## Roster of the United Nations

There were 185 Member States as at 31 December 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1955</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1968</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>12 Dec. 1958</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>27 Nov. 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>14 Nov. 1945</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1977</td>
<td>Malaysia¹</td>
<td>17 Sep. 1957</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>21 Dec. 1945</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1964</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
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from 24 October 1945, split up on 1 January 1993 and was succeeded by the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Formerly Zaire; named changed on 17 May 1997.

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

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

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

Formerly Kazakstan; spelling changed on 20 June 1997.

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

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, and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990, the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>18 Sep. 1962</td>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1964</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1956</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1945</td>
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Appendix II

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

Charter of the United Nations


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

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

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

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

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 equality 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 sovereignty of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill 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.
2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

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

Article 16

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

Article 17

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

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

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

Voting

Article 18

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

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

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

Article 19

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

Procedure

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

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

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 24

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

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

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article
47. plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27
1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28
1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29
The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30
The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32
Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33
1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34
The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35
1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.
3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36
1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.
2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.
3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37
1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.
2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38
Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

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

Article 39
The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40
In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41
The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to
its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, 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-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

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

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

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

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

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies
without the authorization of the Security Council, with the excep-
tion of measures against any enemy state, as defined in para-
graph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107
or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of ag-
gressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as
the Organization may, on request of the Governments con-
cerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing fur-
ther aggression by such a state.

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

Article 54
The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed
of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional ar-
rangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of in-
ternational peace and security.

Chapter IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55
With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-
being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations
among nations based on respect for the principle of equal
rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations
shall promote:

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

Article 56
All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate ac-
tion in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement
of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57
1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-
governmental agreement and having wide international re-
 sponsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in eco-
 nomic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields,
 shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in ac-
cordance with the provisions of Article 63.

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

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

Article 59
The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotia-
tions among the states concerned for the creation of any new
specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the
purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60
Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Or-
ganization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the Gen-
eral Assembly and, under the authority of the General As-
sembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for
this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61
1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-
four Members of the United Nations elected by the General As-
sembly.

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

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

Functions and Powers

Article 62

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

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

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

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

Article 63

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

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

Article 64

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

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

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to
the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon
its request.
Article 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
e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74
Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM
Article 75
The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76
The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

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

Article 77
1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:
the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amend-
ment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned,
including the mandatory power in the case of territories held
dermanded 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 agree-
ments have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be
construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights what-
ever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing in-
ternational instruments to which Members of the United Na-
tions may respectively be parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giv-
ing grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and
conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other terri-
tories 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 ad-
miring authority, may be one or more states or the Organi-
zation 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 ex-
cercised by the Security Council.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be appli-
cable 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 as-

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 sov-
eign 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.

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 Trustee-
ship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:
   a. consider reports submitted by the administering author-
      ity;
   b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with
      the administering authority;
   c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territo-
      ries at times agreed upon with the administering author-
      ity; 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 pro-
   cedure, including the method of selecting its President.
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.

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

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

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

Article 103

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

Article 104

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

Article 105

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter XVIII
AMENDMENTS

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

Article 109
1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.
2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

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

Article 111
The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.
DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.
additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

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


(The text of Article 109 before it was amended 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 jurists recognized 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 fulfills 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 fulfill 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.

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.
Chapter III
PROCEDURE

Article 37
Whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to a tribunal to have been instituted by the League of Nations, or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

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

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 inquiry 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

Tenth emergency special session: 24 and 25 April, 15 July and 13 November 1997 (suspended).
Fifty-second session: 16 September-22 December 1997 (suspended).

OFFICERS

Resumed fifty-first, tenth emergency special and nineteenth special sessions
President: Razali Ismail (Malaysia).
Vice-Presidents: Andorra, Angola, Bahamas, Burundi, China, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Honduras, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Fifty-second session
President: Hennady Udovenko (Ukraine).
Vice-Presidents: China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam.

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

Main Committees

Six Main Committees have been established as follows:

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

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

OFFICERS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

Resumed fifty-first session

Chairman: Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic).
Vice-Chairmen: Anastasia Carayanides (Australia), Sonia R. Leonce (Saint Lucia).
Rapporteur Walid Doudech (Tunisia).

Fifth Committee
Chairman: Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe).
Vice-Chairmen: Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh), Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany).
Rapporteur Igor V. Goumenyi (Ukraine).

Sixth Committee
Chairman: Ramon Escovar-Salom (Venezuela).
Vice-Chairmen: Dumitru Mazilu (Romania), Felicity Jane Wong (New Zealand).
Rapporteur Pascaline Boum (Cameroon).

Nineteenth special session

First Committee
Chairman: Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus).

Fourth Committee
Chairman: Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

Second Committee
Chairman: Arjan Hamburger (Netherlands).

Third Committee
Chairman: Patricia Espinosa (Mexico).

Fifth Committee
Acting Chairman: Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh).

Sixth Committee
Chairman: Ramon Escovar-Salom (Venezuela).

Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Nineteenth Special Session
Chairman: Mostafa Tolba (Egypt).
Vice-Chairmen: Bagher Asadi (Iran), John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda), Ildurn Eidheim (Norway).
Vice-Chairman/Rapporteur: Czeslaw Wieckowski (Poland).

Fifty-second session

First Committee
Chairman: Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana).
Vice-Chairmen: Sudjadnan Parnhadiningrat (Indonesia), Alejandro Verdier (Argentina).
Rapporteur Milos Koterec (Slovakia).

Fourth Committee
Chairman: Machivenyika Tobias Mapuranga (Zimbabwe).
Vice-Chairmen: Petru Dumitriu (Romania), Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia).
Rapporteur Rititta Resch (Finland).

Second Committee
Chairman: Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela).
Vice-Chairmen: Adel Abbedellatif (Egypt), Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria).
Rapporteur Rae Kwon Chung (Republic of Korea).

**Third Committee**

Chairman: Alessandro Busacca (Italy).
Vice-Chairmen: Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Karim Wissa (Egypt).
Rapporteur: Monica Martinez (Ecuador).

**Fifth Committee**

Chairman: Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh).
Vice-Chairmen: Erica-Irene Daes (Greece), Nazareth Incera (Costa Rica).
Rapporteur Djamal Moktefi (Algeria).

**Sixth Committee**

Chairman: Peter Tomka (Slovakia).
Vice-Chairmen: Greg Daniel (South Africa), Rolf Welberts (Germany).
Rapporteur Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic).

**Procedural committees**

**General Committee**

The General Committee consists of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees [at the nineteenth special session, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole was also a member of the General Committee (dec. S-19/15)].

**Credentials Committee**

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

Resumed fifty-first, tenth emergency special and nineteenth special sessions
China, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, United States.

Fifty-second session
Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Norway, Russian Federation, United States, Zambia.

**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**

To serve until 31 December 1997: Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Ioan Barac (Romania); Mahamane Amadou Maiga (Mali); Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados); C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania).

To serve until 31 December 1998: Syed Akbaruddin (India); Jose Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil); Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany); Tang Guangting (China); Fumiaki Toya (Japan); Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).

To serve until 31 December 1999: Denise Almao (New Zealand); Ammar Amari (Tunisia); Leonard E. Bidnyi (Russian Federation); Gerard Biraud (France); Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba).

On 20 November 1997 (dec. 52/308 A), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1998 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1997: Ioan Barac (Romania); Hasan Jawarneh (Jordan); Mahamane Amadou Maiga (Mali); Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados); C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania).

**Committee on Contributions**

To serve until 31 December 1997: Uldis Blikus (Latvia); David Etuket, Chairman (Uganda); Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine); Masao Kawai (Japan); David A. Leis (United States); Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore).

To serve until 31 December 1998: Pieter Johannes Biema (Netherlands); Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile); Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia); Attilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina); Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania); Omar Sirry (Egypt).

To serve until 31 December 1999: Igbal Akhound (Pakistan); Evgenii N. Deineko (Russian Federation); Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil); Ju Kuilin (China); Isabelle Kiais (Germany); Ugo Sessi, Vice-Chairman (Italy).

On 20 November 1997 (dec. 52/309 A), the General Assembly appointed the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1998 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1997: Uldis Blikus (Latvia), David Etuket (Uganda), Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine), David A. Leis (United States), Prakash Shah (India), Kazuo Watanabe (Japan).

**Subsidiary and ad hoc bodies**

The following is a list of subsidiary and ad hoc bodies functioning in 1997, including the number of members, dates of meetings/sessions in 1997, document numbers of 1997 reports (which generally provide specific information on membership), and relevant decision numbers pertaining to elections. (For other related bodies, see p. 1599.)

**Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly**

Resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996
Session: First, New York, 24 February-7 March
Chairman: Philippe Kirsch (Canada)
Membership: Open to all Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of IAEA
Report: A/52/37

**Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean**

Meeting: New York, 30 June-1 July
Chairman: Herman Leonard de Silva (Sri Lanka)
Membership: 44
Report: A/52/29

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

Session: Thirty-second, New York, 16 October
Chairman: Eric Odoi-Amin (Ghana)
Membership: 25
Report: A/52/524

**Board of Auditors**

Sessions: Fifty-first, New York, 14-16 July; twenty-seventh special, Rome, Italy, 10 December
Chairman: Sir John Bourn (United Kingdom)
Membership: 3
Decision: GA 52/310

**Committee for the United Nations Population Award**

Meetings: New York, 16 January and 12 February
Chairman: Julio Armando Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil)
Membership: 10 (plus 5 honorary members, the Secretary-General and the UNFPA Executive Director)
Report: A/52/212
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

**Committee on Conferences**

Sessions: New York, 1 April (organizational); 16 June; 25, 26 and 28 August (substantive); 21 October (resumed substantive)
Chairman: Uldis Blikus (Latvia)
Membership: 21
Committee on Information
Session: Nineteenth, New York, 13-19 May (first part); 3 September and 14 and 17 November (resumed)
Chairman: Jose Alberto de Sousa (Portugal)
Membership: 89 (90 from 10 December)
Report: A/52/21/Rev.1
Decision: GA 52/318

Committee on Relations with the Host Country
Meetings: New York, 9 January, 10, 27 and 31 March, 1 and 10 April, 2 July, 15 October, 5, 13 and 17 November
Chairman: Nicos Agathocleous (Cyprus) (until 31 October), Sotirios Zachheos (Cyprus) (from 17 November)
Membership: 15 (including the United States as host country)
Reports: A/52/26, A/53/26

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
Meetings: Throughout the year
Chairman: Ibra Deguène Ka (Senegal)
Membership: 23 (25 from 9 December)
Report: A/52/35
Decision: GA 52/317

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Session: Fortieth, Vienna, 2-10 June
Chairman: U. R. Rao (India)
Membership: 61
Report: A/52/20
Decision: GA 52/317

Disarmament Commission
Sessions: New York, 21 April (organizational), 21 April-13 May (substantive), 2 December (organizational)
Chairman: Andelfo J. García (Colombia)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations
Report: A/52/27

High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
Session: Tenth, New York, 5-9 May
President: Momodou Kebba Jallow (Gambia)
Membership: All States participating in UNDP
Report: A/52/20

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
Sessions: Tenth, New York, 6-17 January; resumed tenth, Geneva, 18-22 August
Chairman: Bo Kjellén (Sweden)
Membership: Open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies
Report: A/52/82 & Add.1

International Civil Service Commission
Sessions: Forty-fifth, Paris, 21 April-2 May; forty-sixth, New York, 14-25 July
Chairman: Mohnsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia)
Membership: 15
Report: A/52/30
Decisions: GA 51/315 B, 52/312

Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions
Session: Twenty-first, New York, 1-7 April
Chairman: Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina)
Membership: 6

International Law Commission
Session: Forty-ninth, Geneva, 12 May-18 July
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, 16 January, 24 February, 30 April (first part); 30 May-20 June, 9 July, 16 September (second part)
Chairman: Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)
Membership: 22 (23 from 27 March, 24 from 18 April, 25 from 21 May)
Report: A/52/23
Decisions: GA 51/318 A-C

Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance
Integrated into the Special Committee on 16 January 1997

Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
Meetings: Geneva, 17-19 February, 28-29 May; Cairo, Egypt, 31 May-1 June; Amman, Jordan, 3-5 June; Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 7-8 June; Geneva, 25-29 August
Chairman: Herman Leonard de Silva (Sri Lanka)
Membership: 3
Reports: A/52/131 & Add. 1, 2

Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize
Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: 5

United Nations Administrative Tribunal
Sessions: Geneva, 30 June-1 August; New York, 27 October-26 November
President: Hubert Thierry (France)
Membership: 7
Report: A/INF/52/5
Decision: GA 52/321 A

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Executive Board
The UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board acts as the Executive Board of the Fund

Managing Director James Gustave Speth (UNDP Administrator)

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
Session: Thirteenth, Vienna, 12-30 May
Chairman: Joseph Fred Bossa (Uganda)
Membership: 36
Report: A/52/17
Decision: GA 52/314

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
Membership: 3

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Chairman: Patrick Sinya (Zambia) (fourteenth and fifteenth executive sessions), Goce Petreski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) (forty-fourth session)
Membership: Open to all Members of UNCTAD
Reports: TD/B/EX(14)/5, TD/B/EX(15)/9, A/52/15

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
Consultative Committee
Session: Thirty-seventh, New York, 12-13 February
Chairman: Merete K. Wilhelmsen (Norway)
Membership: 5
Decision: GA 52/319
Director of UNIFEM: Noleen Heyzer
Deputy Director: Maxine Olson

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Governance Council
Session: Nineteenth, Nairobi, Kenya, 27 January-7 February and 3-4 April
President: Arnoldo José Gabaldón (Venezuela)
Membership: 58
Report: A/52/25
Decisions: GA 52/315, 52/316
Executive Director of UNEP: Elizabeth Dowdeswell
Security Council


MEMBERS
Permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.
Non-permanent members: Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden.

On 14 October 1997 (dec. 52/305), the General Assembly elected Bahrain, Brazil, Gabon, the Gambia and Slovenia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1998, to replace Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and the Republic of Korea whose terms of office were to expire on 31 December 1997.

PRESIDENTS
The presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States. The following served as Presidents during 1997:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Representative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Hisashi Owada</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Njuguna M. Mahugu</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>António Victor Martins</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Park Soo Gil</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>Sergey Lavrov</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Peter Osvald</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Sir Philip John Weston</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>William Blaine Richardson</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Jovan Somavía</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Qin Huasun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Fernando Berrocal Soto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Military Staff Committee
The Military Staff Committee consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. It meets fortnightly.

Standing committees
Each of the three standing committees of the Security Council is composed of representatives of all Council members:
Committee of Experts (to examine the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and any other matters entrusted to it by the Council)
Committee on the Admission of New Members
Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters

Peacekeeping operations and special missions
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
Chief of Staff: Major-General Rufus Kupolati.
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
Chief Military Observer Major-General Alfonso Pessolano (until March), Major-General Ahn Choung-Jun (from March).
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Han Sung-Joo (until 28 April), Diego Cordovez (from 28 April).
Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission: Gustave Feissel.
Force Commander: Major-General Evergisto Arturo de Vergara.
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
Force Commander Major-General Johannes Kosters (until 31 May), Major-General David Stapleton (from 1 June).
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Force Commander Major-General Stanislaw Wozniak (until 30 September), Major-General Jioji Konousi Konrote (from 1 October).
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)
Force Commander: Major-General Gian G. Santillo (until 30 November), Major-General Esa Kalervo Tarvainen (from 1 December).
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General: James Baker III. Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Erik Jensen (acting).
Force Commander: Major-General Jorge Barroso de Moura (until 18 July), Brigadier-General Bernd S. Lubenik (from 28 August).
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General: Edouard Brunner (until July).
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of Mission: Liviu Bota (from July).
Chief Military Observer Major-General Per Källström (until May), Major-General Harun Ar-Rashid (from May).

Economic and Social Council


MEMBERS
To serve until 31 December 1997: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, India, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United States.
To serve until 31 December 1998: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Gabon, Guyana, Jordan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1999: Cape Verde, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Zambia.

On 30 October and 3 and 5 November 1997 (dec. 52/307), the General Assembly elected the following for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1998 to fill the vacancies occurring on 31 December 1997: Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Comoros, India, Italy, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, United States, Viet Nam.

SESSIONS

Organizational session for 1997: New York, 23 January and 4-7 February.


Resumed substantive session of 1997: New York, 8 October and 16 and 18 December.

OFFICERS

President: Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic) (until 1 May), Vladimir Galuska (Czech Republic) (from 2 May).

Vice-Presidents: Daniel Abibi (Congo), Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), Gerhard Walter Henze (Germany), Juan Somavia (Chile).

Subsidiary and other related organs

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Economic and Social Council may, at each session, set up committees or working groups, of the whole or of limited membership, and refer to them any items on the agenda for study and report.

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

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

Functional commissions

Commission for Social Development
Session: Thirty-fifth, New York, 25 February-6 March
Chairman: Ion Gorita (Romania)
Membership: 46
Report: E/1997/26
Decision: ESC 1997/212 A

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Session: Sixth, Vienna, 28 April-9 May
Chairman: Mohamed El Fadhel Khell (Tunisia)
Membership: 40
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Commission on Human Rights
Session: Fifty-third, Geneva, 10 March-18 April
Chairman: Miroslav Somol (Czech Republic)
Membership: 53
Report: E/1997/23
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES
Session: Forty-ninth, Geneva, 4-29 August
Chairman: Jose Bengoa (Chile)
Membership: 26

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Session: Fortieth, Vienna, 18-25 March and 3-4 December
Chairman: Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico) (March), Roberta Lau-rous (Mexico) (December)
Membership: 53
Report: E/1997/28/Rev.1
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Commission on Population and Development
Session: Thirtieth, New York, 24-28 February
Chairman: José Gomez de León (Mexico)
Membership: 44
Report: E/1997/25
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Session: Third, Geneva, 12-16 May
Chairman: J. George Waardenburg (Netherlands)
Membership: 53
Report: E/1997/31
Decisions: ESC 1997/212 B & C

Commission on Sustainable Development
Sessions: Fifth, New York, 7-25 April; sixth (first part), New York, 22 December
Chairman: Mostafa Tolba (Egypt) (fifth session), Cielito Habito (Philippines) (sixth session)
Membership: 53
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Commission on the Status of Women
Session: Forty-first, New York, 10-21 March
Chairman: Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)
Membership: 45
Report: E/1997/27
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Statistical Commission
Session: Twenty-ninth, New York, 11-14 February
Chairman: Carlos M. Jarque (Mexico)
Membership: 24
Report: E/1997/24
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Regional commissions

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Session: Fifty-third, Bangkok, Thailand, 23-30 April
Chairman: Shah A. M. S. Kibria (Bangladesh)
Membership: 51 members, 9 associate members
Report: E/1997/38

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
Session: Nineteenth, Beirut, Lebanon, 7-8 May
Chairman: Fares Bouieiz (Lebanon)
Membership: 13
Report: E/1997/39

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Session: Thirty-second (twenty-third meeting of Conference of Ministers), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5-8 May
Chairman: Richard H. Kajjuka (Uganda)
Membership: 53
Report: E/1997/37
Structure of the United Nations

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Session: Fifty-second, Geneva, 21-24 April
Chairman: Karoly Lotz (Hungary) (high-level segment), Peter Náray (Hungary) (remainder of session)
Membership: 55
Report: E/1997/36

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: 41 members, 7 associate members

Standing committees

Commission on Human Settlements
Session: Sixteenth, Nairobi, Kenya, 28 April-7 May
Chairman: M. Afsarul Qader (Bangladesh)
Membership: 58
Report: A/52/8
Decisions: ESC 1997/212 A & B

Committee for Programme and Coordination
Session: Thirty-seventh, New York, 12 May (organizational), 9 June-3 July (subsidiary), 5 September (resumed organizational), 13-17 October (resumed substantive)
Chairman: Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany)
Membership: 34
Report: A/52/16 & Add. 1

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Session: New York, 5-16 May and 12 June
Chairman: Fidel Coloma (Chile)
Membership: 19

Expert bodies

Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Meeting: Eighth, Geneva, 15-19 December
Membership: 25

Committee for Development Planning
Session: Thirty-first, New York, 5-9 May
Chairman: Nurul Islam (Bangladesh)
Membership: 24
Report: E/1997/35
Decision: ESC 1997/212 C

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: 21 (22 from 8 October)
Decision: ESC 1997/212 C

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Sessions: Sixteenth, Geneva, 28 April-16 May; seventeenth, Geneva, 17 November-9 December
Chairman: Philip Alston (Australia)
Membership: 18
Decision: ESC 1997/212 A

Committee on Natural Resources
Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: 24
Decisions: ESC 1997/212 A & B

Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development
Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: 24
Decisions: ESC 1997/212 A & B

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Session: Did not meet in 1997
Membership: Representatives of the 21 geographical/linguistic divisions of the Group of Experts

Ad hoc body

Committee on Narcotic Drugs acting as the preparatory body for the 1998 special session of the General Assembly on international drug control
Session: First, Vienna, 26-27 March
Chairman: Alvaro de Mendonça e Moura (Portugal)
Membership: Open to all Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies

Administrative Committee on Coordination
Sessions: Geneva, 10-11 April; New York, 31 October
Chairman: The Secretary-General
Membership: Organizations of the UN system

Other related bodies

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Seventeenth, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 17-21 February
President: Selma Acuner (Turkey)
Membership: 11
Report: E/1997/53
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Director of INSTRAW: Martha Dueñas-Loza (Acting) (until October), Yakin Erturk (from October)

Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BOARD
Session: Fourth, Geneva, 7-9 April
Membership: 22
Report: E/1997/63
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Executive Director of the Programme: Peter Piot
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First, second and third regular, New York, 20-24 January, 18-19 March, 9-12 September; annual, New York, 2-6 June
President: Mercedes Pulido de Briceño (Venezuela)
Membership: 36
Report: E/1997/32/Rev.1
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B

Executive Director of UNICEF: Carol Bellamy

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First, second and third regular, New York, 13-17 January, 10-14 March, 15-19 September; annual, New York, 12-23 May
President: Hans Lundborg (Sweden)
Membership: 36
Report: E/1997/33
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B
Administrator of UNDP: James Gustave Speth
Associate Administrator Rafaeuiddin Ahmed
Executive Director of UNFPA: Dr. Nafis I. Sadik

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Session: Eighth, Rome, Italy, 10-11 November
President: Mustafa El Augi (Lebanon)
Membership: 7 (plus 4 ex-officio members)
Director of UNICRI: Herman F. Woltring

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Session: Thirty-fifth, Geneva, 7-8 July
Chairman: Juan O. Somavía (Chile)
Membership: 11 (plus 7 ex-officio members)

World Food Programme (WFP)
EXECUTIVE BOARD
Sessions: First, second, resumed second and third regular, Rome, Italy, 21-23 January, 24-26 March, 26 and 29 May, 20-23 October; annual, Rome, 27-29 May
President: Louis Dominici (France)
Membership: 36
Decision: ESC 1997/212 B
Executive Director of WFP: Catherine A. Bertini

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.10

Members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

International Court of Justice

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

The following were the Judges of the Court serving in 1997, listed in the order of precedence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Country of nationality</th>
<th>End of term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen M. Schwebel, President</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher G. Weeramantry, Vice-President</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigeru Oda</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Bedjaoui</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Guillaume</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Ranjeva</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geza Herczeg</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi Jiuyong</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl-August Fleischhauer</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul G. Koroma</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vladlen S. Vereshchatin</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalyn Higgins</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieter H. Kooijmans</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Rezek</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registrar Eduardo Valencia-Ospina.
Deputy Registrar Jean-Jacques Arnaldez.

Chamber of Summary Procedure
Members: Stephen M. Schwebel (ex officio), Christopher G. Weeramantry (ex officio), Geza Herczeg, Shi Jiuyong, Abdul G. Koroma.
Substitute members: Rosalyn Higgins, Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren.

Chamber for Environmental Matters
Members: Stephen M. Schwebel (ex officio), Christopher G. Weeramantry (ex officio), Mohammed Bedjaoui, Raymond Ranjeva, Geza Herczeg, Carl-August Fleischhauer, Francisco Rezek.

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 are the following non-members: Nauru, 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 1997:

Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Zambia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, 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 General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, World Bank, IFC, IMF, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO, IAEA.

Committees of the Court

BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Members: Stephen M. Schwebel (ex officio), Christopher G. Weeramantry (ex officio), Mohammed Bedjaoui, Gilbert Guillaume, Shi Jiuyong, Carl-August Fleischhauer, Vladien S. Vereshchelin, Pieter H. Kooijmans.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
Members: Christopher G. Weeramantry (ex officio), Geza Herczegh, Raymond Ranjeva, Vladien S. Vereshchelin, Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

RULES COMMITTEE

Other United Nations-related bodies

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

Committee against Apartheid in Sports
Session: Has not met since 1992
Membership: 15

Committee against Torture
Sessions: Eighteenth, Geneva, 29 April-9 May; nineteenth, Geneva, 10-21 November
Chairman: Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon)
Membership: 10

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Sessions: Sixteenth, New York, 13-31 January; seventeenth, New York, 7-25 July
Chairman: Salma Khan (Bangladesh)
Membership: 23
Report: A/52/38/Rev.1

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Sessions: Fiftieth, Geneva, 3-21 March; fifty-first, Geneva, 4-22 August
Chairman: Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom)
Membership: 18
Report: A/52/18

Committee on the Rights of the Child
Sessions: Fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, Geneva, 6-24 January, 20 May-6 June, 22 September-10 October
Chairman: Akila Belambaogo (Burkina Faso) (fourteenth session), Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados) (fifteenth and sixteenth sessions)
Membership: 10
Reports: A/53/41, CRC/C/62, CRC/C/66, CRC/C/69

Conference on Disarmament
Meetings: Geneva, 20 January-27 March, 12 May-27 June, 28 July-10 September
President: Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka (successively)
Membership: 61
Report: A/52/27

Human Rights Committee
Sessions: Fifty-ninth, New York, 24 March-11 April; sixtieth, Geneva, 14 July-1 August; sixty-first, Geneva, 20 October-7 November
Chairman: Christine Chanet (France)
Membership: 18

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
Sessions: Sixty-second and sixty-third, Vienna, 5-16 May and 3-20 November
President: Hamid Ghodse (Iran)
Membership: 13
Report: E/INCB/1997/1

Principal members of the United Nations Secretariat
(as at 31 December 1997)

Secretariat
The Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Under-Secretary-General, Chef de Cabinet: Iqbal Syed Riza
Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser Maurice F. Strong
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser: John Ruggie
Assistant Secretary-General for External Relations: Gillian M. Sorensen

Office of Internal Oversight Services
Under-Secretary-General: Karl-Theodor Paschke

Office of Legal Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Legal Counsel: Hans Corell

Department of Political Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Kieran Prendergast
Assistant Secretaries-General: Ibrahima Fall, Alvaro de Soto
Department for Disarmament Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Jayantha Dhanapala

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Under-Secretary-General: Bernard Miyet
Assistant Secretaries-General: Hedi Annabi, Manfred Eisele

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Under-Secretary-General, Emergency Relief Coordinator: Sergio Vieira de Mello

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Under-Secretary-General: Nilin Desai
Assistant Secretary-General: Angela E. V. King

Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services
Under-Secretary-General: Yongjian Jin
Assistant Secretary-General: Federico Riesco-Quintana

Office of Communication and Public Information
Assistant Secretary-General: Samir Sanbar

Department of Management
Under-Secretary-General: Joseph E. Connor

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

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Assistant Secretary-General: Rafiah Salim

OFFICE OF CENTRAL SUPPORT SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General: Benon V. Sevan

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Adrianus Mooy

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Hazem El-Beblawi

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

Economic Commission for Europe
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Yves Berthelot

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Jose Antonio Ocampo

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
Assistant Secretary-General, Acting Executive Director: Darshan Johal

United Nations Office at Geneva
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva: Vladimir Petrovsky

United Nations Centre for Human Rights
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner for Human Rights: Mary Robinson

United Nations Office at Vienna
Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Giuseppe Arlacchi

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/WTO
Executive Director: J. Denis Bildle

Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan: Lakhdar Brahimi
Assistant Secretary-General, Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan: Norbert Heinrich Holl

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Mohamed Sahnoun

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative: Olara A. Otunnu

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Under-Secretary-General, High Commissioner: Sadako Ogata
Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy High Commissioner: Gerald Walzer

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor
Under-Secretary-General, Personal Representative: Jamshed K. A. Marker

Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the Guyana-Venezuela border dispute
Under-Secretary-General, Personal Representative: Alistair McIntrye

Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General in the Occupied Territories
Under-Secretary-General, Special Coordinator: Chinsaya R. Gharekhan

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan
Under-Secretary-General, Special Envoy: Robert Van Schaik

United Nations Children's Fund
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director: Carol Bellamy
Assistant Secretaries-General, Deputy Executive Directors: Karin Sharm Poo, Stephen Lewis

United Nations Compensation Commission
Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretary: Jean-Claude Aime

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Under-Secretary-General, Secretary-General of the Conference: Rubens Ricupero

United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance in Iraq
Assistant Secretary-General, Coordinator: Denis John Halliday

United Nations Development Programme
Administrator James Gustave Speth
Associate Administrator Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Assistant Secretary-General, Special Adviser to the Administrator: Richard Jolly
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Planning and Resource Management: Jan Mattson
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Development Policy: Emi Watanabe
Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and External Affairs: Normand R. Lauzon
Assistant Administrator and Chief Procurement Officer: Veronique Lavorel
On 31 December 1997, the total number of staff of the United Nations Secretariat holding permanent, probationary and fixed-term appointments with service or expected service of a year or more was 13,627. Of these, 5,009 were in the Professional and higher categories and 8,618 were in the General Service, Manual Worker, Field Service and 200-Series (experts) categories. Of the same total, 12,773 were regular staff serving at Headquarters or other established offices and 854 were assigned as project personnel to technical cooperation projects. In addition, at the end of December 1997, UNRWA had some 20,182 local area staff, including temporary assistance.
On 23 June 1997 (dec. S-19/12), the Assembly decided that the President of its fifty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the nineteenth special session.

On 23 June 1997 (dec. S-19/14), the Assembly decided that the Vice-Presidents of the fifty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the nineteenth special session.

Elected on 16 September 1997 (dec. 52/302).

Elected on 16 and 17 September 1997 (dec. 52/304).

The only Main Committees to meet at the resumed session.

On 23 June 1997 (dec. S-19/13), the Assembly decided that the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the fifty-first session would serve in the same capacity at the nineteenth special session.

Elected by the Assembly on 23 June 1997 (dec. S-19/15); other officers elected by the Ad Hoc Committee.

Chairmen elected by the Committees; announced by Assembly President on 16 September 1997 (dec. 52/303).

On 24 April (dec. ES-10/11) and 23 June 1997 (dec. S-19/11), the Assembly decided that the Credentials Committee for the tenth emergency special and nineteenth special sessions, respectively, would have the same composition as that for the fifty-first session.

Appointed on 16 September 1997 (dec. 52/301).

Appointed on 31 January 1997 (dec. 51/310 B) to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Vijay Gokhale (India) and Yuji Kumamaru (Japan).

Appointed on 18 April 1997 (dec. 51/310 C) to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany).

Appointed on 27 March 1997 (dec. 51/311 B) to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William Grant (United States).

The mandate of UNOMIL ended on 30 September 1997.

The mandate of UNAVEM III ended on 30 June 1997; UNAVEM III was succeeded in July 1997 by MONUA.

The mandate of UNSMIH ended on 31 July 1997; UNSMIH was succeeded in August 1997 by UNTMIH.

Operated from 3 March to 27 May 1997.

The mandate of UNTMIH ended on 30 November 1997; UNTMIH was succeeded in December 1997 by MIPONUH.

During 1997, no Member of the United Nations was an administering member of the Trusteeship Council, while five permanent members of the Security Council continued as non-administering members.

Term expires on 5 February of the year indicated.
Appendix IV

Agendas of United Nations principal organs in 1997

This appendix lists the items on the agendas of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council during 1997. For the Assembly, the column headed "Allocation" indicates the assignment of each item to plenary meetings or committees. Agenda item titles have been shortened by omitting mention of reports, if any, following the subject of the item. Where the subject matter of an item is not apparent from its title, the subject is identified in square brackets; this is not part of the title.

General Assembly

Agenda items considered at the resumed fifty-first session
(31 January-15 September 1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.</td>
<td>Plenary, 4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>The situation in the Middle East.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Question of Palestine.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>The situation in Burundi.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Strengthening of the United Nations system.</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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17. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
   (a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;  
   (b) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;  
   (c) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;  
   (d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

18. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
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   (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;  
   (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;  
   (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;  
   (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;  
   (f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;  
   (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;  
   (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;  
   (i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;  
   (j) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit.


20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
   (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;  
   (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;  
   (c) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan;  
   (d) Assistance to the Palestinian people;  
   (e) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;  
   (f) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.


23. Multilingualism.

24. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal.


27. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

28. Universal Congress on the Panama Canal.

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

30. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.


32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic.


35. Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion.

36. Question of Palestine.
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(e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
(f) Relationship between disarmament and development;
(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;
(h) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;
(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;
(j) Regional disarmament;
(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons;
(l) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures;
(m) Nuclear disarmament;
(n) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;
(o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;
(p) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects.

72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
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(b) Regional confidence-building measures;
(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.

73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
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(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
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76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

77. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).


80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

81. Maintenance of international security.

82. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

83. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee.

84. Effects of atomic radiation.

85. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

86. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

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

88. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

89. Questions relating to information.

90. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

91. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination.

92. 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.

93. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

94. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia.

95. Macroeconomic policy questions:
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(b) Trade and development;
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96. Sectoral policy questions:
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97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:
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(e) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);
(f) First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty;
(g) Women in development;
(h) Human resources development;
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98. Environment and sustainable development:
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(b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;
(c) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;
(d) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;
(e) Convention on Biological Diversity;
(f) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
(g) Special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21.

99. Operational activities for development:
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100. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

101. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

102. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.


104. International drug control.

105. Advancement of women.

106. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women.


108. Promotion and protection of the rights of children.


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111. Right of peoples to self-determination.

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113. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:


117. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.

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   (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;
   (b) Other activities.


128. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II.


137. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.


142. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations:
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   (b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232.

143. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

144. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.


146. United Nations Decade of International Law:
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### Security Council

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## Economic and Social Council

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[1] Also allocated to the Fourth, Second, Third and Fifth Committees at the first part of the session in 1996.
[2] Allocated to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the session in 1996 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.
[3] Not allocated; consideration deferred to the fifty-second session.
[4] Allocated to the Second Committee at the first part of the session in 1996 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.
[5] Allocated to the Third Committee at the first part of the session in 1996 but considered only in plenary meeting at the resumed session.
[6] Item added at the resumed session.
[7] Allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Nineteenth Special Session for consideration, on the understanding that the debate on the item would take place in plenary meeting.
[8] On 19 September 1997, the General Assembly adopted the General Committee's recommendation that the item be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.
[9] Numbers indicate the order in which items were taken up in 1997.
Appendix V

United Nations information centres and services
(as at 1 April 2000)

ACCRRA. 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
(Bolte 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
(Bolte Postale 1348
Antananarivo, Madagascar
Serving: Madagascar

ASUNCION. United Nations Information Centre
Estrella 345, Edificio City (3er piso)
(Casilla de Correo 1107
Asuncion, 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, 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
Raad Soth Square
(P.O. Box No. 11-8575-4656, Raad El-Soth 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 Ortf 15
(P.O. Box 13210 or 1018
Brazzaville, Congo
Serving: Congo

BRUSSELS. United Nations Information Centre
14 Rue Montoyer
1000 Brussels, Belgium
Serving: Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands; liaison with EC

BUCHAREST. United Nations Information Centre
16 Aurel Vlaicu
(P.O. Box 1-701
Bucharest, Romania
Serving: Romania

BUENOS AIRES. United Nations Information Centre
Junin 1940 der piso)
1113 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Serving: Argentina, Uruguay

BUJUMBURA. United Nations Information Centre
117 Avenue de la Revolution
(Bolte Postale 2160
Bujumbura, Burundi
Serving: Burundi

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
1 Osoris Street, Garden City
(Bolte Postale 262
Cairo, Egypt
Serving: Egypt, Saudi Arabia

COLOMBO. United Nations Information Centre
202-204 Bauddhaloka Mawatha
(P.O. 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 Roume, Immeuble UNESCO
(Bolte Postale 154
Dakar, Senegal
Serving: Cape Verde, Cote 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
Sandans House
(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, Indonesia Serving: Indonesia

KABUL (inactive). United Nations Information Centre Shah Mahmud Ghazi Watt (P.O. Box 5) Kabul, Afghanistan Serving: Afghanistan

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 9072) Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo Serving: Democratic Republic of the Congo

LAGOS. United Nations Information Centre 17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 1992) 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 Edificio Aviz, Bloco A-1, 10° 1050-132 Lisbon, Portugal Serving: Portugal

LOMÉ. United Nations Information Centre 107 Boulevard du 13 Janvier (Boîte Postale 911) Lome, 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 Revenue House (ground floor) Cairo Road (Northend) 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 Amoroso Street Legaspi Village (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 (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 110003, 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 11000 Prague 1, Czech Republic Serving: Czech Republic

PRETORIA. United Nations Information Centre Metro Park Building 351 Schoeman Street (P.O. Box 12677) Tramsheed 0126 Pretoria, South Africa Serving: South Africa

RABAT. United Nations Information Centre 6, Angle Charii Ibnou Ziyad et Zankat Rovdana (Boîte Postale 16 Caser 0NU) Rabat-Chellah, Morocco Serving: Morocco
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