

Appendix I

Roster of the United Nations

There were 159 Member States as at 31 December 1990.

MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION	MEMBER	DATE OF ADMISSION
Afghanistan	19 Nov. 1946	Gabon	20 Sep. 1960	Nigeria	7 Oct. 1960
Albania	14 Dec. 1955	Gambia	21 Sep. 1965	Norway	27 Nov. 1945
Algeria	8 Oct. 1962	Germany ⁴	18 Sep. 1973	Oman	7 Oct. 1971
Angola	1 Dec. 1976	Ghana	8 Mar. 1957	Pakistan	30 Sep. 1947
Antigua and Barbuda	11 Nov. 1981	Greece	25 Oct. 1945	Panama	13 Nov. 1945
Argentina	24 Oct. 1945	Grenada	17 Sep. 1974	Papua New Guinea	10 Oct. 1975
Australia	1 Nov. 1945	Guatemala	21 Nov. 1945	Paraguay	24 Oct. 1945
Austria	14 Dec. 1955	Guinea	12 Dec. 1958	Peru	31 Oct. 1945
Bahamas	18 Sep. 1973	Guinea-Bissau	17 Sep. 1974	Philippines	24 Oct. 1945
Bahrain	21 Sep. 1971	Guyana	20 Sep. 1966	Poland	24 Oct. 1945
Bangladesh	17 Sep. 1974	Haiti	24 Oct. 1945	Portugal	14 Dec. 1955
Barbados	9 Dec. 1966	Honduras	17 Dec. 1945	Qatar	21 Sep. 1971
Belgium	27 Dec. 1945	Hungary	14 Dec. 1955	Romania	14 Dec. 1955
Belize	25 Sep. 1981	Iceland	19 Nov. 1946	Rwanda	18 Sep. 1962
Benin	20 Sep. 1960	India	30 Oct. 1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Sep. 1983
Bhutan	21 Sep. 1971	Indonesia ⁵	28 Sep. 1950	Saint Lucia	18 Sep. 1979
Bolivia	14 Nov. 1945	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Oct. 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 Sep. 1980
Botswana	17 Oct. 1966	Iraq	21 Dec. 1945	Samoa	15 Dec. 1976
Brazil	24 Oct. 1945	Ireland	14 Dec. 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	16 Sep. 1975
Brunei Darussalam	21 Sep. 1984	Israel	11 May 1949	Saudi Arabia	24 Oct. 1945
Bulgaria	14 Dec. 1955	Italy	14 Dec. 1955	Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Burkina Faso	20 Sep. 1960	Jamaica	18 Sep. 1962	Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Burundi	18 Sep. 1962	Japan	18 Dec. 1956	Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Jordan	14 Dec. 1955	Singapore ⁶	21 Sep. 1965
Cambodia ¹	14 Dec. 1955	Kenya	16 Dec. 1963	Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Cameroon	20 Sep. 1960	Kuwait	14 May 1963	Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
Canada	9 Nov. 1945	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 Dec. 1955	South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Cape Verde	16 Sep. 1975	Lebanon	24 Oct. 1945	Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Central African Republic	20 Sep. 1960	Lesotho	17 Oct. 1966	Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Chad	20 Sep. 1960	Liberia	2 Nov. 1945	Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Chile	24 Oct. 1945	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 Dec. 1955	Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
China	24 Oct. 1945	Liechtenstein	18 Sep. 1990	Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Colombia	5 Nov. 1945	Luxembourg	24 Oct. 1945	Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Comoros	12 Nov. 1975	Madagascar	20 Sep. 1960	Syrian Arab Republic ³	24 Oct. 1945
Congo	20 Sep. 1960	Malawi	1 Dec. 1964	Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
Costa Rica	2 Nov. 1945	Malaysia ⁶	17 Sep. 1957	Togo	20 Sep. 1960
Côte d'Ivoire	20 Sep. 1960	Maldives	21 Sep. 1965	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Cuba	24 Oct. 1945	Mali	28 Sep. 1960	Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Cyprus	20 Sep. 1960	Malta	1 Dec. 1964	Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic ²	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritania	27 Oct. 1961	Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Denmark	24 Oct. 1945	Mauritius	24 Apr. 1968	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 Oct. 1945
Djibouti	20 Sep. 1977	Mexico	7 Nov. 1945	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 Oct. 1945
Dominica	18 Dec. 1978	Mongolia	27 Oct. 1961	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
Dominican Republic	24 Oct. 1945	Morocco	12 Nov. 1956	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct. 1945
Ecuador	21 Dec. 1945	Mozambique	16 Sep. 1975	United Republic of Tanzania ⁷	14 Dec. 1961
Egypt ³	24 Oct. 1945	Myanmar	19 Apr. 1948	United States of America	24 Oct. 1945
El Salvador	24 Oct. 1945	Namibia	23 Apr. 1990		
Equatorial Guinea	12 Nov. 1968	Nepal	14 Dec. 1955		
Ethiopia	13 Nov. 1945	Netherlands	10 Dec. 1945		
Fiji	13 Oct. 1970	New Zealand	24 Oct. 1945		
Finland	14 Dec. 1955	Nicaragua	24 Oct. 1945		
France	24 Oct. 1945	Niger	20 Sep. 1960		

MEMBER	DATE OF		DATE OF		DATE OF
	ADMISSION	MEMBER	ADMISSION	MEMBER	
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945	Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977	Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Vanuatu	15 Sep. 1981	Yemen ⁸	30 Sep. 1947	Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945	Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945	Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980

¹Formerly Democratic Kampuchea; name changed on 3 February 1990.

²Formerly Czechoslovakia; name changed on 20 April 1990.

³Egypt and Syria, both of which became Members of the United Nations on 24 October 1945, joined together—following a plebiscite held in those countries on 21 February 1958—to form the United Arab Republic. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, also resumed its separate membership in the United Nations; it changed its name to the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 1971. The United Arab Republic continued as a Member of the United Nations and reverted to the name of Egypt on 2 September 1971.

⁴Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990, the two German States (both of which became United Nations Members on 18 September 1973) united to form one sovereign State. As from that date, the Federal Republic of Germany has acted in the United Nations under the designation Germany.

⁵On 20 January 1965, Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the United Nations. By a telegram of 19 Sep-

tember 1966, it notified the Secretary-General of its decision to resume participation in the activities of the United Nations. On 28 September 1966, the General Assembly took note of that decision and the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

⁶On 16 September 1963, Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak and Singapore joined with the Federation of Malaya (which became a United Nations Member on 17 September 1957) to form Malaysia. On 9 August 1965, Singapore became an independent State and on 21 September 1965 it became a Member of the United Nations.

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

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

Appendix II

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

Charter of the United Nations

NOTE: The Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945. The Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part of the Charter.

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

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

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

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

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

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

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

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

Chapter I PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

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

Article 2

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

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

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

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

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

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

Chapter II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

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

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Chapter III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

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

Chapter IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

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

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

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

Article 12

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

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

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and x.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

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

Article 16

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

Article 17

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

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

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

Voting

Article 18

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

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

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

Article 19

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

Procedure

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23¹

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

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 24

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

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

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

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

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

Voting

Article 27²

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

Procedure

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

Article 32

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

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise

to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

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

Article 36

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

Article 37

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

Article 38

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

Chapter VII

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

Article 39

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

Article 40

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

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to

its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

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

Article 43

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

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

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

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

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

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

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

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

Article 48

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

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

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

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

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

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

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies

without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

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

Article 54

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

Chapter IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

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

- a higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

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

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61³

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

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

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 62

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

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

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

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

Article 63

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

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

Article 64

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

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

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

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

Procedure

Article 68

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

Article 69

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

Article 70

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

Article 71

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

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

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

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

Article 74

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

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

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

Article 76

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

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

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

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

Article 78

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

Article 79

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

Article 80

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

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

Article 81

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

Article 82

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

Article 83

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

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

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

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations

towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

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

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

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

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

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

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

Functions and Powers

Article 87

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

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

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

Voting

Article 89

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

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

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

Chapter XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

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

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

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

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

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

Article 99

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

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

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

Article 107

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

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

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

Article 109⁴

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Na-

tions including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

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

Chapter XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

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

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

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

[1] Amended text of Article 23, which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 23 before it was amended read as follows:

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

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

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

[2] Amended text of Article 27, which came into force on 31 August 1965.

(The text of Article 27 before it was amended reads as follows:

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

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.)

[3] Amended text of Article 61, which came into force on 24 September 1973.

(The text of Article 61 as previously amended on 31 August 1965 read as follows:

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

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

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

additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

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

[4] Amended text of Article 109, which came into force on 12 June 1968.

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

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

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

Statute of the international Court of Justice

Article 1

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

Chapter I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

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

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given

time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

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

Article 12

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

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

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

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

Article 13

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

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

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

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

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

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

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

2. The Court shall appoint its Registrar and may provide for the appointment of such other officers as may be necessary.

Article 22

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

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

Article 23

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

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

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

Article 24

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

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

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

Article 25

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

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

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

Article 26

1. The Court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases; for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications.

2. The Court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court with the approval of the parties.

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

Article 27

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

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

Article 30

1. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure.

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

Article 31

1. Judges of the nationality of each of the parties shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

2. If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Articles 4 and 5.

3. If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of these parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the case of Articles 26 and 29. In such cases, the President shall request one or, if necessary, two of the members of the Court forming the chamber to give place to the members of the Court of the nationality of the parties concerned, and, failing such, or if they are unable to be present, to the judges specially chosen by the parties.

5. Should there be several parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

6. Judges chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 17 (paragraph 2), 20, and 24 of the present Statute. They shall take part in the decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues.

Article 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions

under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

Article 33

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

Chapter II

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

Article 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

2. The Court, subject to and in conformity with its Rules, may request of public international organizations information relevant to cases before it, and shall receive such information presented by such organizations on their own initiative.

3. Whenever the construction of the constituent instrument of a public international organization or of an international convention adopted thereunder is in question in a case before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization concerned and shall communicate to it copies of all the written proceedings.

Article 35

1. The Court shall be open to the states parties to the present Statute.

2. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other states shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Security Council, but in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

3. When a state which is not a Member of the United Nations is a party to a case, the Court shall fix the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This provision shall not apply if such state is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

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

Article 37

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

Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contracting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

Chapter III
PROCEDURE

Article 39

1. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment shall be delivered in French. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment shall be delivered in English.

2. In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court shall be given in French and English. In this case the Court shall at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

3. The Court shall, at the request of any party, authorize a language other than French or English to be used by that party.

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.

Article 41

1. The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

2. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council.

Article 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.
2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

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

Article 43

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

2. The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

3. These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

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

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

Article 44

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

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

Article 45

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

Article 46

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

Article 47

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

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

Article 48

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

Article 49

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

Article 50

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

Article 51

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

Article 52

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

Article 53

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

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

Article 54

1. When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, counsel, and advocates have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

2. The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.
3. The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article 55

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

Article 56

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

Article 57

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

Article 58

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

Article 59

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

Article 60

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

Article 61

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

Article 62

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

Article 63

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

Article 64

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

Chapter IV

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 65

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

Article 66

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

Article 67

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

Article 68

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

Chapter V

AMENDMENT

Article 69

Amendments to the present Statute shall be effected by the same procedure as is provided by the Charter of the United Nations for amendments to that Charter, subject however to any provisions which the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council may adopt concerning the participation of states which are parties to the present Statute but are not Members of the United Nations.

Article 70

The Court shall have power to propose such amendments to the present Statute as it may deem necessary, through written communications to the Secretary-General, for consideration in conformity with the provisions of Article 69.

Appendix III

Structure of the United Nations

General Assembly

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

SESSIONS

Resumed forty-fourth session: 20 February- 17 September 1990.

Seventeenth special session: 20-23 February 1990.

Eighteenth special session: 23 April-1 May 1990.

Forty-fifth session:¹ 18 September-21 December 1990 (suspended).

OFFICERS

Resumed forty-fourth session and seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions

President: Joseph Nanven Garba (Nigeria).²

Vice-Presidents:³ Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Congo, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Forty-fifth session

President: Guido de Marco (Malta).⁴

Vice-Presidents:⁵ Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, France, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

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

Main Committees

Seven Main Committees have been established as follows:

Political and Security Committee (disarmament and related international security questions) (First Committee)

Special Political Committee

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee)

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

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

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed forty-fourth session

Special political Committee⁶

Chairman: Guennadi Iossifovich Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Vice-Chairmen: Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia), Charles S. Fleming (Saint Lucia).

Rapporteur: Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines).

Fifth Committee⁶

Chairman: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic).

Vice-Chairmen: Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana), Ado Vaher (Canada).

Rapporteur: Etien Ninov (Bulgaria).

Seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions⁷

First Committee

Chairman: Adriana Pulido-Santana (Venezuela) (seventeenth), Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela) (eighteenth).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Mykola Petrovich Makarevych (Ukrainian SSR) (seventeenth), Guennadi Iossifovich Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR) (eighteenth).

Second Committee

Chairman: Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia).

Third Committee

Chairman: Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso) (seventeenth), Gaëtan Rimwanguiya Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso) (eighteenth).

Fourth Committee

Chairman: Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Philippe Kirsch (Canada) (seventeenth), Thomas Hajnoczi (Austria) (eighteenth).

Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session

Chairman: Peter Hohenfellner (Austria).⁸

Vice-Chairmen: Koffi Adjoyi (Togo), Ricardo Luna (Peru), Razali Ismail (Malaysia).

Rapporteur: Anatolii Timofeyevich Oliynyk (Ukrainian SSR).

Ad Hoc Committee of the Eighteenth Special Session

Chairman: Constantine Zepos (Greece).⁹

Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia), Eduard Kukan (Czechoslovakia), Wang Baoliu (China).

Rapporteur: Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana).

Forty-fifth session¹⁰

First Committee

Chairman: Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal).

Vice-Chairmen: Ronald S. Morris (Australia), Sergei Nikolae-vich Martynov (Byelorussian SSR).

Rapporteur: Latevi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo).

Special Political Committee

Chairman: Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda).
 Vice-Chairmen: Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines), Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador).
 Rapporteur: Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden).

Second Committee

Chairman: George Papadatos (Greece).
 Vice-Chairmen: Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay).
 Rapporteur: Ryszard Rysinski (Poland).

Third Committee

Chairman: Juan O. Somavia (Chile).
 Vice-Chairmen: Jane Coombs (New Zealand), Chipso Zindoga (Zimbabwe).
 Rapporteur: Mario de León (Philippines).

Fourth Committee

Chairman: Martin Adouki (Congo).
 Vice-Chairmen: José E. Acosta-Fragachan (Venezuela), Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates).
 Rapporteur: James Loudon Kember (New Zealand).

Fifth Committee

Chairman: Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados).
 Vice-Chairmen: Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian SSR), Irmeli Mustonen (Finland).
 Rapporteur: Shamel E. Nasser (Egypt).

Sixth Committee

Chairman: Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia).
 Vice-Chairmen: Khabouji N'zaji Lukabu (Zaire), Jan-Jaap Van de Velde (Netherlands).
 Rapporteur: Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Iran).

Procedural committees

General Committee

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

Credentials Committee

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

Resumed forty-fourth session and seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions¹¹
 Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, USSR, United States, Zaire.

Forty-fifth session¹²

Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ireland, Jamaica, Nepal, Uruguay, USSR, United States.

Standing committees

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

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1990: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire); Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba); John Fox (United States); Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands); Viktor A. Vislykh (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1991: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu (Nigeria); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania); Jozsef Tar-

dos (Hungary); Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago).¹³

To serve until 31 December 1992: Carlos Casap (Bolivia); Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India); Tadanori Inomata (Japan); Ulrich Kalbitzer (Germany); Irmeir Mustonen (Finland); Yang Hushan (China).

On 21 December 1990 (dec. 45/305 B), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1990: Leonid Efimovich Bidny (USSR), Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba), John Fox (United States), Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom), M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria).

Committee on Contributions

Members:

To serve until 31 December 1990: Sayed Amjad Ali, Chairman (Pakistan); Ernesto Battisti (Italy); Alain Catta (France); Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov (USSR); Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil); Wang Liansheng (China).

To serve until 31 December 1991: Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan); John Fox (United States); Ion Gorita (Romania); Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia); Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore); Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).

To serve until 31 December 1992: Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire); Sergio Chapparo Ruiz (Chile); Peter Gregg (Australia); Atilio Norberto Molteni, Vice-Chairman (Argentina); Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania); Dimitri Rallis (Greece).

On 21 December 1990 (dec. 45/320), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1990: Sayed Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Henrik Amneus (Sweden), Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov (USSR), Jorge José Duhalde (Mexico), Ugo Sessi (Italy), Wang Liansheng (China).

Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies

The following is a list of subsidiary and ad hoc bodies functioning in 1990, including the number of members, dates of meetings/sessions in 1990, document numbers of 1990 reports (which generally provide specific information on membership), and relevant decision numbers pertaining to elections. (For other related bodies, see p. 1149.)

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Sessions: Third, New York, 15 January, 19-23 March; fourth, New York, 4 and 6 June, 17-26 September

Chairman: Gamani Corea (Sri Lanka)

Report: A/45/41

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990)

Establishment: GA res. 45/178 A (did not meet until 1991)

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Meetings: New York, 16-21 April, 2-13 July

Chairman: Daya Perera (Sri Lanka)

Membership: 45

Report: A/45/29

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Chairman: Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)

Membership: 13

Report: A/45/553

- Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
Session: Twenty-fifth, New York, 11 December
Chairman: Edward Obeng Kufuor (Ghana)
Membership: 13
Report: A/46/610 & Corr.1
- Board of Auditors
Membership: 3
Decision: GA 45/321
- Committee for the United Nations Population Award
Chairman: Jorge Montaña (Mexico)
Membership: 10 (plus 5 honorary members, the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director)
Report: A/45/278 & Corr.1
- Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
Chairman: Jan K. Eliasson (Sweden)
Membership: 5
Report: A/45/550
- Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
Sessions: Thirty-fourth, New York, 5 and 7 February; thirty-fifth, New York, 5 and 7 September
Membership: 29 (based on composition of General Committee)
- Committee on Conferences
Sessions: New York, 9-12 February (organisational), 20-29 August (substantive)
Chairman: Jaime Bazan (Chile)
Membership: 21
Report: A/45/32
Decisions: GA 45/314 A & B
- Committee on Information
Session: Twelfth, New York, 5 April-2 May
Chairman: Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria)
Membership: 74 (78 from 11 December)
Report: A/45/21
Decisions: GA 45/316 A & B
- Committee on Relations with the Host Country
Meetings: New York, 31 January, 30 April, 18 June, 10 October, 14 November
Chairman: Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)
Membership: 15
Report: A/45/26
- Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy
Session: Fifth, New York, 26 March-4 April
Chairman: Sean Fitzgerald (Ireland)
Membership: Open to all States
Report: A/45/36
- Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal)
Membership: 23
Report: A/45/35
Decision: GA 45/313
- Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Session: Thirty-third, New York, 4-14 June
Chairman: Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)
Membership: 53
Report: A/45/20
Decision: GA 45/315
- LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE
Session: Twenty-ninth, Geneva, 2-20 April
Chairman: Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)
Report: A/AC. 105/457 & Corr.1
- SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
Session: Twenty-seventh, New York, 26 February-9 March
Chairman: John H. Carver (Australia)
Report: A/AC. 105/456
- Disarmament Commission
Sessions: New York, 7-29 May (substantive); New York, 4, 19 and 28 December (organizational)
Chairman: Nana Sutresna (Indonesia)
Membership: All UN Members
Report: A/45/42
- High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
Membership: All States participating in UNDP
- Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development
Session: Did not meet in 1990
Membership: Open to all States
- ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
Session: Tenth, Zhuhai, China, 2-10 April
Membership: 28
- Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa
Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Anthony B. Nyakyi (United Republic of Tanzania)
Membership: 11
Report: A/45/43
- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change
Session: Did not meet until 1991
Membership: Open to all UN Members or members of specialized agencies
- International Civil Service Commission
Sessions: Thirty-first, New York, 5-23 March; thirty-second, Geneva, 9 July-3 August; special session, New York, 5-9 November
Chairman: Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)
Membership: 15
Report: A/45/30 & Add. 1
Decision: GA 45/324
- ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POST ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONS
Session: Fifteenth, Vienna, 2-8 May
Chairman: Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina)
Membership: 6
- International Law Commission
Session: Forty-second, Geneva, 1 May-20 July
Chairman: Jiuyong Shi (China)
Membership: 34
Report: A/45/10
- Investments Committee
Meetings: New York, 26 February, 13 September, 19 November; London, 25 June
Chairman: Braj Kumar Nehru (India)
Membership: 9
Decision: GA 45/322

Joint Advisory Group on the International
Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

Session: Twenty-third, Geneva, 23-27 April
Chairman: K. E. Nouama (Côte d'Ivoire)
Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD and all
contracting parties to GATT
Report: ITC/AG(XXIII)/122

Joint Inspection Unit

Chairman: Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)
Membership: 11
Report: A/45/34
Decision: GA 44/315 B

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH
COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Session: Forty-first, Geneva, 1-5 October
Chairman: M. Emeka Ayo Azikiwe (Nigeria)
Membership: 44
Report: A/45/12/Add.1
Decision: GA 45/319

High Commissioner Thorvald Stoltenberg

Panel of External Auditors

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

Preparatory Committee for the Eighteenth Special Session

Sessions: Second, New York, 26 February -2 March; third, New
York, 16-20 April
Chairman: Constantine Zepos (Greece)
Membership: Open to all UN Members
Report: A/S- 18/7

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference
on Environment and Development

Session: First, Nairobi, Kenya, 6-31 August
Chairman Tommy Koh (Singapore)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
or members of the specialized agencies
Report: A/45/46

Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights

Meeting: Did not meet until 1991
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
or members of the specialized agencies

Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth
Special Session of the General Assembly

Session: Second, New York, 12-14 February
Chairman: Peter Hohenfellner (Austria)
Report: A/S -17/4

Special Committee against Apartheid

Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria)
Membership: 19
Report: A/45/22

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Chairman: Zimbabwe
Membership: 9

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Chairman: Ghana
Membership: 9

Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

Meetings: New York, 7-10 May, 29 June
Chairman: Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria)
Membership: 34
Report: A/45/330
Decision: GA 45/326

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

Meetings: New York, 12 February -2 March
Chairman: Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus)
Membership: 47
Report: A/45/33
Decision: GA 45/311

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

Session: New York, 22 January, 1-20 August
Chairman: Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Membership: 24 (25 from 4 December)
Report: A/45/23
Decision: GA 45/312

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS,
INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Meetings: New York, 23 March -29 June
Chairman: Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)
Membership: 13

SUB-COMMITTEE ON SMALL TERRITORIES

Meetings: New York, 8 February -15 June
Chairman: Ghazi Jomaa (Tunisia)
Membership: 19

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

Meetings: Geneva, 8-10 January, 21-22 May, 10-13 September;
Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 24-26 May; Amman, Jordan,
27-31 May; Cairo, Egypt, 2-4 June
Chairman: Daya R. Perera (Sri Lanka)
Membership: 3
Report: A/45/576

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Meetings: Geneva, 23 April -25 May; New York, 8 October -9 November
President: Roger Pinto (France)
Membership: 7
Report: A/INF/45/7
Decision: GA 45/323

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The UNDP Governing Council acts as the Executive Board of
the Fund

Managing Director: William H. Draper III (UNDP Administrator)

United Nations Commission on International
Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Session: Twenty-third, New York, 25 June -6 July
Chairman: Michael Joachim Bonell (Italy)
Membership: 36
Report: A/45/17

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

Membership: 3
Report: A/45/382

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Sessions: Thirty-sixth (second part), Geneva, 12-23 March; sixteenth special session, Geneva, 8, 9 and 16 March; thirty seventh (first part), Geneva, 1-12 and 17 October

President: Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela) (thirty-sixth and sixteenth special), Jean-David Levitte (France) (thirty-seventh)

Membership: Open to all States members of UNCTAD (130 in 1990)

Report: A/45/15

Secretary-General of UNCTAD: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie (Ghana)

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

Session: Fourteenth, Geneva, 12-20 November

Chairman Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Gubartalla (Sudan)

Membership: 106

Report: TD/B/1281

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Meeting: Did not meet in 1990

Membership: 109

COMMITTEE ON INVISIBLES
AND FINANCING RELATED TO TRADE

Session: Thirteenth, Geneva, 5-9 February, 30 April — 8 May

Chairman: A. Kaminchia (Kenya)

Membership: 102

Reports: TD/B/1249, TD/B/1262

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

Meeting: Did not meet in 1990

Membership: 100

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

Session: Fourteenth, Geneva, 21-29 June

Chairman: Leif Asbjorn Nygaard (Norway)

Membership: 102

Report: TD/B/1264

COMMITTEE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

Meeting: Did not meet in 1990

Membership: 98

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

Session: Seventeenth, Geneva, 14-22 May

Chairman: G. M. Chipare (Zimbabwe)

Membership: Open to all UNCTAD members

Report: TD/B/1263

United Nations Council for Namibia¹⁴

Session: Special session, Windhoek, Namibia, 9-11 April

President: Peter D. Zuze (Zambia)

Membership: 31

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Sessions: Twenty-seventh, New York, 24-26 January; twenty-eighth, New York, 20-24 August

Membership: 5

Decision: GA 45/318

Director of UNIFEM: Sharon Capeling-Alakija

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Session: Second special session, Nairobi, Kenya, 1-3 August

President: I. N. Topkov (Bulgaria)

Membership: 58

Report: A/45/25

Decision: GA 45/317

Executive Director of UNEP: Mostafa Kamal Tolba

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Membership: 23 in 1990

Reports: A/45/392, A/45/634

Director of UNIDIR: Jayantha Dhanapala

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Session: Twenty-eighth, New York, 16-20 April

Chairman: Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)

Membership: 17 members, 4 ex-officio members (in 1990)

Report: A/45/14

Executive Director of UNITAR: Michel Doo Kingué

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

Sessions: Thirty-ninth (special), Rome, Italy, 21-23 February; fortieth, London, 20-29 June; forty-first (special), Geneva, 29-31 August

Chairman: E. Zador (Hungary) (UNIDO)

Membership: 33

Report: A/45/9

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

ADVISORY COMMISSION OF UNRWA

Meeting: Vienna, 30 August

Chairman: Georges Vilain XIII (Belgium)

Membership: 10

Report: A/45/13

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF UNRWA

Meetings: 14 September, 11 October

Chairman: Mustafa Aksin (Turkey)

Membership: 9

Report: A/45/645

Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Giorgio Giacomelli

United Nations Scientific Committee on
the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Session: Thirty-ninth, Vienna, 14-18 May

Chairman: K. H. Lokan (Australia)

Membership: 21

Report: A/45/319

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Membership: 12 members, 8 alternates

Decision: GA 45/325 A

United Nations University

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Sessions: Thirty-fifth, Maastricht, Netherlands, 25-29 June; thirty-sixth, Tokyo, Japan, 10-14 December

Chairman: Mihaly Simai (Hungary)

Membership: 24 (plus 3 ex-officio members and the UNU Rec-tor)

Report: E/1991/15

Rector of the University: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Session: Third, Geneva, April

Chairman: Augusto Willemsen-Díaz (Guatemala)

Membership: 5

Report: A/45/698 & Corr.1

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Session: Ninth, Geneva, 11-15 June

Chairman: Jaap Walkate (Netherlands)

Membership: 5

Report: A/45/633

World Food Council

Session: Sixteenth, Bangkok, Thailand, 21-24 May

President: Youssef Amin Wally (Egypt)

Membership: 36

Report: A/45/19

Decisions: GA 45/309 A & B

Executive Director; Gerald Ion Trant

Conferences

Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Session: Havana, Cuba, 27 August -7 September

President: Juan Escalona Reguera (Cuba)

Attendance: 127 States, plus UN offices, organs and specialized agencies, a national liberation movement, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs

Report: A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1

Second United Nations Conference on the
Least Developed Countries

Session: Paris, 3-14 September

President: Roland Dumas (France)

Attendance: 149 States, plus UN offices, bodies and specialized agencies, a national liberation movement, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs

Report: A/CONF.147/18

Security Council

The Security Council consists of 15 Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965.

MEMBERS

Permanent members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-permanent members: Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Malaysia, Romania, Yemen, Zaire.

On 1 November 1990 (dec. 45/306), the General Assembly elected Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1991, to replace Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland and Malaysia whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1990.

PRESIDENTS

The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1990:

Month	Member	Representative
January	Côte d'Ivoire	Amara Essy
February	Cuba	Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada
March	Democratic Yemen	Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal
April	Ethiopia	Tesfaye Tadesse
May	Finland	Klaus Törnudd
June	France	Pierre-Louis Blanc
July	Malaysia	Razali Ismail
August	Romania	Aurel Dragos Munteanu
September	USSR	Eduard A. Schevardnadze Yuliy M. Vorontsov
October	United Kingdom	Sir David Hannay
November	United States	James A. Baker III Thomas R. Pickering
December	Yemen	Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal

Military Staff Committee

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

Standing committees

Each of the three standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members:

Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)

Committee on the Admission of New Members

Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Peace-keeping operations and special missions

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Chief of Staff: Lieutenant-General Martin Vadset (until October), Major-General Hans Christensen (from October)

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

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Jeremiah Enright

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Oscar Héctor Camilión

Force Commander: Major-General Clive Milner

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

Force Commander: Major-General Adolf Radauer

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Force Commander: Major-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren

United Nations Good Offices Mission in,
Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)¹⁵

Representative of the Secretary-General on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan: Diego Cordovez (until January)

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan: Benon Vahe Sevan
Deputy Representative: Colonel Heikki Happonen

United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: Jan K. Eliasson
Chief Military Observer: Major-General Slavko Jovic (until November), Brigadier-General S. Anam Khan (from November) (Acting)

United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM)

Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)¹⁶

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari
Force Commander: Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand

United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)

Chief Military Observer: Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez (until December), Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie (from December) (Acting)

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Member States of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly, each for a three-year term, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter as amended in 1965 and 1973.

MEMBERS

To serve until 31 December 1990: Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1991: Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United States, Zambia.

To serve until 31 December 1992: Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, Zaire.

On 16 and 21 November 1990 (dec. 45/308 A), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1990: Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Chile, France, Germany, Guinea, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Peru, Somalia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

On 16 November (dec. 45/308 B), the Assembly elected Romania for a term until 31 December 1992 to fill the vacancy brought about by the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1990: New York, 17 January and 6-9 February.

First regular session of 1990: New York, 1-25 May.

Second regular session of 1990: Geneva, 4-27 July.

Resumed second regular session of 1990: New York, 9 November.

OFFICERS

President: Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan (India).

Vice-Presidents: John O. Burke (Ireland), Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Jorge Montaña (Mexico), Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

In addition to three regular sessional committees, the Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up other

committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

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

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

Sessional bodies

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the sessional committees of the Economic and Social Council consists of the 54 members of the Council.

First (Economic) Committee. Chairman: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria). Vice-Chairmen: George Papadatos (Greece), A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas).

Second (Social) Committee. Chairman: Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian SSR). Vice-Chairmen: Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire), Peter van Wulfften Palthe (Netherlands).

Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee. Chairman: Jorge Montaña (Mexico). Vice-Chairmen: Oldrich Hrachovina (Czechoslovakia), Adian Silalahi (Indonesia).

Functional commissions

Commission for Social Development

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)

Membership: 32

Decision: ESC 1990/212

Commission on Human Rights

Session: Forty-sixth, Geneva, 29 January -9 March

Chairman: Purificación V. Quisumbing (Philippines)

Membership: 43

Report: E/1990/22

Decision: ESC 1990/212

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Session: Forty-second, Geneva, 6-31 August

Chairman: Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia)

Membership: 26

Report: E/CN.4/1991/2

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Session: Eleventh special, Vienna, 29 January -2 February

Chairman: E. A. Babayan (USSR)

Membership: 40

Report: E/1990/24

Commission on the Status of Women

Session: Thirty-fourth, Vienna, 26 February -9 March
 Chairman: Helga Hoerz (German Democratic Republic)
 Membership: 45
 Report: E/1990/25
 Decisions: ESC 1990/207, 1990/212, 1990/291

Population Commission

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 27
 Decision: ESC 1990/212

Statistical Commission

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 24

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Session: Forty-sixth, Bangkok, Thailand, 4-13 June
 Chairman: Berenado Vunibobo (Fiji)
 Membership: 38
 Report: E/1990/40

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Session: Did not meet in 1990
 Membership: 13 (since the merger of Democratic Yemen and Yemen on 22 May)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Session: Twenty-fifth (sixteenth meeting of Conference of Ministers), Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 15-19 May
 Chairman: Mohamed Lufti Farhat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
 Membership: 51
 Report: E/1990/42

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Session: Forty-fifth, Geneva, 18-27 April and 14 December
 Chairman: Bogumil Sujka (Poland)
 Membership: 34
 Report: E/1990/41 & Add.1

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Session: Twenty-third, Caracas, Venezuela, 3-11 May
 Chairman: Miguel Rodriguez Mendoza (Venezuela)
 Membership: 41 members, 6 associate members
 Report: E/1990/43
 Decision: ESC 1990/277

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 58
 Decisions: ESC 1990/212, 1990/291

Commission on Transnational Corporations

Sessions: Sixteenth, New York, 2-11 April; special session, New York, 24 May
 Chairman: Marek Kulczycki (Poland)
 Membership: 48
 Reports: E/1990/26, E/1990/91
 Decisions: ESC 1990/207, 1990/212, 1990/291

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Sessions: Organizational, New York, 2 April; thirtieth, New York, 7 May -11 June (first part), 17-22 September (second part)
 Chairman: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)
 Membership: 34
 Report: A/45/16
 Decisions: ESC 1990/212, 1990/291, GA 45/310

Committee on Natural Resources

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 54
 Decisions: ESC 1990/212, 1990/291

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 19
 Decision: ESC 1990/212

Expert bodies

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International
Co-operation in Tax Matters

Session: Did not meet in 1990 (biennial)
 Membership: 25

Committee for Development Planning

Session: Twenty-sixth, New York, 30 April -4 May
 Chairman: Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad (Kuwait)
 Membership: 24
 Report: E/1990/27
 Decision: ESC 1990/207

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Session: Sixteenth, Geneva, 3-12 December
 Chairman: L. Grainger (United Kingdom)
 Membership: 14
 Report: ST/SG/AC.10/17

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

Session: Eleventh, Vienna, 5-16 February
 Chairman: Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia)
 Membership: 27
 Report: E/1990/31
 Decision: ESC 1990/212

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Sessions: Fourth, Geneva, 15 January -2 February; fifth, Geneva, 26 November -14 December
 Chairman: Ibrahim Ali Badawi El Sheikh (Egypt) (fourth session), Valeri I. Kouznetsov (USSR) (fifth session)
 Membership: 18
 Reports: E/1990/23, E/1991/23
 Decision: ESC 1990/212

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International
Standards of Accounting and Reporting

Session: Eighth, New York, 13-23 March
 Chairman: Asta Tjølsen (Norway)
 Membership: 34
 Report: E/C.10/1990/7
 Decisions: ESC 1990/207, 1990/212, 1990/283

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Session: Did not meet in 1990

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Sessions: Vienna, 2-4 May; New York, 22-23 October
 Chairman: The Secretary-General
 Membership: Organizations of the UN system
 Report: E/1991/42

Other related bodies

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Session: Tenth, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 12-16 February
 President: Tawheeda Osman Hadra (Sudan)

Membership: 11
Report: E/1990/34
Decision: ESC 1990/212

Director of INSTRAW: Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sessions: Regular annual, New York, 16-27 April; organizational, New York, June; special, New York, 6-7 September
Chairman: Margarita Dieguez (Mexico) (regular session), Lisbet Palme (Sweden) (special session)
Membership: 41
Reports: E/1990/28, E/ICEF/1990/14, E/ICEF/1990/17
Decisions: ESC 1990/212, 1990/291

Executive Director of UNICEF: James P. Grant

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Sessions: Organizational meeting and special session, New York, 20-23 February; thirty-seventh. Geneva, 28 May -23 June
President: Ion Popescu (Romania)

Membership: 48
Report: E/1990/29
Decision: ESC 1990/212

Administrator of UNDP: William H. Draper III

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: Keith Griffin (United Kingdom)
Membership: 10 nominated by Commission for Social Development (plus 8 others)

Director of UNRISD: Dharam Ghai

World Food Programme (WFP)

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Sessions: Twenty-ninth, Rome, 4-7 June; thirtieth, Rome, 3-7 and 14 December
Chairman: D. D. C. Don Nanjira (Kenya)
Membership: 30
Reports: WFP/CFA: 29/13, WFP/CFA: 30/7

Executive Director of WFP: James Charles Ingram

Trusteeship Council

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

Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories; As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.¹⁷

MEMBERS

Member administering a Trust Territory: United States.
Non-administering members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom.

SESSIONS

Twentieth special session: New York, 8 January 1990.

Fifty-seventh session: New York, 21 May-1 June and 28 November 1990.

OFFICERS

President: Thomas L. Richardson (United Kingdom) (twentieth special session), Anne Gazeau-Secret (France) (fifty-seventh session).
Vice-President: Ann Gazeau-Secret (France) (twentieth special session), Thomas L. Richardson (United Kingdom) (fifty-seventh session).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. February 1990

Members: Louis Amigues, Chairman (France); Lu Yongshou (China); Samuel Pulum (Papua New Guinea); Isikia Rabici Savua (Fiji); J. Stephen Smith, Vice-Chairman (United Kingdom).

International Court of Justice

Judges of the Court

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 Judges elected for nine-Year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1990, listed in the order of precedence:

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term ¹⁸
Jose Maria Ruda, President	Argentina	1991
Kéba Mbaye, Vice-President	Senegal	1991
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1994
Taslim Olawale Elias	Nigeria	1994
Shigeru Oda	Japan	1994

Judge	Country of nationality	End of term ¹⁸
Roberto Ago	Italy	1997
Stephen M. Schwebel	United States	1997
Sir Robert Y. Jennings	United Kingdom	1991
Mohammed Bedjaoui	Algeria	1997
Ni Zhengyu	China	1994
Jens Evensen	Norway	1994
Nikolai K. Tarassov	USSR	1997
Gilbert Guillaume	France	1991
Mohamed Shahabuddeen	Guyana	1997
Raghunandan Swarup Pathak	India	1991

On 15 November, the General Assembly (dec. 45/307) and the Security Council elected the following for a nine-year term beginning on 6 February 1991 to fill the vacancies occurring on 5 February: Gilbert Guillaume (France). Sir Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom), Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela). Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar), Christopher G. Weeramantry (Sri Lanka).

Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina.
Deputy Registrar: Bernard Noble.

Chamber formed in the case concerning the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras)

Members: Josh Sette-Camara (President), Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings.

Ad hoc members: Nicolas Valticos, Santiago Torres Bernárdez.

Chamber of Summary Procedure
(as constituted by the Court on 6 February 1990)

Members: Jose Maria Ruda (ex-officio), Kéba Mbaye (ex-officio), Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen.
Substitute members: Gilbert Guillaume, Mohamed Shahabuddeen.

Parties to the Court's Statute

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Also parties to it in 1990 were the following non-members: Liechtenstein (until 17 September 1990), Nauru, San Marino, Switzerland.

States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court

Declarations made by the following States, a number with reservations, accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court) were in force at the end of 1990:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau,

Haiti, Honduras, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland,¹⁹ Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain,¹⁹ Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

United Nations organs and specialized and related agencies authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court

Authorized by the United Nations Charter to request opinions on any legal question: General Assembly, Security Council. Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IDA, IMF, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committee of the court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Jose Maria Ruda (ex-officio), Kéba Mbaye (ex-officio), Taslim Olawale Elias, Stephen M. Schwebel, Mohammed Bedjaoui, Nikolai K. Tarassov, Gilbert Guillaume.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

Members: Mohammed Bedjaoui, Ni Zhengyu, Jens Evensen.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Members: Shigeru Oda, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Ni Zhengyu.

RULES COMMITTEE

Members: Manfred Lachs, Kéba Mbaye, Shigeru Oda, Roberto Ago, Sir Robert Y. Jennings, Ni Zhengyu, Nikolai K. Tarassov, Mohamed Shahabuddeen.

Other United Nations-related bodies

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

Commission against Apartheid in Sports

Session: Second, New York, 27-29 August
Chairman: James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)
Membership: 15
Report: A/45/45

Committee against Torture

Sessions: Fourth, Geneva, 23 April-4 May; fifth, Geneva, 12-23 November
Chairman: Joseph Voyame (Switzerland)
Membership: 10
Reports: A/45/44 & Corr.1, A/46/46

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Session: Ninth, New York, 22 January-2 February
Chairman: Elizabeth Evatt (Australia)

Membership: 23
Report: A/45/38

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Session: Thirty-eighth, Geneva, 6-24 August
Chairman: Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Membership: 18
Report: A/45/18

Conference on Disarmament

Meetings: Geneva, 6 February-24 April, 12 June-24 August
President: Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania (successively)
Membership: 40 (39 after the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October)
Report: A/45/27

Human Flights Committee

Sessions: Thirty-eighth, New York, 19 March-6 April; thirty-ninth, Geneva, 9-27 July; fortieth, Geneva, 22 October-9 November
Chairman: Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)
Membership: 18
Reports: A/45/40, vol. I, A/46/40

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
 Sessions: Forty-seventh, Vienna, 21 May-1 June; forty-eighth,
 Vienna, 8-25 October
 President: Betty C. Gough (United States)
 Membership: 13
 Report: E/INCB/1990/1 (Sales No. E.90.XI.3)

Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority
 and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
 Sessions: Eighth, Kingston, Jamaica, 5-30 March; summer
 meeting, New York, 13-31 August
 Chairman: José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)
 Membership: 159
 Report: A/45/721

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat

(as at 31 December 1990)

Secretariat

The Secretary-General: Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Virendra Dayal
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Assistant to the
 Secretary-General: Alvaro de Soto
 Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Protocol: Aly I. Tay-
 mour

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

Director-General: Antoine Blanca
 Assistant Secretary-General: Enrique ter Horst

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Marrack I. Goulding

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services

Under-Secretary-General: Ronald I. Spiers

Office for Research and the Collection of Information
 Assistant Secretary-General: James O. C. Jonah

Office of Legal Affairs

Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel: Carl-August Fleisch-
 hauer

Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secre-
 tary-General: Satya N. Nandan

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Vasily S. Safronchuk
 Assistant Secretary-General, Centre against Apartheid:
 Sotirios Mousouris

Office for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship

Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator, Special Economic As-
 sistance Programmes: Abdulrahim Abby Farah

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Yasushi Akashi

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Under-Secretary-General: Rafeuddin Ahmed
 Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and
 Policy Analysis: P. Göran Ohlin

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Under-Secretary-General: Xie Qimei

Centre for Science and Technology for Development

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Sergio C.
 Trindade

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Peter Hansen

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Shah A. M. S.
 Kibria

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Tayseer Abdel
 Jaber

Economic Commission for Africa

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adebayo
 Adedeji

Economic Commission for Europe

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Gerald
 Hinteregger

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Gert Rosenthal

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Arcot Rama-
 chandran
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Administrator, United
 Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Su-
 mihiro Kuyama

Department of Administration and Management

Under-Secretary-General: Martti Ahtisaari

OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND FINANCE

Assistant Secretary-General, Controller: Kofi A. Annan

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Assistant Secretary-General: Abdou Ciss

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: J. Richard Foran

Department of Conference Services

Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special
 Assignments: Eugeniusz Wyzner

Department of Public Information

Under-Secretary-General: Thérèse Paquet-Sévigny

United Nations Office at Geneva

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Na-
 tions Office at Geneva: Jan Martenson
 Assistant Secretary-General, Persona/ Representative of the
 Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference
 on Disarmament: Miljan Komatina

Centre for Human Rights

Under-Secretary-General: Jan Martenson

United Nations Office at Vienna
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna: Margaret Joan Anstee

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Head: Margaret Joan Anstee

International Court of Justice Registry
Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar: Eduardo Valencia-Ospina

Secretariats of subsidiary organs,
special representatives and other related bodies

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Göran M. Engblom

Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan
Under-Secretary-General, Co-ordinator: Sadruddin Aga Khan

Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan
Assistant Secretary-General, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: Benon Vahe Sevan

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Rafeuuddin Ahmed

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Hans Hoegh

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Johannes J. Manz

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
Under-Secretary-General, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: M'Hamed Essaafi

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Vacant
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Martin Douglas Stafford

United Nations Angola Verification Mission
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes

United Nations Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon
Special Representative for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon: Ragnar Gudmundsson

United Nations Children's Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: James P. Grant
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Programmes: Richard Jolly
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, Operations: Karin Lokhaug
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, External Relations: Marco Vianello-Chiodo

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Maurice F. Strong

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Nitin Desai

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Kenneth K. S. Dadzie
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference: Yves Berthelot

United Nations Development Programme
Administrator: William H. Draper III
Associate Administrator: Luis Maria Gomez
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Finance and Administration: Toshiyuki Niwa
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and Special Activities: Aldo Ajello
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation: Gustav Edgren
Assistant Administrator and Director, Office for Project Services: Bernt Bernander
Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund: Dr. Nafis I. Sadik
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund, Policy and Administration: Katsuhide Kitatani
Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund, Programme: Joseph Van Arendonk
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Africa: Pierre-Claver Damiba
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe: Mohamed Nour
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: Krishnan Singh
Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: Augusto Ramirez-Ocampo

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Adolf Radauer

United Nations Environment Programme
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Mostafa Kamal Tolba
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director: William H. Mansfield III
Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Executive Director, Office of the Environment Programme: Sveneld Evtsev

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Giuseppe di Gennaro

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Michel Doo Kingué

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren

United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General S. Anam Khan (Acting)

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Jeremiah Enright

United Nations Observer Group in Central America
Chief Military Observer: Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie (Acting)

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
 Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative of the
 Secretary-General: Oscar Hector Camilión
 Assistant Secretary-General, Force Commander: Major-General
 Clive Milner

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
 Refugees in the Near East
 Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner-General: Giorgio
 Giacomelli
 Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Commissioner-General:
 William Eagleton

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
 Assistant Secretary-General, Chief of Staff: Major-General
 Hans Christensen

United Nations University
 Under-Secretary-General, Rector: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza
 Assistant Secretary-General, Director, World Institute for De-
 velopment Economics Research: Lalith R. U. Jayawardena

World Food Council
 Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Director: Gerald Ion
 Trant

On 31 December 1990, the total number of staff of the United Nations holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 13,896. Of those, 4,869 were in the Professional and higher categories and 9,027 were in the General Service, Manual

Worker and Field Service categories. Of the same total, 12,436 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 1,460 were assigned as project personnel. In addition, UNRWA had some 18,216 local area staff, including temporary assistance.

¹The forty-fifth session of the General Assembly resumed in 1991 from 29 April to 16 September.

²On 20 February (dec. S-17/12) and 23 April (dec. S-18/12), the Assembly elected the President of the forty-fourth session to serve in the same capacity at the seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions, respectively.

³On 20 February (dec. S-17/14) and 23 April (dec. S-18/14), the Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents of the forty-fourth session would serve in the same capacity at the seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions, respectively.

⁴Elected on 18 September 1990 (dec. 45/302).

⁵Elected on 18 September 1990 (dec. 45/304).

⁶The only Main Committees to meet at the resumed session.

⁷On 20 February (dec. S-17/13) and 23 April (dec. S-18/13), the Assembly decided that the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the forty-fourth session would serve in the same capacity at the seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions, respectively, on the understanding that the Chairmen of the First, Special Political (at the seventeenth) [Third (at the eighteenth)] and Sixth Committees would be replaced by another member of the same delegation or by a member of a delegation from the same regional group.

⁸Elected by the Assembly on 20 February 1990 (dec. S-17/15); other officers elected by the Ad Hoc Committee.

⁹Elected by the Assembly on 23 April 1990 (dec. S-18/15); other officers elected by the Ad Hoc Committee.

¹⁰Chairmen elected by the Main Committees; announced by the Assembly President on 18 September 1990 (dec. 45/303).

¹¹On 20 February (dec. S-17/11) and 23 April (dec. S-18/11), the Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the seventeenth and eighteenth special sessions, respectively, would have the same composition as that for the forty-fourth session.

¹²Appointed on 18 September 1990 (dec. 45/301).

¹³Resigned in 1990; Louis A. Wiltshire [Trinidad and Tobago] was appointed by the General Assembly on 5 October (dec. 45/305A) to fill the resultant vacancy.

¹⁴Dissolved on 11 September 1990 (GA res. 44/243 A).

¹⁵The mandate of UNGOMAP ended on 15 March 1990.

¹⁶The mandate of UNTAG ended on 21 March 1990.

¹⁷During 1990, only one Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while four permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members.

¹⁸Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.

¹⁹Filed declaration of acceptance on 25 September and 29 October 1990, respectively.

Appendix IV

Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 1990

This appendix lists the items on the agendas of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council during 1990. For the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees.

Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports, if any, following the subject of the item. Where the subject-matter of an item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly

Agenda items considered at the resumed forty-fourth session
(20 February, 12 and 26 March, 2 April, 17 May, 28 June,
20 July and 11-14 and 17 September 1990)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments: (h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit.	Plenary
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary
28.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary, SPC ¹
34.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
36.	Question of Namibia.	Plenary
39.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
46.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary 2
47.	Question of Cyprus.	Plenary
48.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
82.	Development and international economic co-operation: (f) Environment.	3
83.	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990.	3
88.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Special programmes of economic assistance.	3
114.	Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.	4
123.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.	5th 5
128.	Pattern of conferences.	5
129.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5

Agenda of the seventeenth special session
(20-23 February 1990)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly: (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee; (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
5.	Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session.	Plenary
6.	Organization of the session.	Plenary
7.	Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary
8.	General debate.	Plenary
9.	Aspects relating to the production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.	Plenary
10.	International legal framework:	
	(a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;	Plenary
	(b) Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;	Plenary
	(c) United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances adopted in 1988;	Plenary
	(d) New agreements.	Plenary
11.	Bilateral and regional legal arrangements involving States and international organizations.	Plenary
12.	International co-operation and institutional framework:	
	(a) Within the United Nations system:	Plenary
	(i) General Assembly resolutions 44/141 of 15 December 1989, entitled "Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs", 44/142 of 15 December 1989, entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", 44/140 of 15 December 1989, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances", and 44/39 of 4 December 1989, entitled "International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes";	
	(ii) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat: status of activities, programmes and projects, and co-ordination with national programmes;	
	(iii) Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;	
	(iv) Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;	
	(v) Regional arrangements;	
	(b) Regional and other arrangements.	Plenary
13.	Reports submitted in response to General Assembly decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989:	
	(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs;	Plenary
	(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on:	Plenary
	(i) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;	
	(ii) The allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to issues of narcotic drugs;	
	(c) Views on matters pertaining to the special session, transmitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system.	Plenary
14.	Adoption of a political declaration and a global programme of action.	6
15.	Follow-up measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the seventeenth special session.	6

Agenda of the eighteenth special session
(23 April-1 May 1990)

Item NO.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;	Plenary
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Eighteenth Special Session.	Plenary
6.	Organization of the session.	Plenary

Item No.	Title	Allocation
7.	Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary
8.	General debate.	Plenary
9.	International economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.	7
10.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary

Agenda of the forty-fifth session
(first part, 18 September-21 December 1990)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria.	Plenary
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary
3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;	Plenary
	(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly.	Plenary
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees.	Plenary
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.	Plenary
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.	Plenary
9.	General debate.	Plenary
10.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	Plenary
11.	Report of the Security Council.	Plenary
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
13.	Report of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	Plenary
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:	
	(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;	Plenary
	(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;	Plenary
	(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary
16.	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:	
	(a) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;	Plenary
	(b) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;	Plenary
	(c) Election of a member of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;	Plenary
	(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs:	
	(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	5th
	(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;	5th
	(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;	5th
	(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;	5th
	(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	5th
	(f) International Civil Service Commission:	5th
	(i) Appointment of members of the Commission;	
	(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;	
	(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;	Plenary
	(h) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;	5th
	(i) Appointment of a member of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women.	Plenary
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.	Plenary, 4th ⁵
19.	Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	Plenary
20.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee.	Plenary

Item No.	Title	Allocation
21.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.	Plenary
22.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace.	Plenary
23.	Question of Palestine.	Plenary
24.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.	Plenary
25.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.	Plenary
26.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.	Plenary
27.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.	Plenary
28.	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.	Plenary
29.	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.	Plenary
30.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.	Plenary
31.	Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.	Plenary
32.	The situation in Cambodia.	Plenary
33.	Law of the sea.	Plenary
34.	Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.	Plenary, SPC'
35.	The situation in the Middle East.	Plenary
36.	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).	Plenary, 4th ¹
37.	Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.	Plenary
38.	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.	Plenary
39.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.	Plenary
40.	Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.	Plenary
41.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.	Plenary
42.	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.	Plenary ⁹
43.	Question of Cyprus.	Plenary
44.	Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.	Plenary
45.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).	1st
46.	Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.	1st
47.	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.	1st
48.	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.	1st
49.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.	1st
50.	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.	1st
51.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
52.	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.	1st
53.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space.	1st
54.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.	1st
55.	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.	1st
56.	General and complete disarmament:	
	(a) Notification of nuclear tests;	1st
	(b) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons;	1st
	(c) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;	1st
	(d) Conventional disarmament;	1st
	(e) Nuclear disarmament;	1st
	(f) Objective information on military matters;	1st
	(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;	1st
	(h) Relationship between disarmament and development;	1st
	(i) Naval armaments and disarmament;	1st
	(j) International arms transfers;	1st
	(k) Defensive security concepts and policies;	1st
	(l) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;	1st

Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(m) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;	1st
	(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale.	1st
57.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:	
	(a) World Disarmament Campaign;	1st
	(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;	1st
	(c) Nuclear-arms freeze;	1st
	(d) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;	1st
	(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.	1st
58.	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security.	1st
59.	Science and technology for disarmament.	1st
60.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:	
	(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;	1st
	(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;	1st
	(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;	1st
	(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;	1st
	(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;	1st
	(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;	1st
	(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;	1st
	(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;	1st
	(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;	1st
	(j) Prevention of nuclear war;	1st
	(k) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.	1st
61.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.	1st
62.	Israeli nuclear armament.	1st
63.	Education and information for disarmament.	1st
64.	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.	1st
65.	Special sessions on disarmament.	1st
66.	Verification in all its aspects.	1st
67.	Question of Antarctica.	1st
68.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.	1st
69.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.	1st
70.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.	1st
71.	Science and peace.	SPC
72.	Effects of atomic radiation.	SPC
73.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.	SPC
74.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	SPC
75.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.	SPC
76.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.	SPC
77.	Questions relating to information.	SPC
78.	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.	SPC
79.	Development and international economic co-operation:	
	(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);	2nd
	(b) Trade and development;	2nd
	(c) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;	2nd
	(d) Food problems;	2nd
	(e) New and renewable sources of energy;	2nd
	(f) Development of the energy resources of developing countries.	2nd
80.	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.	2nd
81.	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.	2nd

Item No.	Title	Allocation
82.	International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.	2nd
83.	External debt crisis and development.	2nd
84.	Operational activities for development:	
	(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system;	2nd
	(b) United Nations Development Programme;	2nd
	(c) United Nations Population Fund;	2nd
	(d) United Nations Children's Fund;	2nd
	(e) World Food Programme.	2nd
85.	Training and research:	
	(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	2nd
	(b) United Nations University.	2nd
86.	Special economic and disaster relief assistance:	
	(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;	2nd
	(b) Special programmes of economic assistance.	2nd
87.	International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.	2nd
88.	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa.	3rd
89.	Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments.	3rd
90.	World social situation.	3rd
91.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.	3rd
92.	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.	3rd
93.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments.	3rd
94.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.	3rd
95.	New international humanitarian order.	3rd
96.	Policies and programmes involving youth.	3rd
97.	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	3rd
98.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	3rd
99.	Question of aging.	3rd
100.	Crime prevention and criminal justice.	3rd
101.	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.	3rd
102.	Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000.	3rd
103.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.	3rd
104.	International Year of the Family.	3rd
105.	International Covenants on Human Rights.	3rd
106.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.	3rd
107.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	3rd
108.	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking.	3rd
109.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	3rd
110.	Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.	3rd
111.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.	4th
112.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.	4th
113.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	4th
114.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.	4th
115.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.	4th
116.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:	

Item No.	Title	Allocation
	(a) United Nations;	5th
	(b) United Nations Development Programme;	5th
	(c) United Nations Children's Fund;	5th
	(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;	5th
	(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;	5th
	(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;	5th
	(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;	5th
	(h) United Nations Population Fund;	5th
	(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.	5th
117.	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.	5th, Plenary ¹⁰
118.	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.	5th
119.	Programme planning.	5th
120.	Current financial crisis of the United Nations.	5th
121.	Financial emergency of the United Nations.	5th
122.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.	5th
123.	Joint Inspection Unit.	5th
124.	Pattern of conferences.	5th
125.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.	5th
126.	Personnel questions:	
	(a) Composition of the Secretariat;	5th
	(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;	5th
	(c) Other personnel questions.	5th
127.	United Nations common system.	5th
128.	United Nations pension system.	5th
129.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:	
	(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;	5th
	(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.	5th
130.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.	5th
131.	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.	5th
132.	Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.	5th
133.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.	5th
134.	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.	5th
135.	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States.	6th
136.	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.	6th
137.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.	6th
138.	United Nations Decade of International Law.	6th
139.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.	6th
140.	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.	6th
141.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session.	6th
142.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session.	6th
143.	Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto.	6th
144.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.	6th
145.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.	6th
146.	Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.	6th
147.	Conciliation rules of the United Nations.	6th
148.	Implementation of the commitments and policies for international development co-operation agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.	2nd

Item No.	Title	Allocation
149.	Observer status for the International Committee of the Red Cross, in consideration of the special role and mandates conferred upon it by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.	Plenary
150.	Tenth anniversary of the University for Peace.	Plenary
151.	Ceremony for the presentation of the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by world leaders at the World Summit for Children.	Plenary
152.	Critical economic situation in Africa:	
	(a) United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;	Plenary
	(b) Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems;	Plenary
	(c) African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.	Plenary
153.	Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.	Plenary
154.	Electoral assistance to Haiti.	Plenary
155.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons.	1st

Security Council

Agenda items considered during 1990

Item No.	Title
1.	The situation relating to Afghanistan.
2.	Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [Nicaragua v. United States in connection with a forced entry into the residence of the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama].
3.	The situation in the Middle East.
4.	Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [Cuba v. United States in connection with the deployment of United States warships in the Caribbean].
5.	The situation between Iran and Iraq.
6.	The situation in Cyprus.
7.	The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
8.	Central America: efforts towards peace.
9.	Admission of new Members.
10.	United Nations peace-keeping operations.
11.	The situation concerning Western Sahara.
12.	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
13.	The situation in Cambodia.
14.	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
15.	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.
16.	Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council [status of the Trusteeship Agreement with respect to the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and the Northern Mariana Islands].

Economic and Social Council

Agenda of the organizational session for 1990 (17 January and 6-9 February 1990)

Item No.	Title	Allocation
1.	Election of the Bureau.	Plenary
2.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
3.	Basic programme of work of the Council:	
	(a) Implementations of Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114;	Plenary
	(b) Proposals on the basic programme of work of the Council for 1990 and 1991.	Plenary

Item No.	Tit/e	Allocation
4.	Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.	Plenary
5.	Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1990 and related organizational matters.	Plenary

Agenda of the first regular session of 1990
(1-25 May 1990)

Item No.	Tit/e	Allocation
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.	Plenary
2.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.	Plenary
3.	Human rights questions.	2nd
4.	Advancement of women.	2nd
5.	Social development.	2nd
6.	Narcotic drugs.	2nd
7.	International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.	Plenary
8.	Elections, nominations and appointments.	Plenary
9.	Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1990.	Plenary

Agenda of the second regular session of 1990
(4-27 July and 9 November 1990)

Item No.	Tit/e	Allocation
1.	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.*	Plenary
2.	General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.	Plenary
3.	Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary
4.	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.	Plenary
5.	International co-operation in the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.	Plenary
6.	Regional co-operation.	1st
7.	Development and international economic co-operation:	
	(a) Trade and development;	1st
	(b) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;	1st
	(c) World Food Council;	1st
	(d) Transnational corporations;	1st
	(e) Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;	1st
	(f) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;	1st
	(g) International co-operation in tax matters;	1st
	(h) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.	Plenary
8.	International co-operation in the field of Informatics.	1st
9.	Operational activities for development.	3rd
10.	Co-ordination questions. ¹²	3rd
11.	Programme questions.	3rd
12.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.	3rd
13.	Disaster reduction and relief:	
	(a) International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;	3rd
	(b) Disaster relief co-ordination.	3rd
14.	Special economic and humanitarian assistance:	
	(a) Special programmes of economic assistance;	3rd
	(b) Humanitarian assistance.	

Item No.	Title	Allocation
15.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Plenary
16.	Elections. ¹²	Plenary

Trusteeship Council
Agenda of the twentieth special session
(8 January 1990)

Item No.	Title
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Election of the President and the Vice-President.
3.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
4.	Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a request for a special session of the Trusteeship Council to consider the dispatch of a mission to observe a plebiscite to be held on 6 February 1990 in Palau on the Compact of Free Association.
5.	Examination of petitions related to item 4 of the agenda.

Agenda of the fifty-seventh session
(21 May-1 June and 28 November 1990)

Item No.	Title
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Election of the President and the Vice-President.
4.	Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1989: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5.	Examination of petitions.
6.	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1990.
7.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories.
8.	Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.
9.	Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
10.	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
11.	Attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
12.	Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
13.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

[1] Hearings of organizations and individuals having an interest in the question.

[2] Not allocated; consideration deferred to the forty-fifth session.

[3] Allocated to the Second Committee at the first part of the session in 1989 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

[4] Allocated to the Third Committee at the first part of the session in 1989 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

[5] Allocated to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 1989 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.

[6] Allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Seventeenth Special Session.

[7] Allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eighteenth Special Session; also considered in plenary meeting under item 8.

[8] Chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories.

[9] On 21 September 1990, the General Assembly adopted the General Committee's recommendation that the item be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.

[10] Consideration of the report on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields.

[11] Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 1990.

[12] Item considered also at the resumed session.

Appendix V

United Nations information centres and services

(as at January 1999)

- ACCRA. United Nations Information Centre
Gamel Abdul Nassar/Liberia Roads
(P.O. Box 2339)
Accra, Ghana
 Serving: Ghana, Sierra Leone
- ADDIS ABABA. United Nations Information Service, Economic Commission for Africa
Africa Hall
(P.O. Box 3001)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 Serving: Ethiopia, ECA
- ALGIERS. United Nations Information Centre
9A Rue Emile Payen, Hydra
(Boîte Postale 823, Alger-Gare, Algeria)
Algiers, Algeria
 Serving: Algeria
- ANKARA United Nations Information Centre
197 Atatürk Bulvari
(P.K. 407)
Ankara, Turkey
 Serving: Turkey
- ANTANANARIVO. United Nations Information Centre
22 Rue Rainitovo, Antasahavola
(Boîte Postale 1348)
Antananarivo, Madagascar
 Serving: Madagascar
- ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Estrella 345, Edificio City (3er piso)
(Casilla de Correo 1107)
Asunción, Paraguay
 Serving: Paraguay
- ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalias Avenue
GR-10558 Athens, Greece
 Serving: Cyprus, Greece, Israel
- BANGKOK. United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
 Serving: Cambodia, Hong Kong (China), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, ESCAP
- BEIRUT. United Nations Information Service, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNIC Beirut/UNIS ESCWA Building
Riad El-Solh Square
(P.O. Box No. 11-8575-4656, Riad El-Solh Square)
Beirut, Lebanon
 Serving: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, ESCWA
- BONN. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Premises in Bonn
Martin Luther King Str. 8
D-53175 Bonn, Germany
 Serving: Germany
- BRAZZAVILLE. United Nations Information Centre
Avenue Foch, Case Orft 15
(P.O. Box 13210 or 1018)
Brazzaville, Congo
 Serving: Congo
- BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre
UN House
14 Rue Montoyer
1000 Brussels, Belgium
 Serving: Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands; liaison with EC
- BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre
16 Aurel Vlaicu
(P.O. Box 1-7011)
Bucharest, Romania
 Serving: Romania
- BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre
Junín 1940 (1er piso)
1113 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Serving: Argentina, Uruguay
- BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
117 Avenue de la Revolution
(Boîte Postale 2160)
Bujumbura, Burundi
 Serving: Burundi
- CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osoris Street, Garden City
(Boîte Postale 262)
Cairo, Egypt
 Serving: Egypt, Saudi Arabia
- COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre
202-204 Baudhaloka Mawatha
(PO. Box 1505, Colombo)
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
 Serving: Sri Lanka
- COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
Midtermolen 3
DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
 Serving: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
- DAKAR. United Nations Information Centre
12 Avenue Leopold S. Senghor, Immeuble UNESCO
(Boîte Postale 154)
Dakar, Senegal
 Serving: Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal
- DAR ES SALAAM. United Nations Information Centre
Marogoro Road/Sokoine Drive
Old Boma Building (ground floor)
(P.O. Box 9224)
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
 Serving: United Republic of Tanzania
- DHAKA. United Nations Information Centre
House 60, Road 11A
Dhanmondi
(G.P.O. Box 3658, Dhaka 1000)
Dhaka, Bangladesh
 Serving: Bangladesh
- GENEVA. United Nations Information Service, United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
 Serving: Bulgaria, Switzerland
- HARARE. United Nations Information Centre
Sanders House (2nd Floor)
Cnr. First Street/Jason Moyo Avenue
(P.O. Box 4408)
Harare, Zimbabwe
 Serving: Zimbabwe

- ISLAMABAD. United Nations Information Centre
House No. 26
88th Street, G-6/3
(P.O. Box 1107)
Islamabad, Pakistan
Serving: Pakistan
- JAKARTA United Nations Information Centre
Gedung Dewan Pers (5th floor)
32-34 Jalan Kebon Sirih
Jakarta 10100, Indonesia
Serving: Indonesia
- KABUL. United Nations Information Centre
Shah Mahmud Ghazi Wan
(P.O. Box 5)
Kabul, Afghanistan
Serving: Afghanistan (inactive)
- KATHMANDU. United Nations Information Centre
Pulchowk, Patan
(P.O. Box 107, Pulchowk)
Kathmandu, Nepal
Serving: Nepal
- KHARTOUM. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Compound
Gamma'a Avenue
(P.O. Box 1992)
Khartoum, Sudan
Serving: Somalia, Sudan
- KINSHASA. United Nations Information Centre
Bâtiment Deuxième République
Boulevard du 30 Juin
(Boîte Postale 7248)
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Serving: Democratic Republic of the Congo
- LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre
17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi
(P.O. Box 1068)
Lagos, Nigeria
Serving: Nigeria
- LA PAZ. United Nations Information Centre
Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz No. 1350
(Apartado Postal 9072)
La Paz, Bolivia
Serving: Bolivia
- LIMA. United Nations Information Centre
Lord Cochrane 130
San Isidro (L-27)
(P.O. Box 14-0199)
Lima, Peru
Serving: Peru
- LISBON. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Latino Coelho, 1
Edifício Aviz, Bloco A-I, 10°
1000 Lisbon, Portugal
Serving: Portugal
- LOME. United Nations Information Centre
107 Boulevard du 13 Janvier
(Boîte Postale 911)
Lomé, Togo
Serving: Benin, Togo
- LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
Millbank Tower (21st floor)
21-24 Millbank
London SW1P 4QH, England
Serving: Ireland, United Kingdom
- LUSAKA United Nations Information Centre
P.O. Box 32905
Lusaka 10101, Zambia
Serving: Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia
- MADRID. United Nations Information Centre
Avenida General Perón, 32-1
(P.O. Box 3400, 28080 Madrid)
28020 Madrid, Spain
Serving: Spain
- MANAGUA. United Nations Information Centre
Palacio de la Cultura
(Apartado Postal 3260)
Managua, Nicaragua
Serving: Nicaragua
- MANAMA. United Nations Information Centre
Villa 131, Road 2803
Segaya
(P.O. Box 26004, Manama)
Manama 328, Bahrain
Serving: Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates
- MANILA United Nations Information Centre
NEDA Building
106 Amorsolo Street
Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229
(P.O. Box 7285 ADC (DAPO), Pasay City)
Metro Manila, Philippines
Serving: Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands
- MASERU. United Nations Information Centre
UN Road
UN House
Opposite Haseru Club
(P.O. Box 301)
Maseru 100, Lesotho
Serving: Lesotho
- MEXICO CITY. United Nations Information Centre
Presidente Masaryk 29-6° piso
11570 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Serving: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico
- MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
4/16 Glazovsky Pereulok
Moscow 121002, Russian Federation
Serving: Russian Federation
- NAIROBI. United Nations Information Centre
United Nations Office
Gigiri
(P.O. Box 30552)
Nairobi, Kenya
Serving: Kenya, Seychelles, Uganda
- NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110 003, India
Serving: Bhutan, India
- OUAGADOUGOU. United Nations Information Centre
14, Avenue Georges Konseiga
Secteur No. 4
(Boîte Postale 135)
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
Serving: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger
- PANAMA CITY. United Nations Information Centre
Calle Gerardo Ortega y Ave. Samuel Lewis
Banco Central Hispano Building (1st floor)
(P.O. Box 6-9083 El Dorado)
Panama City, Panama
Serving: Panama
- PARIS. United Nations Information Centre
1 Rue Miollis
75732, Paris Cedex 15, France
Serving: France
- PORT OF SPAIN. United Nations Information Centre
2nd floor, Bretton Hall
16 Victoria Avenue
(P.O. Box 130)
Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I.
Serving: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
- PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panska 5
110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic
Serving: Czech Republic

- PRETORIA** United Nations Information Centre
Metro Park Building
351 Schoeman Street
(P.O. Box 12677)
Tramshed 0126
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