

Appendix 2

Principal UN Organs

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 191 members of the United Nations. As of December 31, 2004, they are:

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946	Colombia	Nov. 5, 1945
Albania	Dec. 14, 1955	Comoros	Nov. 12, 1975
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Congo	Sept. 20, 1960
Andorra	July 28, 1993	Congo, Democratic	
Angola	Dec. 1, 1976	Republic of the	Sept. 20, 1960
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 11, 1981	Costa Rica	Nov. 2, 1945
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Cote d'Ivoire	Sept. 20, 1960
Armenia	March 2, 1992	Croatia	May 22, 1992
Australia	Nov. 1, 1945	Cuba	Oct. 24, 1945
Austria	Dec. 14, 1955	Cyprus	Sept. 20, 1960
Azerbaijan	March 2, 1992	Czech Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Bahamas	Sept. 18, 1973	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1945
Bahrain	Sept. 21, 1971	Djibouti	Sept. 20, 1977
Bangladesh	Sept. 17, 1974	Dominica	Dec. 18, 1978
Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966	Dominican	
Belarus	Oct. 24, 1945	Republic	Oct. 24, 1945
Belgium	Dec. 27, 1945	Ecuador	Dec. 21, 1945
Belize	Sept. 25, 1981	Egypt	Oct. 24, 1945
Benin	Sept. 20, 1960	El Salvador	Oct. 24, 1945
Bhutan	Sept. 21, 1960	Equatorial Guinea	Nov. 12, 1968
Bolivia	Nov. 14, 1945	Eritrea	May 28, 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 22, 1992	Estonia	Sept. 17, 1991
Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966	Ethiopia	Nov. 13, 1945
Brazil	Oct. 24, 1945	Fiji	Oct. 13, 1970
Brunei Darussalam	Sept. 21, 1984	Finland	Dec. 14, 1955
Bulgaria	Dec. 14, 1955	France	Oct. 24, 1945
Burkina Faso	Sept. 20, 1960	Gabon	Sept. 20, 1960
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
Cambodia	Dec. 14, 1955	Georgia	July 31, 1992
Cameroon	Sept. 20, 1960	Germany	Sept. 18, 1973
Canada	Nov. 9, 1945	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Cape Verde	Sept. 16, 1975	Greece	Oct. 25, 1945
Central African Republic	Sept. 20, 1960	Grenada	Sept. 17, 1974
Chad	Sept. 20, 1960	Guatemala	Nov. 21, 1945
Chile	Oct. 24, 1945	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
China	Oct. 24, 1945	Guinea-Bissau	Sept. 17, 1974
		Guyana	Sept. 20, 1966
		Haiti	Oct. 24, 1945
		Honduras	Dec. 17, 1945

United States Participation in the United Nations—2004

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Hungary	Dec. 14, 1955	New Zealand	Oct. 24, 1945
Iceland	Nov. 19, 1946	Nicaragua	Oct. 24, 1945
India	Oct. 30, 1945	Niger	Sept. 20, 1960
Indonesia	Sept. 28, 1950	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Iran	Oct. 24, 1945	Norway	Nov. 27, 1945
Iraq	Dec. 21, 1945	Oman	Oct. 7, 1971
Ireland	Dec. 14, 1955	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Israel	May 11, 1949	Palau	Dec. 15, 1994
Italy	Dec. 14, 1955	Panama	Nov. 13, 1945
Jamaica	Sept. 18, 1962	Papua New Guinea	Oct. 10, 1975
Japan	Dec. 18, 1956	Paraguay	Oct. 24, 1945
Jordan	Dec. 14, 1955	Peru	Oct. 31, 1945
Kazakhstan	March 2, 1992	Philippines	Oct. 24, 1945
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Poland	Oct. 24, 1945
Kiribati	Sept. 14, 1999	Portugal	Dec. 14, 1955
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	Sept. 17, 1991	Qatar	Sept. 21, 1971
Korea, Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Romania	Dec. 14, 1955
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Russian Federation	Oct. 24, 1945
Kyrgyzstan	March 2, 1992	Rwanda	Sept. 18, 1962
Laos	Dec. 14, 1955	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 23, 1983
Latvia	Sept. 17, 1991	Saint Lucia	Sept. 18, 1979
Lebanon	Oct. 24, 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sept. 16, 1980
Lesotho	Oct. 17, 1966	Samoa	Dec. 15, 1976
Liberia	Nov. 2, 1945	San Marino	March 2, 1992
Libya	Dec. 14, 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	Sept. 16, 1975
Liechtenstein	Sept. 18, 1990	Saudi Arabia	Oct. 24, 1945
Lithuania	Sept. 17, 1991	Senegal	Sept. 28, 1960
Luxembourg	Oct. 24, 1945	Serbia/Montenegro*	Nov. 1, 2000
Madagascar	Sept. 20, 1960	Seychelles	Sept. 21, 1976
Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964	Sierra Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Malaysia	Sept. 17, 1957	Singapore	Sept. 21, 1965
Maldives	Sept. 21, 1965	Slovak Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Mali	Sept. 28, 1960	Slovenia	May 22, 1992
Malta	Dec. 1, 1964	Solomon Islands	Sept. 19, 1978
Marshall Islands	Sept. 17, 1991	Somalia	Sept. 20, 1960
Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961	South Africa	Nov. 7, 1945
Mauritius	April 24, 1968	Spain	Dec. 14, 1955
Mexico	Nov. 7, 1945	Sri Lanka	Dec. 14, 1955
Micronesia	Sept. 17, 1991	Sudan	Nov. 12, 1956
Moldova	March 2, 1992	Suriname	Dec. 4, 1975
Monaco	May 28, 1993	Swaziland	Sept. 24, 1968
Mongolia	Oct. 27, 1961	Sweden	Nov. 19, 1946
Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956	Switzerland	Sept. 10, 2002
Mozambique	Sept. 16, 1975	Syria	Oct. 24, 1945
Myanmar (Burma)	April 19, 1948	Tajikistan	March 2, 1992
Namibia	April 23, 1990	Tanzania	Dec. 14, 1961
Nauru, Republic of	Sept. 14, 1999	Thailand	Dec. 16, 1946
Nepal	Dec. 14, 1955		
Netherlands	Dec. 10, 1945		

Principal UN Organs

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	April 8, 1993	Ukraine	Oct. 24, 1945
Timor-Leste	Sept. 27, 2002	United Arab Emirates	Dec. 9, 1971
Togo	Sept. 20, 1960	United Kingdom	Oct. 24, 1945
Tonga, Kingdom of	Sept. 14, 1999	United States	Oct. 24, 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	Sept. 18, 1962	Uruguay	Dec. 18, 1945
Tunisia	Nov. 12, 1956	Uzbekistan	March 2, 1992
Turkey	Oct. 24, 1945	Vanuatu	Sept. 15, 1981
Tuvalu	Sept. 5, 2000	Venezuela	Nov. 15, 1945
Turkmenistan	March 2, 1992	Vietnam	Sept. 20, 1977
Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962	Yemen	Sept. 30, 1947
		Zambia	Dec. 1, 1964
		Zimbabwe	Aug. 25, 1980

*The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the United Nations (signing the Charter on October 19, 1945), until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a member on November 1, 2000.

On February 4, 2003, the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia/Montenegro.

The 58th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 23, 2003, held resumed sessions during 2004. The session was formally closed on September 13.

The 10th emergency special session met in July to discuss illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The 59th regular session of the General Assembly convened September 14, 2004, and was suspended December 23.

The Assembly elected Jean Ping (Gabon) as President and the Chairs of the Delegations of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, China, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Iran, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Russia, Syria, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uzbekistan, and Zambia as the 21 Vice Presidents.

The Chairs of the six Main Committees, on which each member may be represented, were:

First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)—Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)—Marco Balarezo (Peru)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)—Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)

Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)—Kyaw Tint Swe (Burma)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)—Don MacKay (New Zealand)

Sixth Committee (Legal)—Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)

The General Committee (steering committee) is composed of the President, the 21 Vice Presidents, and the Chairs of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly.

Security Council

The Security Council is composed of five members designated in the Charter as permanent (China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2004: Angola, Chile, Germany, Pakistan, and Spain

2005: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, the Philippines, and Romania

On October 15, the Assembly elected Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan, and Tanzania as members of the Security Council for 2-year terms of office beginning January 1, 2005.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of the United States and the other four permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom).

In 1994, the Trusteeship Council adopted an amendment to its rules of procedure stating that it will meet in the future only on request. The Council held its 64th session in October.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2004: Australia, Bhutan, Burundi, Chile, China, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Zimbabwe

2005: Azerbaijan, Benin, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Senegal

2006: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the Republic of

Korea, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America

The General Assembly elected Albania, Australia, Brazil, Chad, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and the United Kingdom for 3-year terms beginning on January 1, 2005. All were elected on October 29.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for 9-year terms ending on February 5 of the year shown in parentheses. The judges, as of December 31, 2004, listed in order of precedence, are:

Shi Jiuyong, China (2012), President
Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2009), Vice President
Gilbert Guillaume, France (2009)
Abdul G. Koroma, Sierra Leone (2012)
Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, Russian Federation (2006)
Rosalyn Higgins, United Kingdom (2009)
Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Venezuela (2009)
Pieter H. Kooijmans, Netherlands (2006)
Francisco Rezek, Brazil (2006)
Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Jordan (2009)
Thomas Burgenthal, United States (2006)
Nabil Elaraby, Egypt (2006)
Hisashi Owada, Japan (2012)
Bruno Simma, Germany (2012)
Peter Tomka, Slovakia (2012)

UN Secretariat

The Secretariat, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, services the other UN bodies, administering the programs and policies laid down by them. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year renewable term. Secretary-General Kofi Annan began his first term on January 1, 1997, and was reappointed to a second term which began on January 1, 2002. The Secretariat has a staff drawn from about 170 countries.

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General

Louise Frechette, Deputy Secretary-General

Dileep Nair, Under Secretary-General, Office of Internal Oversight Services

United States Participation in the United Nations—2004

Hans Corell, Under Secretary-General, Office of Legal Affairs (to March 2004); Nicholas Michel (from May 2004)

Sir Kieran Prendergast, Under Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs

Nobuyasu Abe, Under Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs

Jean-Marie Guehenno, Under Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Jan Egeland, Under Secretary-General, Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Chen Jian, Under Secretary-General, Department for General Assembly and Conference Services

Shashi Tharoor, Under Secretary-General, Department of Public Information

Catherine Bertini, Under Secretary-General, Department of Management

Antonio Maria Costa, Under Secretary-General, UN Office at Vienna

Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze, Under Secretary-General, UN Office at Geneva

Klaus Toepfer, Under Secretary-General, UN Office at Nairobi

The **Senior Management Group** is a committee of senior UN managers that serves as the Secretary-General's cabinet and the central policy planning body of the United Nations. It comprises Secretary-General Kofi Annan (Chair), Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette, all of the Under Secretary-Generals, and the following:

Carol Bellamy, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund

Anwarul Chowdhury,

High Representative for Least Developed Countries,
Landlocked, and Small Island Developing States

Ibrahim A. Gambari, Special Advisor on Africa

Kim Hak-Su

Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific

Ruud Lubbers, High Commissioner for Refugees

Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator, UN Development Program

James T. Morris, Executive Director, World Food Program

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UN Population Fund

Olara Otunnu, Children and Armed Conflict

Rubens Ricupero (to September 2004)

Principal UN Organs

Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and
Development

Iqbal Riza, Chef de Cabinet

Louise Arbour (from July 2004)

High Commissioner for Human Rights

K.Y. Amoako

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa

Jose Luis Machinea

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin
America and the Caribbean

Brigita Schmognerova

Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe

Mervat M. Tallawy

Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Western Asia

Anna K. Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

United States Participation in the United Nations—2004