INDES	Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development
INTAL	Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization

IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPDC	Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISA	International Seabed Authority
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute

J

JAG	Joint Advisory Group
JBVVM	Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JEMRA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues

K

KFOR	International Security Force in Kosovo
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L

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries

M

MAB	International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MINUJUSTH	UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MISCA	African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic
MONUC	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO	UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOPs	Meeting of the parties
MOST	Management of Social Transformations Programme

N

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NSGTs	Non-Self-Governing Territories
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund

O

OAJ	Office of Administration of Justice
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCR	Ordinary Capital Resources
OCT	Office of Counter-Terrorism
ODSs	Ozone-depleting substances
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
OICT	Office of Information and Communications Technology
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OII	Office of Institutional Integrity
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA	Office of Legal Affairs
OPAG	Operational Policy and Advocacy Group
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPCW–UN Joint Mission	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons –UN Joint Mission to eliminate the chemical weapons programme of the Syrian Arab Republic
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSES	Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel
OSLA	Office of Staff Legal Assistance
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 on Sexual Violence in Conflict
OSRSG-VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

P

PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PBSO	Peacebuilding Support Office
PCB	Programme Coordinating Board
POC	Postal Operations Council
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PTS	Provisional Technical Secretariat

R

RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RSCSL	Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

S

SARPs	Standards and Recommended Practices
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SC	Security Council
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SCSL	Special Court for Sierra Leone
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCPF	Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance

SCTD	UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMG	Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group
SFR	Special Funds Resources
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPMs	Special Political Missions
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
STL	Special Tribunal for Lebanon
STRP	Scientific and Technical Review Panel

T

TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
TDB	Trade and Development Board
TDG	Transport of Dangerous Goods
TFI	Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

U

UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNAIDS	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, Joint
UNAKRT	UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAT	UN Appeals Tribunal
UNC	UN Command (in Korea)
UNCC	UN Compensation Commission
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
UNCCT	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCIP	UN Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCITRAL	UN Commission on International Trade Law
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCMAC	UN Command Military Armistice Commission
UNCSGN	UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDC	UN Disarmament Commission
UNDCO	UN Development Coordination Office
UNDCP	UN International Drug Control Programme
UNDEF	UN Democracy Fund
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDRR	UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security
UNDT	UN Dispute Tribunal
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	UN Environment Programme

UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	UN Forum on Forests
UNFICYP	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFIP	UN Fund for International Partnerships
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNGEEN	UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names
UN-GGIM	UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the
UNHQ	UN Headquarters
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNICRI	UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR	UN Institute for Disarmament Research
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIB	UN Independent Investigation on Burundi
UNIOGBIS	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNIPOM	UN India–Pakistan Observation Mission
UNIRMCT	UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
UNIS	UN International School
UNISFA	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNISPAL	UN Information System on the Question of Palestine
UNISS	UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel
UNITAR	UN Institute for Training and Research
UNJSPF	UN Joint Staff Pension Fund
UN-LIREC	UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNMHA	UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIS	UN Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOAU	UN Office to the African Union
UNOCA	UN Regional Office for Central Africa
UNODA	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG	UN Office at Geneva
UNOGBIS	UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
UN-OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNOMS	UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services
UNON	UN Office at Nairobi
UNOOSA	UN Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNOP	UN Office for Partnerships
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
UNOSAA	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
UNOV	UN Office at Vienna
UNOWA	UN Office for West Africa
UNOWAS	UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel

UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UNRCCA	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNRCPD	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific
UNREC	UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa
UNRGID	UN Representative to the Geneva International Discussions
UNRISD	UN Research Institute for Social Development
UNRoD	UN Register of Damage
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSAC	UN Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa
UNSCEAR	UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNSCO	UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the
UNSCOL	UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Office of the
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
UNSDG	UN Sustainable Development Group
UNSMA	UN Special Mission to Afghanistan
UNSMIL	UN Support Mission in Libya
UNSMS	UN Security Management System
UNSOM	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSSC	UN System Staff College
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	UN Volunteers
UN-Women	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	UN World Tourism Organization
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UPU	Universal Postal Union

W

WEDF	World Export Development Forum
WEOG	Western European and Other states group
WFP	World Food Programme
WGC	Working Group on Communications
WGS	Working Group on Situations
WHC	World Heritage Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMDs	Weapons of mass destruction
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



INDEX

INDEX

Bold entries denote the main reference to the organisation.

A

-
- Abyei region (Sudan) 119–20, 212
- ACABQ **26–28**, 77, 80–81, 180, 182, 197
- ACC 196
- ACPR 174
- Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 **52**
- Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards **39–40**
- Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean **51**
- 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 **70**
- Ad Hoc Scale of Assessment for Peacekeeping Budgets **413–15**
- 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 **71–72**
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa **95**
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly **73**, 219
- ADB 319, **402–04**
- ADF (Africa) 398
- ADF (Asia) 403
- administration and management 197
- administration of justice 82–83, 220
- Administrative Committee on Coordination 196
- ADN 189
- ADR 189
- Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters **74**, 281
- Advisory bodies, General Assembly 74–76
- Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR), ESCAP 174
- Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions **26–28**, 77, 80–81, 180, 182, 197
- Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development 153
- Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law **75**
- Advisory Group of Experts 130
- AfCFTA 398
- AfDB Group **398–99**
- Afghanistan 101, 103, 122–23, 213
- Africa 209, 210, 311–12, 330
- African Union 172–73
- Central Africa 123
- conflict prevention and resolution 95
- development 398–99
- Economic Commission for **172–73**
- Great Lakes Region 117, 211
- people of African descent 38, 43
- Sahel 128, 129, 212
- Special Adviser **232**
- Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General 210–12
- West Africa 128, 212
- African Continental Free Trade Area 398
- African Development Bank Group **398–99**
- African Development Fund 398
- African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone 374
- African Union 95, 119, 128, 172, 209, 210, 231, 399
- African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur **119**, 212
- ageing see older persons
- Agenda 2063 232
- Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030) see development, sustainable
- Agreement between the UN and USA regarding UN Headquarters 55
- Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade 329
- Agreement on the Application of Sanitary

and Phytosanitary Measures 329
 agriculture 325–29, 358–60
 Aid for Trade 360, 392
 AIDS 276–78
 Air Navigation Commission 342
 air transport 341–42
 ALACOPP 345
 albinism 43
 Alliance of Civilizations 214
 Al-Qaida 100, 101–02, 103, 108
 Americas
 Development Bank 319, **400–02**
 Special and Personal Representatives,
 Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-
 General 212
 see also Caribbean; Latin America
 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring
 Team 102, 103
 animals 312–13, 315
 Annan, Kofi 88, 279
 APCICT 174
 APCTT 174
 APDIM 174
 Appeals Tribunal, UN 82–83
 arbitrary detention 43
 arms embargoes *see* sanctions
 artistic works 357, 358
 Asia 173–75
 Central 124
 Development Bank 402–04
 Special and Personal Representatives,
 Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-
 General 213
 Western 178–79
 Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund 403
 Asian and Pacific Centre for the
 Development of Disaster Information
 Management 174
 Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of
 Technology 174
 Asian and Pacific Training Centre for
 Information and Communications
 Technology for Development 174
 Asian Development Bank **402–04**
 Asian Development Fund 403
 Assessment Reports (IPCC) 304
 atomic energy 374–80
 atomic radiation 67–68
 atrocity crimes 238

AU 172–73
 audits 76–78
 aviation 341–43

B

Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support
 and Capacity-building 263
 ballistic missiles 106
 banks and banking 368–72, 398–405
 Basel Convention on the Control of
 Transboundary Movements of Hazardous
 Wastes and their Disposal 307, 308
 Basel Protocol on Liability and
 Compensation for Damage Resulting
 from the Transboundary Movements of
 Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 308
 BBNJ **70**
 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
 (BPFA) 258
 Belarus 42
 belief, freedom of 45
 Berne Convention for the Protection of
 Literary and Artistic Works 357
 bin Laden, Osama 101
 biological diversity 70–72, 310–11
 biological weapons 98, 236, 237
 biosafety 310
 Board of Auditors **77**, 78, 217
 Boko Haram 123
 Bonn Convention on the Conservation of
 Migratory Species of Wild Animals 315
 Bretton Woods Conference (1944) 369, 372
 Budget and Scales of Assessment **408–15**
 ad hoc scale of assessment for UN
 peacekeeping budgets **413–15**
 scales of assessment **410–12**
 UN budget **408–10**
 Burundi 48, 50, 123, 129, 210, 224
 business enterprises 36–37, 41, 43

C

C24 **64–65**
 C34 **61–63**
 CAC **329–30**
 CAAC **94**
 Cambodia 42, 382–83
 Cameroon Nigeria Mixed Commission 128
 CANWFZ Treaty 374

- Caribbean, the 176–78, 400–02
- Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee 177
- Caribbean Development Bank **404–05**
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 310, 311
- CAT **286–87**
- CBD **310–11**
- CCO **278**
- CCPCJ 144, **168–70**, 279
- CD **60–61**
- CDB **404–05**
- CDCC 177
- CDP **186–87**
- CEB **196–97**, 197, 198, 216, 250, 281
- CED **297**
- CEDAW 258, **288–89**
- CELADE 177
- CEMAC 123
- Central Africa 123
- Central African Republic 42, 109, 121–22, 210
- Central Asia 124
- Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization 174
- CEPA **191–92**
- CEPAL *see* ECLAC
- CERD **291–92**
- CESCR 191, **289–90**
- CFA 274
- Charter of the UN 12, 63, 138, 200, 202, 206, 216
- chemical weapons 60, 98, 385–86
- chemicals 188–90, 308–09, 318, 386, 391
 - ‘Purple Book’ 190
- children
 - and armed conflict 94, 209, 214, 232
 - emergency assistance to 242
 - pornography 45
 - prostitution 45
 - protection 240
 - rights 293–94
 - sale of 45
 - trafficking in 46
 - violence against 209, 215, 234
- Children’s Fund, UN **242–47**
- CITES **312–13**
- cities *see* UN-Habitat
- CLCS **298–99**
- climate change 304–06, 313–15, 318
- CMS 315
- CMW **292–93**
- CND **144–47**, 168
- CNMC 128
- Codex Alimentarius Commission **329–30**
- Collaborative Partnership on Forests 171
- Colombia **124**, 212
- colonial countries and peoples,
 - independence 64–65
- Commission for India and Pakistan 113
- Commission for Social Development **164–67**
- Commission of Inquiry on Burundi **48**
- Commission of Inquiry on the 2018 protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory **50**
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 144, **168–70**, 278, 279, 283
- Commission on Human Rights 28, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39
- Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan **47**
- Commission on Human Settlements 270
- Commission on International Trade Law (UN) **84–85**
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs **144–47**, 168, 278, 391
- Commission on Population and Development **148–51**
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development **152–55**
- Commission on Sustainable Development 69, 153, 155
- Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf **298–99**
- Commission on the Status of Women **156–60**
- Commissions (Security Council) 129–32
- Committee Against Torture **286–87**
- Committee for Development Planning 186
- Committee for Development Policy **186–87**
- Committee for Programme and Coordination **179–82**

- Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (UNCCD) 312
- Committee for the UN Population Award **256**
- Committee of 24 **64–65**
- Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations **278**
- Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting 94
- Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management **195**
- Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters **184–85**
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration **191**
- Committee of Experts on Rules of Procedure 94
- Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals **188–90**
- Committee of Permanent Representatives (UNEP) 263, 264
- Committee of Permanent Representatives (UN-Habitat) 270
- Committee on Conferences **52–53**
- Committee on Contributions **27–28**, 410
- Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters 94
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 191, **289–90**
- Committee on Enforced Disappearances **297**
- Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes 274
- Committee on Information **53–55**
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations **182–84**
- Committee on Relations with the Host Country **55–56**
- Committee on Science and Technology (UNCCD) 312
- Committee on Science and Technology for Development 153
- Committee on the Admission of New Members 94
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women **288–89**
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination **291–92**
- Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People **56–58**, 224
- Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space **58–60**
- Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families **292–93**
- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities **294–95**
- Committee on the Rights of the Child **293–94**
- compensation 131–32, 308
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Preparatory Commission **389–90**
- Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, World (2001) 38, 39
- Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities **295**
- Conference on Disarmament **60–61**, 237, 385
- Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, UN World (2005) 228
- Conference on Environment and Development (1992) 155, 190, 310, 313
- Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) 155, 263
- Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm) 263, 315
- Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names 194
- Conference on Trade and Development 153, **247–48**, 392
- conferences
 - Committee on **52–53**
 - management 218–19
- conflict prevention and resolution 95
- conservation 70, 71, 315, 316, 335, 365–66
- consumer protection 329
- continental shelf 298
- Convention against Corruption 278
- Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 391
- Convention against Torture and other

- Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 286, 287
- Convention against Transnational Organised Crime 278
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage 335
- Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization 357
- Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 357
- Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works 357
- Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 306–07
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency 375
- Convention on Biological Diversity **310–11**, 317–18
- Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons 237
- Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage 375
- Convention on Climate Change, UN Framework 71, 304, **313–15**
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident 375
- Convention on International Civil Aviation 341
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora **312**
- Convention on Nuclear Safety 375
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances 391
- Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage 375
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 315
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 258, 288
- Convention on the International Maritime Organization 353
- Convention on the Law of the Sea 69, 71, 231, 298, 299, 302
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 239
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 353
- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN 55
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction 385
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 294, 295
- Convention on the Rights of the Child 235, 293
- Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States 372
- Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) **316**
- Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa 230, **311–12**, 318
- Convention, International *see* International Convention
- Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action 164
- COPUOS **58–60**
- copyright 357
- corruption 278, 279, 401
- Côte d'Ivoire 111
- Counter Terrorism Centre 236
- counter-terrorism 52, 96–97, 209, 235–36, 278–79, 283
- Counter-Terrorism Committee **96–97**
- Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate 97
- CPC **179–82**
- CPD **148–51**
- CPF 171
- CPR (UNEP) 263, 264
- CPR (UN-Habitat) 270
- CRC **293–94**
- Credentials Committee **26**
- CRIC 312
- crime 380–83
 - and drugs 278–79
 - crimes against humanity 46, 79, 238, 239
 - prevention and criminal justice 168–70
 - research 283
 - tribunals 96, 132–33
 - war 238, 239
- CRPD **294–95**

CSAM 174
 CSD 155
 CSocD **164–67**
 CST (UNCCD) 312
 CSTD **152–55**
 CSW **156–60**
 CTBTO **389–90**
 CTC **96–97**
 CTED 97
 cultural heritage and property 335, 365–67
 cultural rights 43, 44, 191, 289–90
 CWC 386, 387
 cyber security 283
 Cyprus 113–14, 213

D

Da'esh see ISIL
 dangerous goods 188–89
 Darfur region (Sudan) 105, 119, 212
 DDPA **38**
 death penalty 296
 debt, foreign 44
 Decent Work Agenda 319
 Declaration and Plan of Action on
 International Cooperation towards an
 Integrated and Balanced Strategy to
 Counter the World Drug Problem 144
 decolonisation 64, 224, 268
 democracy 37, 88, 125
 Democracy Fund (UN) **88**
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 42,
 106, 134, 390
 Democratic Republic of the Congo 104,
 116–17, 211
 Kasai region 49, 50
 Department for General Assembly and
 Conference Management 207, **218–19**
 Department of Disarmament Affairs 237
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs
 149, 155, 195, 207, **217–18**
 Department of Global Communications 53,
 207, **219**
 Department of Humanitarian Affairs 225
 Department of Management Strategy, Policy
 and Compliance 207, **220**, 221
 Department of Operational Support 207,
220–21

Department of Peace Operations 207–08,
221–22, 223
 Department of Peacekeeping Operations
 221, 223
 Department of Political Affairs 223
 Department of Political and Peacebuilding
 Affairs 122, 208, 222, **223–24**
 Department of Public Information 219
 Department of Safety and Security 208, **224**
 DESA 207, **217–18**
 desertification **311–12**, 318
 developing countries 148, 152, 184–85, 210,
 237, 242, 353, 357, 358, 360, 363, 370,
 371
 development 186–87, 247–48, 251
 agricultural 358–59
 Asia and the Pacific 173–74, 178–79
 economic 256, 371, 392, 398
 Africa 172–73
 Asia 173–74
 Europe 175–76
 Latin American and Caribbean 176–77,
 237, 359, 400
 Pacific 173–74
 sustainable 392
 Western Asia 178–79
 finance and investment 358–59, 368–72,
 398–405
 goals 174, 177, 191, 198, 217, 218, 242, 251,
 255, 358
 industrial 360–61
 right to 37–38, 43
 rural 358
 social 164, 173–74, 178–79, 284
 sustainable 115–56, 249–50
 goals 88, 143, 251
 High-Level Advisory Board on 186
 High-Level Political Forum on 143,
155–56
 Sustainable Energy for All 215
 urban 269–70
 Development Cooperation Forum 143
 DGACM 207, **218–19**
 DGC 207, **219**
 digital cooperation 214
 disabilities 43, **294–95**
 disappearances 48, **297**
 disarmament 60–61, 66–67, 74, 209,
 236–37, 280–81, 385
 disasters 274
 risk reduction 209, 215, 228–29

discrimination 45
 in housing 44
 racial 38, 39, 40, 45, 291
 against women 46, 288
 displaced persons 44
 Division for Palestinian Rights 56, **58**
 DMSPC 207, **220**
 DMZ 134
 documentation 94, 219
 Doha Amendment (Kyoto Protocol) 314
 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur 119
 DOS 207, **220–21**
 DPA 223
 DPI 219
 DPO 207–08, **221–22**, 223, 224
 DPKO 221
 DPPA 122, 208, 222, **223–24**
 DPRK 42, 106, 134, 390
 drought **311–12**
 drugs, illicit, narcotic, psychotropic 144–45,
 278–79, 390–91
 DSS 208, **224**
 Durban Declaration and Programme of
 Action **38**

E

Earth Summit (1992) 155, 310, 313
 EBRD 319
 ECA **172–73**
 ECAFE 174
 ECCAS 123
 ECCC **382–83**
 ECLAC **176–78**
 economic affairs 217–18
 Economic and Social Commission for
 Western Asia **178–79**
 Economic and Social Council **137–98**
 charter provisions 138
 expert bodies 184–95
 functional commissions 144–72
 membership 138–42
 regional commissions 172–79
 sessions and officers 143–44
 standing committees 179–84
 subsidiary bodies 144–98
 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far
 East 174
 Economic Commission for Latin America

 and the Caribbean **176–78**
 Economic Commission for Western Asia 178
 Economic Community of Central African
 States 123
 Economic Community of West African States
 125, 128
 economic rights 44, 191, 289–90
 economic trends 373
 ECOSOC **137–98**
 ECOWAS 125, 128
 ECWA 178
 EDG 226
 education 215, 247, 330–35
 right to 43
 Emergency Directors Group 226
 Emergency Relief Coordinator 225, 226
 EMRIP **34–35**
 endangered species 312–13
 enforced disappearances 48, **297**
 environment 263–64, 306–18
 marine 70–72, 303, 353–56
 environmental bodies 303–19
 EOSG 206, **216–67**
 EPTA 251
 ERC 225, 226
 Eritrea 42, 100–01, 111
 ESCAP **173–75**
 ESCWA **178–79**
 EULEX 116
 Europe 175–76
 Special and Personal Representatives,
 Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-
 General 213
 European Agreement Concerning the
 International Carriage of Dangerous Goods
 by Inland Waterways 189
 European Agreement Concerning the
 International Carriage of Dangerous Goods
 by Rail 189
 European Agreement Concerning the
 International Carriage of Dangerous Goods
 by Road 189
 European Bank for Reconstruction and
 Development 319
 European Union Rule of Law Mission in
 Kosovo 116
 ExCom 266
 executions 44

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
206, **216–17**
expenses, apportionment of 27
expert bodies 77–88, 184–95
Expert Mechanism on the Rights of
Indigenous Peoples **34–35**, 192
explosive hazards 222
extractive industries 34, 184, 185
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of
Cambodia **382–83**
extremism 97, 235

F

family planning 255
FAO **325–28**, 171, 274, 309
FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission
329
FARC-EP 124
fauna and flora, wild 312–13, 315
Field Support Service 224
finance 215, 256–57, 368–73, 398–405
firearms, trafficking in 278, 279
fish stocks 302
food 44, 274, 325–29, 358
 additives 329
 hunger 274
 nutrition 242, 274, 325, 358
 standards 329
Food and Agriculture Organization **325–28**,
171, 274, 309
foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) 97, 101, 102,
108
forests 170–71
 deforestation 318
Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and
the Rule of Law **37**
Forum on Minority Issues **35**
fraud 230, 401
freedom 28, 33, 138
 of opinion and expression 44
 of peaceful assembly and association 44
 of religion 45, 138
Fukushima nuclear power plant accident 67,
390
funds, programmes and bodies of the UN
242–80

G

GATT 392
Gaza 50, 65, 268
GEF 263, 264, 307, 309, 311, 312, 314,
317–19, 360
gender issues 45, 128, 157, 242, 247, 255,
258, 284, 330, 394, 403
gender-based violence 119, 127, 233
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 392
General Assembly **12–88**, 218–19
 advisory bodies 74–76
 charter provisions 12
 current regional groups 15–17
 expert bodies 77–88
 inter-governmental bodies 28–50, 51–73
 Main Committees 23–25
 membership 12–17
 office holders 23–25
 procedural committees 25–26
 revitalization of the work of 72
 rules governing sessions 17
 sessions and officers 17–22
 sessions and presidents since 1946 18–21
 special sessions 17
 standing committees 26–28
 structure 22–28
 subsidiary and ad hoc bodies 28–50
General Committee **25**
genocide 96, 215, 238–39
geographical indications 357
geographical names, standardization 194
geospatial information management 195
GHS Sub-Committee 188, **190–91**
Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy 97, 236
Global Environment Facility 263, 264, 307,
309, 311, 312, 314, **317–19**, 360
Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
171
Global Forest Goals 171
Global Mechanism (GM) 312
Global Service Centre (DOS) 221
Globally Harmonized System of Classification
and Labelling of Chemicals 188–90
Gore, Al 304
governance and public administration 191
greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 304–05,
307, 313–14
Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen **49**
Group of Experts on Explosives 189
Group of Independent Eminent Experts
38–39

Guinea-Bissau 109, 124–25, 211
 Gulf of Guinea Commission 123, 128
 Guterres, António 206, 216, 249

H

Haiti **117–18**, 212
 hazardous substances and wastes 44, 189, **307–10**
 Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Regional meetings **148**
 health 44, 329, **336–41**
 and the environment 67, 308–09, 317
 mental 44, 226
 sexual and reproductive 255
 heritage 34, 101, 335–36, 365–66
 High Commissioner for Human Rights 32, 37, 39, 41–42, 49, 208, **229**, 234
 High Commissioner for Refugees 265–66, 267
 High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation 216
 High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development 186
 High-Level Committee on Management 196, **197**
 High-Level Committee on Programmes 196, **198**
 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 143, **155–56**, 218
 HIV/AIDS 276–78
 HLCM 196, **197**
 HLCP 196, **198**
 HONLEA **148**
 host country (UN) 55–56
 Houthi militia 129
 HRC **28–30**
 HRCAC **32–33**
 Hudaydah Agreement 128–29, 214

human rights 28–50, 65, 73, 138, 155–56, 208, 229, 239
 and business 36–37, 43
 Commission on, former 28, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39
 treaty bodies 286–97
 World Conference on 236
 Human Rights Committee **296**
 Human Rights Council **28–30**
 Advisory Committee **32–33**
 commissions of inquiry, commissions on human rights, fact-finding missions and other investigations 46–50
 Complaint Procedure 29, **33–34**
 mechanisms of 32–37
 Special Procedures **41–46**
 Special rapporteurs, independent experts and working groups 42–46
 thematic working groups 37–41
 human settlements 269–70
 humanitarian affairs 143, 208, 225–28
 humanitarian assistance 226–28
 hunger *see* food
 Hyogo Framework for Action 228

I

IAAC **76**
 IAEA **374–80**
 IAF 171
 IASC **226–28**
 IBRD **369**
 ICAO **341–43**
 ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air 189
 ICC **380–82**
 ICCROM **365–67**
 ICGLR 123
 ICJ **202–03**
 ICOM 366
 ICOMOS 366
 ICPD 148–49, 255
 ICSC **78–79**, 197
 ICSID **372**
 ICT 197, 219, 346
 ICTR 96, 132
 ICTY 95–96, 132
 IDA **370**, 371
 IDB Group **400–02**

- IDB Invest **401**
- IDB Lab **401**
- IDF 114
- IEE **38–39**
- IFAD **358–60**
- IFC **370–71**
- IFRC 227
- IGAD 118
- IGF 215
- IIC 400, **401**
- IIIM **47**
- ILC **79–80**
- ILO **319–24**
- ILPES 177
- IMCO 353
- IMF **372–74**
- IMFC 373, 374
- IMO 189, **353–56**
- IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 189
- IMS 390
- INCB **390–92**
- Independent Audit Advisory Committee **76**
- Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic **46–47**
- Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar **48**
- INDES 400, **402**
- India 112, 113
- indigenous peoples 34–35, 44, 192–94
- industrial chemicals 308, 309
- industrial designs 357
- industrial development 360–62
- Industrial Development Board (UNIDO) 361
- industrial property 357, 358
- Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions **94**
- Informal Working Group on International Tribunals **95–96**
- information
 - disarmament 74
 - public 53–55, 219
- information and communications technology 197, 219, 346
- inspectors 81–82
- Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean **402**
- INTAL **402**
- intellectual property 357
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee 225, **226–28**, 265
- Interagency Working Group on UN Sanctions 100
- Inter-American Development Bank Group **400–02**
- Inter-American Institute for Economic and Social Development **402**
- Inter-American Investment Corporation 400, **401**
- Inter-Departmental Task Force on African Affairs 232
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development 118
- Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development 153
- 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 (BBNJ) **70**
- Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization 353
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change **304–06**
 - special reports 304
- Inter-governmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action **38**
- Internal Justice System, UN 83
- internally displaced persons (IDPs) *see* displaced persons
- International Arrangement on Forests 171
- International Atomic Energy Agency **374–80**
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development **369**
- International Carriage of Dangerous Goods 189
- International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes **372**
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property **365–67**
- International Civil Aviation Organization **341–43**
- International Civil Service Commission

78–79, 197

International Conference on Population and Development 148–49, 255

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region 123

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 297

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants 393

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 52

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 52

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 52

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 39, 291

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 292

International Council of Museums 366

International Council on Monuments and Sites 366

International Court of Justice **202–03**

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 296

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 191, 289, 290

International Criminal Court **380–82**

International Criminal Police Organization 391

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda 96, 132

International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–24) 38

International Development Association **370, 371**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 227, 228

International Finance Corporation **370–71**

International Fund for Agricultural Development **358–60**

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

47

International Institute of Agriculture 325

International Labour Conference 320

International Labour Organization **319–24**

international law 47, 48, **75, 79–80**, 202, 283, 380–81
see also law of the sea

International Law Commission **79–80**, 230

International Law Fellowship Programme 75

International Maritime Organization 189, **353–56**
Dangerous Goods Code 189

International Meteorological Organization 349

International Monetary and Financial Committee 373, 374

International Monetary Fund **372–74**

International Monitoring System 390

International Narcotics Control Board **390–92**

international order 44

International Organization for Migration **394–96**

International Plant Protection Convention 329

International Seabed Authority **299–302**

International Security Force in Kosovo 116

international solidarity 45

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 228

International Support Mission to the Central African Republic 121

International Team of Experts on the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo **49**

International Telecommunication Union **346–48**

International Telegraph Union 346

international trade 84–85, 230, 247–48, 392–94

International Trade Centre **392–93**

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea **302–03**

International Tribunals 95–96, **132–33**

International Union for Conservation of Nature 316

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants **393–94**

International Water Management Institute 316
 International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 363
 Internet Governance Forum 215
 INTERPOL 391
 intolerance 38–39
 investment 368–72
 disputes 372
 see also Regional Development Banks
 Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission 248
 Investments Committee 80–81
 involuntary disappearances 43
 IOM **394–96**
 IPCC **304–06**
 IPPC 329
 Iran 42, 111
 Iraq 104, 125, 214
 ISA **299–302**
 ISCR 366
 ISDR 228
 ISIL (Da'esh) 100, 101–02, 103, 125
 Islamic Republic of Iran *see* Iran
 Israel 65, 87, 114–15, 126
 Israel Defense Forces 114
 Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements 270
 Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries 237
 Istanbul World Postal Strategy 344
 Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro 366
 ITC **392–93**
 ITLOS **302–03**
 ITU **346–48**
 IUCN 316
 IWMI 316

J

JAG 392
 Janjaweed militias 105
 JBVVM 120
 JECFA 329
 JEMRA 329
 JIU **81–82**, 180, 197

JMPR 329
 Joint Advisory Group (International Trade Centre) 392
 Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism 120
 Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management 375
 Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives 329
 Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Microbiological Risk Assessment 329
 Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues 329
 Joint Inspection Unit **81–82**, 180, 197, 217
 Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention 375
 Joint Staff Pension Board 80, 85–86
 Joint Staff Pension Fund 80, **85–86**
 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS 255, **276–78**
 judges 82–83, 132–33, 135–36, 202–03, 302–03, 380–85
 independence of 44
 justice 46, 82–83, 117, 168, 202–03, 234, 279
 research 283

K

Kampuchea *see* Cambodia
 Kashmir 113
 Kazakhstan 124
 KFOR 116
 Korea, armistice agreement 133–34
 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 42, 106, 134, 390
 Korea, Republic of 133–34
 Kosovo 116, 213
 Kuwait 104, 125, 131–32
 Kyoto Protocol 304, **313–15**
 Kyrgyzstan 124

L

labour 319–20
 Lake Chad Basin Commission 123, 128
 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

70, 210, 237–38
last mile finance models 256, 257
Latin America 176–78, 400–02
Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning 177
Latin American Association of Private Posts and Postal Operators 345
Latin American Demographic Centre 177
Latin American Nuclear Weapon Free Zone 374
law, rule of 37, 207, 215, 222, 234, 279, 283
see also international law; Office of Legal Affairs
Law of the Sea 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 231
treaty bodies 298–303
see also UNCLOS
LCBC 123, 128
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) 70, 178, 186–87, 210, 237–38, 256, 257, 282, 410, 413
Lebanon 105, 112, 114–15, 126, 135–36, 214
Legal and Technical Commission (ISA) 300
leprosy 45
Liberia 111
Library Endowment Fund 80
Libya 50, 108, 126, 211
Lima Declaration 360
literary works 357, 358
Lord's Resistance Army 123
LTC (ISA) 300
Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement 116

M

.....
MAG 215
Mali 42, 111, 120–21, 211
management 197, 207, 217, 220, 222
Management Committee (Secretariat) 217
Management Performance Board (Secretariat) 217
Mano River Union 128
Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries 184
maritime security 353
mercenaries 45
mercury and mercury compounds 317

meteorology 304, **348–49**, 390
Middle East 267–68
drug traffic 148
peace process 127, 213
Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General 213–14
see also UNTSO
MIF 400, 401
MIGA 368, **371–72**
migrants and migration 45, 266, 292, 394–96
smuggling of migrants 278, 279
Military Armistice Commission 134
Military Staff Committee **96**
Minamata Convention on Mercury 317, 318
mines (explosive) 222–223, 236
land mines 236
minority issues 35, 45
MINUJUSTH **117–18**, 212
MINURSO **115**, 212
MINUSCA 109, **121–22**, 210
MINUSMA **120–21**, 211
MINUSTAH 117
MISCA 121
Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries 184, 185
Monitoring Team (sanctions) 102, 103
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 306–07
MONUC 116
monuments 366
MONUSCO 104, **116–17**, 211
Morocco 115
MPTF 234
Multilateral Investment Fund 400, 401
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency 368, **371–72**
Multi-Partner Trust Fund 234
Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group of the Internet Governance Forum 215
munitions 222, 236
museums 366
Myanmar 42, 48, 213

N

.....
Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary

Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 310
 Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Sharing Arising from their Utilization 310, 311
 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the UN Environment Programme 263
 narcotic substances *see* drugs
 N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement 105
 Near East 68, 267–68
 NEPAD 232, 398
 New Partnership for Africa's Development 232, 398
 NGOs 182
 Nigeria Trust Fund 398
 Nobel Peace Prize 304
 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) 182
 HIV/AIDS 277–78
 Non-Self-Governing Territories 64, 200
 North Korea *see* Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
 NPT 374
 NSGTs 64
 NTF 398
 Nuclear Applications and Technical Cooperation programmes 375
 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 374
 nuclear technology 374, 375
 conventions 375
 damage 375
 nuclear terrorism 52
 nuclear testing 389–90
 nuclear weapons 60, 66–67, 98, 104, 106, 111, 375, 389, 390
 nuclear weapon free zones 374

O

OAJ 83
 oceans 69–71, 231, 299–303, 353–56
 Indian Ocean 51
see also Law of the Sea; UNCLOS
 OCHA 208, **225**
 OCT 209, **235–36**
 Occupied Palestinian Territory *see* Palestine
 OECD 308, 359
 Office at Geneva 210
 Office at Nairobi 210
 Office at Vienna 210
 Office for Disarmament Affairs 209, **236–37**
 Office for Disaster Risk Reduction **228–29**
 Office for Outer Space Affairs **58**
 Office for Partnerships **88**
 Office for Project Services **279–80**
 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 208, **225**
 Office for West Africa 128
 Office for West Africa and the Sahel 123, **128**
 Office in Belgrade 213
 Office in Mali 121
 Office of Administration of Justice 83
 Office of Counter-Terrorism 209, **235–36**
 Office of Institutional Integrity 401
 Office of Internal Oversight Services 76, 208, 217, **230**
 Office of Legal Affairs 208, **231**
 Office of Staff Legal Assistance 83
 Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Countries and Small Island Developing States 210, **237–38**
 Office of the Ombudsperson 100
 Office of the Special Adviser on Africa 209, **232**
 Office of the Special Envoy to the Sahel 128
 Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict 209, **232–33**
 Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict 209, **233–34**
 Office of the Special Representative of the

- Secretary-General on Violence against Children 209, 216, **235**
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights 32, 37, 41, 50, 208, **229**
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees **265–67**
- Office of the UN Security Coordinator 224
- Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process **127**
- Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon **126**
- Office on Drugs and Crime 103, 125, 144, 168, 209, **278–79**
- Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect **238–39**
- Office to the African Union 209, 210
- OHCHR 32, 37, 41, 50, 208, 227, **229**, 234
- OHCHR Investigation on Libya 50
- OII 401
- OIOS 76, 208, **230**
- OLA 208, **231**
- older persons 45, 73
- ombudsperson 100
- OPAC 293
- OPCW **385–89**
- OPEC 359
- Open-ended Inter-governmental Working Group on a United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas **40–41**
- 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 **40**
- Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights **41**
- Open-ended Working Group on Ageing for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons **73**
- Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council **73**
- Operational Satellite Applications Programme 282
- OPIC 293
- OPSC 293
- Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage 375
- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 287
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure 293
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 288
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict 293
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 294

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography 293

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 290

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 308, 359

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 116

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons **385–89**

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries 359

OSAA 209, 210, **231**

OSCE 116

OSES 128

OSLA 83

OSRSG-CAAC 209, **332–33**

OSRSG-SVC 209, **233–34**

OSRSG-VAC 209, 216, **235**

outer space 58–60, 66–67

oversight services 76, 208, 217, 230

ozone layer **306–07**, 318

Ozone Secretariat **306–07**

P

Pacific 173–75

Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers of the Secretary-General **210–16**

Pakistan 112, 113, 213

Palestine 42, 50, 56–58, 65, 87, 112, 114, 127, 213, 214, 267–68

Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory 87

see also Gaza

Palestine Liberation Organization 114, 127, 213

Palestinian Authority 127, 213

Palestinian people 56–58, 65, 68, 267

Panel of External Auditors 78

Paris Agreement 304, **313–14**

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 357

partnerships 88

Patent Cooperation Treaty 357

patents 357

PBC (Peacebuilding Commission) **129–31**

PBC (Unido) 361

PBSO 223

PCB 276, 277, 278

PCT 357

peacebuilding 208, 223–24

Peacebuilding Commission **129–31**

Peacebuilding Support Office 223

peaceful assembly and association, freedom of 44

peacekeeping 61–62, 95, 112–22, 221, 222, 223

UN budgets 413–15

Permanent Court of Arbitration 202–03

pesticides 308, 309, 329

plants

new varieties 393

wild 312–13

PLO 114, 127, 213

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem 144

Political Missions 122–29

pollution

maritime 353, 354

mercury 317

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) 309, 318

population 148–49, 255, 256

pornography 45, 293

Postal Operations Council 344, 345

postal services 344–45

poverty 36, 45, 251, 256–57, 358

Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization **389–90**

privacy 45

procedural questions 94

programme and coordination 179–80

Programme Coordinating Board 278

programmes 198

Programme of Action for the Small Island Developing States 237

project services 279–80

Protocol on Illicit Manufacturing of and

Trafficking in Firearms 278
 Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants 278
 Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, especially
 Women and Children 278
 psychotropic substances *see* drugs
 public administration 191
 public information *see* information
 punishment 46, 286, 287

Q

Qadhafi, Muammar 108

R

racism and racial discrimination 38–40, 45,
 239, 291
 radiological weapons 61
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands **316**
 Recognised Funds and Programmes of the
 UN 242–76
 Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement 225
 reforms, special adviser on 215
 refugees 265–67, 394–95
 Kosovo 116
 Palestine 65, 68, 267–68
 Regional Conference on Population and
 Development in Latin America and the
 Caribbean 177
 Regional Conference on Social Development
 in Latin America and the Caribbean 177
 Regional Conference on Women in Latin
 America and the Caribbean 177
 Regional Development Banks 398–405
 Regional meetings of Heads of National
 Drug Law Enforcement Agencies **148**
 Regulations concerning the International
 Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail 189
 religion 45, 138
 Repertory of Practice of UN Organs 231
 representatives, envoys and advisers of the
 Secretary-General 210–16
 research and training institutes 280–85
 Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone
384–85
 responsibility to protect 238–39
 rights
 children 234, 293–94
 civil 296

economic, social and cultural 44, 191,
 289–90
 to an adequate standard of living 44
 to development 37–38, 43
 to education 43
 to food 44
 to freedom of opinion and expression 44
 indigenous peoples 34–35, 44
 Palestinian 56–58
 peasants and other people working in rural
 areas 40–41
 persons with disabilities 294–95
 political 296
 to privacy 45
 safe drinking water and sanitation 46
 at work 319

Rio+20 155, 263

road safety 215

Rome Statute 380–81

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed
 Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous
 Chemicals and Pesticides in International
 Trade 307, 308–09

RSCSL **384–85**

Rwanda 96, 132, 238

S

safety 208, 224

sanctions

de-listing 100, 101, 102, 103

Interagency Working Group on **100**

lists 99, 100

monitoring team 102, 103

Office of the Ombudsperson 100, **102**

Sanctions Committees 99–111

terminated 111

sanitation 46, 242

SBI 311

SBSTTA 311

Scales of Assessment 410–15

SC Res. 751 Sanctions Committee (Somalia)

100

SC Res. 1267/1989/2253 Sanctions

Committee (ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida)

100, **101–02**, 103

SC Res. 1518 Sanctions Committee (Iraq)

104

SC Res. 1521 Sanctions Committee (Liberia)

111

SC Res. 1533 Sanctions Committee

(Democratic Republic of the Congo)

104–05

SC Res. 1540 Committee (Non-proliferation
of Weapons of Mass Destruction) **98–99**

SC Res. 1566 (2004), Working Group

Established Pursuant to **95**

SC Res. 1572 Sanctions Committee (Côte
d'Ivoire) **111**

SC Res. 1591 Sanctions Committee (Sudan)

105

SC Res. 1636 Sanctions Committee

(Lebanon) **105**

SC Res. 1718 Sanctions Committee

(Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

106–07

SC Res. 1737 Sanctions Committee (Non-
proliferation – Iran) **111**

SC Res. 1970 Sanctions Committee (Libya)

108

SC Res. 1988 Sanctions Committee (Taliban)

102, **103**

SC Res. 2048 Sanctions Committee (Guinea-
Bissau) **109**

SC Res. 2127 Sanctions Committee (Central

African Republic) **109**

SC Res. 2140 Sanctions Committee (Yemen)

110

SC Res. 2206 Sanctions Committee (South

Sudan) **110**

SC Res. 2374 Sanctions Committee (Mali)

111

science 152–55, 330–35

Scientific and Technical Review Panel 316

SCSL 384–85

SCTD 363

SDGs *see* development

- Secretariat 206–40
 - charter provisions 206
 - committees 217
 - departments and offices 216–40
 - deputy secretaries-general 206
 - secretaries-general 206
 - Senior Management Group 217
 - special and personal representatives, envoys and advisers 210–16
 - structure and officers 206–16
- Secretariat for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer **306–07**
- Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions **307–10**
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity **310–11**
- Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora **312–33**
- Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals **315**
- Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands **316**
- Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury **317**
- Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa **311–12**
- Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change **313–15**
- Secretaries-General **206**
- Secretary-General 17, 55, 80, 86, 206, 207
 - appointment 12
 - Executive Office 216–17
 - oversight 230
 - reports 230
 - special and personal representatives, envoys and advisers 210–16
- security 224
- security companies 40
- Security Council 90–136
 - Ad hoc working groups 94–96
 - charter provisions 90
 - commissions 129–33
 - Counter-Terrorism Committee 96–97
 - membership 90–93
 - Military Staff Committee 96
 - other organisations 133–36
 - peacekeeping operations 112–22
 - sanctions committees 99–111
 - special political missions 122–29
 - standing committees 94
 - working groups 94
- self-determination, right to 45
- SEMG 101
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 228–29
- Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 290
- sexual orientation 45
- sexual violence, exploitation or abuse 209, 215, 232–34
- SheTrades Global 392
- Sierra Leone 384–85
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 145, 390–92
- slavery 45
- Small Island Developing States 70, 210, 237–238, 282, 370
- social affairs 217–18
- Social Commission 164
- Social Forum **36**
- social justice 319–24
- Somalia 42, 100–01, 127, 211
- Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group 101
- South Korea *see* Korea, Republic of
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone 374
- South Sudan 47, 110, 118, 119–20, 212
 - Regional Protection Force 118
- South to South Cooperation 215
- Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide 215, **238–39**
- Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect 215, **238–39**
- Special and personal representatives, envoys and advisers of the Secretary-General 210–16
- Special Committee on Decolonization **64–65**
- Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) **61–63**, 95
- Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 63–65

- Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (C24) **64–65**
 - Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 65
 - Special Development Fund 405
 - Special Political Missions 122–29
 - Special Tribunal for Lebanon **135–36**
 - Specialised agencies and other related bodies 319–96
 - other related bodies 374–96
 - specialised agencies 319–67
 - World Bank Group 368–74
 - SPMs 122–29
 - SPT **287–88**
 - SSS 224
 - staff (UN)
 - appeals 82–83
 - benefits 85
 - College 281
 - conditions 78–79
 - disputes 82–83
 - internal justice system 83
 - legal assistance 83
 - Military Staff Committee **96**
 - Ombudsman and mediation services **239–40**
 - pension fund 80, 85–86
 - retirement 85
 - security 197
 - Standing committees
 - Economic and Social Council 179–84
 - General Assembly 26–28
 - Security Council 94
 - Statistical Commission **161–63**
 - STL **135–36**
 - Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment 263, 315
 - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants **309**, 318
 - STRP 316
 - Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East 148
 - Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals 188, **190–91**
 - Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods 188, **189–90**
 - Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture **287–88**
 - Subsidiary Body on Implementation 311
 - Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice 311
 - Sudan 43, 105, 119–20
 - Syria 43, 46–47, 114, 214, 268, 386
- T**
-
- Tajikistan 124
 - Taliban 101, 102, 103
 - Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 304, 305
 - taxation 184–85
 - Taylor, Charles 384
 - TDB 247, **248**
 - TDG Sub-Committee 188, **189–90**
 - Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict **233**
 - Technical Assistance Special Fund 403
 - technology **152–55**, 174, 220–21
 - nuclear 374–75
 - space 58, 59
 - telecommunications 346
 - terrorism *see* counter-terrorism
 - TFI 305, 306
 - torture 46, 286–88
 - tourism 363–65
 - Trade and Development Board 247, **248**
 - Trade and Development Commission 248
 - trade *see* international trade
 - trade-marks 357
 - trafficking in persons 46, 278, 279
 - training institutes 280–85, 402
 - transfer pricing 184, 185
 - translation services 52, 219
 - transnational corporations 36, 41, 43, 360
 - transport of dangerous goods 188–90
 - 'Orange Book' 189
 - travel bans *see* Sanctions Committees
 - treaty and related bodies 286–319
 - environmental bodies 304–19
 - human rights treaty bodies 286–297
 - law of the sea treaty bodies 298–303

